Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

THE DAILY DISPATCH is served to subscribers at SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier weekly. Price for mailing, $3 a year, or $2.50 for six months, in advance.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at $2, in advance.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every FRIDAY, and mailed to subscribers at $1 per annum.

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XIX.---NO. 134. RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1861. PRICE ONE CENT.

Richmond Dispatch.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, 1 day	$0.50	1 square, 5 days	$1.50
1...do...2 days	0 75	1...do...6 days	1.75
1...do...3 days	1.00	1...do...12 days	2.00
1...do...4 days	1.25	1...do...1 month	3.00

Larger advertisements in exact proportion.

Advertisements published until forbid, will be charged 50 cts. per square of TWELVE LINES for the first insertion, and 25 cts. for each continuance.

TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND ASSISTANTS.—I would beg to invite the attention of the Heads of Departments of the various branches of the Government of the Confederate States, now in Richmond, to my large and extensive stock of BOOKS, PAPER, STATIONERY, ENVELOPES, BLANK BOOKS, &c., which I will furnish them at fair prices.

Having attached to my establishment an extensive BOOK BINDERY, we are prepared to execute Binding, and the manufacture of BLANK BOOKS, of every description, in the best manner, and at the lowest prices. A. MORRIS,
Publisher and Bookseller,
je 10—3t 87 Main street, Richmond, Va.

THE UNDERSIGNED, COMMITTEE of the German Aid Society, which has been formed for the purpose of procuring aid and relief to the wives and families of the German volunteers in the service of the State, will receive application. C. F. HOLLE,
MARKS NELSON,
G. HONNEGGE,
A. SEIBELING,
—— HATTORF.
je 10—3t*

NOTICE.—Persons having small Packages to send to their friends in Capt. WM. B. BALL's Company, now near Manassas Junction, may hear of an opportunity, by calling on A. E. MOORE, Cary street. And those intending visiting Capt. Ball's Co, may do their friends of that Company a service by calling at A. E. Moore's before going. je 7—3t*

RECRUITING SUSPENDED.—I hereby notify the recruiting agents whom I have appointed, and all others who in pursuance of my notice of 17th May, 1861, have undertaken to collect and forward recruits for the army of the Confederate States to me at my rendezvous in this city, that the recruiting service, so far as my office is concerned, will be held in abeyance until my further notice, and a reasonable time, by applying at this office, to receive the men already collected in virtue of my notice of the 11th May, before mentioned, will be received and paid for as agreed upon, as soon as they arrive and are found here, and pass the inspection appointed by law.
JOHN SCOTT, Captain C. S. A.,
Recruiting Officer.
Recruiting Rendezvous, Richmond city, Virginia. June 6th, 1861. je 6—6t

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Clover Hill Railroad Company will be held at their office, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June, at 12 o'clock. D. S. WOOLDRIDGE,
je 1—10t Treasurer.

ALL LETTERS AND OTHER communications for members of Company "B," 1st Regiment Virginia Volunteers, will be left with J. S. Towns, at H. M. Smith's, No. 14 Main street, who will forward all the same. JAMES K. LEE,
my 27—tf Captain commanding.

SUMMER RESORTS

YELLOW SULPHUR SPRINGS. This pleasant Watering-Place, 4 miles from the Christiansburg Depot, in the county of Montgomery, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, is now open for the reception of visitors.

A line of Coaches will connect with each train to convey passengers to and from the Springs.

A good supply of Ice secured.
my 29—3tawtm BY THE PROPRIETORS.

STRIBLING'S SPRINGS, 15 MILES FROM STAUNTON.

Will be open for Visitors after the 1st of JUNE. Alum, Sulphur and Chalybeate waters just at hand.

The Stages leave Staunton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, until the 10th of July, after which time they will leave daily, connecting with the cars from Richmond, arriving by 6 o'clock P. M.

A plentiful supply of Ice.

TERMS.—$25 per month. Private contracts made for families by the season.

Analysis of the Waters sent, on application, by mail.

Telegrams sent from Staunton, by express, when desired. CHESLEY KENNEY,
je 5—1m* Proprietor.

HEALING SPRINGS, BATH COUNTY, VA.

This celebrated Watering place is now open for the reception of visitors. The established reputation of the water in the following diseases is too well known to need anything more than a simple notice of and our being prepared to receive boarders, viz: Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Rheumatism, Enlarged Prostate, Bronchial Affections, Aphthæ, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Paralysis, Œdema, Loss of Voice, Female Diseases, Diseases of the Eyes, and all Nervous Affections, &c.

To persons desiring retirement and fine bracing atmosphere, the HEALING SPRINGS offer peculiar attractions. They are situated 4 miles from the Warm and 3 miles from the Hot Springs, and 18 miles from Milboro' Depot, of the Virginia Central Railroad, from which there is a daily stage and a fine Mail Coach to each place on to the White Sulphur and Sweet Springs. For further particulars, address

je 4—4w PORTER & ERVIN, Proprietors.

VARIETY SPRINGS.

This watering place, already celebrated for the medicinal qualities of its mineral water, will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st day of JUNE. These Springs are situated fifteen miles west of Staunton, on the Virginia Central Railroad; cars stopping at the door. There are seven Springs near each other, two of which are running Alum streams, said by analysists to be equal or superior to any in the State; one Healing, one Chalybeate, &c.

BOARD:

Per month	$20
Per week	5
Per day	1.50

je 1—1m C. W. BURRUSS.

ALLEGHANY SPRINGS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, VA.

This celebrated watering place will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st day of June. Located 3½ miles from the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, they offer every of access, and afford the best security for families.

Each department is supervised by the proprietors, who will attend personally to the wants of their guests.

The Proprietors flatter themselves they were never more well prepared as the present season.

A full supply of Ice has been secured.

Passengers leave the Railroad at Shawsville, and are carried in four-horse Omnibusses over a fine road to the Springs.

These waters stand unrivalled for the cure of Dyspepsia. BOOTH, COLHOUN & CO.
je 4—3m

WATERING PLACE OPEN FOR VISITORS.—For the purpose of accommodating a number of families from Eastern Virginia and the South, who are seeking a comfortable and safe Summer Retreat, the Proprietors of the ROANOKE RED SULPHUR SPRINGS have made arrangements for the immediate reception of visitors. This pleasant WATERING PLACE is eleven miles from Salem Depot, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and arrangements will be made to convey persons from that point to the Springs.

Terms—$35 per Month for the entire season, $20 for one month, and $2 per day for any time less than a month. Children and servants half price. G. W. SHANKS AND OTHERS,
je 1—1m Proprietors.

COYNER'S WHITE AND BLACK SULPHUR AND MALYBEATE SPRINGS.

This WATERING-PLACE will be open for the reception of visitors on the 20TH OF MAY. It is situated on the line and in full view of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, about half a mile from Bonsack's Depot, Roanoke, Va., at which depot an OMNIBUS will always be found waiting, on the arrival of the cars, to convey passengers to the Springs.

These White and Black Sulphur Waters have effected numerous cures. The White Sulphur, aggravated cases of dyspepsia, serious affections of the liver, kidneys, and bladder, general debility, and especially diseases of the nervous system, and those diseases peculiar to females. The Black Sulphur, all kinds of diseases of the skin, aggravated cases of tetter, and other corruptions of the skin.

The accommodations are equal to any to be found in the mountains of Virginia, and the TABLE and ATTENDANTS of the most satisfactory character, together with a fine BAND OF MUSIC, and every attraction usually found at first-class Watering-Places—as to all of which we beg leave to refer to the large number of persons who have heretofore visited the place.

Board will be reduced to $30 per month for families; children and servants half price.

There is also a TELEGRAPH OFFICE here, which communicates with all parts of the South.

my 22—2m J. A. HEFFELFINGER,
Proprietor.

HEWITT HOUSE, LIBERTY, VA.

Families can be accommodated with ROOMS and CAPITAL FARE at the HEWITT HOUSE, during the present summer, at

$10 ..... per week.
30 ..... per month.

Children and colored servants half price. All passengers going West on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, take Dinner and Supper at the HEWITT HOUSE, 5 o'clock 20 minutes P. M.

j 4—1m* W. C. HEWITT, Prop'r.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS.

This delightful and quiet RETREAT will be open to visitors on the 15th of May. It is five miles from Millboro' Depot.

BOARD.—$2 per day; $50 per month—children and servants half price.

An ample supply of ICE was secured.
my 13—3m FRAZIER & RANDOLPH.

RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, MONROE COUNTY, VA.

This celebrated watering place is now open for the reception of Visitors and their accommodation in the most comfortable manner, all arrangements having been made with this view.

For the peculiar properties of the water, we refer to the different works on the Virginia Springs, and a Pamphlet by Dr. WM. BURKE, a copy of which will be mailed to order.

The Red SULPHUR is situated in a perfectly safe location in the mountains, 5 miles from Dublin (Newbern) Depot, on the Turnpike Road to Salt, and White Sulphur, and Sweet and Red Sweet Springs, with all which places, it will be in daily communication, by regular lines of four-horse coaches. A. COGHILL,
je 1—1m J. H. CAMPBELL.

ROCKBRIDGE BATHS, VIRGINIA.

The undersigned has returned to take charge of this favorite WATERING PLACE, and he hopes, by prompt and strict attention to business, to receive as liberal a support as was extended to him under his former management.—The establishment will be open for visitors on the 20th of May, 1861.

The character of these Baths is well established, and their tonic qualities extend throughout every class of disease. Delicate females and children have, without exception, received great benefit in all diseases incident to their sex.—These Baths can afford as secure, comfortable, and convenient a refuge for families leaving the seat of war as can be found in Virginia.

There will be a DAILY MAIL from Baltimore, Richmond, and points about equally distant—There is only ten miles of staging from Goshen, on the Virginia Central Railroad, through a romantic and beautiful country.

The following low rates are adopted in order that all may be accommodated, and they are so moderate that all can afford to pay them:

Price per diem	$1 50
" " week	9 00
" " month	30 00

REFERENCES.—Chief Justice Taney, Md.; ex-Gov. H. A. Wise, Gov. John Letcher, Col. F. H. Smith, Va. [my 11—1m*] WM. JORDAN & CO.

AMELIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA, is located 45 miles southwest of Richmond, on the Richmond and Danville Road, and will be opened for visitors on the FIRST OF JUNE.

A regular Omnibus line will connect daily with the Cars.

The Proprietors will use every effort to give satisfaction to those who may visit this agreeable resort. We will keep the BEST TABLE, and our Bar shall be well stocked with the best LIQUORS. We have an abundance of ICE.

TERMS:

Board, per month	$25 00
Children under 10, and servants	12 50
Per day	1 50

White Servants two-thirds.
Meals sent to rooms will be charged extra.
my 24—d2m* N. F. & F. C. WILLSON.

THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, GREENBRIER COUNTY, VA.

This celebrated WATERING PLACE will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 15th instant.

TERMS OF BOARD.—For thirty days or less, $2.50 per day; for any period after the expiration of thirty days, $2 per day—white servants two-thirds; Colored servants and children under 10 and over 2 years, half price.

J. HUMPHREYS, Pres't.

N. B.—An abundant supply of ICE has been secured. my 7—ts

OVER COATS.

MILITARY OVERCOATS, Ready-Made and Made to Order, at W. STAGG'S Military Clothing Depot, 11th st., near the American Hotel, Richmond, Va.

SHOULDER STRAPS on hand. je 7—1m*

HORSES FOR SALE.—Just arrived at our Exchange Stables, on Franklin st., a lot of fine young and sound HORSES, which will be sold on accommodating terms.
my 11—ts DAVIS & HUTCHESON.

Richmond Dispatch.

TUESDAY MORNING.....JUNE 11, 1861.

POSITION OF HON. JOHN BELL.

The Knoxville Register, of the 7th inst., contains a report of the speech delivered on the previous day by Hon. JOHN BELL, before a very large number of people, in Knoxville, Tenn. It will be seen by the extracts which we subjoin that Mr. Bell declares himself a rebel, and risks the consequences:

Mr. Bell stated that he did not intend to take any new position. It was true, that after the last Presidential election he had vindicated Lincoln. He knew that Lincoln entertained Ultra Abolition views, but still he believed he could do no harm, because he could not move an inch without his Cabinet, and the Senate could have checkmated him.—Had not the Southern States seceded, at the end of Lincoln's term the Republican party would have been shattered to pieces.

Last February, when one or two States had seceded, the question was, Shall Tennessee go out of the Union also? Mr. Bell had said no. He had expressed his belief that Lincoln was traduced—that he did not favor the idea of negro equality. He was present at Lincoln's inauguration, and worked hard for ten days and nights to preserve the Union. He had come home and represented Lincoln for peace. Lincoln had professed peace, and Mr. Bell had warned the Administration against coercion. He had told them that if there was coercion and bloodshed, there would be revolution in the Border States. They might collect the revenue at blockade Southern ports, if it were necessary; but if they invaded a State, there would be war. His advice was, that if peaceable means failed, it was better to let the Cotton States go—it was better to lose them than to lose them and the Border States also, by attempting coercion. Coercion was not the policy. The *seceded States never could be subdued.* (Applause.)

Mr. Bell then goes on to say that he believed Lincoln had intended to pursue a peaceful policy, but yielded to the pressure of his party at the North, and issued his proclamation for 75,000 men.

Lincoln had in his proclamation disavowed his intention to invade Southern States, but he has invaded them, and the Southern States should all make common cause in resistance to that invasion. Lincoln had called not only for 75,000, but 200,000 troops. He might not call marching these troops through the Border States to suppress armed combinations in the Southern States "*subjugation*," but what else would it be? The presence of these troops would overawe the citizens, would humiliate all—would humiliate the Union men as well as the Secessionists.

It is true that the invading Generals issue proclamations that they will protect private property, but what are these proclamations worth when you look at the composition of their troops? The leaders are ambitious politicians, and the men are desperate fanatics—the conservative people stay at home. The leaders are unable to control the men, and their paper proclamations amount to nothing. The very presence of such an army in any Southern State demoralizes the slaves—they are ruinous, and ought to be resisted and driven back. * * * *

Mr. Bell did not say that the acts of the Legislature were constitutional. He believed they were extra-constitutional, but in a Revolution all laws and all constitutions were done away. There is no law about it. The Union men of East Tennessee were pledged to submit if the State voted out by a clear majority—with a qualification—namely, if it was done without fraud. That was an idle qualification. There never was an election without some degree of fraud, on one side or the other. Then, too, they thought the law entitling volunteers to vote in other than their own counties, was not constitutional. But if the law entitling them thus to vote was unconstitutional, the same law authorized the election, and every other vote was equally unconstitutional. If these volunteers were entitled to vote at home, anybody who would seek to deprive them of their vote, because they were encamped away from home, was not himself worthy to exercise the rights of a free man. The very term "revolution" implied irregularity, and in a revolution it could not be otherwise. If there was anything legal about it, these volunteers in camp who were entitled to vote at home, were entitled to vote here.

He denounced any attempt to interfere with the free exercise of the right to vote, either by threats of personal violence or of other consequences. In this section the Union men had nothing of that sort to fear, because they were numerically the strongest. He was not here to dictate to them how they should vote. They had the right to vote for or against separation, and none had the right to hold their accountable for voting their honest convictions. If any did attempt to prevent them, they should assert and maintain their rights at all hazards.

For himself, he had taken his position. The noose was probably around his neck, but he was frank to declare himself a REBEL! He had counseled resistance to the invasive policy of the Federal Government, and that made him a Rebel, and if there was any punishment to follow it, he was willing to incur it; he did not seek to evade either the charge or the responsibility.

[The applause which followed this declaration of Mr. Bell was so great that he could not, for a moment, proceed. During the pause, Dr. Curry presented the distinguished speaker with a beautiful bouquet on behalf of the ladies present, which compliment Mr. Bell appropriately acknowledged.]

Mr. Bell resumed—

Notwithstanding the eagerness of the North to engage in and prolong this war for military glory, he did not believe it would be of long duration. He thought it would be ended in a year. England and France had an interest in the matter, and they would not permit it to continue. It was to their interest to favor a reconciliation.

He paid a high compliment to the brave young men who have marched from the South into Virginia to fight. He contrasted them with the Northern troops, and while he awarded courage to the Massachusetts troops, they were not composed of the best class of Massachusetts men.

He would not debate the question whether the first one or two States had acted right in seceding. He did not believe they had; but when seven or eight States had seceded, and their people were unanimous, it was then a revolution, and the Administration had made a great mistake in attempting to coerce them. They never could coerce them; they never could conquer them. * * * *

Correction.

A paragraph was copied into this paper a few days ago from the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, in regard to the arrest of Bushrod W. Vick, as the bearer of a bogus dispatch from Gov. Letcher to Gov. Ellis. The following communication in reference to this affair has been sent to us for publication:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, June 8, 1861.

SIR: A slip purporting to be clipped from the Raleigh Standard, stating that by telegraph Gov Letcher had cautioned Gov. Ellis against B. W. Vick, as the bearer of a bogus dispatch, has been sent to this Department.

I am directed by the Governor of Virginia to say to you that Mr. Vick was the bearer of a genuine dispatch from him to Gov. Ellis, and that he has never, by telegram or otherwise, hinted to any a suspicion of Mr. Vick's loyalty. Mr. V. came highly commended and vouched for by persons confided in by Gov. Letcher, his Aids, the Hon. Jeremiah Morton and Hon. H. A. Edmundson, and the Governor has now no reason to believe that he has been imposed upon.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. BASSETT FRENCH,
Aid-de-camp to Gov. of Va.

W. W. HOLDEN, Esq., Ed. R. *Standard.*

I certify this to be a true copy of a letter from me to Mr. Holden, written by direction of Gov. Letcher. S. BASSETT FRENCH.

HEAVY FORGERIES IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pittsburg Chronicle, of Saturday, says:

A series of bold and extensive forgeries have just been brought to light in Washington, Pennsylvania. The operator was a man named J. W. Smith, a resident of Cross Creek township, and widely known in the neighborhood. It appears that for the last few years he has been operating in the live stock and produce business, and in that capacity has sought and obtained frequent accommodations for considerable sums of money, several of his immediate neighbors becoming endorsers.

It turns out that his indebtedness upon fraudulent paper to different parties about town amounts to about $24,000, made up thus: Notes disposed of to Dr. J. F. LeMoyne, of Washington, $14,000; to Wm. Smith & Son, $3,000; to Franklin Bank of Washington, $1,000; to Wheeling banks, $5,000; to Wellsburg Bank, $2,000. Besides the foregoing, all of which are forgeries, Smith leaves other liabilities behind him, amounting to some $8,000 or $10,000. The scoundrel has, unfortunately for justice, made his escape to parts unknown, and there seems now but little probability that his capture will soon be effected. He has not been engaged in business for some time, and it is surmised that he took the greater part of his ill-gotten gain with him in his flight.

WAR MATTERS.

From various Northern papers in our possession, we make up the following summary:

COMBINED MOVEMENT OF FEDERAL TROOPS.

A correspondent of the New York Express, after stating that there will probably be no immediate advance on Manassas Junction or Aquia Creek, proceeds to say:

About 14,000 troops are collecting on the Pennsylvania line, including the Fort Sumter force, Capt. Doubleday, a body of U. S. engineers, artillery, cavalry, &c.

Four brigades (sixteen regiments) will be at Chambersburg by the close of the week.—Col. Ballier's rifle regiment, McMullen's company of desperate roughs, the Scott Legion, and the Philadelphia City Troop are among them.

The artillery will all be regulars. Three battalions of that arm are under orders, and of these the chief is the Fort Sumter garrison. Gen. Patterson's aim has been to secure those who have seen service. Col. Dare's fine regiment of Philadelphia City Guards will be part of the marching army, which it is supposed will not be less than 20,000. The Confederate forces are being posted at Richmond, Harper's Ferry and Norfolk. The movements planned out for the United States *corps d'armee* of Gen. McClellan, is from the West; for Gen. Patterson, from the North; for Gen. McDowell, from Washington; leaving Gen. Butler for the seaboard. Gen. Scott is either to force the Confederates to concentrate at Richmond, and risk a battle there, or to cut them off in detail, and thus render the capture of the main point more easy.

McMullen's men, it is said, will lead the forlorn hope at Harper's Ferry, supported by the Scott Legion. Brigadier General Thomas is spoken of as having been fixed upon to command the advance brigade. He is a skillful officer, and was lately Colonel of the Cavalry regiment now at Chambersburg. This latter force is expected to be increased by additions from Fort Leavenworth, from the companies which have seen service there on the great plains, so that the advanced guard will be not only numerous but exceedingly effective.

Gen. McClellan, it is thought, will do most service by crossing from Grafton to Winchester, and cutting off the retreat of the Confederates down the Valley. To do this position he must also take up a position at Strasburg, so as to prevent Lee's force east of the mountains from a quick transit by railroad to his rear.

Holding these two positions, and Gen. Patterson's corps moving in force upon Harper's Ferry, not only would the latter be cut off, but the Confederates at Manassas Junction and elsewhere assailed or threatened simultaneously from Arlington, would be in an unenviable way.

The purpose of the Government is to make the enemy to treat or fight, as Harper's Ferry and Manassas Junction are essential to the safety of the forces at Charlottesville, Culpeper, Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek. If these be lost, the rapid movement of three such armies as those approaching from the West, the North and the Potomac, would render it impossible to maintain any post north of Richmond.

BARTLETT'S NAVAL BRIGADE—STATEMENT OF ONE OF THE MEN.

On Wednesday 180 men belonging to Colonel Bartlett's naval brigade arrived at New York from Fortress Monroe. One of them has furnished the following statement to the Commercial:

We embarked on Monday, the 27th, for Fortress Monroe, and came to in the Roads on Wednesday morning under the guns of the Fort. We lay there on Wednesday night, and landed at the Fort on Thursday morning about 850 in all. We were then drawn up in line near the shore, and Colonel Bartlett gave the order to march up to the camp. Arriving there, Colonel Bartlett ordered us to break ranks and get logs and goods to shelter us from the sun, stating that he would return in two hours. Colonel B. did not return to the camp till Monday, when he stated that he had met with an accident.

While in camp Lieut. Col. Whittemore informed the men that Gen. Butler was much pleased with their appearance. The brigade had but five muskets in all, and two of these were damaged. Col. Allen's regiment and the Zouaves were between Fortress Monroe and the brigade, leaving the brigade at the mercy of the enemy had they made an attack.

The men complain of gross imposition on the part of the officers of the brigade. The brigade was very short of provisions. The rations at the camp consisted of but two biscuits and a small piece of pork twice a day. Those who had any money were oblized to buy meat for themselves and divide with their comrades. The men pulled down fences and formed huts, covered with boughs, to protect them from the weather.

Gen. Butler sent an order for the brigade to embark for New York on Monday at 4 P. M., as Col. Allen had enough to do to protect his own men, without taking care of over 800 men, who were without arms or equipments. Lt. Col. Whittemore called the men together on Monday noon, and informed them that the Naval brigade was disbanded by order of Gen. Butler, but that if any of the men would wait until he could proceed to Washington and return, they would probably be taken into the service and organized under the name of the Butler Guard. All but about 180 remained. These returned in the Coatzacoalcos.

Many who remained did so for fear of being ridiculed if they returned. They were dirty and without decent clothing. Many of those who returned were without shoes, and others without shirts. They threw away many worn out garments, as they were promised new uniforms on their arrival at Fortress Monroe.

Arms were carried to Fortress Monroe for the use of the brigade, but as the owner was not paid for them, he refused to deliver them up on their arrival. They will be retained for the use of Gen. Butler. The men who enlisted in the brigade were to get $20 per month, and a month's advance in addition to uniforms. They received neither. Much difficulty occurred between Col. Bartlett and his officers at the camp.

After reaching New York the men published an appeal to the "Union Defence Committee" for aid, in which they say:

"Many of us have been without a change of clothing for full a month, having been promised again and again our uniforms and detained in camp on scanty rations. During the last week our camp has been a line of huts formed of rails and covered with brushwood. We have been posted near the enemy unarmed, and stood guard with clubs for defence. Some are barefooted, and others at a distance from their homes. Had not the brigade been disbanded, no doubt we should have become the victims of exposure, and fallen from other causes than the fire of our enemies. In a word, many are utterly destitute. We have been promised pay—yes, everything—and received nothing.

THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says:

The three months' men are soon to be withdrawn from service, and their places taken by three years' men. All arrangements indicate on both sides preparations for a protracted war. The operations in Western Virginia, and on the Ohio, and the Mississippi, will, at an early stage of the war, be conducted on a large scale, under Gen. McClellan, now second to Gen. Scott in command of the United States Army. A descent upon Memphis, with an overwhelming force, by a flotilla and an army, is one of the greatest of the operations embraced in the programme of the war. As this will require much preparation, it may not be attempted till next winter.

The removal of the Montgomery Government to Richmond will be, as we have abundant evidence already, attended with a transfer of immense bodies of Southern troops to Virginia. They are pouring in from all the Southern States, and the prospect is, that the Southern crop of wheat, corn, &c., will be ample to sustain them. The non-export of cotton during the blockade of the sea-coast, and the prohibition of its export *except* from Southern *sea-ports*, will cause a still further diversion of slave labor in the Cotton States to the production of corn and cattle, during every successive season of the war. There will be less of luxury and extravagance, and perhaps even some lack of ordinary comforts, in the Southern States, during a seven years' war, and the same may be said in regard to a portion at least of the Northern States; but it is evident that, on both sides, all the privations consequent upon the chances of the struggle will be accepted, and endorsed with resignation, and hope of a more happy future.

INTELLIGENCE FROM WASHINGTON.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

It is asserted that the main reason of no further forward movement into Virginia at present, is in consequence of intelligence that has reached the War Department representing the enemy as too strong to cope with, and, as the Government is not disposed to rush rashly into battle, it will take a little more time for the complete perfecting of such plans and arrangements as may be thought necessary.

The landing of a force at Aquia Creek, for the capture of the formidable battery there, is said to have been abandoned, as General Scott does not think the object desired would be worth the risk run to obtain it.

It is a fact that a clamor exists among politicians, to the effect that movements are too slow; if they, forsooth, had the management of things, they would go ahead, cut and slash, and destroy things generally. I hear this from the best sources. It works upon the upper men in the Administration councils, who, in turn, express that concern (to say the least) on the subject, that annoys Gen. Scott, and other capable and responsible officers.—It is currently reported that that officer says that he don't want to take premature steps that would be destructive of life to the extent of ten thousand to each member of the Cabinet.

There is no confirmation of the reported evacuation of Harper's Ferry; nor is it, as I stated yesterday, believed. On the contrary, the latest advices thence represent that there are at least 20,000 Southern troops there, and that their position is of such strength that three times the number opposed could not dislodge them.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

There is said to have been a difficulty between the President and the Secretary of War in regard to certain brigades, and the Secretary is much censured by *all* who are familiar with the circumstances. He *may* yet resign.

Yesterday two hundred horses from Pennsylvania arrived here via the Northern Central and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, for the use of Government.

Two locomotives from the Philadelphia and Reading Railroads also arrived at this point yesterday. The locomotives were of Baldwin's ten-wheel class, weighing about 26 tons each. They are intended for use on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, *as soon as that route is opened to Manassas Gap.*

The camp at Arlington Heights is continually alarmed by reports of the advance of Confederate troops.

AN OFFICER ARRESTED FOR TREASON.

A Baltimore paper, of Friday last, says:

John Timmes, Captain of Company B, 70th Regiment, Brooklyn, was placed under arrest yesterday, by order of Brigadier General Cooke, and is to be tried by court-martial, for uttering treasonable language at a parade of the 70th Regiment at East New York. On the 29th of May a disturbance was created among the German members, by Timmes' expressing sympathy with the Secessionists, and abusing the Administration and Carl Schurz; and on his return home he was threatened with lynching if he continued his treasonable expressions; but this had no effect on Timmes.

Yesterday Lieutenant Philip Schack, of Company D, 70th regiment, preferred a complaint against Captain Timmes before General Cooke, in which he is accused of using treasonable language, among other expressions saying that the first shot he fired would be to put a bullet through the head of Carl Schurz, and that if his regiment were ordered to the seat of war he would desert to the South and take as many other men with him as he could get, and help the Southerners to whip the d—d Abolitionists. Timmes has been deposed from his command, deprived of his sword, and will be tried by a court-martial to be convened in a few days.

THE LAST HOURS OF HON. S. A. DOUGLAS.—The Chicago Journal, of the 3d instant, in recording the decease of Judge Douglas, thus refers to his condition during the closing hours of his existence:

For a week past the lamented deceased has been only semi-conscious. Though recognizing his friends he has been unable to locate them, and his mind gave out confused fragments of the great thoughts with which his giant intellect was wont to grapple.

The last week was an anxious one of hopes and fears, and as we went to press on Saturday evening, more favorable symptoms inspired the belief in his friends that he had passed the crisis, and that he would again be spared in this hour when his country so much needed his strong arm and his experienced counsels. His physicians, men of experience and skill, used every resource of their profession to take advantage of these favorable symptoms, but in vain. At twelve o'clock, last night, he failed to recognize his most intimate friend, and became totally unconscious; at three o'clock he commenced rapidly to fail, and his unwilling physician pronounced him beyond hope. Their only duty left was the mournful one of easing his dying hours. He gradually failed, seemingly without pain, until seven minutes past nine, when the lamp of life was extinguished without a sigh or struggle. His devoted and loving wife remained with him to the last moment, solacing him as best she could, buried under the weight of the deep affliction. Madison Cutts, his brother-in-law; Miss Young, of the Tremont House; B. G. Caulfield, and Dr. Hay, were also present.

His death was peaceful and tranquil as the melting away of a summer cloud at evening, and the mourning watchers were alone with all that was earthly of Stephen A. Douglas.

The Chicago Post says:

Judge Douglas returned home quite unwell, and called his medical attendant on Thursday, May 2. His primary attack was acute rheumatism, which rapidly assumed a typhoid character, and continued from the first very unyielding. After some ten or twelve days his attack was complicated by an ulcerated sore throat, which soon yielded. Torpor of the liver and constipation of the bowels ensued, soon followed by a jaundiced condition, accompanied by poisoning of the blood, which prostrated his nervous system still more.—Constant wandering and delirium accompanied his attack from its inception till he died. His utterances, though broken, gave evidence that he was conscious of his approaching dissolution.

Judge Douglas was to have been buried on Friday last, on the lake shore, at College Grove, near Chicago. The most extensive preparations were making for the funeral, at last advices.

COMMISSARIAT OF AN ARMY—*Gen. Scott.*—A Washington letter to the Baltimore Sun says:

It was not until late years (comparatively speaking) that the importance of an efficient Quartermaster's Staff has been realized even by such a military nation as the French. The English were first to excel in this respect, and their system has been adopted and made part and parcel of military instruction in France. Let the Quartermaster General's and the Commissary General's departments be administered with ability and honesty, and the hordes of speculators who essay to fatten upon spoliations of the treasury in times of war will be driven from their prey. These sort of characters here and elsewhere are now seriously embarrassing Gen. Scott, the Cabinet and other superior officers, by urging a hot-haste sort of war policy, the object being to so precipitate matters that there shall be no time to invite proposals for the delivery of articles, to the end that contracts shall be given to the lowest bidders.

Thus if Gen. Scott should be forced to advance into Virginia, and be driven back, then the exigencies of the public service would be still greater than they now are, and there would then be no end to preying upon the public treasury.

There is no such exigency now as that leading articles of the *materiel* of war shall not be furnished by lowest bidders.

Ex-President Pierce recently stated to a friend that the *personnel* of the Austrian army in the Italian campaign was the finest he had ever seen, but everything went wrong on account of the inefficiency of superior officers, and of the utter rottenness of all that related to the administration of the commissariat.

POLITICAL PERSECUTION AT THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Academy of Medicine was held on Wednesday evening, when the time was exclusively occupied in the discussion of the charges of sympathy with the South made against Dr. Thomas, the Secretary, at the last meeting of the Academy. The debate was very warm, in the Committee of the Whole.—Dr. Thomas stated that he had prepared a written communication to the Academy, which he would present, provided he were allowed to read the minutes of the meeting. It was not, however, received. Dr. Thomas then tendered his resignation, at the same time denying the right of the Academy to question him as to his political opinions, yet he averred that the charges made against him were entirely untrue. The resignation was not acted upon. The Committee rose and the Academy adjourned.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

ABOLITIONISTS WON'T FIGHT.—Contrary to expectation, says the Boston Post, the Western Reserve, the well known Abolition corner of the State of Ohio, has thus far responded but feebly to the call for troops. Thanks to the efforts of Senator Wade and others, who endeavored to explain and sugar over this unlooked for dilatoriousness in various ways, Governor Dennison has been preventing the mustering into the service of the United States of regiments raised in other quarters of the State, in order to give the Abolition corner a chance. The War Department has become tired of this, and the Secretary has dispatched a letter to the Governor of Ohio requesting him not to wait any longer for dilatory citizens, but to receive the regiments from Cincinnati, already organized, drilled and equipped, and clamorous for the war.

Mr. Heidrick, who arrived at Cincinnati a few days ago to purchase quinine, was unable to obtain any for the Southern market, as it was *contraband of war.*

Cassius M. Clay and the London Times—"Our Foreign Relations."

The letter from Cassius M. Clay to the London *Times* was briefly referred to yesterday. We do not propose to burden our columns with the text of this letter, preferring to give the comments of the London *Times* thereon, which are as follows:

This lively letter writer proposes six questions—three relating to his own country, three relating to England. The first question he is more successful in asking than answering:—"What are we fighting for?" "We are fighting," says Mr. Clay, "for nationality and liberty." We can understand a fight for nationality between different races, but a fight for nationality between men of the same nationality is to us, we candidly confess it, an inexplicable enigma; nor can we better understand how a people fighting to put down a rebellion, to force their fellow-citizens to remain in a confederacy which they detest, and to submit to institutions which they repudiate, can be called the champions of liberty. If the South seriously threatened to conquer the North, to put down trial by jury, freedom of the press and representative government, the contest might be for liberty; but, as this is not so, the introduction of such topics is mere rhetorical amplification. "Can you subdue the revolted States?" "Of course we can," says Mr. Clay. So on that point there is no more to be said.—"Can you re-construct the Union when one-half of it has conquered the other?" "Nothing easier," says Mr. Clay. The victim of to-day will become the confederate of to-morrow; the traitors will be cast out, and the Union firmer than ever—witness the happy results of the conquest of Ireland by England, repeated over and over again, and always repeated in vain.

Having answered the questions which he supposes to be addressed to him by England, Mr. Clay becomes the questioner, and asks us where our honor would place us in this contest. Clearly by the side of the Union, because, he says, if slavery be extended in America, it must be restored in the West Indies.—If any one doubts the force of this demonstration, we are sorry for it, for Mr. Clay has no other to offer. Our examiner next asks us to consider our interests. Clearly, he says, it is to stand by the Union, because they are our best customers, and because, though they have done all they can, since the separation of the South gave them the power, to ruin their trade with us, they will, in spite of their own hostile tariff, remain our best customers.

Lastly comes the momentous question, "Can England afford to offend the United States?" "Certainly not," says Mr. Clay, "for in half a century they will amount to a hundred millions of people, and will have railways four thousand miles long." But is Mr. Clay quite sure that, even if we should offend them now, the people of America will bear malice for half a century; and, if they do, is he quite certain that his hundred millions will all be members of one Confederacy, and that we may not then, as we might now, secure either half of the Union as our ally in a war against the other?

Mr. Clay must really allow us to give our own version of the honor and interest of England. Our honor and interest is to stand aloof from contests which in no way concern us; to be content with our own laws and liberties, without seeking to impose them upon others; "to seek peace and insure it," and to leave those who take to the sword to fall by the sword. In war we will be strictly neutral; in peace we will be the friends of whatever power may emerge out of the frightful chaos through which Mr. Clay sees his way so clearly. And that neutrality which is recommended alike by our interest and our honor we will not violate through fear—no, not of a hundred millions of unborn men. Let Mr. Clay and his countrymen look well to the present, and they will find enough to occupy their attention, without troubling themselves with long visions of humiliation and retribution, which no man now alive will ever see accomplished.

The New York Journal of Commerce has the good sense to comment as follows upon the impertinent effusion of the Kentucky Cassius—a man who bears the name of Clay to disgrace it, both at home and abroad:

The present Administration has the fortune to have secured the services of a jealous and earnest, if not a discreet champion, in the person of its newly-appointed Minister to Russia, the valiant Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky. That gentleman lately arrived in England on his way to the field of his official labors, and finding the tone of public sentiment there not quite in conformity with his own views of the American question, forthw