PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

GRAND MOVEMENT INTO VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND TO BE ATTACKED.

PROBABLE FIGHT AT CULPEPPER.

THE CHESAPEAKE LIGHT-SHIP RECOVERED.

A SKIRMISH AND FIRING.

NONE OF OUR TROOPS HURT.

ST. LOUIS SURROUNDED BY POSTS.

JEFF. DAVIS OUT OF MONEY.

$50,000,000 of Bonds to be Issued.

DAVIS'S CAPITAL TO BE IN RICHMOND.

ARKANSAS ADMITTED BY DAVIS.

Prizes Brought to Philadelphia.

Enforcing the Cairo Embargo.

THE POSITION OF KENTUCKY.

Arrest of Rioters in Baltimore.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

AN ATTACK ON RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 18, 1861.

The Day of Jubilee has come, and the 30,000 troops remaining in and about this city are rejoicing that they are so soon to show of what mettle they are made. That Richmond is the point of early attack is no longer matter of doubt, but by which route the force will go is undeveloped.

VIRGINIA'S PROBABLE RESISTANCE.

At Culpepper Court-House, Brig.-Gen. Cocke has 6,000 well-armed troops, who are in expectancy of an early assault. Scattered at convenient points between Alexandria and in it are nearly 3,000 troops, who are not expected to make a stand or show fight until they have retreated to the main body at Culpepper.

HOW THE NORTH WILL PROCEED.

Government has definite information on these points, and it is considered by military authorities that the proper course will be to march direct to Culpepper, and thence if possible to Charlottesville, where are now 2,500 troops, and thence to Lynchburg, as may be deemed best. There will also be dispatched forces by Aquia Creek, and a large force by way of Norfolk, so that on all sides Richmond will be surrounded.

WHERE WILL BE THE FIRST FIGHT?

Probably the first battle or encounter will be at Culpepper Court-House, which is a town of 1,000 inhabitants, about 60 miles from Washington and 100 from Richmond, though the route is somewhat circuitous. We are not permitted to send more than this mere outline, even of surmise, but the censorship would seem to indicate the correctness of the plan.

A SIGNIFICANT CALL.

Mr. Dixon of Virginia, the Republican who voted for Lincoln with pistol in hand, and who will be appointed Collector at Alexandria, has been notified to be here early next week, as he will be needed at his post. This news has put the entire town in a feverish excitement, and nothing is canvassed but the coming collision.

THE LIGHT SHIP RECAPTURED.

The expedition to recover the Smith Point Light Ship removed from Chesapeake Bay by the Secessionists, returned this morning in safety. Two detachments from the Eighth New-York Artillery, and one company from the Thirteenth Regiment, composed the expedition. The Light Ship was recovered in the Wicomico River, and as the troops were leaving they were fired into by a company of Rebel soldiers called the Lancaster Grays. Happily none of our soldiers were hurt, although several bullets were dug out of the wood-work of the boat. The heavy guns could not be used. The Thirteenth fired several volleys into the bushes, and it is supposed some of the Rebels were killed, as their fire ceased soon after. The Rebels could not be distinctly seen except when dodging from bush to bush. The stolen Light Ship is now anchored off the naval grounds at this point.

THE NEW-YORK EIGHTH.

The arrival of the New-York 8th created a great enthusiasm this afternoon. It left New-York on the 22d of April, and has seen hard service at Annapolis, the Junction, Elkton, and Baltimore; more, in fact, than any regiment here. Col. Butterfield of the 12th and Major Shaller of the 7th met them opposite Willard's Hotel, and hearty cheers were given all along the line of march. The regiment marched directly to Kalamora, where they encamped. All are well, and every man is as brown as a chestnut.

SHIPMENTS FROM BALTIMORE.

A Baltimorean, now in this city, says positively that shipments of goods contraband of war are being made daily from Baltimore down the Chesapeake Bay, to the Patuxent River, up that stream to Marlboro, and thence to Alexandria by wagon; the distance between the two latter places being only eighteen miles. My informant states that yesterday two wagons laden with what purported to be sugar in hogsheads, landed from the river at Marlboro, were driven to Alexandria. But he believes the hogsheads contained war implements instead of sugar. This statement is rendered probable by the assertion made by an individual in Sweeny, Rittenhouse & Co.'s Bank yesterday to Extra Billy Smith, that he had recently sent a wagon-load of Minié muskets into Virginia. Marshal Lamon is on the track of the individual, and will undoubtedly catch him before sunrise.

FIRST MICHIGAN INFANTRY.

The 1st Regiment of Michigan Infantry will go into camp on Monday, in the rear of Willard's, their camp equipments having reached Annapolis on their way hither. The general health of this fine regiment is excellent, and the men are in good spirits. Their destination is Fortress Monroe.

THE FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

The 4th Pennsylvania Regiment is quartered in the Assembly Rooms. They complain bitterly of the manner in which they have been treated. They say their uniforms are utterly worthless, and that the sharpers in Philadelphia who furnished them are alone responsible. They say their suits, costing $17, are not half as good as those of the Rhode Island Regiment, which cost only $8. Their State paid $1 50 for shoes, which can be purchased even here for 75 cents. Col. Hardrauft tells me that the whole Regiment will have to be refurnished.

CONTRACT FOR CANNON.

The Government has contracted with Knapp, Wade & Co., of Pittsburgh, for a large amount of rifled cannon, shot and shell.

THE TEXAS RUMORS.

The War Department has received no intelligence from Texas concerning the alleged operations of Captain Montgomery in that State.

ANOTHER DEATH.

A death occurred yesterday evening in the 5th Pennsylvania Regiment. The surgeon tells me their present quarters are totally unfit.

NO MORE LUXURIES WANTED.

The Army Surgeons request that ladies stop sending dressing-gowns and slippers to the men, and furnish Havelock caps, bed-ticks and pillow-cases, of which they are in want.

WASHINGTON'S TOMB UNTOUCHED.

General Sickles sent Captain Vanuest, a member of the First Brigade Staff, W. C. Frost, Sixth Company, Seventh Regiment, and Dr. Rawlings, Military Secretary, to Mount Vernon this morning. They rode on horseback, down and back, and examined the tomb of Washington, which they found cobwebbed and untouched as of old. They obtained a certificate from C. D. Williamson, Captain of the Loudon Cavalry, to the effect that they had so done. No soldiers are permitted near the place.

OFFERS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Prof. O. M. Mitchel, the astronomer, has tendered his services to the Government.

Robert C. Schenck of Ohio will be made a Major-General by the President.

Jas. H. Green has been appointed Postmaster at Prairie-du-Chien; H. W. Davis, Postmaster at Pontano, Oregon.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 18, 1861.

Two grand camps are proposed to be established. One of them is to be on Staten Island and connected with the Sickles brigade. It is to receive whatever volunteers may be accepted, who are to be drilled there, and from thence transported wherever required on the Atlantic coast. The other is to be located at Harrisburg, for the supply of the service in this direction and the Southwest.

Colonel McDowell was tendered promotion as a Major-General, but this he declined, preferring a Brigadier-Generalship, which was worthily conferred. His course on this subject was alone prompted by feelings of delicacy, and in satisfaction of a modest degree of ambition for military advancement.

The Long Bridge, connecting Washington with the Virginia shore, was not merely guarded last night, but occupied by a larger number of effective troops than heretofore. An armed vessel was in the vicinity. These measures were precautionary, in view of reports of a design to injure the bridge by Secessionists.

Major-General Butler will go this afternoon to Annapolis, where he will concentrate the Fifth, Sixth and Eigth Regiments of Massachusetts into a brigade. The Boston Battery of Light Artillery will form part of the brigade.

General Butler will then go to Fortress Monroe, where the Massachusetts Third and Fourth Regiments now are. The consolidation of all these regiments into one brigade or division, will give the General a formidable command, and the control of officers and men with whom he has personal acquaintance.

General Butler asked the union of these troops as a condition precedent to any operations intrusted to him. You may look for strong developments when "General Ben" and his Massachusetts boys take the field.

It is possible that Gen. Geo B. McClellan will enter Western Virginia at the head of his Ohio and other Western troops simultaneously with any movement by Gen. Butler upon Norfolk.

At the same time a column of regulars will move forward from Washington. Thus Virginia, open to attack at three or four points, will find her position altogether unenviable, and be subjected to the necessity of keeping a sharp look-out for Federal armies.

There is a spark of Union sentiment yet lingering in Eastern Virginia. Charles Repton publishes an address to the people of Fairfax County in that State, announcing himself as a Union candidate for Congress in the Seventh District.

The National Intelligencer of this morning construes Lord John Russell's speech in Parliament as a recognition of the right of the Southern Confederacy to issue letters of marque and to take prizes into British ports.

Senator Wade of Ohio has gone to Fortress Monroe as a private, and proposes to make a tour of inspection. General Ashley, Member of Congress from Ohio, will follow him thither next week.

PROVISIONAL CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

MONTGOMERY, Friday, May 17, 1861.

Congress passed a number of bills to-day, organizing a patent office, regulating telegraph lines, authorizing the issue of $50,000,000 in bonds payable in twenty years, at an interest not exceeding eight per centum; and in lieu of bonds, to issue $20,000,000 in Treasury notes, in small sums without interest.

Mr. Ochiltree of Texas, presented a memorial from the Texas and New-Orleans Railway. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Conrad presented a petition from certain New-Orleans Railways; also, a bill exempting from duty the cars purchased by the New-Orleans and Carrollton Company. Referred to the Finance Committee.

A bill was passed defining the limits of the port of New-Orleans, which embrace all waters, inlets, and shores on both sides of the Mississippi within the parish of New-Orleans, and that part of the parish of Jefferson on the right bank of the upper line of D'Estrihan's Canal, and on the left bank to Hunteville. The ports of Bayou St. John's, Lakeport, and Pontchartrain are abolished, and the duties are to be collected at New-Orleans.

An act was passed, abolishing the Mints at New-Orleans and Dahlonega, after the 1st of June.

Congress was invited by the Alabama and Florida Railroad to visit Pensacola, but declined, although some of the members will individually accept.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, May 18, 1861.

Arkansas has been admitted as one of the Confederate States by the Southern Congress to-day. The following delegates were present from that State: R. W. Johnson, A. Rust, A. W. Garland and W. H. Watkins. W. F. Thomasson, another delegate, is expected to arrive to-morrow.

DEFENSES OF ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 18, 1861.

The State tobacco warehouse was visited yesterday by the United States authorities, and a considerable quantity of arms, munitions of war, &c., taken therefrom.

The rifles taken yesterday from the Central Metropolitan police station, belonged to Henry N. Hart, Colonel of the Constitutional Guard, and had been placed in the police station for safe keeping.

The city is now environed by a line of military posts, extending from the river below the Arsenal, around the western outskirts to the river on the north. The object of these posts is to prevent any hostile troops, munitions of war, etc., from entering the city; protect the public peace, and give complete security to every peaceable citizen. The forces comprising these encampments belong to regiments under the command of Colonels Blair, Boernstein, and Sigel.

Twenty-seven persons have died of wounds received at the Camp Jackson affair, and eight from wounds received in the Walnut street collision.

The Democrat learns that the encampment at St. Joseph, under command of Jeff. Thompson, has been removed several miles east of that point, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, where batteries have been erected, trains stopped, and Government stores detained.

It is also stated that Gov. Jackson has removed the captain of a company of State troops stationed at Osage Bridge, on the Pacific Railroad, for allowing his men to maltreat a Post-Office route agent a few days since. The Governor guarantees full protection to all the route agents along the line of that road.

Gen. Lyon has refused to release John Denn and other persons recently arrested at Potosi and other points of the Iron Mountain Railroad on their parole, as they were engaged in overt acts hostile to the Government, and are liable to the penalties of treason.

Two pieces of cannon, several hundred muskets and rifles, and a number of pistols and ammunition were taken from the custody of the Police Commissioners to-day by order of the United States authorities. Sixty Colt's navy revolvers were also seized while in the hands of the American Express Company. All these arms have been sent to the Arsenal.

SPRINGFIELD, Saturday, May 18, 1861.

A large Union meeting was held here to-day. Companies for home defense are forming in this and the adjoining counties.

POSITION OF KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 18, 1861.

The Frankfort Convention will probably not be represented by any State out of Kentucky. It will not meet before the latter part of next week, and will no doubt confine its labors to simply an address to both sections, recommending the restoration of peace, and declaring in favor of the armed neutrality plan.

The Administration, as intimated here, is to send Col. Anderson into Kentucky, with the olive branch in one hand and a brigade in the other. He may constitute the head, center, and front of the armed neutrality movement, and locate his camp not far from Louisville, prepared alike to prevent a hostile invasion of Kentucky's soil from troops North or South.

Col. Anderson may not arrive here with this intent for two or three weeks, yet United States Senator Breckinridge is disposed to await the action of the 4th of July extra session of Congress before resorting to extreme measures. Major Breckinridge has not been within telegraphing distance of Louisville for several days.

The Secessionists here do not object to the introduction of the United States muskets, provided they are furnished to companies of which they are the principal members.

Captain Thomas A. Taylor, of the Confederate States army, is here. He has been recruiting in Tennessee, and says there is nothing doing there.

Two hundred thousand dollars' worth of beef has been purchased here within a few days for the Confederate States army.

THE BLOCKADE AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, Saturday, May 18, 1861.

The steamer Fred Lawrence, with a large freight of provisions from St. Louis for Paducah, Ky., was detained here for an answer from the Department at Washington whether the blockade here shall not be made complete by stopping all supplies of provisions nominally consigned to parties in Kentucky.

MEETING AT ATCHISON.

ATCHISON, Friday, May 17, 1861.

A meeting of the citizens of Atchison was held this evening, and presided over by Mayor Fairchild. A resolution was adopted pledging ample and complete protection to person and property. Also to the Government and other freight of all descriptions which may be shipped here. No danger is apprehended from any source, but several companies are thoroughly organized and equipped for active duty.

FROM CHAMBERSBURG.

CHAMBERSBURG, Saturday, May 18, 1861.

Heavy reënforcements are expected here in a few days, when all the troops are to march southward.

A deserter from Virginia arrived here to-day and reported himself at headquarters. He is a shoemaker by trade and was enlisted forcibly at Culpepper Court-House, Virginia, and marched to Harper's Ferry. He states that the captain of his company issued an order requesting the troops to husband their ammunition especially. The captain said afterward, verbally, that no waste should be made of percussion caps, as there were not more than sufficient to fire five rounds. He was cross-examined on facts by an experienced lawyer, but did not vary the slightest in his statements. He was at Harper's Ferry three weeks, and escaped on Wednesday morning. He confirms the report that there are only five brass field pieces there, and that the rebels are short of provisions. The rest of their cannon are old iron pieces. At least 2,000 men are unarmed out of the 7,000 quartered at the Ferry. Col. Jackson is now in command.

Judge Mason, the Collector of Baltimore, who offered the Secession resolutions at the Annapolis Convention, was arrested here to-day by Gen. Williams, and kept until the arrival of Gov. Curtin. He is now under honorable arrest, awaiting the receipt of instructions from Washington. Mr. Mason says he came to see if the people of Chambersburg would purchase four negro children of a free negro whom he has emancipated. His story is credited.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Saturday, May 18, 1861.

Gov. Curtin left here this morning, accompanied by his staff, to review the troops at Chambersburg.

A. N. Meylert of Luzerne, E. M. Dana, Gov. Geary, and Gen. Wm. F. Small, are applicants for two Brigadier-Generalships. An impression prevails that there is none to be appointed not a graduate of West Point, in addition to having seen active service.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 18, 1861.

The tug Yankee arrived here to-day, having in tow three schooners loaded with tobacco, viz: the Emily Ann, the Mary Willis and the Delaware Farmer, belonging to and bound for Baltimore from Richmond. They surrendered to the Harriet Lane, and were ordered to this port by the Flag-Officer of the Minnesota. Outside of Cape Henry the Mary Willis broke loose, and as the Yankee turned round to recover her the Emily Ann got a lurch, and sprung her mainmast. Her foremast had to be cut away to save her. The Emily Ann arrived at the wharf leaking badly and is being unloaded. Lieut. Bryant of the navy, who had the prizes in charge, stated that the ship North Carolina, in ballast from Havre, and another ship, the Arago or Argo, had been seized and taken to New-York. Twenty vessels had been detained by the fleet, including five tobacco schooners. They will probably be sent here.

The United States District Attorney Coffee will commence proceedings on Monday against the prizes brought by the steamer Yankee, by an application for libel. It is doubted whether any action can be taken other than causing their detention.

SENATOR BAYARD OF DELAWARE.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 18, 1861.

Senator Bayard publishes a lengthy address to the people of Delaware, vindicating himself from false charges against him. He declares that his visit to New-Orleans was solely on social and business purposes, which was contemplated more than a year ago, without any anticipation of the exciting events which were occurring during his visit. He made no political arrangements at Montgomery, and returned home as speedily as possible, in consequence of exciting events. He alludes to the threatening mob at Philadelphia, and the courteous and judicious action of the Mayor and his police in protecting him; also, to the many dangerous innendoes concocted by his enemies at Wilmington, threatening his person. He is particularly severe on the newspapers of Philadelphia, for the indirect support they gave to mob violence.

In conclusion he says, he knows his duties as a citizen of Delaware and of the United States, and is conscious of no violation of them. His term of office as Senator does not expire until March, 1863, but when satisfied that civil war, to which he is opposed, cannot be averted, and finds that the public sentiment of Delaware prefers such a result to a peaceful separation, he will resign. It will require but a few days after the assembling of Congress for him to determine whether the last hope of peace has fled, and he can then act. He will not betray the confidence of the people, or misrepresent their will, but the right of private opinion, and its expression, is a private right beyond public control. He has no faith in a government of the sword, or mob, and will resist the establishment of either.

NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, Saturday, May 18, 1861.

The requisition from the Government for three Regiments to enlist for three years has been received here by the State authorities.

Gov. Olden has accepted the following companies, to compose the 2d Brigade of the New-Jersey Volunteers:

First Regiment—Capt. Hatfield, of Union County; Capt. Van Sickel, of Trenton; Capt. Birney, of South Amboy; Capt. Mitchler, of Phillipsburg; Capt. Pelouze, of Camden; Capts. Way and Gordon, of New-Brunswick; and three Companies from Hudson County.

Second Regiment.—Companies A, B, C, D, of the Newark City Battalion; Young's company, of Belville; Wilson's, of Union; Sickles's and Wisbeck's, of Newark; Griffith's, of Paterson; and H. O. Ryerson's, of Sussex.

Third Regiment.—Captains Raignel and Thelen, of Union; Brown, of Gloucester; Gibson, of Camden; Stickney, of Bridgeton; Ridgers, of Somerville; Fritz, of Sussex; Campbell and Blair, of Warren; and Rowland, of Burlington.

The company, regimental, and brigade officers have not yet been announced.

The Quartermaster-General's department is very busy, making contracts and forwarding all the necessary stores and subsistence with camp equipage for this brigade before their departure for the seat of war.

The regiments will be quartered here in tents in three camps, viz: Camps Olden, Perrine, and Stockton, in the vicinity of the Arsenal. They will be supplied with arms, if possible, by the United States; but when they leave here they are to go fully armed, equipped, and provisioned. The troops will all be mustered in during the early part of next week, if possible.

ARREST OF RIOTERS.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 18, 1861.

The city government seems disposed to take suitable action at last, in relation to the events of the 19th of April. To-day, three men were arrested, who are said to be implicated in the attack on the Massachusetts troops on that day. They were held to bail in the sum of $500 each, and on furnishing this were allowed to go at large. They have been indicted by the Grand Jury, and will be tried at the next session of the Criminal Court.

Torpedoes and submarine batteries have been sunk near Norfolk.

The Lynchburg Virginian of yesterday announces the arrival there of large bodies of troops from Louisiana and Arkansas, all fully equipped.

FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 18, 1861.

In the House to-day a bill was introduced by Mr. Stebbins, of this city, which proposes to prohibit any person, directly or indirectly, from buying or holding any collateral securities of the Seceded States under the penalty of imprisonment in the State Prison. The bill was referred to the Special Committee on the Governor's address.

Mrs. Lincoln arrived here this morning. She is on a visit to her son, a student at Cambridge College.

The Mississippi was commissioned to-day. The workmen at the Navy-Yard are getting out the keel of the new sloop-of-war. Several companies of troops leave this afternoon in the steamer Cambridge for Fort Monroe.

THE STATE MILITARY BOARD.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 18, 1861.

The State Board to-day accepted six new companies under Capt. Hans Van Nostz, Capt. Clemens D. Soost, Capt. Charles Wesser, Capt. Charles Berkwood, Capt. Adam Ekill, and Capt. Ullrich Gullman, all from New-York, to complete Col. Von Steinwehr's regiment; also companies of Capt. T. Fitzgerald, of Canandaigua, and Capt. P. McGraw, of Seneca Falls. The New-York companies above accepted, with the companies of Capt. D. Saub, Capt. Asa Weinsheld, and Capt. Seidell were organized in the 27th Regiment, of which Col. Von Steinwehr will be the commander.

Col. F. Townsend's regiment left at half-past 1 o'clock this afternoon. They made a fine appearance.

THE SOUTHERN TIER REGIMENT.

ELMIRA, Saturday, May 18, 1861.

The Albany dispatch published in *The Herald* and TRIBUNE of yesterday, the 17th inst., stating that the Southern Tier Regiment was organized in pursuance of special order No. 187, is incorrect. Instead of being forced into an organization under that order, it was entirely voluntary and unanimous on the part of every officer in the regiment. In justice to the officers of my command, I make this statement. The same may be said of the Oswego regiment, as both were organized before said order was received at this depot.

(Signed) H. C. HOFFMAN, Colonel.

LATER FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING AND DOING.

From The Boston Journal of Saturday.

A gentleman who has been residing at Charleston, S. C., since last October, arrived in Boston on Friday, having left Charleston last week on Saturday. He is thoroughly acquainted with the state of public affairs there and throughout the South. He has seen the entire working of the Secession movement, has been intimate with some of the leading spirits, and understands their movements and intentions, and their present views of the progress of events. His means for obtaining information have enabled him to form opinions, and he presents statements which should command the attention of the public. He has kindly given *The Boston Journal* information which we present to our readers. First of all, he desires us to say that he has been courteously treated at Charleston, and leaves many warm friends in that city. He took no pains to conceal his sentiments, but never obtruded them upon his friends. Some members of the Vigilance Committee took pains to report his sentiments, but being intimately acquainted with persons high in authority, he received no notice to leave. He came North at his own instance, having completed the particular business which called him to the South.

JOURNEY HOME.

Having obtained credentials from influential parties at Charleston, he returned by Weldon, Petersburg and Richmond. His credentials were of essential service. At every station there were crowds of whisky-drinking men peeping into the cars, scrutinizing every passenger closely, the gentleman and his party in particular, as if every stranger or traveler was an enemy to Southern rights and institutions. He wisely minded his own business, and to many a looker-on, he thinks, he must have appeared to be a sleepy fellow, for it was much easier to hear what was going on—the remarks made by the rabble, their inquisitive speeches, &c.,—while *asleep*, then when wide awake. His credentials brought him safely to Richmond, but knowing that it was somewhat difficult to get on without a pass from Governor Letcher, he took measures to obtain one, and thus had an opportunity to observe what was going on in that city, which will be detailed further along. Through the instrumentality of friends the pass was obtained, and without much trouble he reached Washington.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.

All is quiet at Charleston. Sumter having been taken, the troops have nothing to do. Two regiments only of South Carolina troops have come North. They are at Richmond. There are from three to four thousand troops in the forts and on the islands. The city companies are at home. They meet for drill three or four times a week. There is little or no business. The city is "as dull as Sunday." Provisions are held at high rates. Butter, 75 cents; ham, beef, and mutton, from 25 to 30 cents; flour, $13. Coin was scarce. Gold was not to be had at the banks except to pay duties, and 10 per cent. was the ruling price for that. He knew that one honorable gentleman, owing money in Boston, offered to give *two thousand dollars in bills for one thousand in gold, but the offer found no takers.* The gentleman, although a rabid Secessionist, having employed workmen from the North in the service of the city, petitioned the Mayor to be allowed to pay them in gold, but the Mayor replied that they must take the notes of the banks.

Our informant says that the depreciation of the bank bills has been rapid since Lincoln's proclamation, and he is confident that before the Summer is over they will be worth about as much as Continental currency was at the close of the Revolutionary War. The blockade of the ports and an utter suspension of business will inevitably produce such a result. A few of the business men understood this, but the people generally, who are unacquainted with the first principles of political economy, see nothing to mar the future glory of the commercial metropolis of the Southern Confederacy, as they fondly imagine Charleston is destined to be.

SOUTH CAROLINIANS.

Our informant having traveled, first and last, through nearly every State, North and South, is well qualified to speak of the state of society in South Carolina, in comparison, as in contrast with that of other States. It seems that to be a citizen of South Carolina is more than to be a citizen of the Confederate States of America. In Charleston, the Southern Confederacy is always put second to South Carolina. "I am a South Carolinian, I would have you understand," is the common form of statement, when they speak of citizenship. They delicately give the short sound of *i*, as in pin, and with emphasis, as if South Carolinia was more than all the rest of the world.

There is no love lost between South Carolina and Georgia, for both aim to be Empire States. This sentiment of superiority has been nursed till it has become ingrained into society. They look upon all Northerners with contempt. The stories which we hear that they think one South Carolina soldier is a match for five or ten Northerners are not fabrications. They *believe* that such is the fact, and no *reasoning* can undeceive them, and there is a general desire to show the world that they are able to make their words good. They are confident of the issue of the contest (we speak of the masses). They honestly feel that they are right. They believe that God looks approvingly upon their course. They think that they are defending their firesides. They do not seem to know that there is anything else at stake, and think that the North is only bent on subjugating them to political Slavery.

They are exceedingly bitter on the Northern Democrats, and praise the Abolitionists as being consistent. Northern Democrats are traitors. They have bitter curses for Gen Scott and Col Anderson. Although when, after the surrender of Sumter, it was reported that Anderson, being disgusted with the inactivity of the fleet, would resign his commission, there were profuse praises of his heroism and ability, and also when it was reported that Scott had resigned, there were no laudations too great, but now he is "an imbecile old fuss and feathers." Our informant says that lately the cry has not been "Cotton is King," but "*We only want to be let alone.*" He says that no one who has not resided there can have an adequate idea of the extravagant notions they entertain. They are such as might occupy the brains of lunatics.

THE LADY DAVIS TO TAKE THE NIAGARA.

A tug has been armed with two guns, and named the "Lady Davis." Our informant says it is confidently believed that this minature ship-of-war will be able to bore a few shot holes below the water line through the sides of the Niagara or Minnesota, when they appear off the harbor, and prove more than a match for either ship! The crew of the Lady Davis have been sworn in, and the craft is looked upon with much pride.

SOUTHERN TROOPS.

Our informant says that the entire South is in arms. There has been a general uprising. At every station along the road through North Carolina and Virginia, he saw squads of companies of troops. They had every variety of arms and equipments, from the best Minie rifle to shot guns. There were many who had only bowie knives. There were some uniformed troops. At Richmond he saw only the two South Carolina Regiments. He spent Sunday there, and had opportunities for observation. He is confident there are no large bodies of troops in the city, but thinks that in twenty-four hours an army of 30,000 men could be concentrated. The cars were filled. Everywhere in Virginia there was great activity. The *talk* was that they were to be concentrated in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry. There were many Baltimoreans at Richmond and vicinity. He was confident that they were fully posted in regard to every movement of the Federal troops.

GEN. BEAUREGARD NOT DEAD.

There is not a word of truth in the rumors which have been prevalent in the North that Gen. Beauregard had died of a wound received in the bombardment of Sumter. *Our informant saw him in Charleston last week on Wednesday.* Besides, Gen. Beauregard was not near the batteries at any time during the bombardment. *He was in Charleston throughout Friday and Saturday.* Neither is there any truth in the statements that there was a great loss of life at Moultrie. It is as has been stated—*no one was killed.* Our informant's means of obtaining information were such that there can be no mistake in regard to it.

THE FEELING IN VIRGINIA.

There is a great difference in the feelings of South Carolinians and Virginians. The residents of the Palmetto State are angry, waspish, overbearing, while throughout Virginia there was a feeling of sadness. A member of the State Convention remarked to our informant that no pen could ever portray the scene in the Convention when the ordinance of Secession was passed. His oath of secrecy would not let him divulge what took place, but if there were jubilant Secessionists, there were also heart-broken men, who still loved the old flag. Our informant says, and his words are worthy the attention of Government—"Let Government do by Virginia as she has done by Maryland—*pour in the troops, and there will be men enough to cheer the Stars and Stripes in Richmond!*"

The attitude taken by Western Virginia has staggered the Secessionists. At Richmond he found the same mistaken idea prevalent concerning the North, and the belief was still prevalent that there would be a large party who would yet rise up in the North to fight against the Administration.

EFFICIENCY OF SOUTHERN TROOPS.

We are not at liberty to publish all the information given relative to the discipline and efficiency of Southern troops. Our informant thinks that the Northern people may be in danger of underrating the Southern soldiers in some respects, and of overrating them in other particulars. Southern troops march well, but they are impatient of restraint. In short, there is no discipline; soldiers pay no respect to officers, as such, and instances of gross misconduct were unnoticed. But they are impatient to be brought face to face with the "Northern hirelings." There is no doubting their bravery, but it will be undisciplined bravery. Our informant says that the best drilled company in Charleston, the Palmetto Guard, with all their drilling and service on Morris Island, cannot compare with the most ordinary companies now in Washington. He believes that the world cannot show another army like that at Washington, where every man has intelligence beaming in his face. He facetiously calls it an *Army of Sovereigns.*

A GOOD STORY.

The Charlestonians tell a good story at their own expense, which well illustrates the want of discipline. A company was keeping guard at the Arsenal. The Colonel of the regiment passing by, saw the sentinel inattentive to his 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 his gun away from him."

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

HOW THEY FIRED A GUN.

Another good story is told, which has not found its way into the Charleston papers.

The light boat which was captured, has been anchored at the mouth of the creek which leads to Stono river. Two guns have been placed on board. The one aiming down the creek is kept loaded with shot, while the one pointing toward the city is used to fire a morning and evening gun. Not long since, when the sunrise gun was fired, a twelve-pound ball ripped through a negro's shanty, and lodged in a hotel, greatly to the consternation of an old negro and several boarders. The crew of the light boat did not discover that the boat had turned with the tide during the night!

STATEMENT OF A GENTLEMAN FROM GEORGIA.

We also had the pleasure of an interview with an intelligent and highly respectable gentleman who recently left Savannah, Ga., and who has been a resident of that city for several years. He reports that there is a very determined and excited feeling there in regard to the war. Until recently very many of the people have been inclined to look upon the matter as one that would be ended without any very serious fighting, but since they have seen the vigorous policy which the Government has adopted, and the great unanimity with which that policy is responded to by the people of the loyal States, they have changed their views and begin to realize the magnitude of the struggle which is before them. They were preparing for the fight with great vigor. The gentleman passed large bodies of troops, all tending toward Virginia, and very many of them were the best blood in the South; picked men, who will do gallant service in the field. At Chattanooga, Tenn., he passed the Louisiana regiments only a portion of whom were armed. They were fine men, many of them men of wealth.

Provisions were getting very scarce at Savannah. Bacon, which generally sells at eleven cents a pound, had risen, a few days before he left, to eighteen cents. The reliance of the people for provisions seemed mainly in their coming crops. Business of all kinds was entirely prostrate. Our informant met large quantities of provisions going forward south from Louisville, Ky.

The negroes were quiet. A gentleman from Augusta, Ga., said, a day or two before our informant left, if there were further calls for military companies from their vicinity, he would remove his family from there for safety. This may explain the real feeling of the people in regard to this matter.

Our informant believes that beneath all the manifested enthusiasm, in behalf of the rebel cause, there is a deep under-current of attachment still to the old Union, and he believes that were a Federal force strong enough to protect them thrown into Savannah, this Union feeling would be at once displayed and make itself felt. As it now is, it is not, of course, prudent or safe for a man to show any sympathy in that direction.

THE BLOCKADE OF SOUTHERN PORTS.—*The Charleston Courier* of the 15th has the following:

Peter Riley, Captain of the fishing smack Princess, was brought to Tuesday afternoon by the U. S. steamship Huntsville. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when about five miles from the bar, Captain Riley observed a vessel steaming in the direction he was heading. He kept on his course, and when the steamship was about three-quarters of a mile distant, she fired a cartridge at the smack. The captain immediately lay to, and he was ordered by the officer in command of the Huntsville to come alongside. The officer inquired whither he was bound, and asked him the depth of the water, and after detaining him about ten minutes let him go.

Capt. Riley reports that there are about 300 men on the Huntsville.

Soon after Capt. Riley left the Huntsville, the Niagara hove in sight, and the steamship put off for her.

Capt. Riley sold several strings of fish to the commander of the Huntsville. On Monday, the Niagara also bought some fish from him.

It will be remembered that the Huntsville, about two years ago, took fire on the passage from Savannah to New-York, and sought succor in this port. If she will only avail herself of her light draft, our gunners will take care of her now, and save her owners the annoyances and expense of a tedious law suit.

From *The Norfolk Herald* of Wednesday we learn that the British bark Volant, Capt. Torney, a regular trading packet between Belfast and Norfolk, and the Swedish brig Tyrus, Capt. Hallgreen, also from the North of Ireland, came into Hampton Roads on Tuesday. *The Herald* says:

Upon nearing Fort Monroe they were brought to in the usual way, and required to come to anchor under the guns of the blockading squadron. After an interview with the officer in command, the masters of these vessels were permitted to dispatch a messenger to the city, under permit from Commodore Stringham of the Minnesota, to report to their consignee, Richard Dickson, esq., the fact of their arrival and detention.

It was reported in Baltimore that the captain of the British vessel, after notifying the officer in command of the blockading squadron of his intention to do so, sailed into the harbor unmolested. He claimed that according to the usage of nations, notice had not been served, and consequently he would not regard the blockade.

SECESSION MURDERS IN TENESSEE.—Senator Johnson was to speak in Knoxville, Tenn., on the 8th; but opposition was made, when Parson Brownlow, editor of *The Whig*, sided with Johnson. We have no full account of the result, but the following letter, in *The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph*, gives an idea of the bloody work which followed:

"The Volunteers of the E. T. Regiment are at present attacking the town, declaring death to Brownlow, Maynard, Baxter, and the Unionists here. There have been already several shot, and probably killed. Maynard had to run for his life—is now locked up, and the mob trying to pull down the house or store that he is in. One man killed by somebody firing from the Lamar House window at him. The K. Guards, 79 men, are called out to quell the mob, which has 700 men in it. The stores are all closed tight. One hundred men are stationed at Brownlow's house, do. at his office. The mob intend to keep in operation until they clear the town of these traitors. Ruin and devastation ahead for Knoxville certain, unless Providence interposes. No cessation of mob violence or firing by the troops as yet. The riot began at 3 o'clock and it is now 4. The Colonel of the Regiment is using every effort to get the troops back to their quarters—but all to no good up to the present moment. I commenced this at 4 o'clock, finished about 10 minutes thereafter. I am, as a matter of course, greatly alarmed and excited."

THE PIRATES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The steamboat Empress, of St. Louis, was brought to by a shot fired across her bows at Camp Harris, six miles above Memphis, where there is a body of about 400 State troops encamped. When landing, a body of soldiers came aboard, and after examining the freight book, very coolly took possession of a hogshead of sugar, and rolled it ashore, giving as an excuse that they "needed it." Several of the troops examined, without ceremony, the freight book, in search of various articles which they needed. One of them, a German, was particularly anxious to find a box of claret. A portion of them proceeded to the ice chest of the boat, and were about to help themselves to the boat's supply of vegetables; but upon the very decided remonstrance of the officers of the boat, who represented that they had a large number of passengers, they were induced to forego that luxury. After some parley, a receipt for the sugar was given in the name of the State of Tennessee, and the officers will send a bill for the property to the functionaries at Nashville.

W. H. RUSSELL.—John Forsyth, of *The Mobile Register*, writes from Montgomery:

"W. H. Russell, the famous Indian and Crimean correspondent of *The London Times*, is here. He is, of course, reserved in the expressions of his opinion. But enough has leaked out in his interview with the gentlemen of Savannah and Charleston, and the planters who have entertained him and exhibited their slave estates in the vicinity of these two cities, to show that he recognizes here the true type of the Anglo-Saxon race, as distinguished for the whittling and puritanical bastard degenerates of that race who are daring to make a war of destruction against us. Mr. Russell goes hence to Pensacola, and thence to Mobile and New-Orleans. I commend him to the hospitalities of our people, as a cultivated English gentleman, who has distinguished himself by his talents and attainments."

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