THE EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY:

MONDAY..... June 17, 1861.

OUR FRIENDS at the various military camps and positions will confer a favor by keeping us posted as to movements and affairs in their vicinities.

Spirit of the Morning Press.

The *Intelligencer* speaks of the serious curtailment of the resources of that paper by the troublous times upon which we have fallen, and of the prospect of impaired prosperity before it, unless it can find amends for southern losses by the increase of circulation in the border slaveholding and northern States.

The *Republican* thinks that the wanton destruction of railroad bridges and other property of citizens of Maryland does not evince such a "deep solicitude" for the "welfare" of a "late sister" as is professed by Mr. Jefferson Davis.

THE NEWS HERE.

UNION vs. DISUNION.—That "secession" is but another term for general devastation and destruction, is being as forcibly exemplified, as the fact that "Union" is reconstruction and reparation. From the moment the work of thrusting forth Union men from Virginia, and taking possession of private property to be used in making war on the United States began, wherever secession has held temporary power in Maryland and Virginia, its strength and presence has been marked by the utter desolation it has wrought. It has eaten up all eatable that every man had; it has seized without compensation every thing of every man's in the shape of property that might prove useful in warring on the United States. It has burned factories, blown up bridges, torn up rail tracks, and impressed citizens into the ranks right and left. Never in the course of modern times has any other cause worked so much palpable and practical injury to the public interest in so short time, as secession has done already in Maryland and Virginia, where, among its many similar achievements, it has literally utterly bankrupted every man in business sympathizing with it.

Its approach in strength sufficient to work its will is as surely marked by the instant destruction of all civil rights, as its retreat by the application of the mine and the torch. How true all this is, is proved by the recent history of Harper's Ferry, which but a month or two since it took to its embraces surreptitiously. It seized Harper's Ferry to secure it for Virginia, and destroyed it utterly. So, too, it held Alexandria—destroying the business of that town as completely as though it had been devastated by fire and sword. Again, it "cottoned to" Norfolk, signalizing its determination to protect that city against the United States, by utterly ruining its harbor, and by the immolation of the commerce on which it lived.

On the other hand, the progress of the arms of the United States contrasts most remarkably with the career of the arms of disunion. No sooner is a point rescued from the dominion of the latter, than the work of reconstruction and reparation commences. *Vide*, the work of Butler's men upon the Annapolis railroad; that of Patterson's command on the Baltimore and Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Northern Central railroads; that of McClellan's on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and the work of McDowell's command in reconstructing the Orange and Alexandria and Loudoun and Hampshire railroads. We might multiply examples of the singular difference between the policy of "disunion" on the one hand and "Union" on the other in this important connection, *ad infinitum*. So, too, has it been already made clear as the light of the noon day sun, that while "Union" takes nothing without paying its full value in gold and silver, secession takes *all*, without paying a single dime.

EX-SECRETAY FLOYD'S PROCLAMATION, published in Saturday's *Star*, proves the great importance of General McClellan's expected movement, with four or five regiments of his command, upon the Kanawha region of Virginia, which the *Star* foreshadowed on the day after our return from the West. Floyd recognized it instantly as involving the probable speedy destruction of the power of disunion throughout Southwestern Virginia, including that of the means of military communication between Virginia and the western Southern States—the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad—by which all the disunion troops that have entered Virginia from States other than North and South Carolina, were transported. Floyd's proclamation demonstrates that the disunionists in Southwestern Virginia are entirely unprepared to withstand the force General McClellan is to send among them, being armed only after the fashion advised by Wise—with home-made bowie knives, pitch forks, pikes, flint-lock antedeluvian muskets, double-barreled shot guns, &c. The destruction of half a dozen bridges on the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad will preclude assistance from reaching the Southwestern Virginia disunionists, except from the east, where there is neither a gun, a man, nor a wagon to spare, in view of the rapid progressing concentration of the columns commanded by Generals Patterson and McDowell, and the hourly-increasing army of General Butler destined to operate towards Richmond on the line of York river.

On the whole, Floyd's manifesto or proclamation exhibits in glaring colors the utter madness of the adoption by Virginia of her Convention's ordinance of secession; for it shows, beyond pretense of denial, that she was and is wholly unprepared to meet the military consequences of that act.

SLAVERY IN MARYLAND.—Among the most potent anti-Union arguments being urged in Eastern Virginia to keep down the Union spirit there, is that the Government proposes to free the slaves of the South.

How utterly untrue the charge is, is manifest in the fact that Maryland, not having "seceded," has not lost a single slave through the occupation of her soil by troops of the United States—not one.

The loss of the slaves which Virginia has thus lost, is chargeable directly to the fact that her disunionists are using them as among their most efficient means of aggression against the United States, in the construction of fortifications, &c. So long as Virginia continues to apply her slave labor as a war-making means against the Union, she must necessarily expect that the Union will, wherever that may be possible, divert them to such service in its own cause.

COL. STONE'S COMMAND.—Washington was on yesterday and the day before full of rumors of the defeat of Col. Stone's command, that went up on the east bank of the Potomac early last week. Of course there was no truth whatever in any of them. Without any knowledge of the tenor of the orders governing the movements of Col. S.'s force, we nevertheless feel confident that they were such as to prevent him from crossing the river at this time. A glance at the map will satisfy any one conversant with military affairs that his mission must have been to hold the east (Maryland) side of Edward's Ferry, (over which the disunionists had been for some time extensively supplied from Baltimore,) and to co-operate with Gen. Patterson's command if on advancing to that neighborhood Gen. P. requires such co-operation from his (Col. Stone's) command. We have news from Edward's Ferry to-day, and learn that Col. Stone is in quiet possession of its Maryland terminus, with a guard of disunionists in sight on the other side.

A LONG-DEBATED POLITICAL PROBLEM SOLVED. Since the formation of the Government of the United States, it has been held by the publicists of Europe that it accorded too large liberty to the individual ever to possess the military power that sooner or later would surely prove necessary for its own preservation, among the many constantly changing phases of national affairs throughout the world. How short-sighted that prediction and apprehension was, is signally manifest in the fact that in little more than two months the United States have been able to increase its army from 15,000 to 100,000 strong, and to place it in the field almost as well appointed in all respects as the oldest and finest army in Europe—thus developing all the military power of the strongest centralized Government.

☞ President Benson, of Liberia, has been again re-elected by a large majority.

ARRIVAL AT THE NAVY YARD.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.—FIGHT ANTICIPATED TO-NIGHT—NEW BATTERIES ERECTED—STEAMER FIRED INTO—SCHOONER BURNED, &c.

This morning the steamer Philadelphia, Captain Reynolds, arrived at the Navy Yard, having left Old Point last night at 6 o'clock. The crew report everything at that place on the *qui vive* from an anticipated movement by Gen. Butler in person upon the secession batteries. It could not be ascertained when the blow would be struck, but it was thought that Great Bethel was the point on which the troops would first move. All were well and in good spirits.

The big rifle gun has been mounted, and is now ready for use, but it is thought that it will be removed to the Rip Raps, where the 15-inch gun now is.

Last Saturday a shot from the latter was pitched over into the heart of the enemy's camp, to the evident consternation of "secesh," which scattered in every direction.

Several new batteries have been recently erected in the vicinity, and two new ones have also been discovered at Aquia Creek.

The sloop-of-war Jamestown is at Old Point, and the Anacostia lies under the Rip Raps. The Pocahontas lies off Alexandria, and the Pawnee guards Maryland Point. The propeller Reliance has the launch of the Pawnee in tow, exploring the creeks and inlets along the shores.

Yesterday the body of Sergeant Goodfellow, of New York, who was killed at Great Bethel, was taken on board the Alabama to be carried home. Much indignation was excited by the niggardly conduct of the Captain, who refused to let the Sergeant's father on board, although he had a pass from Gen. Butler. The Captain received $15 for taking the corpse, and refused to take the old man because he could not afford to pay full fare.

In coming up this morning the Philadelphia passed the coal schooner which was on fire last Saturday, still burning. The vessel was inside the buoy, apparently ashore, and was nearly consumed, the bows being about all that was visible.

The propeller Diamond State, Capt Jones, also arrived this morning with 125 tons of pig iron for the Navy Yard. She reports having met and spoken the propeller Josephine, down the river, the latter having been fired into with muskets at Matthias's Point, opposite Port Tobacco. She returned the compliment with a shell, and the annoyance ceased.

THE CAPTURE OF A PRIVATEER.—The first of Jeff. Davis' privateers captured by a United States vessel arrived at New York Saturday. It appears that the United State brig Perry, while cruising off Charleston harbor, descried, on the 3d inst., two vessels about fifty-five miles of the point—one a schooner and the other a brig. She gave chase immediately, when the schooner cast off from the brig. On coming within range, about eight o'clock p. m., the Perry opened fire, which the schooner returned. The fight lasted until half-past nine, when the schooner lowered her sails and surrendered. She was boarded, and proved to be the privateer Savannah with a crew of twenty men, and with a long eighteen pound pivot gun, carrying letters of marque, signed by Jefferson Davis, May 18, 1861, and registered "number one." She had captured the brig that morning, which took her to be one of the blockading squadron, as she then carried the United States flag. The brig was the Joseph, of Rockland, Maine, from Cardenas. The crew of the privateer were transferred in irons to the frigate Minnesota, and she was sent to New York with prize crew, under command of Midshipman McCook. She was formerly a Charleston pilot boat of fifty-four tons.

MARYLAND ELECTION.—The returns from the interior of the State confirm the entire triumph of the Union nominees for Congress. In the First District Mr. Crisfield is elected by a majority of 1,800. In the Sixth District Mr. Calvert's success is placed beyond a doubt. He has 1,900 majority without St. Mary's and Charles counties. It is scarcely within the bounds of probability that those counties can give more than 1,500 majority for his opponent.

P. S.—A gentleman from Charles County furnishes us with the following returns of the vote in that county:

The Vote in Charles County.

	Harris.	Calvert.
Allen's Fresh district	192	16
Hilltop	88	43
Boombs' district	109	65
Bryantown	198	8
Total	587	132

Majority for Harris, 455.

☞ Recent intelligence from Missouri confirms the report that Governor Jackson and the secession troops had fled from Jefferson City. The Federal troops under General Lyon, who went up the river from St. Louis, arrived at Jefferson City on Saturday afternoon, and took possession of it. They scoured the country in search of goods contraband of war, but without success. The arrival of General Lyon's command was received by the people with great enthusiasm. It is evident that secessionism in Missouri is about to be crushed out, as it has been in Maryland, by vigorous military movements.

THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.—Advices from the African squadron report the reception of homeward bound orders by the commander-in-chief on board the corvette Constellation. Owing to the scattered state of the fleet, however, all the vessels could not be informed of the Department's wish for some time. The manner in which the ships will arrive home will be as follows: Mohican, steam gun boat, first; steam gun boat Sumter, second; Constellation, third; Mystic and San Jacinto, last.

☞ The United States sloop-of-war St. Mary's, of the Pacific squadron, arrived at San Francisco on the 17th of May, and would proceed next day to the Mare Island navy yard for the purpose of being overhauled and repaired. She was to report to the commander-in-chief of the squadron on the 1st of July, if possible. The St. Mary's crew have not been quite a year on board.

☞ The regiment of Kentucky cavalry accepted is to be known as "Young's Kentucky Cavalry." General Harlan, of Philadelphia, who has seen ten years' military service in India, is to command. Mr. Young is to be Lieutenant Colonel. Many of the men are old Texas rangers who have served with Young.

☞ Hon. E. Joy Morris, the new Minister of Constantinople, having resigned his seat as a Representative of the Second Congressional District of Pennsylvania, Gov. Curtin has ordered an election of fill the vacancy on the 2d of July next.

☞ From the publishers, Peterson & Bros., through Frank Lasselle, 500 Pennsylvania avenue, we have a couple of useful little publications, "The Zouave Drill" and "The Soldier's Companion."

☞ From Firth, Pond & Co., the New York publishers, we have "Annie of the Vale;" words by Morris, music by Thomas.

☞ From Shillington, Odeon Building, we have the agreeable July number of Godey's Lady's Book.

☞ The wife and daughter of Col. J. B. Magruder, who commands the Confederate batteries at Great Bethel, have gone to Boston.

☞ It is rumored in New York that the U. S. steam frigate Roanoke is to sail on Wednesday for some destination unknown.

☞ The employees of the Brooklyn navy-yard have not received their two last installments of pay.

☞ Work has been resumed on the artesian well in Fortress Monroe, and a depth of nearly 400 feet attained.

☞ The New York Twenty-ninth Regiment, Col. Van Steinwehr, eight hundred men, leave for Chambersburg, Pa., next Thursday.

☞ In New York, on Saturday, $108,100 was disbursed to the troops by Government.

☞ The French navy consists of 319 steamers and 126 sailing vessels. The squadron to come to this country consists of the steamer Des Cartes, the corvettes Lavoisier and Prony, and the sloop Norval.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The correspondent of the Baltimore American gives the following insteresting particulars of affairs at Harper's Ferry:

The evacuation of the town was begun late on Wednesday night, when two regiments who had received orders in the afternoon to hold themselves in readiness, took their departure afoot in the direction of Charlestown. Early the succeeding morning general orders were issued for the entire force to prepare for an immediate departure, and the baggage wagons, which to the number of about 560, had been collected from among the farmers of the surrounding country during the previous fortnight, were heavily ladened with army stores, camp equipage, &c., and left about ten o'clock Thursday morning, escorted by two regiments of infantry. One hour later and the general movement of troops was commenced; tents were struck and were placed with all the remaining stores and ammunition in a large number of cars, which had been collected for their transportation, and were thus conveyed to Charlestown—as is supposed.

The sick to the amount of about 160, and a regiment of infantry, also left the town by the Winchester Railroad, the remainder pursued their journey afoot. One fall regiment of Virginians, numbering it is estimated about 1,100 men took the road to Leesburg, which winds around the mountain, but whether they continued on their march thither, or took the route to Charlestown at its intersection with former road, could not be ascertained. By midnight on Thursday the main body of the army, numbering it is variously estimated from 14,000 to 17,000 men, had left Harper's Ferry. The rear guard comprising one regiment of Mississippians, and the Kentucky regiment, together with detachments from several Virginia regiments remained behind at the encampment on the heights at Bolivar, apparently as much for the purpose of superintending the work of destroying the Government property, as of protecting the rear of the army. About noon on Saturday these troops also retired by way of the Winchester road, and Harper's Ferry was entirely free of military.

The troops were said to be well armed, a large portion of them with Mississippi and Tennessee rifles, both of which are adapted to the use of the Minie bullet. Previous to leaving on Thursday night, about one-hundred flint lock muskets belonging to a company from Charlestown who had been supplied with Minie muskets the day previous, were thrown into the Potomac. A number of them were recovered by citizens on Saturday. Several of these which I saw, and which had been sold at the liberal rate of fifty cents each, were stamped "Harper's Ferry, 1819," and seemed to be in excellent order.

The Maryland Heights were abandoned by the Kentuckians on Wednesday forenoon; a person direct from there, says there is not the slighest evidence of the mountain ever having been fortified with cannon. The reports of erection of formidable entrenchments upon those heights must therefore have been purposely circulated in order to mislead the General Government, as to their actual strength.

The only one of the eminences surrounding the town upon which seemingly intrenchments had been erected was a projecting rock on the Virginia shore, where a battery of six field pieces had been placed. A log house was also built on the same mountain, and beside being loop-holed for musketry, was further strengthened by two light mountain howitzers. All of these cannon have been conveyed away, though no one seems to know when or how their removal was commenced and conducted.

The general health of the troops is said to have been good, with the exception of the Alabamians, who suffered much from the measles. About fifty were down at one time with it.

A gentleman direct from Charlestown, and who reached here a few minutes ago, having ridden the entire distance, reports that the Confederate forces are now encamped upon Shirley's Hill, in the vicinity of Charlestown, on which John Brown was hung. The spot is stated by him to be an admirable one for an encampment, the surrounding country being an almost perfectly-level plain, well wooded and watered. As a strategetic position it is said to be very important, being the point at which the roads from Romney, Winchester, Martinsburg, Shepherdstown, Battletown, &c., all intersect. The troops seemed to be engaged in throwing up entrenchments in the direction of Romney, and he expresses the opinion that their intention is to hold that point till driven from it.

But little injury appears to have been done to the canal. The mass of rocks thrown into it at Point of Rocks, will doubtless soon be removed, and the locks at Harper's Ferry which were cut away on Thursday morning previous to the firing of the bridge can be restored without difficulty. Some injury was done the tow-path on the Maryland shore in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, but that also can be easily and speedily repaired. The piers of the bridges, Point of Rocks, and at Berlin, which were destroyed by the Confederate State troops on Sunday last, are uninjured; a most fortunate preservation, and one which will render their reconstruction comparatively easy.

THE RETREAT FROM HARPER'S FERRY.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department on Saturday night:

POINT OF ROCKS, June 15.

To Hon. Simon Cameron: We landed on the Virginia side of the Ferry at 2 o'clock p. m. We were the first Union men that crossed.

We then passed over to the town, which was nearly desolate. There was not a soldier visible. A few of the poorer classes were on the streets. The best houses were closed. The John Brown engine-house and magazine and armory buildings we have reported saved.

Three cars of grain and coffee for Winchester, for the engines to haul, were emptied into the river Friday, and also a lot of cotton. The cars were marked "Miller Rifles, Winchester." Five trucks, loaded with machinery and pipes, stand in front of the hotel, marked "Richmond." Near the armory fifty flint-lock muskets were thrown into the river. Our boys are fishing them out. At the camp grounds, in the rear of the town, there was nothing left of any value.

The town and surrounding country present the most desolate appearance ever seen. The physician who was attending the troops says that in the Mississippi and Alabama troops about fifty were down with measles.

The troops were ordered to leave twenty-four hours before they did, and one of Johnson's staff said it was reported that the Federal troops were going to take Winchester, and fortify it and cut them off. But they would now go there, and be reinforced from Richmond.

We found in the buildings, burned in April, from fifteen to twenty-two thousand musket barrels gathered in piles.

The men were all uniformed according to fancy and the means of the town where they came from. No side arms were allowed in the camp, excepting for commissioned officers. The Kentucky and Mississippi troops said they came to fight, and were eager to go up and take Washington on their own account.

We secured a lot of bayonets and pieces of muskets as mementoes.

Left at 5 o'clock. The inhabitants are rejoicing over the evacuation. A piece of the Virginia flag, placed there in April, remains on the top of the pole. The rope is broken, and there is no flag of any kind in the town.

We saw a young man come down on the train that left the Relay House at nine, with a sword and two trunks, by the weight of which we concluded they were no doubt percussion caps. He said at the Ferry he was going to Richmond, where he had command of a company of Baltimore men, adopted by the county.

At Point of Rocks sixty-four cavalry were reported still across the Potomac.

The rear of the main body of troops were only ten miles from the Ferry at noon.

I have the honor, &c., A. H. PAINTER.

A QUESTION OF ISLAND JURISDICTION.—General McClellan, U. S. Army (western division), telegraphed the following to the Governor of Kentucky, (secessionist:)

CINCINNATI, June 11, 1861.

To Governor B Magoffin:

I have received information that Tennessee troops are under orders to occupy Island No. 1, six miles below Cairo. In accordance with my understanding with General Buckner, I call upon you to prevent this step. Do you regard the islands on the Mississippi river above the Tennessee line as within your jurisdiction; and, if so, what ones?

Respectfully, G B McCLELLAN,
Adjutant General, U S A.

The Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville Journal says:

"I understand it is the Governor's intention to make the Tennessee troops secede from the island if they have taken such a position."

The Memphis Appeal of the 14th instant says that a warrant is out for the arrest of Andrew Johnson, for treason to Tennessee.

Thursday was kept as a fast day throughout Tennessee—all business being suspended by the disunionists.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT GREBLE.—The remains of the gallant Lieut. John T. Greble, who was killed at Great Bethel, in Virginia, arrived in Philadelphia on Thursday evening. The public obsequies took place in Independence Hall on Friday. The Councils had previously passed resolutions of condolence and respect. An immense crowd of people attended the solemn ceremonies. Before the bier left the dwelling the burial service was read by the Rev. Mr. French, his father-in-law, and Rev. Mr. Brainerd made a solemn and affecting address. The military and civic procession was very large, and the funeral is described as one of the most solemn and beautiful ever seen in Philadelphia. At various points along the route the people congregated in crowds, and kept perfect order and silence, many baring the head in reverence to the first Pennsylvania officer who had fallen a martyr in the cause of the Union.

THE FIRST OATH.—"I will kiss you, Eve!" said the father of us all, to our common mother. "I don't care, A—dam, if you do," she said.

☞ The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has a gross income of more than $50,000 per annum.

FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Star.

RICHMOND, VA., June 15, 1861.

The State Convention had but a small number in attendance on the first day. A quorum was not in attendance.

The Hon. Geo. W. Summers, of Kanawha, sent in his resignation as a member.

On yesterday, an ordinance was adopted authorizing the Governor to build bridges and repair roads between Staunton and Parkersburg.

B. F. Wysor introduced a resolution inquiring into the number of the members of this convention whose seats are vacant, the causes of their absence, their present attitude towards the Commonwealth in her hour of trial, (this was unanimously carried,) and looks towards the punishment of such by hanging or otherwise. Of course there is no coercion in this;

A committee of five was appointed to consider the propriety of abolishing the board of public works.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Governor to inform the convention whether the Hon. Mr Camden had declined the appointment of member of the Confederate Congress.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Governor to report what progress has been made in completing the armory in this city.

Various resolutions and ordinances relating to the more efficient organization of volunteer and militia companies throughout the State; to the more speedy and efficient protection of our northwestern counties, and "to the summary chastisement of the cowards and traitors who have entered our State for purposes of subjugation," were referred to the appropriate committees.

Special instructions were given to the military committee to report the best mode in which it becomes Virginia to meet the policy proclaimed by Gen. Butler and approved by the Administration in reference to our slave property.

An ordinance was referred to the military committee providing for the enrollment, in every county of the State, of all persons who may desire to fight for their altars and their homes, under eighteen and over forty-five years, to be supplied with arms by the State, and that when they muster into companies not less than twenty-five nor over seventy, they be mustered in the service of the State, and subject to the laws regulating the militia.

Various resolutions were sent to the chair, which were either adopted or appropriately referred. Among them was a resolution placing the bonds of the Southern Confederacy on a par with the notes issued by the banks of Virginia; another authorizing military commanders throughout the State to compel free negroes to labor on all works of defense, and several touching matters of finance.

"*Captured.*—A guide to the Black Horse, who was one of the Deputy Sheriffs of Fairfax, was captured a few days ago several miles below Fairfax C H. Capt. Payne and 25 of his men pursued the capturers almost into the camp of the enemy, but did not succeed in capturing them or rescuing the guide.—*Warrenton Flag.*

This is presumed to be Mr. Barnes, one of the Deputy Sheriffs of Fairfax, now detained at the Marshall House, Alexandria, as a prisoner.

"Thirteen prisoners of war (including sundry persons arrested as spies) were brought to this city from Yorktown on Thursday, and after an examination at the War Department, were deposited in the county jail for safe keeping.—*Richmond Paper.*

Dr. John Richards, of Washington, has arrived in Richmond, having been sent there from Manassas Junction. The three cavalry from Fairfax Court House also have arrived there, and been sent to jail.

Hon. Howell Cobb, President of Confederate Congress has arrived in Richmond.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

WINCHESTER, June 11.—The Deer Hunters, the crack riflemen from our adjoining county of Hampshire, are organizing 250 men from that mountain region, who, I learn, are determined not to stop until they reach the Ohio river. But their first point will be at Piedmont, the northern portion of that county, where Maryland is separated from Virginia, immediately on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and ere this reaches you many, if not all, will be at that point. Some talk was abroad yesterday and this morning that the Federal forces were advancing towards the Point of Rocks. Let them come—a warm reception awaits them; the green sod on the banks of the Potomac will not receive their vandal bodies. The waters of that stream will convey their dead carcasses down to the Little Falls. A once friendly typo, who to his disgrace is now a Colonel in old Abe's aggressive army, I see by the papers has been ordered with two companies of ruffians up to the Falls. Would it not be well for the Colonel to come further up stream, when he will surely get a floating passage down? There are in our midst still some few individuals who are known to be unsound, politically rotten, friends to Northern aggression, enemies to the glory and honor of the Confederate States, and to their birthrights, whose venom is so rampant as to burst out not unfrequently with all attempts to conceal, and yet they are permitted to remain in our midst and to fulminate their treason. Where is the safety of the people? We are nursing traitors among us, fattening them on patronage, whilst they are ready to strike the blow. But yet awhile and the vipers will be crushed.

Personal.

···· Major Reynolds, U. S. M. C.; Hon. John Woodruff, Hon. Dwight Loomis, Ct; Brig. Gen. Alex Cummings, are at Willards'.

···· F. C. Adams, of New York, a writer of considerable celebrity, has been appointed U. S. Consul to Jamaica.

···· The July number of the Atlantic Monthly will contain a biographical sketch of the late Col E. E. Ellsworth, by Mr. Hay, assistant private secretary of President Lincoln.

From Harper's Ferry—Movements of the Confederates.

HAGERSTOWN, June 15.—The express messenger of the Associated Press returned from Harper's Ferry this evening, where he spent several hours. He saw that all the government buildings save two had been destroyed. The trestle work, three hundred yards in length, still hung in ruins. The bridge over the Shenandoah was still standing. People were moving up and down the canal on the opposite side of the river freely, although there were a few sentinels on the near shore, and two camps on the heights behind the town, containing 600 of the remaining troops, all of whom would be gone by to-night to follow the main body to Winchester. The greater part of the 14,000 troops stationed at the Ferry go southward to join Generals Beauregard and Lee's forces. The smaller body it is believed will march to join Gen Henry A. Wise near Romney, who is to oppose the advance of Gen. McClellan's column from the west.

There was a dress parade of all the troops here this afternoon. They were drawn up in line in front of headquarters, and reviewed by Colonel Heintzelman.

To-day we have had the hottest weather the troops have yet experienced. The thermometer stood at 105 degrees in the sun.

It was reported among the secessionists at Vienna, fifteen miles out, this afternoon, that federal forces are at Leesburg. The people there was in communication with the Confederates, their scouts being there up to yesterday.

Gen Wise has 3,000 men at Staunton, one regiment of which is already on the march. A great number of small arms, said to be as many as 1,000 were thrown into the river by the Confederates before they commenced to evacuate the Ferry. Also a quantity of accoutrements. Boys and men were recovering by diving. The whole place wears a desolate appearance. Some of the large guns have only been removed a distance of six miles up the Shenandoah. It was reported at Harper's Ferry that all the engines below Opequan have been destroyed, also those at Martinsburg, numbering upwards of seventy at both places. The pickets of the Confederates opposite Williamsport returned to-night, after an absence of two days. They are also reported to have returned to other fords. Ex-Governor Manning brought the order to evacuate Harper's Ferry.

The messenger saw the Scott Legion on their march to-day; they looked well. He also saw the First City Troop, all in good health.

SIGNING THE SECESSION ORDINANCE.—The Richmond Dispatch gives the following particulars of this event:

The hour for signing the Ordinance of Secession having now arrived, the Secretary produced that glorious document, elegantly executed, and, spreading it out on the Clerk's table, Mr. Janney, the President, descended from his chair, and, with a dignity and firmness worthy of the noblest Roman, affixed his name, and returned to his seat. It was observed that Mr. Janney tried and rejected several pens before he was suited, evincing that he felt he was about to transmit his name to the latest posterity, and, of course, was desirous of impressing it on the parchment in the best style he could.

All the members present came up as they were called by the Secretary and affixed their names. Several members before signing explained their position, but their remarks neither enhanced nor detracted from the patriotic act they were consummating.

An Executive communication was now announced, and the galleries and lobby were cleared. When the doors were opened, Mr. R. E. Scott, of Fauquier, announced, in his peculiarly forcible and eloquent manner, the death, on the field of his country's battles, of his late colleague, Capt. J. Q. Marr, at Fairfax Court House, and closed with the usual resolutions of condolence and adjournment.

Before adjourning, however, Mr. Morris moved that the Secretary cause Capt. Marr's name to be duplicated from his former signature to the Ordinance and supplied to the copy signed to-day.

☞ England exports annually from the United States hard India rubber to the amount in value of $125,000.

☞ In the Gurney divorce case a decision of absolute dissolution of marriage has been made.

Loss of the Steamship Canadian—Twenty or Thirty Lives Lost.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 15.—The following additional particulars of the loss of the Canadian have been received:

The Montreal Steamship Company's screw steamship Canadian, Captain Graham, which sailed from Quebec on Saturday morning, June 1, for Londonderry and Liverpool, struck on a field of sunken ice eight miles south of Belle Isle, on the 4th instant, and sunk in thirty-five minutes.

One hundred and eighty-one persons were saved in boats and landed on Cape Bauld, from whence they were brought into this port this morning by a French bark.

From twenty to thirty lives were lost, including six cabin passengers, but, as the ship's papers went down in the sinking ship, it is as yet impossible to tell the exact number drowned.

A portion of the mails were saved. Among those drowned were the mail officer and the second officer of the steamer.

The Canadian struck the ice under her foremast, and her three compartments were all broken in at once, whereupon she filled rapidly and soon went down. The ice field did not attract much attention when first discovered, and it looked small and was scarcely above water. The steamer was going at slow speed when she struck.

The steamer had forty-nine cabin passengers and seventy-one steerage passengers, which, with her crew of about eighty, made nearly two hundred souls on board.

Immediately after the collision of the Canadian with the field of ice, her bow was turned shorewards and full steam put on. When all hopes of reaching the shore were abandoned, her boats were lowered and filled with people. One boat upset, and all in it perished.

Five minutes after lowering the boats the ship went down, bow first, in forty fathoms of water, with a fearful explosion, and with all left on board, who were picked up, except six, one of whom was dead. The Captain's boat was about twenty feet from the ship when she sunk, and was nearly swamped. Mr. Davis, the second officer, went down with the ship; also, Mr. Panton, the mail officer, who was endeavoring to save the mails. Only seven of the mail bags were saved.

The following cabin passengers are reported lost: Rev. Mr. Blount, lady and two children; Mr. Mayhew, of Wisconsin; Captain Wyckman. Twenty steerage passengers and ten of the crew were also lost.

The passengers are being made comfortable by the company's agents, and the steamer Hibernian will call for them on Wednesday.

☞ PACKAGES AND LETTERS LEFT AT the Armory of the National Rifles before 4 o'clock to-morrow morning will be carried to the 3d Battalion.
Washington, June 17, 1861. 1t*

☞ THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at their Rooms, opposite Brown's Hotel, at 8 o'clock.
je 17- SAM'L McKEEB, Jr., Rec Sec

☞ COMPANY I, FIRST INFANTRY U. S. A., beg to return their sincere thanks for the generosity and kindness they have been uniformly treated with at the hands of their citizen neighbors while quartered at 464 E street, and wish to express their gratitude and give the thanks of the Company to the ladies who presented them with a number of havelocks, and assure them that in the field or on campaign, such acts and sentiments will always form a green spot in memory.
1t* *Signed by the members of Company I, First Infantry.*

☞ HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE, D. C. M.
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1861.
The commissioned officers of the 1st and 2d Regiments (1st Brigade) D. C. M. will meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING next at the hall of the Washington Light Infantry, at 8 o'clock, for the transaction of important business. By order of Brig. Gen. PETER F. BACON.
J. P. BARTOLOW, Aid de Camp. je 15-3t

☞ BANQUET TO THE 79TH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M., OR CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.—A Banquet will be given to the officers of this gallant regiment by the members and friends of the St. Andrew's Society of the city of Washington, at the National Hotel, on TUESDAY EVENING, 18th June, at 8 o'clock.
Gentlemen who may desire to be present on the occasion can be furnished with tickets of admission on application at the bookstore of Mr. William Ballantyne, on Seventh street; W. R. Smith, at the National Conservatory, foot of Capitol Hill; and at the office of the hotel.
Committee of Arrangements—Colonel James A. Tait, M. D. C., William Ballantyne, William R. Smith, Thomas W. Spence.
GILBERT CAMERON, Pres.
JAMES A. BROWN, Sec. je 15-3t*

☞ THE UNION PRAYER MEETING will be holden EVERY DAY in the English Lutheran Church, corner of H and Eleventh sts., commencing at 5 o'clock p. m. and to be continued an hour. Strangers as well as citizens of all denominations are invited to attend and take part in these social meetings. m 21

☞ "I SAY, STRANGER, WHERE ARE you going? You seem to be in a great hurry." "So I am. I am going to SMITH'S, No. 460 Seventh street, to buy a suit of Clothing. The people say he has a very nice assortment, and they say he sells them so cheap." *Note.*—The last we saw of the stranger, he was running up Seventh street singing out "SMITH, No. 460." m 21 3m

☞ ICE CREAM, Wholesale and Retail, at the *Philadelphia Ice Cream Depot*, corner of Twelfth and F streets. m 20-1m*

WHITEHURST, No 434 Pennsylvania avenue has a corps of artists engaged in taking Views of Camp Scenery, Tents, Groups of Officers and Soldiers, Artillery Companies, Shipping, &c., &c. Call and leave your orders. See his *Carte de Visite* Photographs, suitable for sending in letters. je 15 2t*

JUST RECEIVED—Ladies' Black Congress Heel GAITERS, at $1 per pair.
A. P. HOOVER,
South side Pa. avenue, No 331,
je 14-4t Between 6th and 7th sts.

NO. 534 SEVENTH ST., BETWEEN LOUISIANA AV. AND D STS.—Just received 100 bbls. Extra Flour, cheap; 50 bbls. Family Flour at $3 per bbl; good Sugar at 6¾ cents per pound; Fresh Teas of all kinds; Pork, Corn Beef, Sugar Cured Hams, Shoulders and Middlings. Brandies, Whiskies, Wines, and Cordials of all kinds.
je 14 3t* ISRAEL DEMING.

GREEN TURTLE.
HAMMACK has just received a fine lot of GREEN TURTLE, which will be served daily in soup and steaks. Also, SOFT CRABS, LOBSTERS, and fresh MACKEREL, with his usual stock of fine CHAMPAGNES. He challenges competition. Call and see me—202 Pa. avenue, above Willards' Hotel.
je 14-1w JOHN D. HAMMACK, Prop'r.

AN ALEXANDRIA DRY GOODS STOCK TO BE SOLD
Our friends and customers of this city and Virginia will please take notice that we have removed our stock of Dry Goods from Alexandria to Washington, and have determined to sell off our entire stock at a very low figure as we intend to close business by September 1st.
The Goods will be sold without regard to cost.
S. & W. MEYENBERG,
Center Market, 2d door west of Seventh st.
je 13-1w

NEW VOLUME BALZAC'S NOVELS.—The Alchemist, or the House of Claes; from the French of Honore de Balzac. Free by mail, $1.
Silas Marner, the Weaver of Raveloe; by Geo. Eliott, the author of "Adam Bede." Free by mail, 75 cents.
FRENCH & RICHSTEIN,
ap 29 277 Penna. avenue.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—One very nice Hall & Sons' make for $150; one very nice Rosewood Chickerings' make for $190; one Rosewood Newman & Bro.'s make for $75, at the Music Store of W. G. METZEROTT, sole agent of Steinway & Sons' and Raven, Bacon & Co.'s Pianos. ma 11

W. BOYS' CLOTHING.
WE Have received within the last day or two a large assortment of BOYS' SPRING CLOTHING, embracing all styles of low-priced, medium, and fine qualities, which we are selling at very low prices for cash.
WALL, STEPHENS & CO.,
322 Pa. av., between 9th and 10th sts.
m 22 (Intelligencer and Republican.)

486 PAPERHANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES. 486
Fine, Medium, and Low-priced Paperhangings, Fireboard Prints, Picture Cord and Tassels, &c., cheap for cash or to punctual customers.
Orders punctually attended to, and no misrepresentations made to effect sales.
JOHN MARKRITER,
No. 486 Seventh street, eight doors above
je 10-1m* Odd Fellows' Hall.

THOSE FEMALE EDUCATION.
Those Parents who wish their daughters to receive a thorough and systematic education, where their physical training will receive daily and special attention, under the most approved system of Calisthenics and Gymnastics, are respectfully invited to visit the Union Female Academy, corner Fourteenth st. and New York av.
MR. & MRS. Z. RICHARDS,
au 30-tf Principals.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN MOURNING GOODS.
We offer all the best grades of Mourning Goods in our stock at greatly reduced prices for cash.
m 25 J. W. COLLEY & CO

STEINWAY & SONS' AND RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS.—A large assortment has just been received.—Persons in search of a reliable instrument at a low price are invited to call and examine at the Music Store of W. G. METZEROTT.
Orders received for Mr. MARCUS REBINE Piano Forte Tuner. ap 11

JUST CAMP KETTLES.
Just Received, a supply of Thirty and Forty-five Gallon CAMP KETTLES or CAULDRONS with Furnace (for wood) attached, at JAMES SKIRVING'S *Washington Stove, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware Factory*, 267 Pennsylvania avenue, corner of 11th street. [Rep.] ma 25-6t*o

WE TRAVELING TRUNKS.
We Offer for sale the largest assortment of TRAVELING TRUNKS to be found in this city, comprising best Sole Leather Ladies' Dress and Packing Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c., which we are now selling at very low prices.
WALL, STEPHENS & CO.,
ap 18 422 Penn