

**Fort Sumter.**

An impromptu, by a Virginian Lady, still in the Union.  
 Loud be the note of triumph rung,  
 Forgot the battles Homer sung;  
 Let all men under heaven see  
 What Southern chivalry hath done;  
 The day that saw Fort Sumter won,  
 Seven thousand conquered seventy!  
 Let heroes from Thermopylae  
 To Waterloo, forgotten be;  
 Our faith in them is shaking.  
 Their deeds were rather grand, I know;  
 But not, though we have praised them so,  
 At all like Sumter's taking.

Thank God! 'twas a bloodless fight,  
 Even brother foes in this unite;  
 May only such our heaven see!  
 But none can take from Southern men  
 The fame of that great battle, when  
 Seven thousand conquered seventy!  
 —Harper's Weekly.

**Ohio Troops in Virginia.**

From Columbus despatches to Cincinnati papers we take the following:

"Lieut. Sullivan, who was sent by the Adjutant General to Virginia as messenger with provisions for Ohio troops, has just returned. He left Colonels Kelly and Irvin's regiments at the burnt bridges on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, four miles beyond Mannington and sixty miles from Wheeling. The rebels destroyed two bridges across the stream about one-eighth of a mile apart. The frame work was iron. The main screws were removed, letting the first bridge fall as soon as the wood work was burned. The second bridge was, however, held by rails yesterday noon. These bridges were so far restored, that trains with troops crossed. Excellent mechanics were found both in Ohio and Virginia Regiments.

Capt. Moody, Company I, 16th Ohio Volunteer Militia, superintended building the second bridge.

A detachment of the Wheeling regiment was fired into at Glover's Gap, by a rebel. He would have fired into the second train, but was shot by men who got out of the first train at a curve.

Lieut. S. says the troops were everywhere received by the people with enthusiasm and generous hospitality, country people bringing substantial rations. He thinks he is not deceived in the opinion that the people of Western Virginia will generally exhibit loyalty. The railroad will be thoroughly guarded from Grafton to Wheeling, and communication was kept open when Sullivan left. He did not think that Colonels Kelly and Irvin, would so soon reach Grafton.

The front of Col. Steadman's regiment 14th, according to telegrams received to-night, is now in Grafton, and the troops advanced from Parkersburg under Steadman's command, between Toffgate, forty-six miles East of Parkersburg, and Petroleum.

His men constructed a bridge one hundred and fifty feet span in six hours; he has not lost a man. The rebels have threatened his regiment, but the Colonel warned them that if they killed any of his guards or attacked the trains with guerrilla parties, he would pursue them with fire and sword.

Jameson Etheridge, of Tennessee, made an eloquent speech at Louisville on Monday night. He declared himself for the Union, and added formally and denounced the secessionists as the most villainous scoundrels who have ever lived; his audience cheered him enthusiastically, and promised the support of Kentucky to the patriots of Tennessee.

**The President's Sorrow.**

A visitor at the White House on Friday, found Mr. Lincoln overcome with grief at the loss of Col. Ellsworth, who had been intimate with him and who had formed one of the Presidential suite and family. Mr. Lincoln shed tears freely, and said:

"I will make no apology, gentlemen, for my weakness; but I knew poor Ellsworth well, and held him in great regard. Just as you entered the room, Capt. Fox left me, after having given me the painful details of Ellsworth's unfortunate death. The event was so unexpected, and the recital so touching, that it quite unmanned me."

Mr. Lincoln then related the incidents as they had been detailed to him and added:

"Poor fellow, it was undoubtedly an act of rashness, but it only shows the heroic spirit that animates our soldiers, from high to low, in this righteous cause of ours.— Yet who can restrain grief to see them fall in such a way as this, not by the fortunes of war, but by the hand of an assassin.— There is one fact which has reached me, that is a great consolation, and quite a relief after this melancholy affair. I learn from several persons, that when the stars and stripes were raised in Alexandria, many of the people of the town actually wept for joy, and manifested the liveliest gratification at seeing this familiar and loved emblem once more floating above them. This is another proof that all the South is not secessionist; and it is my earnest hope that as we advance we shall find as many friends as foes.

**Occupation of Richmond.**

Jeff. Davis has taken up his headquarters in Richmond. He will not be suffered to remain long in peace, for it is confidently stated at Washington, that Gen. Scott intends to make a most vigorous onward movement of the United States forces, as soon as his plans are completed, with a view to the occupation of the capital of Virginia before the 4th of July. The rapid concentration of troops at Washington still goes on; over ten thousand having arrived last week. There are now about 45,000 troops in Washington and vicinity, and probably not less than 90,000 will be moving on Richmond in less than two weeks. Some 35,000 will be pushed on into the interior of Virginia towards Blue Ridge; 20,000 under Gen. Patterson will invade Virginia from Eastern Pennsylvania; 20,000 under Gen. McClellan from the West, will push their way by the turnpike to Winchester and Strasburg; and 15,000 under Gen. Butler, aided by a naval force, will move up the James river.

A strong force will be collected in Western Virginia in addition to Col. Sherman's command, for the protection of the Unionists in that section and diversion towards the Southwestern portions of the State.

It is determined that the Southern Congress shall not meet in Richmond, July 20th, and that the Stars and Stripes shall float over that hot-bed of treason, before that date. So mote it be.

SMOKE COLT, the revolver man, is said to be raising a regiment of picked men, which, when full, will be tendered to the Government. The Hartford correspondent of the New York World says he is to arm them himself with his revolving rifles, and has already 450 men, with a fair prospect of completing the regiment within two weeks. No men are allowed to be taken into the regiment unless they are five feet seven inches high, and have undergone a rigid medical examination; and great care is taken to keep out men of dissipated habits and broken down constitutions.

**How the Secessionists took Possession of Grafton.**

Mr. Duval and Mr. Fulton, engineers on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, reached Wheeling on Tuesday evening from Grafton via Morgantown and the Pennsylvania Central. They left Grafton on Sunday and shortly after the secessionists took possession of the town, and about the time the bridges were burned between Mannington and Farmington. When the traitors marched in and commenced taking control of things, they ordered Mr. Duval to remove an engine which was in the way, and in order to do so it was necessary to get up steam. This Duval proceeded to do, and after removing it to the place requested, got it upon the main track, with its head towards Newburg, eighteen miles distant, and before the secessionists knew what they were doing, Mr. Duval, Mr. Fulton and others, mounted the iron horse, and started with the speed of a fast passenger locomotive toward Newburg, where they are supposed to have put the engine in good condition (!) for use.

The secessionists drove the people out of their houses at Grafton, in order to make room for the troops, early on Sunday morning. There was the greatest scene of terror imaginable. Women and children were running in all directions with disheveled hair and half naked persons. The officers were all drunk, and there was nothing like order and discipline among the men. They had about twelve hundred men at Grafton, among whom was a single company of cavalry. There was not a single piece of artillery to be seen, and the officers did not know how to go about fortifying their position.

The above is the way they took possession of the town; the way they left it was by taking to their heels, and doing some "fast marching through the woods."

**How They Take It.**

The Richmond papers are furious and distracted over the occupation—or invasion, if you will,—of Virginia at Alexandria.— Here is a choice extract from the Enquirer:

Do these besotted fanatics flatter themselves that Alexandria is to be kept in chains like those which bind poor Baltimore to the car of Federal despotism?

We congratulate the people of Virginia that the last flimsy pretext of the rump Government at Washington, of regard for constitutional laws, has been thrown aside. The sovereign State of Virginia has been invaded by the Federal hirelings, without authority of Congress, which alone has the war making power. Heretofore, the pretense that it was the duty of the Federal Government to repossess itself of the forts and arsenals in the seceded States, has been put forward to justify the aggressive movements of the Federal troops. But in the present case there is no such pretense; no forts or arsenals or other Federal property have been seized at Alexandria. The "bloody and brutal" purposes of the Abolitionists, to subjugate and exterminate the Southern people, stands confessed by this flagrant outrage upon Virginia soil.

Virginians, arise in your strength and welcome the invader with "bloody hands to hospitable graves." The sacred soil of Virginia, in which repose the ashes of so many of the illustrious patriots who gave independence to their country, has been desecrated by the hostile tread of an armed enemy, who proclaims his malignant hatred of Virginia because she will not bow her proud neck to the humiliating yoke of Yankee rule. Meet the invader at the threshold. Welcome him with the bayonet and bullet. Swear eternal hatred of a treacherous foe, whose only hope of safety is in your defeat and subjugation.