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PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING.

Plain and ornamental printing of every description done at the Printing Establishment of the Leader Office, on the latest improved and most rapid Steam Presses, in the best style, on short notice, and at reasonable rates. Particular attention paid to Blank work. Every description of Binding done, especially Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Sales Books, Receipt Books, &c., &c.

No More Compromises.

There are already indications that a proposition will be presented to Congress from some fossilized source to "compromise" and attempt to settle thereby the troubles now raging in this country. That such a plan is being matured by certain influences in the South, is not to be doubted. It will come from that portion of the South now claiming loyalty to the Union.

Are we again to have the time of Congress squandered by such appeals? We hope not. We have had enough of compromises. In fact no compromise can be made whereby peace and concord will be brought about, while the cause remains. The North have compromised until the word has become a stench in the nostrils of freemen, and until she must choose between one of two things: the freedom for which our fathers formed this government, or the slavery with which rebel traitors seek to overthrow it. We have trifled with the advocates of "compromise" until it is strongly doubted by many, whether we shall be able to maintain our government. We have lived along in comparative peace, by conciliation, until the demands come so fast to yield that the true American heart revolts and sickens at the very idea. The South seeing the check that was placed upon their unreasonable demands, in the recent councils of our nation, now defy us, and are engaged in a warfare, which *they alone* have inaugurated and commenced; with a determination to carry their point—in other words, to "rule or ruin." This state of things has been predicted for many generations, by those who have watched the signs of the times; and now we have it upon us, in all the horrors of a civil war. It would not be possible for any one to conceive of a proposition of compromise that would be even considered by the South, except it might be such an one as could not be received with any favor whatever at the North. The South have crossed the line of justice, and even mercy, by this open rebellion against a government that has made all that is good of her, and entailed upon future generations a stigma that will for a long time to come be remembered.

With this state of affairs, shall we entertain a proposition of compromise? We say, No.

The Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, a man who in years past we have admired and counted as one of our greatest statesmen, but now in his dotage, has lately made a speech in Lexington, in which is shown forth the plan of the insidious foe referred to, and we copy from the Lexington Observer an extract from that speech Mr. Crittenden says:—"The Southern movements, a fair statement of the grievances under which they labor; that, when presented, the Congress of the United States should promptly grant the full measure of redress for those grievances; and that if Congress should not do so, he would not give one dollar to the prosecution of the war."

A demand for what grievances? Have the South ever asked anything from the North that has not been given? Has not the North degraded herself by acceding to requirements most humiliating, in the rendition of slaves? In short, have not Northern freemen crawled and crouched, until the South has dared to place her foot upon her neck, and proclaim, "I am your master. Now, when all this is done, when the country is on the verge of ruin, we are to be asked again to 'compromise,' which simply means that we should yield to the demands of the rebels. They beg for a compromise, and tell us if we do not make one, they will not raise "one dollar" to defend the Union from the assaults made upon her by the traitors with whom we are contending. The North have submitted to this kind of twaddle long enough. Men pretending loyalty in the South, and advocating such doctrines, must suppose that we have a population of dolts, who have not the faculty to perceive that they have rights.

We hope if such a proposition is presented to Congress, it will be laid on the table promptly; and we believe it will be. The institution of slavery has brought all our troubles upon us, and we are opposed to entering into, under all circumstances, any compromise with slavery, or the apologists for the institution.

The World in Trouble.

The times in which we live are "perilous times." Of "wars and rumors of wars," we have accounts from all parts of the world. The nations of the earth are in a state of revolution and confusion. India is the scene of desolation and famine, after having gone through a desolating rebellion. Austria is on the verge of bankruptcy, and about to lose Hungary and Venetia. Italy is preparing for war; so is France. Prussia is about to contend with Denmark. Turkey totters to its base. Bosnia is in arms; Rome is in its last agonies, and Poland appears to be on the verge of revolution. To this we may add our own dreadful catastrophe of civil war.

E. N. Riotte, the new Minister of the United States to Costa Rica, is a citizen of Texas, where his well-known Anti-Slavery views have heretofore prevented his taking that position before the public to which his talents and acquirements entitle him. He is well acquainted with the Spanish-American character, prejudices, and diplomacy, speaks the language familiarly, is an able jurist, and well versed in international law. What more to the purpose at the present time, his integrity and the genuineness of his faith in the Republic and the Union have been tried as by fire.

Prince Alfred arrived at Quebec Wednesday evening. He was received by the civic and military authorities. He proceeded at once to the residence of the Governor General. He was heartily cheered by a large concourse of spectators. He visited the citadel yesterday, and rode through the upper part of the city. There was no formal demonstrations, but he was everywhere received with the warmest tokens of loyalty and respect.

The Ohio Sulphur Springs are now open for visitors. This is one of the most pleasant resorts in the State.

[Editorial Correspondence.]

CAMP PHILLIPPI VA.,
MONDAY MORNING, June 17, 1861.

We all have our heads on this morning and to the disgust—I say it with a full conviction of its truth—of all the troops here stationed, scouts have just come in and swear that there is not a uniformed secessionist within ten miles of camp. So all our alarm was only a causeless "episode." Col. Barnett arrived at 3 o'clock.

One of the rifled cannon has been mounted upon Co. D.'s carriage, and is about being tested.

The account of the attack here, and the part the several companies bore in it, which was furnished to one of your evening contemporaries by an interested party, was grossly unfair. In that it was stated that Co. F. fired ten shots, after which Co. D. opened and fired seven. The truth is, as testified to by all the officers who had opportunity to know, that both guns snapped once or twice before discharging—but that when they did go, Co. F.'s report was not more than a quarter of a minute ahead of Company D.

The march of the 14th Regiment and Co. D., to Buckhannon, on Friday last, and the return on Saturday, was a terrible one, even exceeding—so the boys say—that from Webster here. They left here Friday noon, and marched over one of the worst roads in the State to Buckhannon, twenty miles, reaching there Saturday morning. They cooked their breakfast, and had rested about two hours only, when a courier from camp ordered them back to Phillippi at once. They packed up, started at 11 A. M., and got into camp yesterday morning at 2 o'clock. Saturday was intensely hot, and the boys were so worn out, that the instant they passed the guards and were within camp limits, they dropped in their tracks and in one minute every man of them was fast asleep. Buckhannon is a lovely town, and has many Union residents, who fairly cried with sorrow and fear when the troops left.

I walked through Phillippi village this morning. It was entirely deserted. Not a family now lives in the place, and the houses are empty and desolate. They fear a fight, and have sought a place of greater safety. Most of them are secessionists. There are about thirty houses in the village. The only woman I saw was hastening away with some light articles from her former home. She said she was for the Union, but was "afraid of the soldiers."

Among the good stories told of the attack, is the following: A teamster who, with his team, had been pressed into the service of the rebels, was ordered by an officer, when the first gun woke up their sleepy camp, to harness his team instantly to move some of their equipage. The teamster thought he heard deliverance in that gun and hesitated. The officer put a pistol to his head and swore he would blow his brains out if he did not go to work. At that moment two regiments of infantry appeared upon two roads leading into town. The teamster saw them, and at the top of his voice shouted, "My Great Jehovah has come. Thank the good God for that." The officer took one look, exclaimed "My God, there are a hundred thousand of them," threw down his pistol, and ran like a quarter-horse after his comrades.

S. D. P.

Speculations at Washington.

From the special dispatch of the New York Tribune, dated Washington, June 17th, we glean the following:

GEN. SCOTT AND THE EVACUATION OF HARPER'S FERRY.

In recent conversations Gen. Scott has said, not only the evacuation of Harper's Ferry was in perfect conformity with his plans and expectations but that nothing which the rebels have done have interfered in the slightest with the several steps which he has proposed to take.

WHAT THE REBELS WILL DO WITH WASHINGTON.

A well known Secessionist of this city was overheard to remark last night that it was not the intention of the rebels to permanently occupy Washington, in case that they capture it, but to blow up the public buildings, in which diabolical work they will be assisted by a number of domestic traitors, some of whom are, he says, employed in the departments, then seize the person of the President and Gen. Scott, and evacuate the city, covering their retreat with cavalry and artillery.

THE ADVANCE TO RICHMOND.

Everything is in the best condition for an advance to Richmond, for which the preparations were making. The approach of Gen Patterson's and McClellan's columns, and the concentration of troops from the east would seem to foretell this. Army officers prophesy that the forward movement hence, southerly, and from Fortress Monroe towards Richmond, will begin within a fortnight, and that, when once begun, it will not halt until the Rebel Capital is taken. It is believed that the capture will be made before the day fixed for the meeting of the Davis Confederacy.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

The Government, it is affirmed by those likely to know, is considering the propriety of immediately establishing submarine telegraphic communication between Point Lookout and Fortress Monroe. Scientific men say that the undercurrent of the Chesapeake is not sufficiently strong to interfere with the project. A guard will be placed at Point Lookout to protect that station. This arrangement will shorten the time of communication between the War Office and Gen. Butler's garrison some 12 hours. Soundings have already been taken the whole distance.

Gallantry of Major Winthrop—Particulars of his Death.

We extract the following particulars of the death of Major Winthrop. The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York Herald, under date of June 15th, says:

Dr. Wainwright learned the particulars of Major Winthrop's death. He was advancing at the head of the Vermont detachment, waving his sword above his head and gallantly calling on the men to follow him, when a Minnie bullet struck him in the breast, and he was soon seen to fall. Lieutenant Cary observed that all his men in the battery were watching Major Winthrop and admiring his brave and gallant conduct, and a general feeling of regret was expressed when he was observed to fall.

After the battle was over he was searched for and found, and his private property being taken from him and carefully preserved, his remains were interred, as I have already said, at the base of the enemy's works. The sword which he bore, his pistol, watch, money, letters and other articles, are now in Yorktown, subject to the call of any one authorized to receive them. There can be no doubt but this body was that of Major Winthrop, because the sword found beside him bore the name of Col. Wardrop, Third Massachusetts regiment, from whom the Major had borrowed it on the previous night. This fact sets at rest all doubts as to the identity of the body.

A correspondent writes from late quarters of the Ohio regiments, at Washington, "Camp Chase," that there is a much better feeling about the three years' enlistment than prevailed a week ago. This is probably in great part attributable to the immediate prospect of stiring scenes in the field.

The leading hotels in New York city are doing a slim business. A correspondent of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, who is apparently well posted, says that the immense first-class houses are sinking at least $500 per day, during this month.—The St. Nicholas, only a few days ago, got a reduction of $25,000 on the rent, and other houses are begging for reductions which they must get, or lose considerable money. All second-class houses are doing quite well, and also the cheap restaurants and eating-houses.

Important Movement of General Butler against Yorktown—Incidents at the Bethel Fight.

The regular Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, writing under date of June 17th, says:

Advices from Fortress Monroe point to an immediate movement by Gen. Butler against the rebels at Yorktown. A gentleman who left Gen. Butler's headquarters yesterday afternoon, states that preparations for the movement were complete when he left, and expresses the opinion that it has been executed to day.

Gen. Butler is greatly chagrined at the result of the affair at Big Beth l, especially since he has heard of the vain boasting of Col. Magruder, the commandant of the rebels, and the anxiety sarcastically expressed by him that Gen Pierce shall command the next expedition against him. For these reasons the General is resolved to wipe out the disgrace of the repulse at Big Bethel, by giving Magruder a sound thrashing at Yorktown. It is a very natural coincidence that he should choose the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill for his achievement.

A private letter just received from a prominent participator in the battle of Big Bethel, furnishes the following interesting details of that action:

Major Winthrop, formerly of the New York Seventh Regiment, was killed by a rifle ball while gallantly leading a charge of the Zouaves under the muzzles of the enemy's guns. His body was discovered by the rebels, and with the respect due a brave soldier, they laid his sword across his corpse, and sent a messenger to Gen. Butler of the fact, having discovered from his private memorandum book that he was an aid of that officer; but the flag of truce which we sent out in response not arriving at General Magruder's headquarters in time, they buried the body, and sent the equipments to Fortress Monroe. Our flag of truce arrived next day, and the bearer, a Captain of the Zouaves, dined with General Magruder at Yorktown. He seemed very much elated with his victory. The rebel commander confessed his own loss to be very large, owing to the pertinacity of the Zouaves' fire.

It appears by these advices that Gen. Butler intended to conduct in person another attack upon the battery at Big Bethel, but the rebels had evacuated it, and removed all their guns to Yorktown, where they are now awaiting an attack. By the acknowledgements of the rebels the first shell fired by our forces, under direction of Lieutenant Greble, hit exactly inside the rebel battery, and killed ten men and a horse. The rebel loss of killed and wounded, is over one hundred. Thirty were killed. Our Zouaves picked them off with unerring aim for an hour and a half. Mr. Winthrop killed three himself, one an officer. The rebels were about leaving their entrenchments when General Pierce ordered a retreat.

The rebels have increased their battery and have an additional force of two thousand men from South Carolina and Louisiana, and make their stand at Yorktown. They seem to express fear that Gen. Butler may give them battle in the open field.—They prefer fighting behind earthworks. They express great admiration of the Zouaves, and of Major Winthrop, whom they declare were the only brave men of the Union forces on the field.

A Refugee at Springfield, Ohio.

A clerk in a banking house at Shreveport, Louisiana, made his escape from that place, and is now at Springfield. His name is Benjamin W. Allen, and he is a Free Mason. Last January he was induced to volunteer in the Home Guards for defence against a negro insurrection. On the 7th of May orders were received for the Guards to be ready to march to Norfolk in twenty-four hours. Mr. Allen refused to go. The Vigilance Committee undertook to compel him to go. He asked for time to close his business, but he was told that they would tolerate no "Abolition rascal" in their town an hour, and that they would take charge of his effects if he did not go. He escaped from the town, and reached Springfield. He is equipping the loyal sons of the South, who were fighting in the holy cause of freedom and independence!

He told the editor of the News:

"I had in cash $265, and when the mob entered my store, to search my letters and papers, and found that, they gave me the $65, saying that was enough to take me to my Abolition friends in the North; and graciously, as they said, permitted me to take a part of my wearing apparel—as much as I could put in a small carpet bag—saying that they had no means of conveying for my trunk to the river, which, of course, was a lie, for there were any number of horses and buggies in town, and a good road to the river.

I was then mounted upon a mule, and escorted by four negroes facetiously called Lincoln's Body Guard, two in front and two behind, mounted on good horses, and seven white men, to Columbia on the Washita river, fourteen miles from Castor, where the New Orleans packet would leave at six o'clock. Up on our arrival at the river, I was introduced to the deck hands, as they are called, most of whom were slave, as Mr. Abolition! Mr. Yankee! and many other names more vulgar and profane than polite.

The News says that Mr. Allen undertook to come North, and finally succeeded, after having been the victim of repeated abuse and robbery until he arrived at Cincinnati effectually "cleaned out."—*Columbus Journal.*

An Elephant Race in Cochin-China.

The next was an elephant race which amused me much. They were certainly much swifter than the horses, though they only walked; but what tremendous steps they took. They shook the ground for one hundred yards round, as with the shock of an earthquake, every time their enormous feet came in contact with it; and with their trunks pointed straight out, like the bowsprit of a ship, their ears and tail distended, there was something grand but still very clumsy about their gait. They had handsome cars, with four men in each, on their backs, and two men on each side to lead them. There was a great dispute which should come in first; and the space being rather narrow for seven of these enormous animals to run abreast, those who got in front were determined to keep there and they appeared to know what game they were at, for they did not exactly race, but heavily and clumsily, yet quickly dodged each other across the course; and after a most amusing race or shuffle, the large white one came in first, amid peals of laughter and applause.

One Result of the Blockade.

The world will soon know whether the North is more dependant on the South than the South on the North. One thing at least is already demonstrated: The North, at the call of patriotism, hesitates not to renounce the Southern market. It hesitates not to erect a barrier of bayonets against the entrance to the corn of Illinois, and the "notions" of Connecticut, and the produce and manufactures of every other free State, into Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and South Carolina. The blockade effectually dispels one of the mischievous delusions which have tyrannized over the Southern mind. It is now painfully apparent to the most obtuse of the traitors, that the North serves patriotism rather than Mammon; that it is more solicitous to vindicate the Constitution and enforce the laws, than to keep up the price of stocks, or to obtain a ready sale for dry goods.—*Boston Com. Bulletin.*

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—The slave prize ship Nightingale arrived at New York, Saturday morning, having left Monrovia, West Coast of Africa, May 18th. The Nightingale was captured April 23d, off Kabenda, W. C. A., by U. S. sloop of war Saratoga, having on board nine hundred and fifty negroes. She was taken into Monrovia, where the cargo was put on shore, and two hundred and seventy-two men, ninety seven women, three hundred and forty boys, and ninety-two girls, making a total of eight hundred and one; one hundred and sixty having died on the passage from Kabenda. A prize crew of twenty-six men were put on board from the Saratoga and brought to New York.

TELEGRAPHIC.

4000 Federal Troops in Vienna.

AN ADVANCE TO BE MADE ON FAIRFAX C. H. AND MANASSAS JUNCTION.

UNIONISTS EXPECTED TO TRIUMPH IN KENTUCKY.

Confirmation of the Battle in Missouri

Andrew Johnson in Kentucky.

WHEELING CONVENTION--THE ORDINANCE PASSED, 66 TO 3.

REBELS ERECTING BATTERIES ON THE POTOMAC.

RICHMOND BEING FORTIFIED.

A Secessionist Hung in Illinois.

REBELS FORTIFYING ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

A Design to Provoke Gen. Prentiss into Hostilities.

FORTIFICATIONS AT CAIRO.

Engagements in Kansas.

Russell's Correspondence Tampered With.

Last Night's Report.

FORTRESS MONROE NEWS.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 18.

Special to the Tribune:

The Minnesota has arrived. She has the crew of the privateer Savannah on board.

Nothing was known of the reported concentration of troops above Newport News, it is doubted.

The steamer seen in the James river was probably carrying guns to be transported to Yorktown.

Col. Wardross' sword, which Major Winthrop took when he fell, has been sent to North Carolina as a trophy.

Capt. Smith, of the Topographical Engineers, has been reconnoitering, and give the opinion that the plans of the enemy is to occupy the district between Hampton and Yorktown.

It is said the Missouri Senators went take their seats at the extra secession of Congress.—Probably they fear a prosecution for treason.

FROM WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, June 19.

Special to the Commercial.—There is no doubt that the rebels are erecting batteries at Import at points on the Potomac. They hope to control the navigation of the river, and expel Federal vessels from the waters, closing up the trade and communication with the North, except by Annapolis.

Persons arrived from Richmond, state that the rebels are making gigantic preparations for the defense of Richmond. It seems as though the first great stand would be made at that place.—Masked batteries are placed at advantageous points. The city is strongly fortified, and not less than 30,000 troops are there.

A fleet of steamers had gone down the Ohio river. It is thought for the purpose of conveying troops up the Kanawha river, to strike at the heart of Western Virginia.

No advance was made last night on Vienna or Fairfax.

Repairs on the Baltimore & Ohio Road are deferred until the Government gets entire possession of the route. About 7,000 feet of bridges were burned by the rebels.

5,000 more Federal troops are expected to arrive in Washington by Friday.

A Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Courier, says Jeff. Davis and Wigfall will take the field in person this week.

Special to the Tribune.—1,500 Arkansas troops under Ben McCullough have invaded Missouri.

The Government having sent Gov. Letcher a pardon for a convict who had been sentenced for robbing the mails, Letcher answered that the President's orders were not recognized by Virginia.

A vessel was ordered from the Navy Yard today to be attached to the battery erected on White House Point

Vienna has been occupied by 4,000 Federal troops.

It is believed an advance will approach Fairfax C. H. to morrow, and Manassas Junction before many days.

The forces of Generals Johnson and Cadwallader are likely to meet at some point north-west of Harper's Ferry.

Special to the Post:

It is judged by some cautious persons here that Beauregard is withdrawing his advance army to catch McDowell's column in ambuscade. He will hardly succeed after the warning at Vienna.

The people of Vienna say that the South Carolinians had six men killed by the return fire of the Chasseurs.

Good tidings are received from Kentucky in relation to the Kentucky Congressional Election of to-morrow. The Union men expect to triumph.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.

A member of the Fire Zouaves has arrived here and says that the regiment was yesterday engaged in throwing up entrenchments within two miles of Fairfax Court House.

ARRIVAL.

NEW YORK, June 19.

The ship Monarch of the Sea has arrived from Liverpool with 954 Mormons for Utah.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT NEAR INDEPENDENCE.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.

Advices from Kansas City via. St. Joseph, gives the following account of the engagement near Independence on Thursday last, briefly alluded to yesterday:

A detachment of Federal troops under Captain Stanley, with a flag of truce, visited the camp of the State troops to ascertain the purposes of Capt. Halloway. During the conference Stanley observed movements were being made with a design to attack him, and ordered a retreat. His detachment while retreating, was fired on by the State troops by an order given by a private, but the fire was so irregular they killed their own commander, Capt Hollaway and J. B. Clannahan, severely wounding several others of their own men.

Stanleys troops did not fire, having received orders not to do so, under any circumstance.

Capt Stanley retreated to Kansas City and reported the affair, when Capt. Prince, with a strong body of troops, attacked and routed the State forces, capturing thirty horses and a large lot of baggage.

There are now 2,500 U. S troops and volunteers at Kansas City.

Gen. McClellan is expected here to morrow.

Brig. Gen. Sweeney, of the Home Guards, is making a thorough investigation of the firing upon citizens by volunteers on Monday.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, June 19.

W. H. Russell, of the London Times, arrived from the South to day, and says nothing in regard to Southern affairs. He complains that his correspondence had been tampered with by the secessionists, his letters detained and altered, and some of them not sent from Southern post offices at all.

J. G. Newbomb, from New Orleans, who was to-day arrested and charged with being a secessionist, took the oath of allegiance and was discharged.

No news from the South to day. All quiet.

FROM ALEXAANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, June 19.

The report of the occupation of Fairfax C. H. is premature.

Secession accounts of the Vienna affair, say only 34 men had charge of the guns, besides two companies of South Carolina troops.

FROM WHEELING.

WHEELING, June 19.

The time of the Convention to-day was occupied with debate on an ordinance recognizing the State Government.

Mr. West, of Wetzel, offered an amendment, that no one who voted for secession be allowed to hold office in the State during the war—supported by West and his colleague, Martin, who, among other statements, said Secessionists in his county are in the habit of taking an oath of allegiance and afterwards repudiating it. He had no confidence in oaths. Men had to learn to disregard oaths to be good Secessionists.

Amendment lost—ayes 10, nays 66. Ordinance finally passed—73 to 3. It provides for entire reorganization of the State Government. Every officer must be obliged to swear allegiance anew to the United States and repudiate the Richmond Convention.

The Convention will now proceed to choose a Governor and Council. A new State seal and other emblems have authoritively been ordered.

SECESSIONIST HUNG.

LASE, Ogle county, Ill., June 19.

T. D. Burke, a rabid secessionist, was hung today by the citizens from the third story of the Court House building. He was charged with causing the destructive fires here on the 7th of this month, and in December last. His guilt was fully established. It was also proven that he had planned the burning of all the principal business part of the city.

SENATOR JOHNSON AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 19.

Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, arrived here at noon to-day, on route for Washington.

FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 19.

The Sturgeo Rifles left this evening for Cincinnati.

Schaumback's Cavalry here, and Capt. Barker's Dragoons at Cairo, are under orders to proceed to Grafton, Va.

The Tribune has intelligence that Col. Curtis, Second Iowa Regiment, learning that the secessionists at Savannah, Mo., thirty miles north of St. Joseph, had driven out or imprisoned all the Unionmen in the town, went there Monday with 400 troops, and after a slight scrimmage, in which two rebels were killed, put things to rights, disarming the secessionists and giving muskets to the Union men.

The Times' Cairo correspondent says Grundy Bryant, a citizen of that place, returned from the South on Monday. He says the bank of the river seems lined with cannon. At Memphis, in a few days, a heavy battery of twenty guns will be mounted, commanding for several miles the approach to the city by river.

There are not many troops in the city of Memphis, the main body being four miles back.

The heaviest battery in the South is at Randolph, Tenn. It is said to be utterly impossible for any force, however large, to pass within range. The number of men commanding it is variously estimated at from fifteen hundred to six thousand.

At Union City, there is trouble among the men, the Tennessee troops wishing to rally at Memphis, while the Mississippi troops want to march upon Columbus and forcibly the town, and provoke Gen. Prentiss into hostilities. The guns at Union City are of small calibre, except six 32 pounders, a few howitzers, and two 32-pounders, while the approaches to Columbus are of such a nature as to render a battery of such character as they could make by no means formidable.

The work on the fortifications at Cairo is progressing slowly. Everything already done has a permanent look, as if it was the purpose of the Government to render the place a military post hereafter.

FROM MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 19.

People living near Syracuse have arrived today, saying that 600 State troops, retreating from Boonville with six cannon, had reached Syracuse yesterday. They said they were going to draft men from that neighborhood, and would take at least every one who could furnish a horse.

Various reports as to the number of killed were in vogue. The probable lies are that about 150 were killed. There is no possible doubt that a battle was fought, and the State troops completely routed; but the telegraph being out of order between here and Boonville, we cannot get entirely authentic accounts of the affair.

SENATOR JOHNSON IN KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, KY., June 19.

Senator Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, arrived here yesterday, en route for Washington. He made a three hours speech last night to a very large audience for positive and unconditional Union, and the maintenance of the general government. East Tennessee would never leave the Union if armed to prevent subjugation. He was warmly applauded, and his remarks were well received.

FURTHER PARTICULERS OF THE MISSOURI FIGHT.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.

A special dispatch to the Republican gives further particulars of the battle at Boonville. The Federal troops landed five miles below the encampment of the State troops. The latter had a battery near Boonville which pointed toward the river, but it was circumvented by the Federals, and proved useless. Gen. Lyon immediately advanced on the State troops and was met in a lane, where the firing commenced. The balance of the description is substantially the same as reported last night.

Gov. Jackson was about a mile off, surrounded by Capt Kelly's company as a body guard. It is reported that he was severely reprimanded during the engagement by his own party for cowardice and lack of direction.

Col Parsons was not in the fight, having previously been reported sick. Boonville was not injured, no shots having been fired into it—Gen. Price's absence is thus accounted for.

Sunday morning pickets brought a report that seven steamboats were coming up the river with Federal troops. A consultation was immediately had between Gen. Price and the Governor and the latter ordered the State troops to disband, not being able to sustain themselves against such a force. Price then went home. The troops, however, determined to have a fight, and Col. Marmaduke then became disaffected and resigned. A few hours later the report about the steamboats proved untrue, and the Governor ordered the troops to prepare for resistance, appointing Mr. Little to command.

There is no reliable account as to the number killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. It is stated Gen. Lyon once had the State troops in a position where he could have killed them in large numbers, but he ordered the firing to cease and proceeded to make prisoners.

It is said State troops are gathering in counties west of here and another stand will be made in Jackson county.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, June 19.

The Memphis Appeal of the 18th, says:

One hundred and fifty head of Texas cattle was received there. Also, large lots of powder and lead.

The Lawrenceburg (Tenn.) Flag of the 16th, says:

During the progress of a Union meeting near Knoxville on the Wednesday previous to the election, a train bearing the Confederate troops was fired into by Union men. All the railroad bridges in the vicinity are now guarded by Disunionists.

The Jonesboro Express calls for a meeting of the East Tennessee Convention, and expresses the hope that the Convention would submit to the decision of the State.

The Nashville Union of the 16th says:

The evacuation of the Ferry was done so as to meet McClellan half way and save him the trouble and toil of marching over a rough road, and extend to him old fashioned Virginia hospitality.

The same paper has been furnished with an extract of a letter of a late United States officer to a friend in Nashville wherein the writer asserts that the French government is favorable to the South, and is willing to advance hundreds of millions of dollars to aid the South.

The Charleston Mercury of the 12th, says:

An article in the recent letter here from New York the writer states that he cannot account for reaction which has taken place among the married men of that city, and that but one battle shall be fought before Lincoln will ask Jeff. Davis for terms and sue as a suitor.

The Memphis Appeal, of the 16th, has a letter from Union City, which states the citizens there make the soldiers pay double price for all they buy. The wives of citizens, who have been on the poor soldiers who left home with but little money, in defense of their country's rights. He adds that there are ten thousand volunteers there, and many more coming.

Lt. Col. Woodruff, Colonel, and Henry Wendell, Adjutant 1st Kentucky Regiment, left for Camp Clay to day.

The Newsomb Grays, a company of State Guard, refused—with the exception of nine—to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Those leaving were mostly Union men, who took this method of severing their connection with the State Guard.

Disunion members urge others to take the oath, saying it is not an oath to support the Administration.

FROM GRAFTON.

GRAFTON, June 19.

Information, thought to be reliable, says that 1,500 Confederate troops are in the neighborhood of Beverly and Phillippi, and that an attack will be made on the latter place. There can be no doubt but the rebels in Western Virginia have been largely reinforced, and some grand movement is contemplated. The Federal troops will be equal to any emergency. Large reinforcements will probably reach here in a few days. A force sufficient to guard Cheat River bridge has been sent forward from here.

The rebel forces from Romney burned the rail road bridge over New Creek, 20 miles west of Cumberland, early this morning, and routed on to Piedmont, which place they now hold.—The telegraph wires east of Piedmont were cut by them. Their number is variously estimated at from two to four thousand. Notice was given of their approach to town, and the citizens were preparing to leave when informant left.

All the engines belonging to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad were fired up and sent west to Grafton. The greatest excitement prevailed.

A company of citizen soldiers, who were guarding bridges, are reported to have been killed on the approach of the rebels at Piedmont. The operator closed the telegraph office and fled, and we have no means of ascertaining what damage is being done.

The communication by rail between Cumberland and this place is now cut off.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, June 19.

The Star says it is believed that the secession lines extend from near Occoquan to Centreville, and are extending the neighborhood of Fairfax Station with heavy guns, only 14 miles from Alexandria.

All information tends to the belief that the rebels are daily pushing forward from Manassas to points near the Federal lines.

Parties have succeeded in getting a requisition for four additional regiment from Indiana for three years. This will make twenty-five Indiana regiments, and will be entitled to a Major General, which will probably be Gen. Morris.

Four additional regiments are authorized from Wisconsin, four from Iowa, and one of Lamerbe cavalry.

The Douglas Monument Committee met to day. There was no final conclusion on a account of the various plans. They will publish an address to the citizens of the United States.

It appears that Lieut. Stuart, formerly of the U. S. army, commanded the rebels at the Vienna fight.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 3.

The 8th and 10th Indiana regiments, Cols. Berton and Manson, arrived here at 8 o'clock to-night en route for Virginia. They were escorted from the depot by two regiments of the reserve militia to Fifth street market space, where they partook of re reshments. Fourth street was densely crowded, and the troops were enthusiastically cheered.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 19.

Mallory, Union candidate for Congress in this District, addressed a meeting here to night, deprecating the course of secessionists, favoring Kentucky's remaining in the Union as long as consistent with her honor and opposing coercion, but denying that defending Washington City and suppressing rebellion, were coercion.

NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

WHEELING, June 19.

Frank Pierpont, of Marion county, was unanimously nominated to night for Governor by the Convention in caucus.

FROM HAGERSTOWN.

HAGERSTOWN, June 19.

It appears now that the cause of the movement of troops across the Potomac on Monday night was in consequence of a report that Gen. Johnston was advancing from Winchester.

The secession account of the Vienna fight says that they captured two wagon loads of arms and sixty blankets.

There is a number of unreliable reports about rebels being at Fairfax yesterday afternoon.

Rail Roads.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

To take effect on Monday, June 17th, 1861. Trains leave Cleveland daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

8:15 A. M.—Mail—Arrives at New York 8.0 A. M., Philadelphia 6:30 A. M.; Pittsburgh 7:40 P. M., Wheeling 4.30 P. M.; New Philadelphia 6:50 P. M.

4:30 P. M. Express—Arrives at New York 4:30 P. M.; Philadelphia 3:30 P. M.; Pittsburgh 1:35 P. M.; Wheeling 3:07 A. M.

Both Trains connect at Hudson for Akron and Milledgeville.

Cars run through from Pittsburgh to New York (via Allentown,) without change.

☞ Fare as low as by any other line.

☞ Through Tickets can be procured at the Depot or at the Ascid Street Station.

J. H. MCCULLOUGH, Sup't.

F. R. MYERS, G. T. Agent. jun 8

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

1861. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1861

On and after Monday, June 10th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave Cleveland as follows:

5:10 A. M. N. Y. & Cincinnati Express—Stopping Berea, Grafton, Wellington, New London, Salem, Shelby, Crestline, Galion, Orrville, Cardington, Ashley, Delaware, Lewis Centre, Worthington, reaching Columbus at 10 P. M., Cincinnati at 4:30 P. M., and Chicago via Crestline at 7:40 P. M.

2:10 P. M. Accommodation—Stopping at all Stations and arriving at Columbus 7:00 P. M., and Cincinnati at 2:00 A. M.

4:55 P. M. Night Express—Stopping at all Stations north of Crestline, and at Galion, Cardington, Delaware and at all other stations, to leave passengers only, arriving at Columbus at 11:15 P. M., and Cincinnati at 3:25 A. M.; Chicago via Crestline, at 7:30 A. M.

CONNECTIONS.

Shelby, Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad, to Mansfield, Mt. Vernon, Newark, Zanesville, &c.

Crestline, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, for Forest, Upper Sandusky, Delphos, Lima, Fort Wayne, Logansport, Chicago, &c., west, and East for Mansfield, Wooster, Massillon, &c.

Galion and Bellefontaine Railroad Line, for Marion Bellefontaine, Sidney, Union, Muncie, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Louisville, Cairo, St. Louis, &c.

Delaware, with Springfield, Mt. Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad for Springfield.

Columbus, Little Miami & Columbus, and Xenia Railroad, for Xenia, Dayton, Indianapolis Terre Haute, St. Louis, Morrow, Loveland, and Cincinnati, and with the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad at Cincinnati for Louisville, Evansville, Cairo, St. Louis, and all points on the Ohio river.

Columbus, Central Ohio Railroad for Newark, Zanesville, Wheeling, &c., Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad for Piqua, Urbana, &c.

☞ For Tickets to all points and information apply at the Passenger Station.

E. S. FLINT, Superintendent.

Cleveland, June 10th 1861.

CLEVELAND & TOLEDO R. R.

1861. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1861.

On and after Monday, June 3d, 1861, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

3:00 A. M. Chicago Express—Stopping at Berea, Grafton, Oberlin, Wakeman, Norwalk, Monroeville, Bellevue, Clyde, Fremont, Elmore, and arrives at Toledo at 5:00 A. M., Chicago 6:00 P. M., Detroit at 2:30 P. M.

2:00 P. M. Through Mail—Stopping at all Stations on the Southern Division, arriving at Toledo at 6:40 P. M.

4:30 P. M. Mail, stops at all stations east of Sandusky on Northern Division, and arrives at Sandusky at 8:15 P. M.

6:45 P. M. Telegraph Express—Stopping at Berea, Grafton, Oberlin, Wakeman, Norwalk, Monroeville, Bellevue, Clyde, Fremont, Elmore, and arrives at Toledo at 9:55 P. M., Chicago at 6:00 A. M.

CONNECTIONS.

Connections are made at Monroeville with the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark R. R., at Clyde with the Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati R. R., at Fremont with Fremont & Indiana R. R., and at Toledo with the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana and Toledo and Wabash Railroads for Chicago, Detroit, Jackson, Fort Wayne, Logansport, Lafayette, Cairo, Alton, St. Louis, and all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

Trains arrive in Cleveland from Toledo and the West, at 9:10 A. M., 3:35 P. M., and 6:45 P. M. From Sandusky at 8:00 A. M.

L. D. BUCKER,

Cleveland June 3, 1861. Sup't.

CLEVELAND & ERIE R. R.

1861. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1861.

On and after Monday, May 6th, 1861, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

LEAVE CLEVELAND.

9:25 A. M. EXPRESS MAIL TRAIN—Stopping at all Stations except Berea, Wickliffe, Mentor, Perry, Unionville, Saybrook, Fairview and Swanville; and arrives at Erie at 12:44 P. M., Dunkirk