

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 22, 1861.

ARRIVAL OF SENATOR JOHNSON.

Senator Andrew Johnson has safely arrived here from Tennessee, where he has been fighting so bravely for the Union. He and three friends traveling with him were shot at at Cumberland Gap, when crossing the corner of Virginia, through which the road runs. Fifteen Virginia Minute-Men fired from a safe distance, and from behind a pinnacle of rock which overhangs the road, one of them waving a Secession flag, while the others discharged their guns. The party were not injured, and having only one gun, which would not carry as far as the assailants, could not return the fire. They heard afterward that the would-be assassins, after the carriage had safely crossed the Kentucky border, came down from their eminence and loudly expressed regret that they had not taken the men captive, of whom they evidently stood in wholesome dread.

REBEL OUTRAGES.

During the canvass in Eastern Tennessee Mr. Johnson has had several exciting evenings. Once a military company of rebels tried to break up the Union meeting at which he was speaking, but the people got the upper hand of them. At another place the meeting was given up by the citizens, through fear that if it were held the town would be burnt over their heads. At another place still, there was a conflict with Mississippi troops passing through to Virginia, of the particulars of which the telegraph has heretofore advised you.

UNION FEELING IN TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.

Mr. Johnson estimates the Union majority in East Tennessee at from twenty to twenty-five thousand, and that for Secession in Middle and West as under fifty thousand. He believes that with a fair canvass, and six weeks more time, the State could have been carried for Union by tens of thousands, and that to-day it is shown to be loyal by the numerous non-voters in the terror-stricken districts, who were, of course, Unionists. Some counties even in Middle Tennessee, where he, Maynard, and Nelson had spoken, gave Union majorities. He thinks that both in Tennessee and Kentucky, where he spoke several times in the course of the journey, the people are at least abreast of their leaders. Whenever he stated the real question now at issue between law and lawlessness, Government and anarchy, prosperity and ruin, the country and selfish politicians, he found, by the enthusiastic response, that he had touched the right chord.

UNION MEN WANT HELP.

In both States what is wanted is arms. Send fifteen thousand rifles to East Tennessee, and the people, who outnumber those of South Carolina, will take care of the State. They may not be entirely able to sustain themselves against the rebel States on their Southern and Eastern borders, but with a little assistance judiciously given could even do that. This loyal section is suffering from a deprivation of the mails, which must now pass through the hands of the rebels. Could a daily mail by way of Cumberland Gap be given them, and the Virginia and Tennessee Road, which crosses the border some forty miles above the Gap, and greatly to the indignation of the loyal Tennesseans, carries troops from the South-west to the defense of Virginia, be taken possession of by a competent force, the Government could at once protect and encourage true men, and tap one of the large arteries of the rebellion. The Secessionists in Eastern Tennessee are also in a great measure unarmed, but when they form companies they are generally furnished by the Montgomery Government.

THE LOYAL CONVENTION.

The adjourned Knoxville Convention was to meet at Greenville last Monday, the same day on which the Legislature convenes. Its course would be governed somewhat by that of the Legislature, but it would probably be similar to that of Western Virginia in assuming to act for the State, and threatening its rebellious portions as having forfeited their rights in the Government. It would decree a special election for Members of Congress in season for the extra session, and would take measures toward cooperation with the Federal Government in the purpose of saving the Union. There is a strong feeling there as in Western Virginia in favor of forming a separate State; but it would probably be subordinated to the general interest.

MR. JOHNSON TO RETURN.

Messrs. Maynard and Nelson are still at home, and Mr. Johnson will return to share their fate, if he be not, as he doubtless will be, successful in obtaining what he wishes from the Administration for the loyalists of Tennessee.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Private advices from Western Virginia say that the Government is not doing so much there as it

THE SEAT OF WAR IN MISSOURI.



The accompanying map shows the important towns, the rivers and railroads of Missouri, with a portion of the surrounding country, likely to be mentioned in the accounts from that State affecting the rebellion of Gov. Jackson and the vigorous policy of the Federal authorities in relation thereto. Elsewhere will be found a table of distances between prominent points, and a statement of the position of the Federal forces available for the purpose of putting down the rebellion sought to be inaugurated by the Governor's proclamation. Jefferson City, the Capital of the State, was occupied by Gen. Lyon on the 15th. Gov. Jackson fled precipitately from that place on the 13th, and went to Booneville, higher up the Missouri River. Booneville is the county seat of Cooper County. Arrow Rock, which the State authorities were at first inclined to occupy, is still further up the Missouri River, and situated in Saline County. It must be noted that the Counties of Cooper, Howard, Saline, Pettie, Lafayette, Jackson, and Clay, with a few others, contain the bulk of the slave population of the State, and are supposed to be the strongest Secession counties. The land is rich, and yields large crops of tobacco, hemp, corn, and wheat. Possibly the hemp may be required for home use, if the leading traitors are caught. The south-west branch of the Pacific Railroad is projected to the Granby lead mines, in the extreme south-west corner of the State. It is completed only to Rolla, 149 miles from St. Louis, diverging from the main track at a point thirty-six miles from the latter city. It is designed to run through Springfield, and is graded for some distance toward that point. Work upon it has, however, been suspended. It is much patronized by traders and merchants of the south-west, and may be made available as a military road to Springfield. The other route is by rail to Ledalia, and thence by teams about one hundred and twenty miles. The distance from Rolla to Springfield is 145 miles. The Pacific Railroad bridges at Gasconade and Osage Rivers were burned by order of the Governor on the morning of the 12th. The Gasconade bridge was about 1,200 feet long, and the Osage bridge about 1,500 feet. The former is the most damaged. It was the scene of a terrible accident in 1855, by which several of the first citizens of St. Louis were killed. The timbers were old, and repairs were sadly needed. The Osage bridge was partly destroyed in May, at the time of the fight in Jefferson City caused by the capture of Camp Jackson. Both bridges can be repaired in ten days. Another bridge—that across

the Moreau River, a few miles above Jefferson City—more costly and important than either of the others, was not harmed. Lexington, which is the county seat of Lafayette County, and the fifth or sixth town in population in the State, is on the Missouri River, and is approachable within sixty miles by railroad, over good roads, or by river. It is a Secession hotbed, and has been the scene of many outrages on Union men. There is an iron foundery there, which, it is said, has turned out several pieces of cannon of an effective character, though the local papers have ignored the fact. It is by this time occupied by Federal troops from Kansas and from St. Louis. Kansas City is a flourishing town further up the river, and a rival of St. Joseph and Leavenworth in its location for the trade of the plains. The United States military stores and supplies for New-Mexico and Utah were formerly sent from here. A few weeks ago a gang of Secessionists broke into the Government buildings and seized a quantity of rifles and military stores, and destroyed the depot. Since then the depot has been removed to Fort Leavenworth. Kansas City has a large population of loyal citizens. The latter place is well known as the chief city of Kansas. It is loyal to the Union, and is the location of Camp Lincoln, where a portion of the Kansas regiments are encamped. Liberty, Mo., near St. Joseph, is the site of one of the United States arsenals, lately robbed by Secessionists. It was visited by Border Ruffians, and arms stolen to shoot Free-State men in Kansas in 1854. Only a few arms were taken the last time, the principal stock having been removed to Leavenworth three years ago. St. Joseph is the second city in Missouri; and, although the Secessionists have made the most noise, it is, like St. Louis, largely Union in sentiment. A few weeks ago—the day Gen. Harney concluded his agreement with Gen. Price—the Stars and Stripes were hauled down from the Post-Office by Secessionists, and the next day the City Council passed an ordinance prohibiting the flying of the United States flag, on penalty of \$100 for every offense. On the 11th, however, the Home Guards, forming the United States Reserve Corps, were sworn in under the protection of three hundred troops from Leavenworth, and the Star-Spangled Banner was again thrown to the breeze—and still waves. Ex-Gov. Stewart has bought *The St. Joseph Journal* newspaper, and acts as its editor, doing mainly service in the real Union cause. It is the County seat of Buchanan County. Hudson—or Macou City, as it is sometimes called—at the intersection of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, and

North Missouri Railroads, has until lately, been a Secession stronghold, but the Camp Jackson affair and the promise of Unionists in St. Louis that their sympathizers in the country should be protected, has wrought a wonderful change in the sentiment of Hudson. Palmyra, at the end of the railroad from Quincy, Ill., has also been a dangerous place. It is the residence of Judge Reid, who made himself conspicuous as the leading Secessionist of the State Convention which assembled in St. Louis last February. There is now, however, a paper—*The Palmyra Courier*—published there, fighting Secession in all its forms manfully. Hannibal is another town brought to its senses by the bayonet argument. Always three to one for the Union—the Union men were crushed down by the Secession bullies. Some time ago one of the founderies, erected for railroad work, commenced casting cannon, and did cast several good guns, some of which are now in the interior. This was stopped by the organization of the United States Home Guard, under Major Hunt, who seized the cannon left in Hannibal, and destroyed the moulds and patterns, and took several hundred shot cast at the same place on the 11th inst. It is a place of about 6,200 inhabitants, and is now safe beyond peradventure. No reference is needed to the towns in Illinois or Iowa, or Kentucky or Tennessee. The position of Fort Smith to Missouri has been deemed important, as the scene of operations looking to the invasion of Missouri by Arkansas troops. There is a good road, formerly used by the Overland Mail Company, from Fort Smith to Springfield; but the country is mainly poor, and will not afford support for much of an army, while the fording of streams, and the ferrying required at Warsaw, before penetrating the thickly-settled districts, will render the labor of invading Missouri extremely difficult. News was received in St. Louis, on the 15th, of the burning of bridges on the North Missouri Railroad, between the Missouri River and Hudson. The bridges burned cross dry bottom land, however, and the largest was only 80 feet span. The repairs can be finished in a few days. The sentiment of the people of the State is largely for the maintenance of the Union. In many places the Secessionists, though few in number, have arms belonging to the State, and have overawed their neighbors. Numbers of Union men have been driven out; but it is safe to say that this thing has seen its best day. The flight of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor will revolutionize the policy of the State.

and others in his State. Even as few as twenty voters cast for Mr. F. will legally entitle him to his seat in the Federal Congress, as there will be, of course, no contest for the seat by any Secession competitor.

REBELS MOVING TO MANASSAS.

A traveler, who left Richmond yesterday, has reported at headquarters that 40,000 troops are moving thence toward Manassas Junction. He says they were two hours in marching by his hotel in Richmond, and that he passed them on the journey hither. If he be honest which is doubtful, he has probably over-estimated the numbers. He says that there are now but few troops at Manassas Junction, which tallies with other information received here, to the effect that a large part of Beauregard's force has moved to the vicinity of Fairfax Court-House. Some witnesses estimate the number of troops there at 10,000. Beauregard is in personal command.

CONDITION OF THE REBEL FORCES.

The soldiers continue to grumble that they are not allowed to attack or to be attacked. Provisions are growing exceedingly scarce, and

matters must soon culminate. An attack or a retreat must be initiated before long.

WASHINGTON NOT YET GIVEN UP.

It is stated by rather questionable authority that letters from different sources, which have been placed in the hands of the Government, all unite in fixing this morning as the time at which the city was to have been captured. If this be so, which we incline to doubt, the Rebels have only made one more false prophecy, and fixed one more fatal day, which turns out unusually eventless. The Secessionists here, however, believe that their friends are approaching. It is even said that tables are set for their entertainment.

THE REBEL POLICY.

It seems clearly to be the design of the Rebels to draw us into an attack, which their numerous masked batteries might render disastrous. But Gen. Scott, wiser than Gen. McDowell—who would make a dash and cut off the Rebels' advance, but with no little loss to ourselves—prefers the slow and sure policy, which reaches the goal at least cost, and finds allies in the the enemy's camp, which will be demoralized by delay.

NO ADVANCE CONTEMPLATED.

So far from making an advance at present, to fulfill the daily prophecies of one of our cotemporaries, the troops will soon be where they were before last Tuesday's piece of Brigadier folly. The advance posts will be drawn in, and the regiments stationed at or near the intrenchments.

WHAT MIGHT BE DONE.

An assault upon the Federal lines now would probably incur to our advantage. It could easily be repulsed from our formidable works, for which such columbids, drawn by four pairs of oxen, pass the window as I write. Our troops, swollen by three regiments yesterday, and four to-day, would be more than a match for theirs in number as well as position; a defeat might easily be turned into a rout, and the intrenchments at Manassas Junction, which all accounts represent as very strong, fall into our hands without a blow. The general sentiment is, let them come. The general apprehension is now, after so much hope deferred, that they are not coming.

COL. STONE'S POSITION.

Col. Stone has sent down for reinforcements. A battery on the Virginia side of the Potomac threatens his position and an attempt to cross under its protection is apprehended. We cannot ascertain that any reinforcements have yet been sent.

WESTERN VIRGINIA TO BE PURIFIED.

Gen. McClellan's plan of operations has been somewhat modified. The incursion of the Rebels at Romney and Philippi cannot be brooked, and Western Virginia will be thoroughly purified before any other movement is made by his column. It is only to be hoped that Gov. Wise will not imitate Price or Jackson.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND MEN.

The several Bureaus in the War Department will furnish estimates as for 250,000 men to be incorporated in the Secretary's Report to Congress.

LETTERS TO AND FROM REBEL STATES.

The Postmaster-General in answer to numerous inquiries touching the carriage of letters to the disloyal States by express companies, writes that he has ceased to have any arrangements for the mails thither or thence, but that private parties may carry letters, provided that they do not violate the laws of the United States, or the regulations of the Department, or receive stolen stamps in lieu of purchased ones. It is added, however, that the regulation of the intercourse between the two sections is under the control of the military authorities of the country, and that, therefore, it is not the province of the Postmaster-General to decide whether the express business shall be continued or not.

A POLISH VOLUNTEER.

Gen. Dembinski, a distinguished Polish officer, has offered his services to the Government.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The 26th and 29th New-York regiments have arrived. The former will encamp on Fourteenth street. The 12th New-York guarded the Long Bridge last night, but are in camp again to-day.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EMORY.

I am informed from a confidential source that Lieutenant-Colonel Emory, recently appointed, was under contract to take command of the Maryland cavalry, in the event of the secession of the State, which was considered certain at the time his resignation was tendered. It is proposed, in the event of his rejection by the United States Senate, to make him the tender of the Austrian mission if nothing better can be found for him.

A SLY FROM MANASSAS.

An emissary from the Rebel camp at Manassas Junction was in the city last eve, and had a most agreeable interview, we presume, with a clerk of one of the departments. We only regret that the extreme heat of the eve compelled them to an outdoor conjunction, not particularly favorable to close confidence. We may add that this clerk has not only been retained, but has had promotion under the present Administration.

AFFAIRS ON THE POTOMAC.

A correspondent of a Washington Journal asserts that the Rebels were day before yesterday erecting a battery at Mathias Point, which would, when completed, effectually command the channel of the Potomac. This is not true. On Thursday, the day mentioned, one of the vessels which are kept by the Navy Department constantly cruising up and down the river, examined the point, but failed to find any battery. Yesterday the White House Point was examined, with the same negative result. Soldiers were, however, perceived in the vicinity of both places, and it is not improbable that batteries may presently be erected there, which will be troublesome, and will require a force to be landed for their destruction.

NO NEWS FROM FORT PICKENS.

No advices have been received by the Navy Department from Fort Pickens within a week. The last letters said nothing about the imposition

of the oath of allegiance upon the officers of the squadron, or the refusal of any one to take it, as has been alleged by some of your cotemporaries.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Second Rhode Island Regiment is encamped near the First. A large number of visitors were present at evening parade.

Chas. W. May, a Lieutenant in the Navy, from Maryland, has resigned.

General Scott had a long interview with Senator Johnson and Emerson-Embridge.

Eastern Tennessee will doubtless have an opportunity to signify and be rewarded for her devotion to the Union.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 22, 1861.

Speakers Allen of Indiana, leaves here to-morrow for Indianapolis, to lay before Governor Morton the resolution of the War Department for four additional regiments from that State, to be taken from the First, Second and Third Congressional Districts. A large number of companies are already formed in that part of the State, and more organizing with a view of immediate service in these regiments.

At two o'clock this morning, a camp half a mile from Georgetown was thrown into an alarm, and the men called to quarters; but the commotion soon subsided. It may have been occasioned by a firing at the pickets, as according to the representations of the soldiers, the Secession scouts have for some time past been indulging in such amusements on both sides of the river.

Another evidence of active war preparations, is the fact that Quartermaster Meigs advertises for baggage wagons.

The Second Rhode Island and New-York Twenty-sixth regiments have arrived, the latter at 1 o'clock to-day.

Soldiers from the Virginia side of the Potomac say there were no important alarms last night, while others represent affairs quiet, more so during the last two nights, than heretofore.

A special visitor to all the camps on the Virginia side who returned this evening reports all quiet. From information seemingly correct there are not more than 500 Secessionists at Fairfax Court-House. A general anxiety is expressed concerning the movements of the Confederate troops, but whatever is reported concerning them is merely conjecture. The New-York 23d Regiment arrived this afternoon, making three regiments in all to-day.

It is probable that by this time a portion of the troops under Col. Stone have arrived at the Point of Rocks.

THE POSITION OF KENTUCKY

ARRANGEMENT WITH GEN. McCLELLAN.

Secession Forces to Keep Out of the State.

THE REBELS IN TROUBLE AT MANASSAS.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

Minister Weller Goes Over to Davis.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, June 22, 1861.

On and after Monday next freight over the Nashville Railroad will be refused, unless permitted by the Surveyor of the Port.

The Journal says: Andrew Johnson, in his late speech at Lexington, Kentucky, stated that he never wrote a letter to Mr. Lawrence, never negotiated, or proposed to negotiate, for money with anybody at the North.

The Journal says that yesterday 2,000 guns were stopped at Jeffersonville, consigned to Louisville, until satisfactory assurances were received that they were for Union men.

The morning papers contain a letter from Gen. Buckner to Gov. Magoffin, giving the particulars of an agreement made with Gen. McClellan. The agreement is as follows: The Kentucky authorities will protect the United States property in the State, will enforce the laws of the United States according to the interpretations of the United States Courts, and will enforce all obligations of neutrality as against the Southern States.

General McClellan agrees to respect the territory of Kentucky, even though Southern armies occupy it; but in such a case he will call on the Kentucky authorities to remove the Southern forces, and should Kentucky fail to do this, he claims the same right of occupation as given to the South; also, that if Kentucky should be unable to remove the Southern forces, she will call to her aid the Government troops, and if successful in removing them, then General McClellan agrees to withdraw. If the Administration adopts a different policy, Kentucky is to be given timely notice of the fact, and if Kentucky changes her determination, a like notice is to be given.

Gen. Buckner had given Gov. Harris of Tennessee notice of this agreement, and Gov. Harris, in reply, gave the assurance that the Territory of Kentucky would be respected until occupied by the Federal troops. Gen. Harris also gave peremptory orders to the Tennessee officers to this effect.

Owing to the excitement in Columbus, Gen. Buckner has ordered a detachment of the State Guard into camp there, for restraining citizens of Kentucky from acts of lawless aggression.

The Hon. L. W. Barnett, the Secession candidate for Congress, is elected in the First District of Kentucky by a large majority.

The Manassas correspondent of *The Charleston Mercury* of the 18th inst., writes that the people about the rebel camp are hostile, and that it is dangerous for soldiers to leave the camp alone. Gloucester comes into camp daily who fear their own slaves will murder them. The lower classes of whites are inciting the slaves to such a degree that civil war is on the point of inauguration. Their own people are hostile in their rear, and fearful of the latter they apply hourly for passports, which Gen. Beauregard grants, provided that no wagons or horses are taken from the State.

The Charleston Mercury, of the 13th inst., says that a large ship-of-war, name unknown, has been cruising near Dover's Inlet, supposed to be sending and receiving supplies to our coast which is entirely unprotected, and unopposed operations could be made upon the property and cattle found there.

The New-Orleans Delta of the 13th inst., says that the brig Stevens had run the blockade and put into Barrataria Bay under the guns of Fort Livingston.

The Havana correspondent of *The Delta* says that Mr. Weller, minister to Mexico, goes to Florida to pass through the South and see his friends, Messrs. Mallory, Davis and Tombs, with whom in days past he acted in defense of Southern rights.

BOSTON WAR ITEMS.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 22, 1861.

The 5th Regiment of Maine will leave Portland for New-York on Wednesday next, via the Fall River line from Boston. Extra trains and boats, as with all regiments going by this place, will be provided, obviating any interference with passengers on the regular boat of that day.

The Dignate Santee, Commander Eagle, sailed from Portsmouth yesterday. She carries 60 guns, with officers and crew numbering 500.

The Vincennes, at the Charlestown Navy-Yard, will be commissioned on Monday, and probably sail on Tuesday. The Peble is ready to sail.

For further War News, see Fourth and Fifth Pages.