The Daily Post.

JAMES P. BARR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

TERMS:—Daily, Six Dollars per year, strictly in advance. Weekly, Single subscriptions One Dollar per year; in Clubs of five, One Dollar

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Trial of Captain Thomas Rodgers for the Murder of John Thompson Hart Vandegrift.

SECOND DAY.

Court met at nine o'lock. Present Judges McClure, Mellon and Parke.

The testimony for the Commonwealth was resumed and proceeded with as follows:

Joseph Sewell, colored, sworn—Immediately after the firing of the pistol saw defendant on the street, stepping on the pavement towards me.

Cross Examined—Did not see defendant at the time the pistol was fired; the first I saw of him he was holding his hand on his cheek, after the pistol was fired.

Here two jurors were taken ill and were obliged to retire with Dr. Fuller, who administered remedies to them. When they returned, the witness proceeded, as follows:

When I first turned around and saw Capt. Rodgers I did not see deceased.

Samuel J. Rowlingson.—Live in Allegheny; am nineteen years old; run as second clerk on the river. Knew deceased; know defendant; Captain Rodgers was the tallest of the w . On the 20th of April, was at the corner of Wood and Water streets, in company with William Reno, my cousin, on the lower corner; I was sitting on a post. Tom Davis and deceased were also at the corner. Vandegrift was sitting on the hydrant; Davis was standing up in front of me; William Reno was along side of me, sitting on or leaning against a post. This was between one and two o'clock. Captain Rodgers came up along the Water street pavement and turned up Wood street; he went up Wood two or three steps, turned around, took a step back toward the river, nodded his head, and, I thought, spoke. Vandegrift jumped up and went up to Rodgers, who was a little above the corner of the house on Wood street. The steamer Sallie List was coming in and I turned around to look at her; heard no conversation between deceased and defendant at this time. Looked at the boat about a minute or two; heard a scuffle while looking at the boat, and looked up; saw Vandegrift and Davis, with their backs to me; could see Captain Rodgers' hat; saw Vandegrift and Davis both striking; then I raised up from the post, and saw Captain Rodgers with both his hands up, open; the left side of his face was skinned, about the size of a half dollar; saw the three part from each other; did not see where Davis went. Vandegrift ran around the corner up to the saloon on Water street; could not say whether Vandegrift and Davis struck Rodgers or not; saw them draw back and strike; when Vandegrift ran around the corner Rodgers put his hand in his coat pocket, behind, and took out a pistol. Vandegrift, after he went around the saloon, ran back past Rodgers; he ran along the Water street pavement and outside the hydrant; Rodgers had taken a step or two towards the corner while taking out the pistol; when Vandegrift ran down Water street he went up to the door of the saloon, as if going in, and turned back; when Vandegrift ran back, Rodgers stood about the middle of the Water street pavement, when with the line of the house; did not see Davis then; Rodgers had his pistol in his hand; I moved out of his way, but still kept on the pavement; as Vandegrift was at the pavement he either stooped or stumbled; he ran across Wood street; meantime Rodgers came out towards the hydrant, holding the pistol at arm's length, he then shot the pistol off, at the time Rodgers was standing with one foot over the gutter, the other near the curb-stone; Vandegrift was very near the centre of the street, not quite half way over; Vandegrift still kept running till he got to the curb-stone on the opposite side of the street; when he got to the curb-stone he spit up a mouthful of blood. When he got on the pavement he staggered like a drunk enman; when nearly opposite Mean's & Coffin's side door, a man caught him and let him down on some boxes or sack s. He was then taken to Pinkerton's glass store, still bleeding. Could not tell whether he was living or dead.

Cross Examined—Had known Vandegrift four years; he was bar-keeper on the Marmora, on which I was running, three trips. Had been at the corner about five minutes, with Vandegrift and Davis, when Rodgers came up.

Defendant's counsel asked witness what they had been talking about just before Rodgers came up, to which the Commonwealth objected, as improper cross-examination, witness not having been asked about any alleged conversation in chief and the question being irrelevant.

Objection sustained by the Court; defendant's counsel take bill of exceptions

Witness continued.—Deceased and Davis were talking on the corner just before Rodgers came in sight; they were talking about Rodgers; can't say whether Rodgers heard the conversation or not.

Defendant's counsel asked: "Could a man of ordinary hearing, at the distance Capt. Rodgers then was, have heard the conversation?" The Commonwealth objected.

Here the Court took a recess until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Swartzwelder, for the Commonwealth, stated the ground of his objection, which was the same as that to the question before objected to. He argued at some length against the admissibility of the evidence, and added a third objection, viz: that the inference that defendant *did* hear the conversation could not be drawn from the presumption that he *might* have heard it.

Col. Black held that, although precluded by the manner in which the questions were put, this was a necessary and proper part of the cross-examination, being part of the *res gestæ* of the case It was proper, if for no other purpose thanto test the accuracy and recollection of the witness.

The offer and objection were reduced to writing and the Court overruled the objection.

Cross Examination resumed.—The conversation was in a usual tone of voice; Rodgers was about six feet distant from me.

Defendant's counsel made another effort to get the conversation from the witness in detail, but the Commonwealth objected and the Court sustained the objection.

Defendant's counsel asked: "What was said by deceased as he jumped up to go to the defendant immediately before the affray?"

Commonwealth objected; objection sustained by the Court.

Cross Examination resumed.—When deceased jumped up he had both hands in his pockets and kept them there until he took them out to strike defendant. Did not see defendant strike or attempt to strike Vandegrift. The first thing Rodgers did was to put up his hands. Davis struck with his fist; could not see what Vandegrift struck with. When Vandegrift ran around to the saloon he had one hand covered with the other, holding both hands before him. Did no see whether he had "knucklers" in his hand or not.

Coroner Bestwick testified to the circumstances and locality of the inquest. He did not examine the clothing of deceased

Mrs Catharine Kauffman, sworn.—Keep a saloon on Water street, second door from Wood. [testimony merely corroborative]

Andrew J. Moon, police officer, sworn.—Saw defendant, with Mr. Bennets and another gentleman coming to the Mayor's office. After they arrived there, saw a wound on his cheek, perhaps a little larger than a quarter dollar; the skin was red and looked as though it had been rubbed so as to start the blood; it may have been made by a man's hand or a little stick.

Cross Examined.—The wound might have been made with a knuckler When he was taken to jail saw some little blood on his shirt bosom

Wm. Barnhill, Jr., Mayor's Clerk, sworn.—Saw Captain Rodgers at the office after his arrest on April 20th. On his left cheek there was a mark; the skin was knocked off and a little blood coming from it; the wound was between the size of a quarter and half dollar; it did not seem to be deep or serious; it might have been made with a man's fist or something else.

Robert Williams, undertaker, sworn.—Examined pockets of deceased; found a key and a half dollar in his pants. deceased wou d weigh 175 or 180 lbs.

James A. Torrence, sworn—Deceased was a heavy man about the chest; don't think he would weigh over 150 lbs. Think he was about 5 feet 10 inches in height.

Wm. C. Hamilton sworn—Knew Vandegrift; think his weight was about 150 or 155 lbs.

Wm. Barnhill, Jr, recalled—Think deceased would weigh about 150 lbs.

The defence, irregularly, called officer Moon, who testified to seeing deceased at the inquest; he thought he would weigh as much as 170 lbs. He had known him for seven years.

Mr. Marshall opened the case for the defendant, setting forth the ground of defense. They did not deny the fact of killing—the body of the offense—they acknowledged that Vandegrift came to his death by the hand of defendant; but of the crime of murder, for which he was indicted, the duty of the jury was to consider him innocent until proven guilty. Deceased was a steamboat runner originally, but had latterly been a bar-keeper. During the winter, deceased being in straitened circumstances, applied to defendant for a loan of $5, which the latter gave him. In April, the defendant, returning here with his boat, the "Diadem," met Vandegrift and asked him for the money, which the latter promised to pay. On the Monday of the fatal occurrence they again met at Bagaley's building, and Capt. R. again asked for the money, when Vandegrift grew violent, drew his coat and wanted to whip defendant, using bad language towards him. When Vandegrift grew cooler Captain Rodgers took him by the arm and walked with him up Market street During this walk Vandegrift's temper again got the better of him and he jumped out into the street, seized a boulder and swore he would kill Capt. R. The latter said he wished to have no difficulty with him. Vandegrift at this time called Capt R. hard names.—About noon some gentleman of undoubted veracity, whom they would produce, saw Vandegrift in the same vicinity, when he swore he would kill Rodgers and, starting off, entered a house with the avowed purpose of getting a knife to cut Rodgers' heart out.—Meeting Capt. Rodgers soon afterwards they insisted upon his going with them and conducted him two or three squares, one going with him to the steamboat captains' rooms.—From here he went to the steamer Sunny Side and took dinner with Capt. Maratta, who told him his life was in danger and urged him to be on his guard and prepare himself. He started up from the wharf to go to McCully's warehouse on Wood street. While passing the corner where Vandegrift was he heard some one call, "Tom;" turning around he saw Vandegrift, Davis and the two young Renos At this very moment Davis and Vandegrift were concerting together how they would waylay the defendant. They would further show that this hatred of Vandegrift to Rodgers was not born of a day; that weeks before, in Cincinnati, he had threatened to kill Capt. Rodgers and another citizen. Capt Rodgers had every reason to believe that his life was in peril from this clique of steamboat-runners, who cherished a bad feeling against the captains because they had dispensed with their services. Mr. Marshall argued that there were circumstances under which men are justifiable in taking the lives of others. When a man believes he is in peril—that his enemy designs taking his life and has the means—he has the right to strike him dead before he is touched. The defence would contend that if Captain Rodgers believed Vandegrift intended to take his life he had a right to shoot him and they would contend that he also had the right to do so if he believed he intended to pick up a boulder, as he had done in the morning, to throw at him. If they proved that Capt. R thought deceased was attempting to pick up a boulder they would ask the court to instruct the jury that defendant had a right to shoot They would claim that the killing was done in self defence, that he believed his life was in danger and that the shooting was justifiable. They would show that Capt. Rodgers had gone into a store and told his friends to take him to the Mayor's office, thus proving that he had no desire to escape from the consequences of his act. They would show by the testimony of a physician that the wound on defendant's face was not made by a man's fist and that on his way to prison his shirt was saturated with blood. If all this was proven it would be for the jury to say if, under the circumstances, Capt. R did not believe his life was in danger and therefore justifiable in his act. They would only ask a fair trial and the prisoner's right—the benefit of a reasonable doubt—which would, he was confident, result in his acquittal.

At the close of Mr. Marshall's address Court adjourned until nine o'clock this morning, when the examination of witnesses for the defence will be commenced.

Shooting Affray.

Intense excitement was occasioned in the Third Ward, at the corner of Wylie and Tunnel streets, about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, by the appearance of Prof. John Barry, a teacher of book-keeping, &c., in the street, with a loaded gun, threatening to shoot G. S Kennedy, the proprietor of a tavern at the corner named. He was seized and disarmed, when it was discovered that he had a gun-shot wound in the front of the right shoulder. He was taken to the office of Dr. Pollock, who found that the ball had passed out at the fleshy part of the shoulder behind, inflicting a wound by no means dangerous. Barry was taken home and the police went after Kennedy, who was taken to the Mayor's office. Barry stated that Kennedy had shot him, but this the latter denied and made a statement under oath, setting forth that Barry came to his house, intoxicated and demanded something to drink, which he refused him A volunteer coming in he attacked him and Mr. Kennedy remonstrating with him, he ran to his house and procured a gun, which he leveled at Kennedy, across the counter. Kennedy alleges that he struck the gun up and in going off the ball entered Barry's shoulder. The latter then returned to his house, come back with the gun loaded and was threatening to shoot Kennedy when seized. Kennedy swore out a warrant for assault and battery with intent to kill against Barry, and as the statements of the parties were contradictory the Mayor held Kennedy to bail to appear when needed The case will be fully investigated, when it will appear in a clearer light.

U. S. ZOUAVE CADETS Company C, will positively leave for New York, to join Sickles' Excelsior Brigade this afternoon, on the four o'clock train. They have one hundred and twelve names enrolled but intend recruiting the number to one hundred and twenty men All desirous of seeing active service, and joining their ranks, had better do so at an early hour to-day, as they will positively remain no longer than this afternoon, as all their arrangements are made and perfected to this effect. The company held an election yesterday forenoon in their armory, 3rd story, Wilkins Hall, and unanimously elected Thomas J. Ahl, First Lieutenant, W. Warren Watties, Second Lieutenant, and James I. Dawson, Orderly Sergant.

The company is composed of intelligent, sober and moral young men, and we can cheerfully recommend our friends, wishing to enlist in defence of our flag and country, that this opportunity is a rare one and should be embraced at once, as the company has been accepted, and will at once be mustered into service under pay. We wish them a safe and comfortable journey over the route, and a brilliant success in all their undertaking, as we are sure their record will be a noble one, and they will reflect honor on the smoky city to which they belong, and Pennsylvania, their native State.

THEATRE—BENEFIT OF MR COULDOCK —To-night is set apart for the benefit of Mr. Couldock, on which occasion will be presented Henry VIIIth, and the "Willow Copse." At any other time than the present it would only be necessary to announce the mere fact of this eminent actor's appearance to crowd the Theatre to overflowing, but we hope when the fact of its being his benefit and last night but one this season is remembered, it will have the same happy effect. The complete success which he achieved last night, as Cardinal Wolsey, is a guarantee of what it will be tonight; and his Luke Fielding, acknowledged, as it is, the best by far in the country, needs no word from us. Let the house be crowded, and Pittsburgh's old favorite carry away with him the substantial remembrance of his friends.

THE RICKETSON GUARDS —Mr. George D. Cass having resigned the command of the above popular and efficient corps, Mr. John S. Bell was unanimously elected Captain in his stead. They meet in City Hall this evening at Fairmann's Building, Allegheny City, nightly, for drill. They paraded on Wednesday night last and elicited the plaudits of our citizens by their promptness and skill in the use of the musket, as their performance would have done honor to oldermand more experienced veterans. They are called after our townsman, C. W. Ricketson, Esq., and, in keeping with the name, are a *first class* crack corps.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On Monday morning last, a stable belonging to Conrad Lutzbaugh, of Winfield township, Butler county, was struck by lightning, and a valuable cow was instantly killed The stable was uninjured. Mr. and Mrs. Lutzbaugh were standing near by, and narrowly escaped being struck by the fluid.

THE NYMPHS.—On Wednesday night the Mayor's police visited the houses of Mrs. Leslie and Mrs. Winters and arrested the female inmates, eight in number. All were willing to pay any prices that might be imposed, but the Mayor declined receiving them and committed the whole party for thirty days each.

RECRUITS WANTED.—By our advertising columns it will be seen that two good companies, the Government Guards and Allegheny Rangers, need ten men each to fill up their ranks. They are now in Camp Wright and have been mustered into the service, but need the members named to supply the places of such as would not enlist for three years. This is an excellent opportunity for those wishing to go into service.

GONE.—Co. B, Friend Rifle Guards, recruited in this city since Monday evening, left for New York via Philadelphia, yesterday afternoon, in command of Capt. Alex. Hays, who received a commission from Gen. D. E. Sickles, to whose brigade the company is to be attached. The company is a fine one, and when fully uniformed will, we think, make as good a display as the first company.

GONE INTO CAMP —The Wilson Rifles, Captain Miller, a company of seventy-seven men, enlisted for three years, from Darlington and New Castle, Beaver county, arrived by railroad yesterday afternoon and immediately went to Camp Wilkins, where they will be temporarily quartered.

THE RIOT AT CAMP WILKINS.—The hearing of the parties charged with participating in the recent riot between the volunteers and the Home Guards, at Camp Wilkins, before Mayor Wilson, yesterday, resulted in their being held to bail to answer a charge of riot.

THE COLUMBIA LEGION, of Allegheny, were out on parade last evening with a band of music and about sixty men. They are a fine soldierly looking body and well drilled. We acknowledge the compliment of three cheers given for the *Post*, in front of our office.

THE NEW GUN BOATS —The newly bought gun boats A. O. Tyler, Lexington and Conestoga, are nearly finished at Cincinnati. The boilers of some of them have been taken in via the main hold These vessels cost $62,500, and will stand the Government, when ready for sea, in about $120,000. They have been changed altogether in appearance, the upper decks and cabin being removed, the guards cut off, and eight feet bulkheads erected. They are at the yards of Tithbury Hambleton, and the Marine Railway Company.

PRESENTATION.—The Duquesne Central Guard were last evening presented with a fine flag by several ladies of Allegheny, at the residence of James W. Barker, Esq., South Commons, Allegheny City. The presentation address was made by Maj. Gen Williams and responded to by Brig. Gen. W. F. Johnston Both were well conceived and fitting addresses. After the presentation a fine collation was served up at the residence of Mr. Barker, of which all present partook.

FLAG PRESENTATION —Yesterday morning, at the residence of Lowrie Childs, Esq., Robinson street, The Howe Infantry, Captain Bailey, were presented with a beautiful silk flag, by Rev. W. D. Howard, on behalf of a number of ladies of the ward, who had prepared it. The presentation address was eloquent and impressive. Capt. Bailey replied, on behalf of his company, in an appropriate speech. The occasion was a pleasing and interesting one to all present.

MUSTERED IN.—A large number of the men at Camp Wright were sworn into the State service as part of the fifteen regiments authorized by the $3,000,000 bill. They are to serve for three years, and are liable to be called into the service of the United States at any time. The men at Camp Wilkins were sworn in on Wednesday.

SMALL FLAGS for parlors and dining rooms, at Pittsburgh Flag Manufactory, opposite Theatre.

FLAGS equal to silk, at Pittsburgh Flag Manufactory, opposite Theatre.

BUNTING FLAGS for poles, house, churches, schools, military companies, &c., at Pittsburgh Flag Manufactory, opposite Theatre.

ASSAULT —Henry Rosenfeld was yesterday committed for trial on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Mary Leggett.

THE Second Wisconsin regiment arrived in the city by Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad at an early hour on Thursday morning, and were sent eastward by the next train on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

ACCEPTED —The Lawrence Invincibles, Captain Brutley, of Monongahela City, are accepted and ordered to march into camp on next Monday evening.

WE SEE J. McK. Reilly in the city. He comes, we believe, to make the opening address of the session at the Pittsburgh Female College next week.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246 Penn street, attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

JAMES S. RIFER. ANTHONY RIFER.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON,
Manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FURNITURE AND CHAIRS
No. 444 Penn Street, above the Canal,
Have on hand a large assortment of Fancy and Plain Furniture, in Walnut and Mahogany of their own manufacture, and warranted equal in quality and style to any manufactured in the city, and will sell at reasonable prices.

DR. C. BAELZ,
WATERCURE AND HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.
ALSO—AGENT OF
RAINBOW'S CELEBRATED TRUSS
FOR
RUPTURES.
dell ly COR. PENN AND WAYNE STS.

SEAT OF WAR.
FIVE MAPS—NEW LOT.
No. 1 Plan of the City of Washington, with the surrounding country. Price 25 cents.
No. 2. Virginia and Pennsylvania. Price 25 cents.
No. 3. United States, showing the Forts. Price 25 cts.
No. 4. Kentucky and Tennessee, showing Cairo, Memphis, &c. Price 25 cents.
No. 5. All the Southern States, on a large scale, with the census for 1850 and 1860. Price 75 cents.
These are new correct maps, Railroads, stage routes, rivers, mountains and small towns, are plainly and distinctly marked. Any of the above will be sent by mail on receipt of the price in U. S. postage stamps, by
jel3 W. S. HAVEN, Pittsburgh.

SAPONIFIER!
Important to Families!
Save Time, Trouble, and Expense.
THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET FOR MAKING
SOFT SOAP!
One pound equal to Six pounds
POTASH!!
For Sale at Wholesale, by
Penn'a. Salt Manufact'g. Co.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
And by all Druggists & Grocers in the United States.

MANHOOD.
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.
JUST PUBLISHED ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT, AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness, Involuntary Emissions and Impotency, resulting from Self-abuse, &c. By Robt. J. Culverwell, M. D Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of two stamps. Address DR. CHAS. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery New York. Post Office Box, No. 4,586 mh21:3mdaw

NOTICE.—Whereas, letters of administration to the estate of James Hackett, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement to
MARY HACKETT, Administratrix.
Pittsburgh, May 27, 1861. Lippincott's Lane.
THEY STAND THE TEST.
BURKE & BARNES' SAFES
AGAIN TRIUMPHANT.
READ THE FOLLOWING VOLUNTARY testimonial in regard to BURKE & BARNES' SAFES:
SALEM, INDIANA.
MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES—Gentlemen: On the night of the 22d of February, 1860, all our Machine Shops, Paintshops, Wood, Material, Engine House, and all the Warehouses of the Southwestern Spoke and Carriage Manufactory, all being entirely filled with dry combustible material, were burned down. In a room of the Paint Shop, where the heat was most intense, was one of your make of Safes, containing all our papers, insurance policies, &c., amounting to over $40,000, which, on being taken out, all were entirely safe.
We most cordially recommend the Burke & Barnes Safes as being very superior. Your friends,
PLATT, MARTIN & GORDON,
The above Safes, of every size, on hand and made to order by
BURKE & BARNES,
At the O. I Established Safe Factory,
122 and 121 Third street,
mar7:d&w&wly Pittsburgh, Pa.
DWELLING HOUSE TO LET.—A store-room, also a large warehouse to let, by
S. CUTHBERT & SON,
jel8 51 Market street
WE will sell at half price Berage Robes, Organdie Robes, Anglais Robes, and English Berages, Hoop Skirts, Sun Umbrellas, Lace Mantillas, all cheap for cash, per funds, or its equivalent in Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri money.
C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market street.
jel3
OIL.—20 bbls best quality Carbon Oil received and for sale by
HENRY H. COLLINS.
je20

THE LATEST NEWS.
BY TELEGRAPH.

Proclamation of Gen. Lyon.

WAR MUNITIONS SEIZED.

More Regiments Called For, from Massachusetts.

Secessionists Captured.

WASHINGTON THREATENED.

WHEELING CONVENTION.

PIERPONT ELECTED GOVERNOR BY THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Further of the Boonville Battle,

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE SKIRMISH NEAR INDEPENRENCE.

How Capt. Halloway was Killed.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF MARYLANDERS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

ANDREW JOHNSON EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON

Negroes Hung in Arkansas.

NEW YORK, June 20 —The steamer Africa has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 8th inst., and by telegraph to the 9th. The steamer Europa arrived out on the 9th. The Africa passed the steamer Vigo on the 11th.

In the House of Lords, after some opposition, the Government's financial measures passed after a second reading.

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell, in reply to the inquiry whether the intervention of privateers from bringing prizes into British ports was according to the former practice, said that the Queen's advocate's opinion was favorable to the right of interdiction which the law of nations gave every power, hence the Government issued the prohibition.

Mr. Gregory was appealed to to postpone his motion in reference to a prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy. He said his only motive was to make a fair statement of the Southern side of the question, that of the Northern States being already before the public. At the wish of the House, however, he assented, and the motion was postponed *sine die*

It is reported that orders of the United States Government for 75,000 muskets had reached Frankfort. The Southern Commissioners are also expected in Germany for a similar object.

Count Cavour's death was almost universally deplored, and funds were depressed at London, Paris and elsewhere in consequence. The Paris bourse closed at 67f. 60c. The obsequies took place on the 7th inst, with almost royal pomp The great bodies of state and the whole population of Turin participated. The Italian Parliament adjourned for three days. The King has entrusted the formation of a new ministry to Baron Sicollola, but the latter is unwell.

Garibaldi is reported seriously ill at Caprera. The Pope is likewise indisposed.

It is reported that the Emperor Napoleon has interdicted Prince Napoleon from visiting the United States but he will visit Canada

The collection of taxes in Hungary, by military exaction, was being carried out with the greatest severity.

The Syrian question has been settled. Syria is to be governed by Christians with two sub Governors—a Druse and Maronite. The Turkish troops will occupy the main roads.

Returns of the census show that the population of England and Wales exceeds twenty millions, being an increase of over two millions in ten years The population of London 2,000,800. The emigration from the United Kingdom in the last ten years has been 2,250,000.

The Africa brings to New York 66,000 pounds in specie.

COMMERCIAL —LIVERPOOL, June 8 —Sales of cotton to day 8 000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators; the market closed dull. The Manchester advices are unfavorable. For cloths there is little inquiry, and prices are weak. Yarns are firm. Breadstuffs are very dull at Friday's decline The weather continues favorable for crops. Provisions are also dull, with a declining tendency. Messrs. Richardson & Wakefield and Nash's circulars quote flour very dull, and holders pressing on the market. There has been a decline of 1s since Tuesday. Extra State 26s@27c. Wheat very dull at a decline of 3d@4d since Tuesday, and 6d@9d for the week; red 10s 6d@12s 3d; white 11s 6d@14s; Corn also very dull, at a decline of 1s; mixed 20s6d@30s; yellow 30.@30s 6d; white 30s@33s 6d.—Sugar heavy at 6s, a decline. Coffee and Rice steady. Fish Oils, sales unimportant. Linseed 30s@30s 6d. Beef quiet Pork Dull.

MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, June 8th.—Baring Brothers report that for American stocks there are more sellers than buyers.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased 27,000 pounds. The money market is slightly more stringent, with an increased demand.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, from Grafton, says:

The rebels occupy Piedmont, four or five thousand strong. A guard of forty Marylanders from Cumberland, under Capt. Risley, were stationed at the bridge there with one piece of artillery, and as the rebels advanced, poured hot shot into them, mowing them down like grass, and continued to do so until their gunners were all killed. The brave little band were cut to pieces, but two escaping. The rebels suffered terribly.

Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, of the Confederate Army, was captured by the scouts near Phillippi Colonel Kelly is slowly gaining strength, and will go to Wheeling this week.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, arrived here yesterday, en route for Washington. He was escorted across the river by the Newport and Covington military and a large concourse of citizens. At three o'clock he was formally waited upon by the Chamber of Commerce, and made a speech from the balcony of the Burnet House to a large gathering of citizens. He left at ten o'clock last night for the East, and was escorted to the depot by a large military force. The Eighth and Tenth Regiments, Indiana Volunteers, under command of Colonels Benton and Munson, passed through here last night for Virginia.

LEAVENWORTH, June 20.—The skirmish near Independence on the 13th is reliably reported as follows: A party of cavalry, under Captain Stanley, were reconnoitering about the secession lines, when Captain Stanley, under a flag of truce, held a parley with Captain Halloway, the secession commander. While the parley was in progress a movement was being made by the rebels to outflank the regulars, and when Captain Halloway advanced toward them to prevent it, he was fired upon by some recently arrived rebels and killed. It is reported that five other rebel officers were shot. Three regulars were wounded, one with a ball in the shoulder. None were killed. A movement of some nature took place from the camp at Kansas City last night, but the facts have not transpired.

EASTON, Pa., June 20.—The troops at Camp Washington are healthy and getting along finely. Gen. Geo. A. McCall arrived this evening, and it is said will organize three new Pennsylvania regiments from the companies in camp.

BOONVILLE, June 19—9 o'clock, A. M —As Gen. Lyon, with the steamers Jatan M'Dowell and City of Louisiana, were approaching Booneville on Monday morning, he espied a battery on the river bank, five miles below the town at Adam's Mill.

He then turned back and went down to about eight miles below Booneville and there landed his forces, amounting to 1,700 men, with 4 field pieces. He left 11 men to guard the boats and took his march for Booneville On the Rochesport road, when within six miles of Booneville, he was attacked by the State troops, 2,000 strong, commanded by Colonel Little, late of the United States Army, who were concealed in the thick undergrowth and wheat fields.

After a sharp fight the State troops were driven back and their Camp, which was at Bason's Farm, three miles below Booneville on the river bluff, with provisions, equipage, and a number of horses, was taken. The State troops retreated west, through Booneville, in great disorder. They were poorly armed and badly disciplined.

The loss of Federals was four killed and nine wounded; four State troops are known to be killed and 15 or 20 wounded. The Federal troops say that many of the State forces were wounded. They speak of walking over a large number of dead bodies

General Lyon and Colonel Blair were in the thickest of the fight

None of the officers were hurt. Captain Burke, of St. Louis, had his sword broken by a shot. Dr. Quarles, of the State forces, and a prominent citizen of Booneville, was killed

The Federal troops say Gen. Lyon took some 60 or 70 prisoners but returned them all this morning. A large number of the State troops who were from Boonville are returning under the terms of Gen. Lyon's proclamation. Several houses were searched for contraband articles. Several secession flags were captured, also several prominent secessionists. Many persons who have heretofore been secessionists are now Union men, with but few exceptions Gen. Lyon and his men have made favorable impressions upon the people. On the morning of the fight Gov. Jackson was going to the camp with Capt. Kelly's Company, but when the battle began they immediately returned. Kelly and his Company embarked on the steamer H. D Bacon and went up the river. Jackson and his staff left for the West on horse backs. It is supposed they will make another stand somewhere near Lexington. The fugitive State troops took the Arrow Rock and Lexington road, and some went towards Georgetown. A part of the Federal troops are quartered in Hespin Hall, in this city, and the balance with the steamers at the fair grounds about half a mile below where Gen. Lyon had his head quarters. It is supposed that when the reinforcements which are expected on the steamer D. A. January, arrive Gen. Lyon will proceed Westward. Col. Blair has become popular. A man offered $500 to any one who would shoot him. The man was arrested. Blair immediately released him. A company of 87 Home Guards was raised on Tuesday night.

Col. Little was in the U. S Army but recently resigned. He was brevetted Captain for services in the Mexican war.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—More caution is exercised than formerly in granting passes to visit the encampments on the Virginia side, while none are given for the gratification of mere curiosity.

If the accounts which reach here are correct, and it seems that they are, the rebels from Manassas Junction are extending and strengthening their outposts, and from the indications to day the government is not insensible of the movements of the enemy in this direction.

LATER —A report has reached here that the Federal lines on the Virginia side have been fired on by the enemy, and extraordinary military preparations are consequently in progress. Orders have been received and mounted picket marching orders and may have already started. The Artillery and Fire Zouaves have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness. The Fourteenth regiment, New York volunteers, have reached here.

Two hundred recruits for the First German Rifle regiment, of New York, arrived to-day, filling up the regiment, which will be supplied with new Enfield Rifles, recently imported. The Twenty-First regiment, from Buffalo, arrived this afternoon. The Twenty-Fourth and Twenty-Sixth Pennsylvania, and First Massachusetts regiments, which reached here yesterday, went into camp this afternoon. The last are to guard the approaches to the chain bridge above Georgetown.

The Federal forces in Virginia, under Gen. McDowell, have advanced their position four miles to-day in the direction of Fairfax Court House. The pickets on each side are almost within hailing distance.

ALEXANDRIA, June 20.—A rebel account of the battle at Fairfax at Vienna was received in this city to day, from which it appears that the battery consisted of only two six pounders, worked by an Alexandria artillery company, thirty-four men, under Lieut. D. Stewart, formerly of the United States Army. Two companies of South Carolina troops were in ambuscade a quarter of a mile off, to render assistance if necessary. These artillery men were posted at this point soon after the Connecticut expedition of Sunday returned, with instructions to fire on the next train, and then retire. The rebels say they succeeded in carrying off two wagon loads of arms, sixty blankets, burning a baggage car and three gondolas, and a lot of carpenters' tools.

A train from Falls Church this evening, reports all quiet. The firing of cannon occasioned some alarm, but it was subsequently ascertained that the rebels were only practising with their arms.

Capt. Medlar of the Pennsylvania Fifth, who has performed the arduous duties of Provost Marshal, and gained the universal esteem of all citizens for the leniency in his treatment of themselves and the prisoners under his charge, has been relieved at his own request, and Lieut. Shepherd of the Massachusetts Fifth, appointed in his stead.

There are numerous reports from Fairfax, but they are unreliable. The rebel troops were certainly there at four o'clock yesterday afternoon.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 20.—The following notice emanated from the State department to-day. It is expected that, hereafter any passport which may be issued by a diplomatic agent accredited to this government or by any Consular authority whatever either to a person about to proceed beyond the United States forces or to a foreign country, will be countersigned by the Secretary of State.

[Signed,] WM. H. SEWARD.

The Navy Department to-day received dispatches from Capt. Rowan, of the steamer Pawnee, enclosing reports from Lieut. Chapman, from which it appears the latter with the first cutter, assisted by the tug Reliance, has been profitably cruising opposite to, and in the neighborhood of Acquia Creek, on the Maryland side where he seized large amounts of contraband provisions consigned to a secessionist who is now in the Confederate army. They were loaded on a wood Schooner that happened to be near and towed it to the Washington Navy Yard. Lieut. Chaplin reconnoitered at other points where his small party drove off some secession mounted pickets. When they were returning muskets were fired at them, and the compliment was returned by discharges of cannister from the gun of the Reliance. Lieut. Chaplin captured nine boats which evidently had been used for the transportation of secessionists over the Potomac, five of which he destroyed.

The Mount Vernon has returned from Pomunkey Creek, Md, where she seized a sloop which had been engaged in transporting secession troops from that point to Virginia. This sloop has been towed to Washington, and the crew are prisoners.

Capt. Woods, of the Mount Vernon, together with his guard, landed at the White House, below Mount Vernon, yesterday, and scoured the country for miles around in quest of secession batteries, which, it was reported, had been erected there, but none were discovered.

WILMINGTON, DEL., June 20.—The Henry Clay factory, owned by E. J. Dupont & Co., situated near Wilmington, was destroyed by fire this morning The insurance on the building is nearly sufficient to rebuild it. The machinery is a total loss, and was only partially insured. The mill was worked by Mr. Griffith, and was engaged in manufacturing cloth for the government, A number of persons are thrown out of employment. The cause of the fire is unknown.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—Col. Blandon Duncan telegraphs to this city from Winchester, Va., on the 18th that the telegraphic report of the 14th that the volunteers under his command are deserting is absolutely false. They will leave their ranks only to go to their graves. He does not believe that his father ever expressed the opinion attributed to him

BOONVILLE, June 20.—The following proclamation was issued here to-day:

BOONEVILLE, June 18.

To the people of Missouri:—When about leaving St. Louis in consequence of the declaration of war made by the Governor of this State against the Government of the United States, because I would not assume on its behalf to relinquish its duties, and advocated its right of protecting loyal citizens from the oppression and cruelties of the secessionists in this State, I published an address to the people in which I declared my intention to use the force under my command for no other purpose than the maintenance of the authority of the General Government and the protection of the rights and property of all law abiding citizens.

The State authorities in violation of an agreement with Gov. Hainey on the 21st of May last, had drawn together and organized upon a large scale the means of warfare, and having made a declaration of war, they abandoned the Capital, issued orders for the destruction of the railroad and telegraph lines and proceeded to this point to put into execution their hostile purposes towards the general government. This devolved upon me, the necessity of meeting this issue to the best of my ability, and accordingly I moved to this point with a portion of the force under my command, defeated and dispersed the hostile forces gathered here by the governor and took possession of the camp equipage left, and a considerable number of prisoners, most of them young and of immature age, who represent that they have been misled by frauds ingeniously devised and industriously circulated by designing leaders who seek to devolve upon unreflecting and deluded followers, the task of securing the object of their own false ambition. Out of compassion for these misguided youth, and to correct impressions created by unscrupulous calumniators, I liberated them upon the condition, that they will not serve in the impending hostilities against the United States Government. I have done this in spite of the known facts that the leaders in the present rebellion having long experienced the mildness of the general government, still feel confident that this mildness cannot be overtaxed even by factious hostilities, having in view its overthrow; but lest, as in the case of the late Camp Jackson affair, this clemency shall still be misconstructed, it is proper to give warning that the government cannot be always expected to indulge it to the compromise of its evident welfare.

Having defined that those plotting against the government have falsely represented that the government troops intended a forcible and violent invasion of Missouri for the purposes of military despotism and tyranny, I hereby give notice to the people of this State, I shall scrupulously avoid all interference with the business rights and property of every description recognized by the laws of this State, and belonging to law-abiding citizens; but it is equally my duty to maintain the authority of the United States with such force as I have at my command, which shall be retained only as long as opposition shall make it necessary, and that it is my wish, and shall be my purpose, to devolve any unavoidable rigor arising from this issue upon those only who provoke. All persons, who, under the misapprehensions above mentioned, have taken up arms, or who are now preparing to do so, are invited to return to their homes and relinquish their hostile attitude to the Federal government, and are assured that they may do so without being molested for past occurrences.

(Signed,) N. LYON,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A. Commanding.

WHEELING, June 20.—This morning the Convention was occupied in signing the declaration. It was an impressive scene. The roll was called by counties. Each member came forward and signed the parchment this afternoon.