

BY S. J. ROW.

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MORNING.

How gently breaks the dewy morn, How calm, and how serene, And hushed, and still all nature seems, Beneath the day's first beam.

The eastern heavens are all aglow, And soon the glorious sun Bursts forth in majesty arrayed, And, lo! the day's begun!

Now from their nests the little birds Come forth with songs of joy, And one melodious hymn of praise, Their tuneful throats employ.

Thus, after death's long dreamless sleep, May we in joy arise, And sing with angel choirs above The songs of Paradise.

Mr. Row :- Will you please publish the following chapter (V.) from an article written by the Rev. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, D. D., of Danville, Kentucky, and published in the Danville Quarterly Review.' Your neighbors of the 'Clearfield Republican' having published the four preceeding chapters, I deem it but justice to the author, that the public should be permitted to read his concluding remarks. By giving them room in the 'Journal,' you Your friend, Justice. will oblige,

From the Danville Quarterly Review.

Our Country-Its Peril-Its Deliverance. V. 1. We have said, on a previous page, that the revolution in the seceded States would not stop where it now is, and that the course it would bereafter take, depended upon causes in some degree appreciable now; of which causes we enumerated those which appeared to us most important in the production of such results as would restore those States to their former position in the nation. Amongst them, the conduct of the Federal might be vacillating and timid, was enumerperience great anxiety on the subject. We on the roll of history; but, that if, of the times, his administration is made the term of his country's grand career, he must ought to have been so illustrious-and that threaten to be so ignominious. Apparently the sport of a Cabinet divided into factions, of which one was irresolute, another neither oyal to him nor to the country, and the isosted members without authority; the use made of the untional administration seems to have been to promote the interest of the leaders of sedition; until the President found himself with no alternative but to sacrifice alike his official duty and his personal honor, or at most perilous moment, to reconstruct his Cabinet on the basis of one or two faithful and able men, the remnant of his old advisers. There may be some ground for difference of opinion as to the probable result, if the same conduct had been pursued by the administration from the beginning, as has since the reconstruction of the Cabinet. Nothing short of complete success, rendered only more difficult by his own previous conduct, can now avert from the President, the stern condemnation of posterity. And the secession party. prompt, diligent, and sagacious, after securing rom Mr. Buchanan the utterance of such opinions, and the acquiescence in such proceedings, as rendered their first organized movements safe from interruption; and after treating all national rights that stood in the way of their subsequent movements as mere nullities, and all national property in their reach as lawful plunder; are now diligently engaged in propagating the sentiment, that all attempts of the nation even to expire with decency, much less to detend its dignity, its honor, its authority, its military posts, or its property, should be esteemed outrages on sovereign States-and be condemned as acts of useless folly that can lead only to bloodshed; seeing that the premeditated work is done, and all in the bosom of the party in the North, which resists all fair settlement, and yet dreads popular revolution there. As long as threats of violence were particularly empty and insultng they were hurled at the South. Now, when their disloyal hopes point in another direction, the method they take to avert the coming reaction which may save the country, is to unite in vehement protests against what they are pleased to designate as coercion. If the nation, first deluded and then disgraced, can be paralyzed-and the whole South drivinto secession—the extreme party at the North, and the extreme party at the South. esch gains its special ends; and the mass of the people every where, and especially in the great Central States, may, at their leisure, wake to the reality of a situation fatal and deestable to them-which it would have been far easier for them to have prevented, than it

tuted for the cry against what they called oppression, in the first stages of the revolt. 2. It is deplorable, in every stage and act of this sad drama, how an almost preternatural ingenuity of error has trifled with the noblest impulses of the people, and with the simplest truths which support all our institutions. Let the dominant party in South Caroina start with the political falsehood, that the people of that State are not citizens of the Unied States, except through the constitution and fovernment of that State; and let the National

even 'end to restore the Supremacy of the Consti-

ty becomes more and more perfect. We pointed out, on a previous page-when exposing the perfidy of the pretext resorted to in justifying the conduct of dominant parties in some of the free States, touching the rendition of fugitive slaves-the simple and obvious refuthe people of the United States; and here the refutation is just as clear, and is founded on the same truth. By the express terms, as well as by the very nature of the Federal Constitution, a secession ordinance in the South diatribes about lack of power to coerce a State, yet unanswered before his face. in one case than the other. There was no need, nor any power, to coerce a State in eiththe Laws of the United States upon every citimight happen to occupy towards any one of all wrong doers. Nor is there any consideration arising out of the nature or the form of the opposition, that may be made to the execution of the supreme law, which can go farther than to address itself to the sound discretion of the national government, in the way of determining the most proper and effectual, and at the same time the least arbitrary, perilous, and destructive method of overcoming the resistance that is made. If the President, in the exercise of this discretion, allows millions of dollars worth of national property in government towards the States-according as | buildings, in cash, in munitions of war, to be it might be firm and yet temperate, or as it seized and held by citizens of the United States in avowed revolt against the general sted as a decided element of the future. No government; if he permits them to take forone can doubt that this is true, or fail to ex- cible possession of the national fortresses, of this great nation. It is time for it to speak and hold them in armed hostility to the nafee! no disposition to speak confidently about | tion; if he permits the officers and soldiers of proceedings of the general government not the army of the United States, to be taken itself-true to every one who is faithful to it. yet adequately explained; nor, under any cir- prisoners of war, and treated by hostile com- In that case we are safe; though we may sufcounstances, to judge the President harshly. | manders as captured enemies; if he permits | fer much and long before the end is reached. We consider Mr. Buchanan to be situated just armies to be organized, munitions of war to Our civilization, in its present form, is the in that manner, that if he saves his country, be collected, batteries to be directed against growth of nearly a century—the growth of posterity will torgive him much, and place his the national fortresses; if he permits the flag two centuries and a half on this continentof the nation to be torn down from the public either by his own fault, or by the fatal temper | edifices and fortresses, and hostile flags to be | world, before its best inhabitants came hither, be classed with the greatest victims of mis- fired on with impunity, when it covers an forest are not planted more deeply-the evertortune. Few have presided at obsequies that armed force of the nation; if he allows the lasting mountains have not a surer foundation mail to be broken open and the correspondence of the government itself to be tampered be interrupted and the revenue from it seized; the internal commerce to be menaced by batteries erected under State authority on our great water courses; if, to add no more, he permits ambassadors from secession conventions and assemblies to menace him with war plotting the military occupation of the Feder- of our God! al City, to go unpunished : it really appears to us that the most nervous secessionist might consider the question of coercion, as being about as offensive to the President as to himself. Every man who has any remaining loyalty to the nation, or any hope or desire for the restoration of the seceding States to the confederacy ; must see that what is meant by the outery against coersion is in the interest of secession, and that what is meant is in effect, that the Federal government must be terrified or seduced into complete co-operation with the revolution, which it was its most binding duty to have used all its power and influence to pre-3. We believe it is the desire of the American people that the present revolution should

more impossible as the organization of socie-

tion in the nation; and that to this end such a settlement of existing difficulties shall be made, as will effectually and peacefully secure this result. In order to that, it is impossible for the nation to permit anything to be done by the general government, which will take his gun from him." for granted that the state of exaggerated and disloyal opinion either in the extreme North or the extreme South, is irrevocably fixed as a final and sovereign expression. On the concomposition is impossible. At the same criti- trary, what the nation must take for granted, cal moment, a signal change manifests itself as the basis of every hope fo peaceful success, is that a revolution in opinion must take place in both quarters, in view of the immipent peril of our position. But beyond all doubt, every thing that can strengthen the the extreme North or the extreme Southmust weaken every hope of any revolution in peaceful and successful. Nothing could be so extreme South, that the nation does not sympathise with them, and will abandon them. It is, therefore, sheer folly to weaken the posture of the general government towards the secession moment. The duties of that gov--no matter how difficult they may be as to the mode of their performance. The nation has no alternative, for the movement, but to will be to correct. In short, it is to deter the abide the firm and sincere performance of those duties,-meantime striving for a settlenational government from every act which can ment of the whole difficulty. If the seceding lution, and the integrity of the nation, that the cry against what they call coercion, is substi-States follow up their past outrages by rushing text, that will only prove that the pestilence has granted that the nation cannot be saved-and is the best hope of all parties. Even in that Administration start with the corresponding for to its interest in preventing any separa- future would the success of the South ensure political talsehood, that the supreme law of the tion: nor is the interest of the States that may for humanity! God forbid it!" South Carolina, contrary to the wishes and acts the right ordering of that great, and as we of this dominant party; and let both parties think terrible result, than any they may supthed the chief amusements there are paying tendering that the rain of society is better than the risk of that this particular constitutional government month for money, lamenting the loss of ice, any body in enforcing the laws : should fail, is dreadful enough; but we owe fighting the mosquitoes, and hunting abolition- you are, to be sure." then, of course, nullification, secession, sedi-tion, revolution, anarchy—are inevitable pro-ducts of the second second

be brought to such a conclusion that the sece-

ding States shall all be restored to their posi-

wreck of our institutions should exhibit the principles of constitutional liberty-in contrast with every aspect of anarchy-and in all their unalterable force and beauty. Let our ruin be the thousandth proof of the violence of human passions, and the instability of human hopes: let it not be a damning evidence tation, founded in the double citizenship of against constitutional government. To us nothing appears more certain, than that looking to either result, the nation has no necessity more imperative, as means to any endurable result, than that the Federal Government -instead of shrinking from its true position is as totally void as a personal liberty law in on the one hand, or resorting to needless viothe North possibly can be. The Federal Gov- lence on the other-should accept its true ernment has no more need to deal with the mission as the representative of the nation, South Carolina convention, in executing the and so to a great extent master of the situapost office laws, the revenue laws, or any oth- tion, and pilot the ark in which such traner laws-than it has to deal with the Massachu- scendent treasures are embarked, courageoussetts Legislature in executing the fugitive ly amidst the howling waters. God will bring slave law; and there was no more legal ne- it to the right heaven: for the prayers of macessity, nor any more logical consistency, in | ny hundreds of thousands of his children-lie

4. It is from a single point of view that we have conducted this exposition, and it is uner case; but in both cases the need was ur- to one single result, that we have directed it. gent, and the power was complete, to execute | The point of view is that of one steadily beholding the imminent and deadly peril of his zen of the United States, whatever relation he | country-nay, its ruin, already in some degree accomplished, and hastening to be comthe States; and to enforce those laws against | plete; and the single result developed, is the salvation of the country-the whole country. Many topics have, therefore, been passed in silence, which, from any other point of view, or in expounding any other result, would have required careful treatment; and many other topics eminently pertinent here, have been omitted, because we have already discussed them on a recent occasion. It is of the last importance, that we should not be deceived by appearances, or misled either by our hopes or our terrors. The voice that can alone silence the storm that is raging around us-the hand that is alone competent to grasp and to crush every element of disorder-that voice has not yet spoken, that hand has not yet put forth its strength : it is the voice and the hand -time for it to act. If we may dare to trust all the lessons of the past, it will be true to the growth of all preceding ages in the old planted on them-nay, permits that proud em | to construct society afresh out of all the treasblem of our national unity and force to be ures of the past. The gigantic oaks of the -than our American Civilization. Let the nation stir itself as a giant, waking from his with; the foreign commerce of the country to slumber. Let the voice of God be heard amongst us, as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of a great thunder. Let us not hold our peace, - let us not rest, till the peril is overpassed, that we should be termed Forsaken and our land be termed Desolate-nor till our country be as a crown of glory in the hand in the capital of the nation, and conspirators of the Lord, and as a royal diadem in the hand

> A Good Story .- The Charlestonians tell a good story at their cwn expense, which well flustrates the want of discipline. A company was keeping guard at the Arsenal. The Colonel of the Regiment passing by, saw the sentinel inattentive to he duty. He took away his gun, then entered the Arsenal. A subordinate officer was concocting a cocktail.

"Where is the Captain?" the Colonel asked. "Up stairs."

"Please say to him that I want to see him." "Well, after I take a drink," said the subaltern. After swallowing his toddy, he went up stairs to the Captain.

"The Colonel is down stairs, and wants to see you, Captain."

"Well, if he wants to see me more than I do him, just tell him to walk up," said the Captain, who was lying on a bed.

The Colonel went up stairs, and found the Captain taking things easy. "Sir, you ought to be drilling your company. Your sentinel don't know how to do his duty, and I took

"Well, I dare say he will be much obliged to you, I reckon he was tired carrying it."

A HITCH IN SECESSION .- Governor Brown assures the people of Georgia that he has ed in Philadelphia on a charge of aiding the enemies of the government, and if he is hanged, the valiant Governor will retaliate by hanging two citizens of such Northern State hands of the party now dominant, either at as shall hang one of the South. The Savannah Republican, commenting upon the acnouncement, reminds the Governor "that the opinion-every hope of a solution at once President of the Confederate States alone possesses fhe power to act in the premises." fatal as the conviction in the mind of loyal Oh, no, Mr. Republican, you are entirely in citizens, both in the extreme North and the error. Governor Brown has seceded from the Confederate States on this subject, and will exercise the supreme authority of the State. Perhaps the next case that may arise, he will allow the Confederate government to manage. There is nothing like State rights. "In those ernment, are perfectly clear as to their nature days there was no king in Israel, and every man did that which was right in his own eyes."

THE VOICE OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.-The voice of the masses of the English people beof a letter received in New York from a member of a large manufacturing firm in Birminginto war with the nation, no matter on what pre- ham. The letter is dated on the 24th of May "We can assure you that we are filled with already gone beyond the reach of peaceful reme- | conflicting teelings by the sad events which dies. On the other hand, let it be taken for are now occuring in your country; with sorrow at the contemplation of the dire catastrothat a peaceful separation, if that be possible, phe of civil war, which, according to the latest news from America, seems inevitable; but case, and with a view to that result, the posi- with pride and pleasure by the noble and ention of the general government towards the se- thusiastic patriotism of the people of the North ceding States should be one of forbearance in response to the call for troops by the Presiand moderation indeed, but of unalterable firm | dent. Our hopes and confidence are centered ness. The nation has an interest in the man- in the North; with her success civilization is ner of this supposed separation, hardly infer- sure to progress rapidly. But what a gloomy

By latest New Orleans papers we gather that ducts of the organization of society, and publac order, and regulated liberty, and the secuity of property and life become more and

MATRIMONIAL INFELICITIES.

"My dear," I said to the lady who was seated opposite me at the breakfast table, and who had the good fortune to be my wife, "if there be one thing I dislike more than another, it is to receive a cup of coffee that looks as if it had been sipped from before it reached my hands. Have I not often asked you to fill my cup within an eighth of an inch of the rim, and not give it to me half or three-quarters full ?"

"You are as particular as an old bachelor," the estimable lady replied, "and if I had known it before I married you this day would not have seen me your wife. There, sir, is your cup of coffee. I hope it will suit you."

"Good gracious!" I exclaimed, as I took the cup, now "you have managed to run it over. You must certainly be aware that if there be one thing I dislike more than another, it is to find slops in my saucer."

"Well, if you will insist upon my filling the cup, you must expect that sometimes I shall spill it over; besides, your finding fault with me does no good, but makes me nervous, and causes my hand to tremble, so that I only wonder that there is any coffee left in the cup. But here is a clean saucer, in place of the one you have."

Having affected this important change, I tasted the contents of my cup. It was evident to me that there was no sugar in it. I tasted again to make certain of the fact. Then I said to her :

"You have neglected to put sugar in my coffee. If there be one thing I dislike more than another, it is coffee unsweetened." "I am certain," replied my estimable spouse, "that I did sweeten it. I don't think you have stirred it."

"But I know I have." I answered. "Not with your spoon," said the provoking woman, "for it is perfectly dry; perhaps, however, you used your fork."

"Pshaw!" was all the answer I vouchsafed to this remark. "Now, I declare," I said, after having stir-

red and sipped my coffee, "you have made it too sweet. If there be one thing I dislike more than another, it is to have my coffee taste like syrup."

"Let me put more milk with it then!" said the obliging woman.

"No, I thank you," I replied, "I don't care to have my stomach turned into a dairy. It there be one thing I dislike more than a-I cut my first teeth."

"It is to be hoped that you will give up the eminent degree, when you come to cut your that will be."

"Thank you," I replied, "you will probably be the first who will know it when that occurs." "And a happy day it will be for me," she answered with provoking calmness. "Few know, though, how much unhappiness your constant fault-finding causes me. Nothing I stood ready at the other end of the town, and do seems to give you any satisfaction. There isn't a moment elapses, while you are in the

house, save when you're asleep, but you are marily cracked it open. Among its contents thus occupied. The truth is, I have always was a letter from the rebel officer in command been too indulgent with you, and humor you at Alexandria, addressed to his superior in the when I ought not. I didn,t commence right in the first place. I should have paid no attention to your whims, but studied my own convenience and comfort, instead of seeking to make everything smooth and pleasant for you. Then I would have got along much better. Oh, you men are great tyrants, and if a woman yields to you in the least, you follow up your advantage, and bend her will to yours, and crush her spirit to the earth, till by and by,

"My dear, I will thank you for another cup of coffee," I said, passing my cup to her; "but be careful not to run it over, nor get it too sweet, nor put in too much milk. What an intolerable steak this is," I added; "it is tough enough to have been cut from one of the cattle pastured upon a thousand hills more thing I dislike more than another, it is a tough beefsteak."

you break her beart."

"You ordered it yourself, from the market of it. I knew it was tough the moment I and of course in the same temperature, which

"Then why didn't you send it back?" I enquired.

"Because, as it was your selection, I supposed you wanted a tough one; besides, if I of butter. The other milk, standing the same had returned it, you would have found fault length of time, yielded four pounds eight with me for doing so."

"Welt, I can't eat it, that's certain," I said; throw any more money away on beefsteak." "Oh, it will answer for hash," said my eco- inches. nomical wife, "and you can have it for dinner."

"Hash!" I exclaimed. "If there be one thing I dislike more than another, it is hash. Hash is only fit for children and old people without teeth. Besides, it is a popular dish at boarding schools and boarding houses; and when I was a boy, and afterward, while a bachelor, I ate my share of it, and I'm not going to eat any more. No, we'll have a turkey for dinner." "Very well," said my spouse, "a turkey let

it be. Shall I see to getting one?" "I think not," I answered. "The fact is that all the turkeys you select, turn out to be like the celebrated one of which Job was the reputed owner-poor and tough. No, I'll buy the turkey and you can cook it." "Very well," said the imperturbable lady.

But how will you have it cooked ?" "Oh, any way; suit yourself." I answered. "Then I think I will roast it," she replied. "Roast it!" I exclaimed. "That is just

ike you. Now, you know that if there be one thing I dislike more than another, it is to have are esteemed beyond the wild game. When a turkey roasted." "Very well, then," said the accommodating woman, "I will boil it." "Boil it!" I said agast. "Boil soup, boil

lamb chops, boil cherries, if you like, but never, for me, boil a turkey." "Pray, then, how will you have it cooked ? Only tell me, and it shall be done." "Why-why-well-fricassee it, of course.

answered triumphantly. "Very well," said the lady, looking, howof REAL PROPERTY.

fast, and I am not going to be provoked just as I am finishing." "I am sure I don't wish to provoke you,"

my wife said, in a most innocent and aggrieved "But you certainly do provoke me," I re-

plied. "Then I am sorry for it," she answered, in softening tone, "for such was not my inten-

tion." I looked across the table at my wife; something like a tear rolled down her cheek. "Goodness!" I whispered to myself, "I have made my wife weep. What-a-what-a -brute I am.

Then speaking sloud, I exclaimed : "Darling !"

"Well," was her calm reply.
"Do you know," I continued, "that if there be one thing I dislike more than another, it is

a tear." She answered simply with a sad smile. "Sweet-heart !" I said.

"Well." "Cook the turkey any way you please."

She shook her head.

I left my seat, (having finished my break-fast,) went to her side, and smoothed her pale cheek with my hand, I kissed it and said : "Forgive me, dear, this time."

She smiled dubiously, as if "this time" was only one out of the "seventy times seven" ing our matrimonial career: but nevertheless, the pressure of her hand, which I had taken, assured me that peace was made.

FOUND HIS MATCH .- We heard and saw a good thing some time ago. In a Court of Sessions a petty case was being tried. A well-known criminal lawyer, who prides himself on his skill in cross-examining a witness, had an odd looking genius upon whom to operate. The witness was a shoemaker-

"You say, sir, that the prisoner is a thief?" "Yes, sir, cause why, she confessed it." "And you also swear she bound shoes for on subsequent to the confession?" "I do, sir."

"Then (giving a sagacious look to the Court) we are to understand that you employ dishonest people to work for you, even after their rascalities are known ?"

"Of course; how else could I get assistance from a lawyer?"

The counsellor said "stand aside," and in a tone which showed that if he had the witness head in a bark mill no mercy might have been expected. The judge nearly choked himself habit of fault-finding, which you possess in an | in a futile attempt to make the spectators believe that a laugh was nothing but a Liccough, wisdom teeth, though no one can tell when while the witness stepped off the stand with all the gravity of a fashionable undertaker.

> EIGHT TO ONE .- One of Ellsworth's Zouaves at Alexandria relates that as the federal troops entered Alexandria, the rebel soldiers scrambled hastily on board a railroad train which in their hurry to depart forgot the mail bag. The Zonaves secured it as a trophy, and sum-Virginia lines, running somewhat after this fashion: "Send eight thousand troops here immediately. We are momentarily expecting the arrival of one thousand Zouaves from Washington."

> Eight thousand against one thousand is therefore regarded as the proper proportion. The eight thousand didn't appear in time, but the Zouaves did, and the Alexandria soldiers beat a pracipitate retreat. The rebels have always counted one Southerner equal to eight Northern men; but it now appears that the conditions are reversed-eight rebels are necessary to conquer one loyal man.

BEST DEPTH FOR SETTING MILK .- A correspondent of the Homestead relates the following experiment: On the 8th of April we set than a thousand years ago. If there be one two pails of milk, weighing forty-seven pounds ten ources, in two tin pails ten inches deep. The next day we set the quantity of milk from the same cows two inches deep in pans. These so you needn't find fault with me on account were placed on the same shelf with the first, was near 60 deg. In four days the first milk was sour and skimmed, yielding three pounds two onnces of cream, which being allowed to stand one day made one pound eight ounces ounces of cream, making two pounds one ounce of butter,-a difference of nine ounces so it had better be taken off the table. I shan't in favor of setting the milk shallow. This is a gain of 371 per cent, over the depth of ten

FELT CLOTH .- A peculiar mode of making a kind of felt of cloth, is that by the pneumatic process, without spinning, weaving, or any analogous machinery. Into an air-tight chamber is put a quantity of flocculent particles of wool which, by a kind of winnowing wheel, are kept floating equally. On one side of the chamber is a network of gauze of metal, communicating with another chamber from which the air can be abstracted by an exhausting syringe, or air pump, and on the communications between the chambers being opened, the air rushes with great force to supply the partial vacum in the exhausted chambers, carrying the flocculent particles against the netting, and so interlacing the fibers, that a cloth of beautiful fabric and close texture is instantaneously made.

MONKEYS AS FOOD .- Mr. Edwards, in his "Voyage up the Amazon," has some curious comments on the varieties of diet in his party. He says monkeys are eaten in the region, and cooked they make a most delicious dish, though the rules by which they are served up are not to be found in any of the numerous cook books. One of Mr. Edwards' party shot a sloth, and had the animal skinned with the intention of preserving the body for an anatomical friend. But the cook was too alert, and had the sloth in the stew pan before an expla-nation was made. The hunters did their best to look with favor upon the dish, but the lean and tough flesh could not be compared to the delicate flavor of a monkey.

The number of prizes taken in Hampto roads since the enforcement of the blockade is about forty, and their aggregate value is estimated at about \$1,000.000. The schooner twenty thousand men under his command, at "Not half so provoking as you are," she re- is about forty, and their aggregate value is es-

THE JOURNAL.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS

JUNE 10 .- A man named Faucit, was captured by Provost Marshall Medler, when about to leave Alexandria in a suspicious back with a negro driver. Important papers were found in the negro's boots and sewed up in the cushions, and from papers found upon Mr. Faucit, and in his house, it was evident that he had been regularly communicating information of the movements of our troops to the traitors at Manassas Junction, and in return bringing instructions to the secret Secessionists who have not yet left. Most of the letters found upon the negro were written from Manassas, and many contained appeals to their friends to remove from Alexandria as soon as possible. This man Faucit has been receiving passes regularly from the provost marshal under the guise of being a Union man. From the letters thus captured, it is certain that a regular system is kept up by which all the doings of the Administration and the army are

Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet. The vote on secession in Tennessee disappointed the hopes of Confederate leaders. A large Union vote was polled both in Middle and East Tennessee. In Middle Tennessee, the Hon. Wm. H. Polk, as commander of a bome regiment, is making a fine stand for the which she would be called on to forgive dur- Union. He cordially acts with Governor Johnson, who has almost unanimously carried the eastern portion of the State. At Knoxville, (East Tennessee,) the Unionists are fully armed for war, and only waiting for the assistance of the Federal authorities. They expect speedy aid through Kentucky. If Gov. Johnson does not assume his place in the Senate on the 4th of July, it will be because of his necessary presence as commander-in-chief of the home forces. He is fully alive to the responsibility of his position, and exhibits a

forwarded South and placed in the hands of

Jacksonian will, courage, and determination. A number of large balloons have been prepared for the use of the Government during the war. One of these, under the direction of Mr. James Allen, of the Rhode Island Regiment, was inflated yesterday, at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Third street, and moved to the camp of the R. I. Regiment, then under orders to hold themselves ready to march. The balloon will be used to obtain views of the position and movements of the

on Saturday night, and attempted to seize some canal boats with 800 barrels of flour, but failed in consequence of the Sharpsburg Home Guards being stationed there. The Guards, under Captains Seitler and Hewitt, drove them back to Mercersville, above Shepherdstown. The Virginians burnt three canal boats

and destroyed two locks. Important advices from Mr. Dayton represent the aspect of American affairs before the French Courts as exceedingly flattering to the United States Government. The Eurperor, who has perhaps, a more accurate understanding of our national affairs than any other crowned head in Europe, has no idea of recog-

nizing the secession States. It is generally believed in posted circles that the prompt action of the State Department in regard to the jeopardized mission to Vienna has secured a better understanding, and that the Hon. Anson Burlingame will not

come home. It is now understood that General Cadwalader was relieved of his command in Baltimore for the purpose of taking the more responsible command of the expedition to Harper's Ferry,

which begun its movement on Saturday night. JUNE 11 .- It is supposed by some, that the rebels will not make a desperate fight until they reach Richmond. There will, of course. be skirmishes at Manasses Junction, and other places, but the bloody battle will be fought near Richmond. They will be compelled to retreat to this point by the overpowering Federal force, but a desperate resistance will then have to be made, or their cause is lost.

Arlington Heights was to have been attacked last night; and it is said, that a large force of rebel cavaly, infantry, and artillery had been within two miles, but for some cause not known, withdrew again. The Federal forces were in readiness to repel them.

The Indiana Zonaves reached Cumberland, Maryland, without any trouble. No Secessionists were seen, and the people of Cumberland are friendly. The railroad is clear between Cumberland and Wheeling, and trains An agent from Gov. Curtin, is at Washing-

ton, with new blue uniforms for the 4th and 5th Pennsylvania regiments, provided by the State. Many of these brave fellows were most sadly in need of them, and to all they will be The Surveyor of customs at Evansville, Indiana, has informed the owners of Steamers,

that the transportation of provisions to Smithfield and Paducah, Ky., was in violation of the instructions of the Government, and pro-It is reported at Frederick, that much dis-

affection exists among the Kentuckians on the Maryland Heights, and the rumor is current that, in a few days they intend displaying the Stars and Stripes, and probaly desert in a

About twenty-five canal boats were destroy ed by the rebels at Harper's Ferry, to prevent them being used to transport the advancing column from Chambersburg across the Po-

Many delegates are on their way to the Wheeling Convention, to form a Provisional Government. Quite a number of counties east of the Alleghenies are represented.

Gen. Scott will not make an important attack until the fortications around the Capitol are entirely completed and the guns mounted. The work is progressing rapidly.

It is asserted, the rebels troops have been withdrawn from the Point of Rocks, below Harper's Ferry, and that they are now with main body at the latter place.

Recruits for the Confederate army are be coming scarce, and two dollars is now offered for each one brought to the recruiting officer. From the best available sources it is believed that the entire Secession force in Virginia, is between 50,000 and 60,000.

The Chraleston Mercury of the 6th, reporte that a privateer had captured, off Georgetov

Manages Junction.

Col. Magruder, formerly of the U.S. Army, is the commander of the rebels at Bethel.