Special to the New York Evening Post.

From the Seat of War.

Washington, May 23.

It is rumored that the New York fire Zouaves have received orders to occupy Arlington Heights. This movement is supposed to have some reference to operations on the Virginia rebels.

The Michigan regiment is ordered to be ready to ready to march at any moment with two days rations.

The *Tribune's* special learns from prominent citizens of Petersburg of northern birth, arrived here, that there is but one Union man who dare vote for the Union, namely, Rives, Ex-M. C., who is determined to cast his vote for the Union. The same informant further says that if Union men were protected, a large vote would be cast against secession.

Three hundred North Carolina troops arrived Monday and went to Richmond.—Seven hundred more were expected next day. They complain bitterly of having to leave their own state, saying they enlisted to defend North Carolina only.

R. R. Collier, aid of Gen. Gwynn, was wounded in the Sewall's Point engagement. Nobody was killed.

Washington, May 23.

Tuesday's Charleston *Courier* says the merchants are preparing to visit European marts for the selection of supplies, and open correspondence for direct trade.

A private letter from New Orleans, received at Charleston, says the Ocean Eagle had been captured by a privateer and brought into that port.

A dispatch to the Petersburg *Express* date Norfolk, Tuesday, says the Yankee steamers opened fire a second time on Sewall's Point batteries, but were beaten off.

Washington, May 23.

A letter from Virginia states that there are between 50,000 and 60,000 men under arms in that State, chiefly posted at Norfolk, Richmond and Harper's Ferry, or within hail. It is also stated that private advices confirm the report of a large arrival of arms at the South from abroad.—These were shipped from Europe early in April, consisting of over 200,000 muskets and rifles, and ample supplies of percussion caps, and machines for making the latter.

A private company has been formed at Alexandria to convey letters North, as after next week all letters destined North will lay over at that city. Mail intercourse with points north of Virginia, will cease on the 1st of June. The Post Office Department has as yet taken no action in view of the contemplated Southern mail arrangements.

Much speculation is indulged as to the movement of troops for actual service, but those who it is presumed are best acquainted with such matters say that no invasion into the heart of any State is contemplated, and that the operations will be principally confined to the recapture of public property which has been seized on the seaboard, and the maintenance of the defensive works still in possession of the United States. Much deference is paid to the views of Lieutenant General Scott, and it is known he is not restive to make any forward movement, unless with preponderating chances of success. There may, however, be modifications of his present policy dependant on circumstances.

(Special to the Commercial Advertiser.)

Washington, May 23.

It is rumored that the President has declared to prominent persons that there will be no invasion of rebel States before autumn. The report is not entitled to credence, in view of what is known of the plans of the Administration. Probably the extreme South will not be approached during the hot weather; but offensive operations will be speedily undertaken in Virginia.

Two thousand rebel troops are in Alexandria to-day during election. No one dared vote for Union.

How Men Change--Lincoln as an Advocate of Secession, and Virginia as a Defender of the the Union.

The Watertown *Union* has been studying personal and political history, and has unearthed the following extract from a speech delivered by Abraham Lincoln [the *same* Lincoln who is now President of the United States,] in the House of Representatives, January 12th, 1848. And in order to enable every reader to assure himself of its authenticity, we will mention that the speech may be found in the Appendix to the Congressional Globe of the 30th Congress, [1st session,] page 94:

"Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the *right* to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right—a right which, we hope and believe, is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. ANY PORTION of such people that *can, may* revolutionize and make their *own* of so much of the territory as they inhabit. More than that, *a majority of any portion* of such people may revolutionize, putting down a *minority*, intermingled with, or near about them, who may oppose their movements. Such a minority was precisely the case of the Tories of our own revolution. It is a quality of revolutions not to go by *old* lines, or *old* laws, but to break up both and make new ones."

The Washington *Intelligencer* has been examining its files and now republishes an article which appeared in the Richmond *Enquirer* of November 1st, 1844. It will be remembered that the objects of the Hartford Convention were communicated by the Legislature of Massachusetts "to the different Governments of the Union" in official letters bearing date October 17, 1814. The following extract will show how a leading Virginia newspaper then regarded the threatened secession of New England:

"No man, no association of men, no State, or set of States, has a *right* to withdraw itself from the Union, of its own accord. The same power which knit us together can only unknit. The same formality which forged the links of the Union is necessary to dissolve it. The *majority of States* which form the Union must consent to the withdrawl of *any one* branch of it. Until that consent has been obtained, any attempt to dissolve the Union, or obstruct the efficiency of its constitutional law, is treason—treason to all intents and purposes. Any other doctrine, such as that which has lately been held forth by the Federal Republican, that any one State may withdraw itself from the Union, is an abominable heresy—which strips its author of every possible pretension to the name or character of *Federalist*.

"We call, therefore, upon the Government of the Union to exert its energies when the season shall demand it, and seize the first traitor who shall spring out of the hot-bed of the Convention at Hartford.—The illustrious Union which was cemented by the blood of our forefathers, the pride of America, and the wonder of the world, must not be tamely sacrificed to the heated brains or the aspiring hearts of a few malcontents. The Union must be saved when any one shall dare to assail it.

"Countrymen of the East! we call upon you to keep a vigilant eye upon those wretched men who would plunge us into civil war and inevitable disgrace. Whatever may be the temporary calamities which may assail us, let us swear upon the altar of our country to *save the Union*."

Mr. Lincoln is now calling upon citizens to put down secession by arms, and Virginia is in arms to defend secession.

☞ Gen. Scott and Gov. Sprague are employing a new process of taking observations. The Governor brought with him from Rhode Island two balloons, with an aerial voyager, and this man goes up in his balloon, and watches with a glass, the proceedings over in Virginia. In this way, and by means of spies, Gen. Scott becomes speedily acquainted with any hostile designs the rebels may attempt.

JOLIET SIGNAL.

JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Tuesday, May 28, 1861.

Keep Cool.

Again we admonish our readers to keep cool. The events of the past week have been of the most exciting character. The clash of arms have echoed in our land and the blood of American citizens has been shed by the hands of American citizens.

Since the killing of Col. Ellsworth it would seem that our people have run mad. Reason has lost its sway; and the whole North is in commotion.

Indeed so exasperated have the people of the North become on account of the shooting of Col. Ellsworth that nothing short of an indiscriminate slaughter of the men, women and children of Virginia will appease them. Nothing will satisfy them but blood. Revenge and vengeance are the watch-words, and unless reason and mercy interfere to stay the slaughter, fearful will be the result.

Now, this is all wrong. People should not allow themselves to become so intensely excited. It is lamentable to witness the state of feeling prevailing throughout the country. Nobody seems to think. A state of frenzy has fastened itself upon the minds of the people. The legislatures, the press, the pulpit, and the community at large are writhing in a proxism of murderous madness and folly. Never before were such evidences of ferocity exhibited by any civilized people.

It is truly appalling to reflect upon the condition of affairs. Our country is divided and the two sections are marching to meet each other in deadly conflict. Already a half a million of men are under arms and rushing to imbrue their hands in each other's blood. The carnage promises to be dreadful and what renders it most terrible, is the fact that, in this war, brother is found in conflict with brother, father against son and neighbor against neighbor. And if this fell madness that has seized the hearts of our people be not quieted down soon, death and ruin will be carried into every household in the land.

We have certainly fallen upon evil times. But there is no use of yielding entirely to excitement. It behooves every man to labor to keep down his passions in times like the present. Let there be less thirst for blood. And above all, let the innocent not suffer with the guilty.

Moderation and tolerance are commendable virtues in a crisis like the present. Our people are too prone to give way to excitement. The occasion is truly a momentous one. But let us remember that our wrongs cannot be paliated by the shedding of blood. It is true we must sustain our country and fight against its enemies, though the cooler we keep the better will it be for ourselves and our country.—Therefore let every one hold his temper and act with caution, discretion and firmness.

The Judicial Election.

On next Monday, June 3d, the responsible duty of electing a Judge of this Judicial Circuit for the next six years, will devolve upon the people. The election is indeed a very important one, and should not be neglected by the voters of the Circuit.

Henry Snapp of this county, and Sidney W. Harris of Grundy County, are the only candidates named for the position. As we stated last week, either of them is competent and well fitted for the office. And as thoroughly acquainted as both of them are throughout the Circuit, it would be superfluous in us to attempt to introduce them to our readers.

Both Mr. Snapp and Mr. Harris have been called out as candidates by men of all political parties And their letters of acceptance ignore party. Therefore, every elector is left perfectly free to exercise his own judgment in the matter. There is no party in this contest. It is a "free fight." To our Democratic friends, we say, vote as you please. We shall do that thing ourselves. There is no nomination now to bias us—no regular Democratic candidate in the field. All is open. We noticed the names of many of our leading Democrats signed to the letter calling upon Mr. Harris to become a candidate for Judge and there is also a goodly number of the names of our most unwavering political friends signed to the letter calling upon Mr. Snapp to become a candidate. This indicates that Democrats do not mean to make our Judicial elections political strifes between parties. This is as it should be. In the election of our judiciary officers, let us ignore politics, and let us look to the man best calculated for the responsible position.

Democrats, go to the polls on Monday and vote for the man of your choice without reference to the political views he may have entertained heretofore. If you vote for Mr. Snapp, it is all right. And as for Mr. Harris he is entitled to like respect and consideration.

One thing is certain, whether Mr. Snapp or Mr. Harris be selected, the people of the Circuitt may rest assured that we shall have a good Judge—one fully qualified in every essential particular.

The Soldiers.

When we remember that there are a thousand volunteers in camp in the surburbs of the city, and that no particular restraint is placed upon them by the officers from visiting us, from six o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock in the evening, it is surprising how orderly and quiet every thing is. Taken together we never saw a more law-abiding gentlemanly set of men.

Our city marshal assures us that though the volunteers have been in camp here three weeks, and have been allowed the freedom of the city almost, he found them at all times obedient to our laws and observant of the rights of our citizens. Indeed he tells us that in no instance has he been called upon, where the volunteers have been to blame for creating disturbance or violating our ordinances. This is highly complimentary to our volunteer soldiery, and proves that the regiment here is made up of honorable men and good citizens.

☞ W. J. Morris, the negro who brutally murdered a young girl near Pontiac some time ago, was hung for the foul crime in Kankakee on the 17th inst. The murder was of the most horrid character, and though the wretch professed his innocense of the deed until the last, the evidence against him was of the most conclusive character.

The Currency Excitement.

Up to this date, there is no abatement in the currency excitement. Everybody is more or less interested, but, as has always been the case, the blow has fallen with the greatest severity upon the producing and laboring classes. There is scarcely a man who has not some of the depreciated currency in his pockets. Indeed, our people have been robbed by the wholesale. They have been swindled out of their hard earnings. And the end is not yet. We learn that the rag money speculators having made all they can by paying out the Wild Cat currency of this State and Wisconsin, will turn their attention in the future to the introduction of Wild Cat from the East and other sections where rag money manufactories can be found to answer their purposes. It is proposed, by these sharks, that this money be brought in and placed on a par with gold, in order to give people confidence in its perfect solvency. In this way they hope to lay the foundation for another mammoth swindle.

Now our advice to everybody is: have nothing to do with paper money. These Eastern bills are really no better than those of most of our Illinois banks. In these times there is no safety in paper promises to pay. Gold and silver is the only reliable medium for circulation as money. Let our farmers hold on to their grain and our merchants to their goods, unless they can get something else in exchange for them than the stuff which will be imported amongst us by the money shavers. There is gold and silver in the country sufficient for all the purposes of trade and commerce, and if our people will it, there is no doubt it will be forthcoming in due time.

But if any find it necessary to receive paper money for their goods, produce, or labor, let them get it exchanged into gold as soon as possible; or pay their debts with it, if they owe anything. Let it find its way back to the bankers before it dies on your hands. If the people will only be wise, they may not be robbed out of what little is left them.

The Joliet Regiment.

We understand that the regiment in camp here has made a tender of its services directly to the President. It has made no half way work in the matter, but is willing to stand by the stars and stripes until our national honor in vindicated.

Composed as it is, of the very best men the country could produce, we have no doubt it will be gladly accepted by President Lincoln. Therefore our gallant boys may be making ready for the responsible position they will soon be called upon to fill.

A Den of Thieves Broken up.—About five weeks ago the store of Messrs. Scott & Co., of Naperville, was broken open in the night and robbed of over a thousand dollars worth of silks, jewelry, and other costly goods. Mr. Scott had offered a high reward for the discovery of the thieves and goods, and had finally given up the search. On last Wednesday, however, the whole matter was brought to light and the parties caught by one of those remarkable incidents which so frequently bring the guilty to punishment. It seems that Mr. Scott had borrowed a Meerschaum pipe of Mr. S. W. Stone, of this city, and that it so happened that it was in the store and stolen at the same time the goods were. This same indentical pipe was recognized by Mr. Stone, on Wednesday, in the hands of a young man calling himself W. H. Mander field, a printer we are sorry to say, who was immediately arrested. A search warrant was issued out and the house of Erastus Hubbard, the place where Manderfield boarded, searched, and a large quantity of goods answering the description of those lost by Mr. Scott found. Hubbard and two other men, calling themselves Thomas Newman and J. W. Barnum, who were found on the premises, were also arrested by Sheriff Bartlett, and with Manderfield lodged in jail. Mr. Scott and other witnesses were sent for, and the examination took place on Friday before justices Richardson and Williams. The goods were identified by Mr. Scott, and the prisoners being unable to show in what manner they came into their possession, were each held to bail in the sum of five hundred dollars to answer to the charge of larceny at the next term of our Circuit Court, in default of which they have all taken up quarters in our county jail. So much for the Meerschaum.

☞ The secessionists call Jeff. Davis "the glorious hero of Buena Vista." This is cool. The people of this country always supposed that an individual some times known by the cognomen of "Rough and Ready," had something to do with that Buena Vista affair; at least such is the record given by our historians.

Killed by Lightning.—On Friday afternoon, while Mr John McCabe and two sons of Mr. Amos Tuttle were engaged in plant corn in a field, about four miles west of this city, they were overtaken by a shower and took shelter under a hickory tree. They had not been under the tree but a moment, when it was struck by lightning, and Mr. McCabe and one of the sons of Mr. Tuttle instantly killed. The other was badly burned, but will probably recover. This is another sad warning of the danger of taking shelter under trees during thunder storms.

The Crops.—The spring has been unusually backward, but, notwithstanding, the prospect for an excellant yield of all kinds of grain is very encouraging. Wheat and oats look remarkable well, and the late favorable weather has given farmers an opportunity of putting in their corn in good style. From present indications there will be an abundance of fruit and vegetables of all kinds.

The Jail Contract.—The contract for building our county jail has been awarded to Messrs. William and Charles Werner and Simon Houser. These gentlemen are well known as experienced builders and will have the jail ready for tenants in the shortest possible period. A large quantity of stone and other materials are already on the ground and workmen are busily engaged in preparing them for the edifice.

Theatre.—Mr. J. A. Lord, of the St. Louis theatre, will give an entertainment in Cagwin's Hall this evening. It is said he has a popular troupe of actors, and that the performances will be such as are usually witnessed in first class theatres.

Our Regiment Not Accepted.

Notwithstanding the dispatch from the Adjutant General notifying Col. Marsh that our regiment had been accepted by the Governor as one of the six regiments for the Government service, it turns out that it has been left out after all. The ninth is substituted instead.

Now, we would inquire of those in authority, why is this? What has produced this change? Why is it that Col. Marsh's regiment is left out and Col. Lawler's substituted?

Col. Marsh's regiment is admitted by all military men who have visited Camp Goodell to be one of the most efficient and noble that has as yet offered its services to the Government. It is composed of young men in the prime of life—in fact of the very flower of the district. We venture the assertion that there is as much intelligence, patriotism and manhood in the regiment now encamped in the surburbs of this city, as can be found in any regiment that has yet offered its services to the Government. And what is better the men have tendered their services during the war What more can be asked than this?

There is something unaccountable in the turn affairs have taken. And there are many surmises relative to the producing causes. It is said by some that when our Congressman, the Hon. Owen Lovejoy, found that the soldiers of the regiment did not want him as their commander, he at once brought influences to bear upon Gov. Yates to cause it to be rejected. We do not make this as a charge against Mr. Lovejoy, but the circumstances bear strongly against him. It certainly looks as though he was the cause of our noble volunteers being left out. At all events, so strongly are our brave soldiers impressed with the idea that the Hon. Owen Lovejoy has been the cause of the change that has been made by our State officers, that it would not be conducive to his health for him to visit Camp Goodell about these times.

☞ The *True Democrat*, with its accustomed regard for truth and veracity, in its account of the arrest of the gang of thieves in this city last Thursday, give its readers to understand that Manderfield, one of the arrested, a printer, was at work in this office at the time of his arrest, and that at one time he had been the publisher of a Democratic paper in Onarga. Now this Manderfield was not a regular hand in this office. During his stay in this city, and up till Thursday, he had been employed in the *True Democrat* office. One of our hands having volunteered to fight for our country and another being unwell, he went to work in the office, as a *sub*, on Thursday, and on the afternoon of the same day he was invited to walk over to the jail by Deputy Sheriff Scarritt. As to his having been the publisher of a Democratic paper at Onarga, the editor of the *True Democrat* knew at the time he penned the statement, that no Democratic paper had ever been published in that place. If Manderfield was ever engaged in publishing a paper there, it was a Republican paper. We make this statement of facts, not that it matters anything to us where Manderfield has worked, but to show how hard our neighbor labors to hide the truth.

☞ We omitted to mention in our last paper that the regiment in camp here had been presented with a handsome flag by R. E. Goodell. The presentation speech was made by Hon. J. McRoberts, and was most able and eloquent.

Latest War News.

Baltimore, May 26.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Alexandria. Citizens are assured that they will be protected in their persons and property.

It is said the New York 7th regiment will return home on Wednesday, their month's service being up.

Strong and extensive entrenchments are being erected by the U. S. troops on the Virginia Heights. They entirely command the approaches from Alexandria.

Gen. Butler was reinforced yesterday with 3,000 troops from New York and Maine.

It is understood that Norfolk will be attacked on Monday. The rebels are confident they can hold it against any force.

No communication is allowed between Portsmouth and Norfolk.

It is determined to order 20,000 more volunteers to Washington.

Address of Gen. Harney to the People of Missouri.

St. Louis, May 22.

In connection with the negotiation concluded yesterday between Gen. Harney and Gen. Price, a synopsis of which was telegraphed last night, Gen. Harney publishes this morning, the following address:

To the People of Missouri: I take great pleasure in submitting to you the following paper, signed by Gen. Price, commanding the forces of the State, and myself, on the part of the government of the U. S. It will be seen that the united forces of both Governments are pledged to the maintenance of the peace of the State and the defence of the rights and property of all persons, without distinction of party—This pledge, which both parties are fully authorized and empowered to give by the Governments which they represent, will be by both most religiously and sacredly kept and if necessary to put down evil disposed persons, the military powers of both Governments will be called out to enforce the terms of honorable and amicable agreement which has been made. I therefore call upon all persons in this State to observe good order and respect the rights of their fellow citizens, and give them the assurance of protection and security in the most ample manner.

[Signed.] WM. S. HARNEY,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

It is understood Gen. Price will disband all the State forces, and take prompt and effective measures to insure full protection to all classes of citizens. All complaints of violence or oppression are hereafter to be made to him, and if he fails to afford the necessary relief, the United States forces will be used.

The *Democrat* announces editorially that no attempt will be made to divert the July interest of the State fund from its legitimate course.

Washington, May 24.

Intense excitement was created here by the assassination of Col. Ellsworth. Bells are tolling, and crape on all the principal buildings, and flags at half mast.

Col. Ellsworth was shot in the back, by one Jackson, proprietor of a hotel in Alexandria. Jackson was killed by Francis D. Brownell, of Troy, a member of the Zouaves. The body is lying in state at the Navy Yard.

President Lincoln, who was a warm personal friend of Col. Ellsworth, was deeply affected by his death.

The Government is in possession of startling information from Baltimore, and that certain prominent pretended Union men, who, in presence of U. S. troops have loudly professed devotion to the Union, are secretly working for secession. Their names and the accurate information about them and their plans are in the hands of the Administration.

EXCITING FROM WASHINGTON.

COL. ELLSWORTH KILLED!

Movement of Troops Forward.

Washington, May 24.

As was supposed would be the case, late last night, several regiments, with the New Jersey and Washington Brigades, Ellsworth's Zouaves and the District of Columbia Militia, crossed into Virginia pickets having been previously driven in by the guards. One of the regiments took the road leading to Fairfax Court House, about 20 miles from Washington, while another—the Jersey—stopped at the Forks, a mile from the long bridge, awaiting orders.

An advance into Virginia was also made from another point—namely, at the mouth of the Potomac Aqueduct, Georgetown.—The 7th N. Y. Regiment was among the troops, and after several hours march, occupied a point between the bridge and Columbia Spring, on the line of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad.

The District of Columbia troops returned to Washington this morning.

From 6,000 to 10,000 troops were sent over into Virginia this morning. Firing was heard occasionally by the driving in of the Virginia pickets.

9 o'clock, A. M.—The New York Zouaves, 14th and 69th regiments, and the New Jersey regiment hold Alexandria, while the Arlington Heights are occupied by several regiments.

The entrance into Alexandria was attended by an event which has cast the deepest gloom over this community. Col. Ellsworth, who had hauled down the secession flag from the Marshall House, was soon afterwards shot by a concealed foe.—His dead body has been brought to the Washington navy yard. Accounts from Alexandria are somewhat contradictory, but there is no doubt of the fact that a man named Jackson, who shot Col Ellsworth, was instantly put to death, some say both by bullet and bayonet.

When the Federal troops reached Alexandria, the Virginia troops fired at them and fled. Visitors to that city say the scene was intensely exciting. Federal vessels were in the meantime before Alexandria.

It seems to be true that a body of Federal troops has advanced to Fairfield Court House, to take possession of the Junction of the Orange & Alexandria and the Manassah Gap Railroads with a view of intercepting the advance of Virginia troops towards Alexandria from Richmond and other points.

Nearly 3,000 troops arrived in Washington yesterday.

11 o'clock p. m.—It is reported that as the Virginia troops retired from Alexandria, one of them was killed by a return shot from the federal forces. There is a prospect of capturing the fugitive.s

Among the forces sent over to Virginia were two batteries and two companies of artillery.

The news of the death of Col. Ellsworth was not generally known throughout Washington until towards 10 o'clock today. The excitement was intense, especially among the military, who express the greatest impatience and desire to be sent into Virginia

From a spy-glass view of Alexandria, the Stars and Stripes are flying from various places.

300 troops from North Carolina, arrived at Richmond last Monday night, and are now stationed near Old Point Comfort—They were to be followed by 100 in a day or two, from the same State, making a full regiment of 1,000 men.

1,200 Tennessee troops armed at Richmond on Tuesday.

The camp opposite Williamsport, Md., is being reinforced, and the construction of batteries on the heights on the Maryland side is still being carried on with vigor.

New York, May 24.

News of the death of Col. Ellsworth created intense excitement here. The regret at his loss is mingled with a general feeling that he must be avenged.

(Special to the Tribune.)

Washington, May 24.

Alexandria is at this moment in quiet possession of the Federal troops; but alas, the occupation was not unattended with loss of life. The gallant Ellsworth has fallen. From an official report just made to the President, by Capt. Fox, it appears that his regiment was the first on the other side, it having crossed in steam tugs.

After the arrival of other troops, he proceeded up the street with a squad of his men to take possession of the telegraph office. While passing along he noticed a secession flag flying from the housetop.—He immediately entered the building and made his way up to the roof with one of his men; hauled down the secession emblem and wrapping it around his body descended.

While on the second floor a secessionist came out of a door with a cocked double barrel shot gun. He took aim at Ellsworth when the latter attempted to strike the gun out of his way with his fist. As he struck it one of the barrels discharged, lodging a whole load of buckshot in Ellsworth's body and killing him instantly.

His companion immediately shot the murderer through the head with a revolver, making him a corpse in a second or two after the fall of Ellsworth. The house was immediately surrounded and all the inmates taken prisoners.

Thirty secession cavalryists were made prisoners by the Federal dragoons in the vicinity of Alexandria.

The European News.

The advices from Europe have created a profound sensation. The tone of the papers is taken as a virtual declaration of hostilities on the part of England In an hour, almost, the feelings of friendship for Great Britain have been broken asunder, and there is again rapidly coming up the old bitterness that prevailed previous to the last war, and for a long period after peace was declared.

It seems so incredible that England should stultify all her possessions, that people here only credit the truth of the news received, by assuming that the British Government has been guilty of gross hypocrisy in its professions of friendship for the Government of this country. Depend upon it, if the official dispatches shall justify the impressions given by the papers, there will be no hesitation on the part of this Government in at once assuming a position hostile to that declared by the British Government. The temper of the troops here, as expressed by them on reading the foreign news, shows unmistakably that the people will promptly accept the issue made by Great Britain, and fight it out to the bitter end.

There is no expectation that the notice served by Secretary Seward upon the European Powers, that this country accepts the propositions of the European Governments, will be regarded as "in time."—The letter of Secretary Marcy was at that time considered conclusive and final. It was so regarded by the European Powers, and it will be remembered that the people and press of this country hailed with delight and universal satisfaction the conclusions stated by Secretary Marcy. The Great Powers will hardly be willing to open a negotiation that we closed with such a shout of approbation.—*Washington Cor. N. Y. Times.*

Free Speech.—For the edification of a few over zealous patriots, found in all communities, says the *Spectator*, we would commend the following clause from the constitution of the State of Illinois:

"The printing press shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the general assembly, *or of any branch of government;* and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; *and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject,* being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

SEWALL'S POINT TAKEN!

84 U. S. TROOPS KILLED!

Great Slaughter of Secessionists

Washington, May 25.

Steamer Yankee arrived to day from Fortress Monroe, brings report that Gen. Butler yesterday captured Sewall's Point, with loss 84 killed and wounded. The enemy lost between three and four hundred, killed and wounded. Many prisoners taken—perhaps six hundred. On Thursday evening the enemies' pickets near the Fort were surprised and 300 taken prisoners. War Department has information to the same effect. No doubt a skirmish took place between federal and secession pickets near Arlington Heights to day.

Baltimore, May 25.

Large body of troops came over Northern Central railroad this evening for Washington.

Washington May 26.

The 5th Massachusetts Regiment left suddenly for Virginia.

The rumor of an an attack on Harper's Ferry is incorrect.

It is expected that the Federal troops will occupy Winchester, Va.

The *Times'* special correspondent says the government will appoint Gov. Banks Major General.

The *Herald's* dispatch says that seven bridges were destroyed between Alexandria and Leesburgh, and also 15 miles of railroad track west of Alexandria.

Over five thousand more troops go to Virginia to night.

Capt. Adams, commanding the fleet at Pensacola, is ordered home.

Later from Europe.

New York, May 24.

Several boxes containing bowie knives, revolvers and flasks for St. Louis, have been seized at a house in Fulton street.

The Etna has arrived; breadstuffs steady; provisions steady.

London, May 16.

Consols closed at 91¾@91¾ money, and 92 account. Bank rates advanced to six per cent.

Corn has an advancing tendency.

The Etna's advices are four days later than the Persia's.

The British government issued a proclamation warning subjects against engaging in the war in America, and declaring intention. The government remains neutral and warns British subjects that if they enter military service on either side, join ships of war or transports, or attempt to get recruits or fit war vessels, or endeavor to break any blockade lawfully and actually established, or carry soldiers' dispatches, or materials contraband of war for either party, they will be liable to all the penalty and consequences, and do so at their peril, and in no wise obtain the protection of the Government.

The first steamer from Liverpool to New Orleans is advertised for August

The Confederate States Commissioners had an interview with M. Thouvenal on the 13th.

France was about to send a fleet to America to protect her interests.

War Items.

Washington, May 25.

Western Virginia is an exception to the order of the Postmaster General for the stoppage of the mails in the seceded States. Every facility will be afforded for postal accomodations in that section

The steamer Adelaide arrived from Fortress Monroe this morning. The correspondent of the Associated Press there sends the following:

Fortress Monroe, May 24.—Gen. Butler suddenly made his appearance yesterday in Hampton, at the head of the Vermont Regiment, on a reconnoisance. The rebels attempted to burn the Long Bridge, but were frustrated by the activity of the advance guard. To-day (Friday) he extends a reconnoisance several miles up the Peninsula, between James and York rivers.—The Troy and Vermont Regiments have encamped near Hampton. The Harriet Lane has gone to Charleston.

The blockading squadron off Fort Monroe consists of the Minnesota, Cumberland, Yankee, Star, (formerly Monticello,) Quaker City and other smaller crafts. There are several prizes in the harbor.

Upon the arrival of the frigate Mississippi, it is excepted active operations will be undertaken against Sewall's Point. In the action of last Sunday three of the four guns there were dismounted, and at least half a dozen men were killed. The battery was to contain thirteen guns.

The Michigan regiment is expected soon from Washington; also several regiments from New York and Boston.

Boltimore, May 24.

The Steamer Norfolk has arrived. General Butler left Fortress Monroe yesterday with 4,000 troops in propellers, and landed them.

An officer just from Washington says the War Department received to day accounts of the erection of several new and formidable batteries near Norfolk, and there were 15,000 rebel troops between Norfolk and Sewell's Point.

A gentleman from Richmond yesterday, says there are 12,000 troops there, and that they are arriving on every train. Two regiments from North Carolina arrived whilst he was there, and two from South Carolina left on the same train he started on, but turned off on the left at Taylorsville. This would take them to Gordonsville, and they probably went to Culpeper.

The presence of Gen. Johnson at Harper's Ferry is confirmed.

Two Kentucky regiments were ordered to reinforce the Virginians at Point of Rocks yesterday; they were throwing up entrenchments on the heights last night.

Two hundred soldiers from Federal Hill marched through the streets of Baltimore this P. M. and seized a large quantity of gunpowder, which was taken to the magazine in Fort McHenry.

New York, May 25.

Reports have reached the city that a U. S. steamer had an engagement to-day with a battery at Aquia Creek, completely demolishing it. The men from the steamer went on shore and raised an American flag. This is the only battery between Washington and Fort Monroe.

Washington, May 25—midnight

A gentleman just arrived from Alexandria says the Fire Zouaves are executing their threats of vengeance. They have already shot three violent secessionists. The people at Alexandria who were sympathizers with Jackson, the murderer, have been compelled to flee for their lives

From Washington.

Washington, May 24.

Postmaster General Blair prepared an order to day discontinuing the transmission of the United States mails in Virginia and other seceded States, and annulling all contracts for the same. Tennessee is excepted from the operation of the order for the reason that the State has not yet formally seceded. Contractors will be notified of this decision.

The mails for the South, from Washington, were stopped at the crossing place of the federal troops and returned to the post office here.

Neutrality of England

The following important item of the Persia's news was not telegraphed:

London, May 12.

The Privy Council met yesterday at Whitehall. Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Lord Herbert, the Duke of Somerset, and other Ministers were present.—The Attorney and Solicitor Generals, and the Queen's Advocate attended, for the purpose of settling the proclamation which will be issued by the Queen and Council, on Tuesday, warning British subjects against illicit or overt complicity in the civil war now ranging in America.

Late from the Seat of War.

Washington, May 25

There were reports of fighting in the neighborhood of Arlington and Alexandria, but it proves to be a mistake.

Col. Ellsworth's funeral took place this noon from the Executive mansion. The hearse was followed by Zouaves, among whom was the avenger of Ellsworth. He carried the identical secession flag torn down by deceased. Then followed the President, Secretaries Seward and Smith, officers of Zouaves in carriages, the military, &c. All the bells were tolled; all flags at half mast and draped in mourning.

Washington, May 25—4:30 P. M.

An account just received from Virginia, which seems to be truthful, says the cause of the alarm of a battle was that the Federal picket guard at Little Falls, near Arlington, were driven in by secessionists.—The latter were put to flight.

5 P. M.—Some of the troops who so hastily crossed the river this afternoon have returned disappointed in their expectations of meeting the enemy. The proceedings however, demonstrated the facility and expedition with which forces can be thrown into Virginia.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune* says advices from Fortress Monroe state that it was intended to make a general attack on the batteries on Tuesday night, but the attack was deferred after a consultation between Commodore Stryngham and General Butler. It is not known what time operations will commence. Everything is prepared for a movement at a moment's notice. The Cumberland, Perry, Yankee and Star will engage the battery, acting in conjunction with the forces landing from the propellor.

A special dispatch to the *Post* says, it is expected that the Government forces will soon advance into the interior of Virginia, via the Orange and Alexandria railroad.

Occoquan, Va., gave sixty votes against secession, but the rebel troops marched into the town the next day and drove away the Union men.

The rebels are said to be concentrating their forces about fifteen miles below Alexandria.

Advices from Culpepper state that the rebels are determined to make an effort to dislodge the Federal troops.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial* says the bridges have been destroyed by the Federal authorities on the railroad from Alexandria to Leesburg.

The President while accompaning the remains of Col. Ellsworth to the cars, was informed by a courier of stirring hostilities on the Virginia side. Gen. Mansfield was similarly advised, and this was the foundation of the military movements here today. A dense smoke was seen on the line of Arlington Heights, and cannonading heard. The latter, however, were funeral minute guns. The former probably from camp fires.

The troops now here have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moments notice. The utmost watchfulness on the part of the military authorities to guard against the approach of the secessionists is everywhere manifest.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

From New Mexico

Independence, May 20.

The Santa Fe mail coach of 6th inst., has arrived at Independence, the mail reaching this city on the 19th, in thirteen days and twelve hours, the quickest trip ever made.

Everything is quiet in New Mexico—There was some excitement upon the receipt of the news of the attack on Fort Sumter, but it quickly subsided under the judicious management of Col. Loring, commanding the Department.

It is thought that an attempt will be made to send delegates to Washington.

Several army officers have resigned.

Expeditions against the Apaches are still in progress. A treaty is about to be made with the Camanches and Kiowas—Officers had been sent from Department headquarters for that purpose. Indians are peaceful on the route. There are large numbers of Kiowas and Kaws at Fort Larned.

Much excitement prevails in Missouri, west of Jefferson. A secession flag is flying at Independence. Passengers on the Pacific Railroad are stopped and baggage examined by an armed guard of State troops at the broken bridge on the Osage.

Heavy rains have fallen in Colorado and Kansas. In the latter State there is promise of an unusually large harvest.

Trouble with England.

Washington, May 23.

Rumors are flying about here to the effect that the Secretary of State received dispatches to day from England, declaring that it was no longer in the power of her Majesty's Government to accept the proposition of our Administration to recognize the code of the Congress of Paris of 1856, denouncing privateering as piracy. England, we hear, alleges that this code was the act of all the great powers of Europe, in Congress assembled, and that it is manifestly not in her power, as one of the signers to that compact, to accept, at this late day, the tardy acquiescence of the United States. If this be so, it will only tend to increase the complication unhappily growing up between England and our country. I do not vouch for the entire accuracy of this statement, but shall have more to say on this subject shortly. It may be as well to add that there is not the least disposition on the part of our Government to pick a quarrel with England. On the contrary, it is a contingency that they are anxious to avoid. They entertain the hope, however, that England has no desire to tamper with the rebel States or propose to increase the difficulty of restoring them to their allegiance.

From all I can learn, the recent instructions received by Lord Lyons enjoins upon him the utmost caution and circumspection. It would seem that her Majesty's ministers find themselves in position of deep embarrassment. We well know the sentiment of England is anti slavery, but the manufacturing classes of Manchester are full of the liveliest alarm on the vital point of cotton. How it is possible to harmonize feelings and interests so conflicting, is indeed a problem of grave difficulty, and will require for its solution all the tact and ability which distinguish English statesmen. It is said the English Government is earnestly solicitous that our Cabinet should not be too exacting in its demands, and that they will excise all the forbearance which the circumstances require until they can see their way out of the serious dilemma in which they are enveloped. All they want, it is alleged, is an adequate supply of cotton, and they would be too happy to obtain this without being forced in taking sides either with the rebel States or the Government.—*Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

The Future of our Banks.

We are told that our bankers generally are very anxious to preserve the charters of their wild cats We also learn that they have good offers, from parties not now interested, to purchase them.

Our legislature, it will be remembered, was decidedly wild cat in its character, and it made a law which prevented there being any other banks established on the wild cat principle.

Upon the 15th day of August all the banks have got to pay up or go into liquidation. And the understanding is, that where the owners of banks cannot themselves pay up, they will sell to some one who can.

Now that the wild cat banks are discredited, we must expect their proprietors to do everything to crowd the value of their bills down as low as possible. So, unless a man is obliged to sell his wild cat, we think it will be about as safe to keep it until the 15th of August.—*Chicago Democrat.*

Religious Notice.—On Sunday next, (June 2d,) Rev. Clinton Locke will preach and administer the Holy Communion in Christ Church, Joliet. Services will commence at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. He will also preach at Camp Goodell at 2 30 P. M.

Equivocal Attitude of Great Britain.

Washington, May 22.

As I telegraphed you yesterday, the Government of England is decided to be disposed to interfere in behalf of the Confederate States, and it is a prevalent belief in diplomatic circles that more consideration has already been extended to the rebel chiefs than is indicated in the British Parliament or in the British press.

It is not anticipated that any public action will be taken by the Court of St. James until after the arrival of our Ambassador, Mr. Adams. It would be a marked violation of diplomatic etiquette, and of course an indignity to this Government, for England to act decisively until after Mr. Adams presents his credentials and lays before the ministers the views of this Government.

When the British Minister themselves are fully possessed of the policy of the present Administration, it will be able to act understandingly; for, explicit as were the instructions of Mr. Dayton, I think it will be found that those to Mr Adams are far more comprehensive and explicit. Addressed to the first maritime power of the world, they are prepared with