

No advertisements or notices, except to regular advertisers, will be inserted without payment in advance.

With Winfield at headquarters here, to catch rebels in strategic nets, and the Misses Scott over the river, who win men, especially Connecticut captains, it can hardly be said that either party in this war, rebel or loyal, will come out scot free.

G. W. Morgan, Esq., organist of Grace Church, New York, stopping at the National Hotel, has been invited to supply the organist's place at Dr. Paine's Church to-morrow. Mr. Morgan, like all the rest of New York, is of the military, being a member of the famous City Guard, a corps of the ninth regiment. It is expected, however, that he will be attached to the seventy-first.

KENTUCKY.—We learn from this State that the great mass of the people are not only loyal, but are anxious to join in active service on the side of the country. Twenty regiments of loyal men, it is said, could be raised in that State, if the proper means were taken. The people seem to be in the "neutrality" idea, seeing plainly that it is a device of the politicians in aid of the rebels.

Among the recently-elected members of Congress from Kentucky we find the name of William H. Wadsworth. Mr. W. is one of the most promising young men in the country. He is a very popular man in his State, and has a reputation as an effective orator. Mr. Wadsworth was originally a Whig. During the last Presidential campaign he was the Bell-Everett elector for the State at large. He made the canvass for Congress as an unconditional Union man.

Hon. Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, was serenaded at Philadelphia Wednesday night. In acknowledgment he made a strong speech. He said, in substance, that any man who proposed a compromise in Congress should be scouted from the body. Some parties in the assemblage cheered for Crittenden and compromise.

CONFEDERATE BUDGET.—We learn from Richmond that the Confederate army estimates were voted in ordinance approved on the 21st inst. It makes the following appropriations for the year ending February 18, 1862. The items, in addition to those heretofore voted, are as follows:

For the pay of one hundred regiments of infantry, \$29,132,000; for legion of artillery, cavalry, and volunteers, \$650,000; transportation, \$5,500,000, nearly; ordnance department, including the purchase of machinery manufacturers, \$4,500,000, nearly; medical department, \$329,000.

YOUNG'S KENTUCKY CAVALRY.—Four companies of this regiment are to be inspected and mustered into service at Philadelphia to-day or Monday, when they will immediately enter upon service. The uniform is the same as that of the United States cavalry. They will probably come to this city. The remaining companies are fitting up fast, and it is supposed that by the end of next week the regiment will be full. Men have come from Kentucky, singly and in squads, to join this regiment.

THE PEACE PARTY. There are indications that movements are about to be made, by concert, at various points in the free States, to get up a manifestation of public sentiment in favor of peace, upon the basis of an assent to a separation of the Union, or of acquiescence in such terms as would reconcile the rebels to a continuance of the Union. Petitions to Congress to this effect are known to be in circulation in New Jersey and New York, and a meeting of the Democratic editors of the State of New York is supposed to have a connection with these movements. They will be sustained, of course, by those few presses in all the free States, which have, from the first, denounced the forcible maintenance of the national authority, and will find a few supporters in Congress, in such men as Valandigham of Ohio and Ben. Wood of New York city.

This sort of thing will do no harm at the North, where the utter feebleness of the men concerned in it, and the overwhelming and still augmenting preponderance in favor of a vigorous and uncompromising prosecution of this war, are known to everybody. At the South, however, this pretended "peace" movement will do a good deal of harm, not in deceiving the Southern leaders, but in enabling them still longer to cajole and rule the ignorant masses of the Southern people. It furnishes the basis of a new hope, to supply the places of the old ones, which have successively failed. The first of these disappointed hopes, was the expectation that the Democratic party of the North would stand by the South in rebellion. Next, was the expectation that France and England would come to the relief of the hand-picked cotton-growers. These hopes being disappointed, this "peace" movement comes opportunely, to encourage a still longer resistance to the national Government. The masses of the South will be made to believe that the public sentiment of the North is undergoing a second revolution, and in the direction of "peace at any price." Heretofore, they have believed whatever has been told to them by their demagogues, and even if their credulity has been shaken by current events, enough of it remains to make them easily glib.

These "peace" gentlemen in New York and New Jersey may therefore rationally count upon their power, not to make "peace," but to protract the war by holding out a false encouragement to the rebels in arms. So much these

gentlemen can accomplish, and it is to be hoped that they will find joy in the achievement. Glory in the achievement, there is none. It requires some sense to do good, but the silliest people may do mischief.

THE ONLY TRUE VICTORY.

Each day we have a suggestion of some new deficiency among the rebels, through which their contumacy is to be reduced, and an easy victory over them won by the Federal Government. It has been repeated for months, till recently, that the want of provisions in the South alone was sufficient to do the business of "coercion" in behalf of the United States authorities, and that we had only to wait for a short time to see hungry and emaciated traitors coming forward to throw down their arms and supplicate for food and an opportunity to take the oath of allegiance to the Union.

Latterly, leather, or rather the want of it, has been the general who was going to reduce the South. They had no shoemakers, no tanners; it was supposed that the loyalty of the armed traitors in the South would be reached through the soles of their feet, and that bare-footed treason could not hold out. But it has since been discovered that there are plenty of neat cattle, wild and tame, in Texas, if not in other portions of the rebel Confederacy, and that the hides of oxen could be dried as well as tanned. This would appear to be so. If there are no shoemakers, sandals can be cut from dried hides, and thus as good shoes made by novices as were worn at Thermopylae, and better than were to be had at Valley Forge.

We have alluded to these discoveries with the view to remark that this war is not to be carried on to victory, and the integrity of the country maintained, by devices. The loyal people of the country must put down treason by their own superiority, and not through the deficiencies of the rebels.

To conquer them through starvation, to reduce them to submission by keeping them naked and shoeless, will not do. We are at war with a foreign nation, these would be capital expedients. But the question at issue now is, Who are the real masters of the nation? Whether the loyal men or the traitors. This question is one which cannot be determined by the accidents of short harvests, or a deficiency in the rebel States of leather or cloth fabrics. If it were thus determined for the time, it would be open for the contest to be renewed in some year when their deficiencies had been supplied. No; a positive settlement of the difficulty can only be made by a demonstration of superior courage, character, and capacity of endurance on the part of the loyal men of the country. They must, through these qualities, prove before all the world that they are able to withstand, reduce and conquer, all who are now traitors, and all who wish to be. Let us prove that, not by force of accident, but by inborn valor and dauntless loyalty, we are the superiors and conquerors of those who assail our Government.

THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN WARD.

Four of our bravest and best officers have already fallen by the enemy's hand, Ellsworth, Greble, Winthrop and Ward.

The first three were in the morning of life. In the loss of each, there is occasion for special regret. Ellsworth was of the finest type of the citizen soldier. Temperate, almost ascetic, in his habits, unswayed amid the temptations which our fast and free life throws around young men, laborious, persistent, patient in the pursuit of knowledge, chivalrous in demeanor, with a warm heart and of many bearings, the youth who fell at Alexandria had already won a nation's regard, perishing in the first flush of well-earned fame. At Bethel closed two other young lives, each of mark and worth. Greble was the type of an educated soldier. His proficiency in study, his exemplary habits, gave him high rank in his class at West Point. He was assigned to honorable positions in the service, and soon was called to be an instructor in the academy which a few years before he had left as a pupil. Intrepid, cool, armed with all the resources of his profession, the idol of the hopes of his family and friends, the rebel ball which laid him low could scarcely find a more shining mark. Winthrop, who fell in the same engagement, was another who had already won for himself a name and repute, and who had before him a life of high promise. When the news went out two months ago that Washington was threatened, a private in the ranks of the seventh regiment of New York, he gallantly shouldered his musket and marched to danger as to a festival. His description of the march of his regiment to Washington, published last month in a Northern magazine, while it displays remarkable ability and culture in its author, reflects the joyous temperament which it is hard to believe is now cold in death. His fine capacity attracted the notice of Gen. Butler, and it was but a few days before his death that he was made a member of that officer's staff.

Commander JAMES H. WARD, a native of Connecticut, where his family resided, was near the age of sixty, but years seemed to have made no draught upon his great powers of physical endurance or upon the buoyancy of his nature. He was an enthusiast in his profession. Tired recently he was in command of the receiving-ship North Carolina, in New York harbor, where his skill and experience was called into request in the training of the sailors and younger officers of the Navy. He left that vessel to take command of a flotilla which was organized through his zeal, and designed to assist in the blockade of the coast. Three steamers were placed under his orders—the *Frederick*, on which he was killed, the *Resolute*, and the *Alliance*. They were all strong-built, side-wheel steamers, with powerful engines, and were armed generally with two three two pound guns, one forward and one aft. They were of a most formidable and useful description of vessels, of a kind to be effective in the only service to which it is likely the navy will be called in this war.

After receiving leave to fit up these vessels, he spared no time in getting their armament on board, working day and night as one who

hardly knew the necessity of sleep. About two o'clock in the afternoon, May 18th, he reported, with two of his vessels, to Commodore Stringham, on the flag ship *Minnesota*, then lying off Fortress Monroe. Guns had just been heard from the *Monticello*, lying some five miles distant, in the mouth of Elizabeth river. Captain Ward was sent up in the *Frederick* to learn the cause of the firing. It was directed towards the rebel battery at Sewall's Point, which had discharged a gun at the *Monticello*. Captain Ward immediately laid his vessel close in shore and opened upon the battery, out of which a short cannonade soon drove the rebels. The same evening he sailed for Washington to procure a stock of ammunition, and from that time to his death he has been busy in service along the Potomac, attacking batteries, assisting loyal parties assailed by the rebels, now here now there, leading a life of incessant activity.

Captain Ward was a man who knew no danger. He was not the kind of man who braves peril for the sake of gaining distinction and éclat. An enthusiast in his profession, and especially devoted to naval gunnery, on which he has written a treatise which is a text-book as well abroad as in this country, he was observed in the various engagements in which his vessel took part watching and personally managing the guns, as coolly as if he were only busy at target practice, while, as was the case at Aquia Creek, the balls flew round him like hail, and the long conical shot from the rebel cannon of the rebels ploughed the water into foam all around his vessel. He did not seem to brave danger, but, in the enthusiasm of his favorite pursuit, he was entirely insensible to it; and had the last man been killed by his side, he would have gone on working the guns alone, coolly and precisely, not in the hot fury of revenge, or with fierce desire to slay the foe, but exactly and simply to see and know that the work he was about was well done. Just this kind of thing led to his death. There are those who will speak of him as one who went rashly to his doom. The criticism will have color of truth, but only the color. It is just such men as he who now lie in the engine house at the navy yard, the flag of his country wrapped around his cold form, a Minnie bullet through his breast—it is just such men as he who lay their vessels alongside the enemy's, while a shout of joy from a thousand brave fellows rings in the ears, and the vessels never part till one is victorious and the other dismantled—it is just such men as he who recall to us Nelson and Drake, Lawrence, Perry, Decatur, and remind us of Stewart, the brave old man who still lives to tell of the day when the *Guerriere* felt the broadsides of the *Constitution*.

The *Kangaroo* and *Europa*, which have arrived during the week from England, brought four hundred and thirty-four thousand pounds sterling, or two millions of dollars. The *Ariel*, recently arrived from California, brought nearly a million of dollars in California gold. The influx of the precious metals, which commenced in January, is thus still in full current, and the returns of trade indicate its continuance. Our exports from New York continue enormous, while our imports are comparatively trifling, and, trifling as they are, they are in excess of the demand for consumption, as is shown by the large proportion going into the public warehouses.

The general effect of war is to cause an outward drain of specie, and a suspension of specie payments in countries which tolerate banks of issue. This effect is so common, that such a suspension at the North was by many anticipated before this time. There are, certainly, no appearances of it yet.

What is happening, is evidence of the enormous wealth of the country, which not only sustains the burdens of war without parting with the precious metals, but which, in the midst of war, is able to make unprecedented additions to its stocks of gold and silver.

Great Britain carried on her war with the first Napoleon upon paper money. It has been a popular notion, that she could not have carried on that war in any other way. But that system has aggravated the burden which the war threw upon posterity, who are paying in gold, debts, of which the consideration was received in depreciated paper.

The war in which we are now engaged is being carried on upon hard money, and upon supplies furnished to the Government at hard money prices. There has never been a time when a large army could be maintained so cheaply as now, and this will diminish the debt which this war will entail upon the future.

THE QUAKERS IN MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA. Perhaps the finest Quaker (Hickite) settlement in Maryland is to be found at Sandy Spring, about 25 miles out northwest from Washington city, of wealthy and successful farmers, supporting free schools, a lyceum for lectures, and a valuable circulating library. Employing no slave labor nor even hiring slaves, because the wages must go to the owners of men, these peaceful settlers have distanced those of all other parts of the country, and their influence has extended to other communities. In the early days of Maryland their fathers settled there, and accepted the eternal testimony against slavery; to it they have unanimously adhered. It is the ancestral center of the Steders, Hallowells, Brookes, Farquhars, and other noble families. When the present troubles began, the Southern Wrengs party held a meeting at Rockville, and very much to their dismay, the entire tribe of Quakers, "never before known to attend a political meeting," presented themselves. They were met with a furious growl, but it was of no use; secession was paralyzed. Immediately after the Baltimore street conflict, the spirit of secession swept like a tornado through that State; but the Quakers did not bow nor bend to it. They were threatened with a mob. They met, and decided that, alive or dead, there they would remain. And they do remain there, sheltering nightly scores of refugees from the South, and, although they may not take the sword, they are ready to defend, in every way consistent with their testimonies, liberty.

Ohio raised 6,000,000 pounds of tobacco in 1840, and nearly 11,000,000 in 1850, while in 1859 her crop amounted to 24,000 hogsheds, which commanded a third more than the same grades produced on the time-honored tobacco fields of Maryland.

AFFAIRS AT BALTIMORE.

KANE'S MUNITIONS OF WAR.

NEW POLICE SWORN IN.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATROL, JUNE 28.

THE EVENTS OF TO-DAY.

The city this morning has presented a very quiet aspect, no larger crowds being seen upon the streets than are usual upon ordinary occasions. The events of yesterday formed, of course, the chief topic of conversation, but so far as we can learn, the citizens seem disposed to acquiesce in the measures that have been taken to preserve the peace of the city. The new police were on duty, designated by a scarlet ribbon worn at the button-hole.

DISCOVERY OF MINIE RIFLES, &c.

About 9 o'clock this morning men were placed at work by the provost marshal to investigate the surroundings of the old City Hall, lately occupied by Marshal Kane, but now by Provost Marshal Kenly. During the investigation, they discovered in the back room of the hall signs as if the floor had been taken up, and on prying it open, came upon a large number of Minie rifles, balls and ammunition, which had been stored away under the flooring. They were taken in charge by the provost marshal.

The following is the official inventory of the arms, munitions of war, &c., found upon the premises up to twelve o'clock. Search is still being made about the building, yard, &c. The different station-houses are intended to undergo investigation, as well as all places under the charge of the provost marshal:

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARCHAL, Baltimore, June 28, 1861.

Inventory of arms, munitions of war, &c., found in the building occupied by the late marshal of police, Colonel Kane, the building being known as the "Old City Hall."

- 1 six-pound iron gun, with limber only.
- 1 do do without limber.
- 2 four-pound do.
- 14 tons assorted shot.
- 1 kegs shot for steam gun.
- 120 flint muskets.
- 2 Hall's carbines.
- 8 rifles.
- 3 double barreled shot guns.
- 9 single do.
- 8 horse pistols.
- 65 small do.
- 137 bullet moulds.
- 3 cartridge boxes.
- 8 dirk knives.
- 5 swords.
- 8 kettle drums.
- 1 lot of worm and screw drivers.
- 1 box musket cartridges.
- 33 gun coats.
- 35 rifles.
- 3 8 1/2 dozen copper powder sacks.
- 1 8 1/2 do. small do.
- 6 muskets.
- 117 canisters.
- 1 lot of fannel bags.
- 12 old muskets.
- 25 Minie muskets.
- 46 Hall's carbines.
- 1 set slow matches.
- 48 millions hat caps.
- 2 kegs ball cartridges.
- 100 rifle do.
- 735 Hall's rifle do.
- 1,162 rounds ball cartridges.
- 65-20 long-ball Minie cartridges.
- 7 canisters of shot.
- A twelve-pound cannon ball was also found in the back room, bearing the following inscription:

"From Fort Sumter.—Presented to Colonel George P. Kane, Marshal of Police of Baltimore."

We learn that the entire number of muskets found upon the premises, was between six and seven hundred, besides 40,000 rounds of ammunition.

POWDER TRAIN DISCOVERED.

Last evening a train of powder, about four inches wide and two deep, was discovered leading under the different parts of the old City Hall. Fearing that some evil design was intended, a guard of forty men were detailed, whose business was to watch around the Hall during the night, and allow no one to approach it, except those who had special business.

CANNON FOUND.

In the back part of the hall, a door was found, which from appearances was recently made, that led from the back room out to the alley which leads to Saratoga street. At the entrance of the door three cannon were found, and about three tons of balls and shell. The balls were of all sizes, some weighing two ounces, while others weighed eight or ten pounds. The small ones were intended to be shoved up, and thrown into the cannon, which would have the effect of making the fire terrible.

A large Maryland flag was also found on the premises, the same one that was used on the evening of the 19th of April.

A BAG OF COLONEL KANE'S LETTERS FOUND. This morning, while the guards were investigating the different parts of the old City Hall, a bag containing letters was found concealed under a coal pile. The bag and contents were taken in charge by the provost marshal, who will have them examined. The letters were composed chiefly of the correspondence of Marshal Kane with residents of different sections of the country. We learn that some valuable secrets were found among the letters, which will go far to criminate a number of persons.

ARRIVAL OF VOLUNTEERS. Last evening four hundred men, who have been chosen temporarily to act as policemen, were sworn in by the different captains of police.

TROOPS AROUND THE CITY.

In addition to the troops which have for some time past been quartered within the city, the Massachusetts sixth regiment was brought in on Wednesday evening. The force around the city is as follows: First Maryland regiment, Colonel Kealy, 1,000 men; three companies of the second Maryland regiment, 300; six companies of the second Massachusetts regiment, 600; Colonel Cook's battery of artillery, 120; Colonel Morehead's Pennsylvania regiment, 780; Colonel Lyle's Pennsylvania regiment, 600; Colonel Lewis' Pennsylvania regiment, 780; thirteenth New York regiment, Colonel Smith, 1,280—making an aggregate of 6,600 men, independent of the force within Fort McHenry, which is estimated at 1,000 men.

A Western friend writes: "To illustrate the metallic character of the people here, I will tell you of a little incident which occurred the other day at the Mission Sabbath School. Mr. S. had been reading to his class a chapter in one of the Gospels, ending with the words, 'and Jesus charged them to tell no man.' Closing the book, he asked: 'What did Jesus charge them?' when a bright little fellow answered: 'He didn't charge them anything; he done it for nothing!'"

Two powerful steam engines leave Baltimore this week for Paita, Peru, to be used in watering the land. It is thought that, with proper irrigation, the cotton fields of Peru can be made to produce a heavy crop.

THE MATTHIAS POINT AFFAIR!

FURTHER ACCOUNTS!

FROM McCLELLAN'S COLUMN!

Brilliant Achievements of Col. Wallace's Men!

THIRTEEN REPULSE A COMPANY OF MOUNTED REBELS!

THIRTY-THREE OF THE ENEMY HORRIBLY KILLED!

CORPORAL HAYES THE HERO!

ONE OF OUR MEN KILLED!

FROM STONE'S COLUMN!

HARPER'S FERRY OCCUPIED BY OUR TROOPS!

THE NINTH NEW YORK REGIMENT THERE!

INTERESTING FROM ALEXANDRIA!

FROM FORT PICKENS!

WILSON'S ZOUAVES THERE BY THIS TIME!

THE REBEL SIEGE PROBABLY RAISED!

THE MATTHIAS POINT AFFAIR.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE MEN IN THE ACTION.

On Wednesday evening Captain Ward sent up to the *Pennac* for two boats' crews consisting of twenty-two men, who were immediately sent down under the command of Lieutenant Chaplin. They proceeded down the river to Nanjemoy, where they expected to find the *Frederick*, but discovered that she was further down. They then anchored until morning, and at daylight proceeded down to Matthias Point, and found the *Frederick* about four miles below, and immediately proceeded and reported to Captain Ward.

The captain told Lieutenant Chaplin his plan of erecting a battery, which was regarded by Lieutenant Chaplin as of doubtful utility, but he was willing to co-operate with Captain Ward.

The boats were then manned, two by the *Pennac*'s men and one by the men of the *Frederick*, under Captain Ward. One of the *Pennac*'s boats, under Lieutenant Chaplin, took the lead, and after they had landed the crews, drove in the rebel pickets for some distance, until they saw a large body of secession troops, numbering some six or eight hundred, on which they retreated and came down and reported to Captain Ward. The captain then told Lieut. Chaplin that he would go on board the ship and give them a few shells, at the same time ordered the *Pennac*'s boats to haul out in the stream. A few shells were then fired, and Lieut. Chaplin was then ordered to land, which he immediately did, and proceeded at once to erect the battery, working until five o'clock in the afternoon.

At this hour a signal was made for them to return, but before they took to the boats, they covered the battery with brush. At this time the fire commenced, and the boats hauled out, leaving Lieutenant Chaplin and one or two others on the shore, who, however, swam out to the boats after the men had all been counted.

W. J. Best, the gunner, was shot on shore, when he took to the water, and was afterwards struck three times—in the breast, leg, hand, and arm; a companion then took hold of him and swam with him to the boat. He was brought up in the *Pennac*, and it was found necessary to amputate his leg.

Jack Williams, coxswain, was shot in the thigh.

Two of the *Frederick*'s men were also wounded, one being the gunner.

After the boats had started from the beach, several shells were fired from the *Frederick*, several of which were seen to fall and explode at the precise spot where the shots appeared to come from, and must have done some damage, as the fire immediately ceased, notwithstanding the boats were still in range of their fire.

The "contraband" belonging to Col. Hooe, who brought down the white flag, and gave notice of the presence of the rebels, ran down to them on the beach, immediately on the crew reporting to Captain Ward.

It is thought that Captain Ward, if he had not been wounded, could have easily driven the rebels off, as the few shells thrown among them seemed to scatter them. The fact of the captain being killed, no doubt threw his crew into disorder, or they mistook the character of the enemy and ceased firing.

The remains of Captain Ward will be taken to the cars this morning and sent to New York, where they will be interred. The marine corps and delegations of the sailors of the *Frederick* and *Pennac* will act as the escort.

Lieut. Gen. Scott last night received the following report:

CUMBERLAND, June 27, 1861.

To Maj. Gen. McCLELLAN:

I have been accustomed to sending my mounted pickets, thirteen men in all, to different posts along several approaches to Cumberland. Finding it next to impossible to get reliable information of the army, yesterday I directed the whole thirteen to get, if possible, to Frankfort, a town midway between this place and Romney, and see if there were rebel troops there. They went within a quarter of a mile of the place, and found it full of cavalry. Returning, they overtook forty-one horsemen, and at once charged upon them, routing and driving them back more than a mile, killing eight of them and securing seventeen horses. Corporal Hayes, in command of my men, was desperately wounded with sabre cuts and bullets. Taking him back, they halted about an hour, and were then attacked by the enemy, who were reinforced to about seventy-five men. The attack was so sudden that they abandoned their horses, and crossed to a small island at the mouth of Patterson creek. The charge was bold and confident, yet twenty-three fell

under the fire of my pickets, close about and on the island. My fellows were finally driven off, scattering, each man for himself. They are all in camp now. Corporal Hayes, who is of company A, is recovering. John C. Holdingbrook, of company B, is dead. The last was taken prisoner, and brutally murdered. Three companies went to the ground this morning and recovered everything belonging to my pickets except a few of the horses. The enemy were engaged all night long in boxing up their dead. Two of their officers were killed. They laid out twenty-three on the porch of a neighboring farm house. I shall bury my poor fellow (Holdingbrook) to-morrow.

I have positive information, gained to-day, that there were four regiments of rebels in and about Romney, under a Colonel McDonald. What their particular object is, I cannot learn. The two Pennsylvania regiments are in encampment at the State line, about nine miles from here, waiting further orders. They have not yet reported to me. They hesitate about invading Maryland. This report of the skirmish may sound to you like fiction, but it is not exaggerated. The fight was really one of the most desperate on record, and abounds in instances of wonderful daring and coolness.

LEWIS WALLACE, Col. Eleventh Regt. Ind. Inf.

HARPER'S FERRY OCCUPIED BY OUR TROOPS.

We have a private dispatch from Harper's Ferry, dated the 28th, to the effect that the ninth regiment, New York, the advance of Col. Stone's column, yesterday morning at eight o'clock occupied Harper's Ferry. No rebel troops were about.

INTERESTING FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria, June 28.—A private of South Carolina volunteers was arrested at Camp Tyler to-day, having straggled over our pickets, which extend two miles outside of Falls Church. Information was derived from this source that there was only a couple of thousand rebel troops at Fairfax Court-House. The prisoner was then taken to Washington.

The residents of Falls Church, which is now included in General Tyler's lines, are mostly from the Eastern States, many being from Connecticut. The Federal troops are on very good terms with them. Since the Cloud's Mills affair, two companies of the Fire Zouaves and a detachment of cavalry have been sent out to scout. The Zouaves feel very indignant at the frequent loss of their men by surprise and capture.

FROM FORT PICKENS.

New York, June 28.—The *Star of the South* from Pensacola, June 17, and Key West, June 22, brings interesting news. All well at Pickens, with plenty of food, powder and ball.

The rebels are discouraged. The *Vanderbilt*, with Colonel William Wilson's regiment on board, passed Fort Taylor the 21st instant, heading west.

Colonel Brown has been advised from the Government here, that "a sufficient force to hold Rossa Island (on which is Fort Pickens) would be sent to Florida."

It was believed that the rebels would evacuate their lines at Pensacola. [This confirms our information from private sources here. We shall be mistaken if the fight does not soon take place, if it has not already. With what force can be spared from the fleet and Wilson's regiment, three thousand men would be available, in co-operation with the guns of Pickens and the war-vessels, to drive the rebels from the town and the navy yard.]

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

Louisville, June 27.—The suit testing the legality of the blockade of the Nashville railroad has been withdrawn by the shippers protesting. It is understood that Mr. Guthrie, the president of the road, will assume the responsibility to decline receiving freight, unless the collector's permit accounts are settled. Large quantities of contraband goods are still said to be going over the road to inland Kentucky towns, and thence find their way into Tennessee.

Gen. Pillow issues two proclamations, one of which states that all debts due to parties in the North are now by law due to the State, and declared seized and secured as reprisals for illegal seizure by the people and the Government of the North. All banks are required to state what amounts of stocks are owned by the enemies of State, and merchants, brokers and bankers also indebted are required to report to the adjutant general, and meantime ordered to pay the indebtedness to the State only. The reports are returnable on the 10th of July.

SKIRMISH BETWEEN A SCOUTING PARTY FROM CUMBERLAND AND CONFEDERATE SCOUTS—A BRISK CONFLICT.

Greenville, June 27.—Corporal Hayes, with twelve men belonging to Col. Wallace's regiment of Zouaves, whilst scouting along Patterson's creek, twelve miles east of Cumberland on Tuesday night, encountered a party of Confederates, numbering about fifty. A sharp engagement took place, in which seventeen of the enemy are reported to have been killed and several wounded. One of the Federal troops was killed, and Corporal Hayes was badly wounded. A number of horses were captured from the secessionists.

The Confederate force at Buckhannon is reported to have increased to 4,000 men. [These particulars are exactly verified in Col. Wallace's official despatch, in our columns to-day.]

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, June 28.—Flour is firm and lower. Wheat declining, 1 @ 2 cents. Corn quiet. Provisions quiet. Whisky quiet, at 16 1/2 cents.

Men are generally said to be disguised when they are drunk. Wigfall would be disguised if he were sober.

THEODORE PARKER'S LIBRARY.—The library of Rev. Theodore Parker, bequeathed to the Boston Public Library, has been removed to that institution. It numbers upwards of eleven thousand volumes, many of them very rare and valuable.

When the secession soldiers say they are ready for action, they mean they are in good running order.

CHANGE IN TEMPER.—Jeff. Davis is anxious for peace, and his generals seem to be showing a retiring disposition.