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INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1861.

SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE
CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
R. B. CHEATHAM
W. HY SMITH.
C. K. WINSTON.
G. M. FOGG.
S. L. FINLEY.

Departure of Hon. Jas. Williams, late U. S Minister to Turkey, for Tennessee.

Hon. JAS. WILLIAMS, late U. S. Minister to Turkey brother to our fellow-citizen Col. Wm. WILLIAMS, departed for the United States about the 16th inst. from Constantinople. Mr. WILLIAMS dispatched his resignation to the Washington Administration, several month ago, and awaited his successor. But growing impatient to return home, after vainly expecting his successor, he finally suspended the embassy, until his arrival and is now en route to his home in Tennessee. He leaves his family to pass the summer in Switzerland.

Mr. WILLIAMS has performed the difficult duties of a mission to the East with singular satisfaction to his countrymen, and has won the distinguished regard of the court and society of Constantinople, leaving behind him universal regrets for his departure.

We publish below a translation from the *Journal de Constantinople* of his parting reception, together with the remarks of the *Journal* upon his distinguished position in the society of that city;

Last Reception of the U. S. Minister a Constantinople.

Translated from the Journal de Constantinople, of 14th May.

The last reception of Madame Williams at the American legation takes place this evening.

We are informed that Mr. Williams will immediately leave Constantinople with his family, although he has not yet received any response from the Government of the United States to his letters of resignation, which were despatched some time ago. The departure of this distinguished family will excite in our city regrets all the greater, that they have conciliated, during their four years residence in Constantinople, the sincere sympathies of all the high society of Pera. In an equal degree will be regretted the loss of the honorable chief of the Legation by the members of the corps diplomatique, among whom he is regarded with the most merited and distinguished consideration.

The last of the series of diplomatic receptions at the American Legation, which have added so greatly to the pleasures of Pera and diplomatic society, during the entire past season, took place on Monday evening.

Among the gentlemen of the corps diplomatique, we remarked Sir Henry and Lady Bulwer, Mr. Erskine, and many other gentlemen of the British Embassy. His Excellency the Marquis de Lavalette, the Baron de Talleyrand, with other members of the French Embassy. The Austrian Internuncio Baron Prokesch-Ostra, Count Ludolf, and Baron Herbert. The Prussian Envoy Count de Golta and Count Keiserling, first secretary. Mr. Du Bois, Minister of Holland, Mr. de Sourzer, Minister of Spain, together with a large number of gentlemen from the Legations of Russia, Sweden and Greece. Among the Ottoman officials were Moushaver Pacha, Yaver Pacha, and Madame Yaver, Kabouli Effendi, Khalil Bey and Kaimil Bey. The élite of Pera society were also present at this last re-union, which would have been one of the gayest, as it was one of the most brilliant of the season, but for the reflection that it was the last. The dancing was continued until half past three o'clock. We learn that the American Minister will quit Constantinople with his family on the French steamer of Wednesday—the former to go immediately to America, and the latter to Switzerland, where they propose to pass the summer.

Cairo Evacuated.

News from private sources, rend r it probable that all the United States forces at Cairo have departed from that mosquito infested, ague and fever ridden place with the exception of one regiment, who are left as the rear of the "grand army" of Gen. PRENTISS. Thus vanish the boasts of the redoubtable PRENTISS about a descent upon Memphis, and thus passes away the glory and the shame of Cairo.

Disbanding of the three Month's Volunteers.

The three month's volunteers called out by President LINCOLN, will be disbanded in about three weeks, which will not leave *a very large army* in the field with which to conduct the campaign. If there should be no battle in the next few days, the chance to get a fight out of the Abolitionists during the summer is rather bad.

Our Regular Virginia Correspondence.

RICHMOND, VA., 21st June, '61.

The most vigorous movements are going on here. Everything indicates that a decided stroke will be made against the Federal forces in a few days.

Gen. JOHNSON is now moving on the enemy. He had a skirmish on the 19th, at New Creek; routed the Federals, taking several prisoners, one Colonel, Lieut. Colonel, Captain, and others. Part of prisoners just arrived at Richmond.

KANAWAH INVADED.—Persons just from Western Virginia say that 2,000 Ohio troops have invaded the Kanhawa country, to take the salt works. FLOYD, with a strong force, is rapidly moving to meet them in front. Gov. WISE will throw his force in the rear, and this will end invasion in that region.

A conflict is expected every day in the Yorktown country.

A large force is coming and going from this city every day. As to the destination of the troops no one knows anything.

Very important dispatches have just been received here from Europe. Travelers just arrived from London here say a large English fleet will soon be seen off our coast.

If the Yankees will fight, in a few days there will be fearful fighting. JOHN.

The Vote of the State.

We print elsewhere the proclamation of the Governor announcing the result of the election on the 8th inst, from which it will be seen that the majority for Separation is 57,675 and for Representation 55 878 No official return of the vote at Fort Randolph has been received, but the Covington *Spy* published near that place, puts down the vote at 3,500 for Separation and Representation. This would make the actual majority for Separation 61,175 and for Representation 59,878.

The total vote of the State is 155,651, being the largest vote ever polled.

The overwhelming majorities by which the propositions of Separation and Representation carried will induce every man to acquiesce who believes in the right of majorities to rule.

Our Virginia Correspondence.

We cheerfully give up a considerable quantity of our space this morning to interesting correspondence from Virginia. We shall hereafter have the pleasure of laying before our readers letters from regular and special correspondents at Acquia Creek and other portions of the seat of war, both by mail and telegraph, that will inform them of all the active operations in the field in that quarter, which cannot fail to prove specially interesting at this time

Bank Riots.

The telegraph reports a bank riot at Milwaukie This is the beginning of the end. Disaster will follow disaster until anarchy will reign, which will finally result in a military Dictatorship. It requires no prophet to foresee the turn of events among a people who have trampled upon the country, that they may subjugate and destroy their own brethren. It is Heaven's retribution upon injustice, usurpation, irreligion and tyranny.

The telegraph announces that "WM. BAND, of Tennessee," has been appointed consul at Tanglers, by the LINCOLN Government. We presume it is Ex-Gov. BEBB, of Ohio, who resided a year or two since at Knoxville, and was forced to leave there on account of his Abolition sentiments, and took up his residence in Illinois.

A LIBERAL DONATION.—The Knoville *Register* learns that Dr. PECK, of Jefferson county, with a generosity characteristic of the man, has presented to the Peck Light Dragoons, of Jefferson county, one thousand dollars to aid in their equipment.

The Abingdon *Virginian*, of the 21st, says: "We had in Abingdon on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings right smart frost, but we have heard of no damage to the gardens"

Hon. Mr BURNETT, Lieutenant Colonel GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN and Ex-Governor MOOREHEAD, of Kentucky, are in the city.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

RICHMOND, VA., June 20, 1861.

MR. EDITOR: I have been sojourning at our capital for three days past, and, as requested, I will give you the result of my observations.

The greatest secrecy is very properly observed by the authorities concerning military movements, the strength of the forces, and similar matters. But the unbounded confidence of the people and the troops in our glorious President makes them feel sure that everything he does is for the best. The evacuation of Harper's Ferry, at first, took the public by surprise, but military men united in pronouncing it a judicious step, and it was soon evident that the occupation of that place and the reports set afloat of its impregnability were mere ruses to attract the enemy's attention to it, while the real design of General JOHNSTON was to give battle at a point further up the Shenandoah valley, nearer to General BEAUREGARD's positions. It is reported today that a battle has taken place near Harper's Ferry and that the enemy has been routed with a loss of three thousand. Whether this be true or not, the universal expectation here is that there will be very soon some hard fighting at or near Harper's Ferry, Alexandria and Hampton.

We received here to day a telegraphic report that Gen. LYON and his entire command had been captured by the Missourians at Boonville. The enthusiasm was great, and even if the report should prove unfounded or exaggerated, the public still has great confidence that Missouri will soon be in general revolution, and successfully pursuing her design to drive out the Abolitionists from her midst. The uprising of that powerful and martial State greatly encourages the friends of the South, and as greatly disconcerts the LINCOLN Government. It has either to give up Missouri, or by sending troops there, weaken the reserves on which it relied to protect Washington.

The almost universal opinion of military men here, founded on our experience in the recent encounters, is that the LINCOLN troops are not yet sufficiently disciplined to act efficiently, and that they are very poorly officered. Their movements in battle are unskillfully executed and the men too unused to fire arms to act with the boldness and self-confidence the distinguish Southern soldiers. These failings were conspicuous at Great Bethel. I think LINCOLN is in a fair way to find out which are the *martial races* on this continent, and he may finally come to the conclusion of the Indian Chief in the war of 1812: "One Injun—one Kentuck; one Injun—*two Ohio*."

Gallant Tennessee stands at the top of the ladder here. In high official quarters I have heard the warmest eulogies on your excellent Governor, and Board of War. The sound judgment, energy and *business-like* qualities of Governor HARRIS, and the efficiency of your Board are cordially recognized; and a gentleman of distinction, not however speaking for any official quarter, told me that in the event of a reconstruction of the Cabinet, many would like to see him made Secretary of War. Tennessee is expected to play a "big hand" (four aces and a "King" HARRIS.) in the contest, and I have no doubt that when the war in Missouri gets bigger, the Volunteer State will have a chance to win many laurels on our Western border, and possibly also in *Illinois*

I had thought that possibly the immense preparations of our government had made money scarce with it, but I was agreeably surprised to learn from a member of the Cabinet that it has more money than it can find use for. But let no contractor monger find encouragement in this fact, for the abundance of means arises not only from the skill of MEMMINGER in raising them, but also from the rigid economy and honesty of all the Departments in using them.

The arrangements for a continued supply of arms from abroad are believed to be very skilfully made, and the manufactories of arms to be erected here and at Fayetteville in North Carolina, from the Harper's Ferry machinery, will soon be in active operation. Still the task of *creating* an army to contend against an old established government, places under us many disadvantages, and the spasmodic energy with which the LINCOLN administration is endeavoring to overwhelm Virginia, may give it partial successes in the beginning, and compel us to remain on the defensive, exhausting our foes by disputing every inch of ground But we gain in strength every day, and whatever the result of the summer campaign, we expect to be vastly in the ascendant by the approach of fall. By that time our arm facto ries will be in full operation, powder mills erected at a great many points, our war department thoroughly organized, and our whole governmental machinery in first rate order.

This government is *entirely* satisfied with its foreign relations. The sympathy of England and, though in a mere cautious way, of France and Spain, is considered a fixed fact.

I shall remain here but a day or two longer, but should anything of interest occur, I will keep you posted.

A Card.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 24th, 1861.

In the UNION AND AMERICAN of yesterday is a communication dated Lebanon, 20th June, and signed "Many Voters," calling on me to be a candidate for the Legislature from Wilson county

I hold it to be the duty of every friend of his country, at this eventful period, to work in any position to which he may be called. Acting upon this principle, if the people of Wilson county shall desire my services in the House of Representatives in the next Legislature, I cannot refuse to serve them. I am gratified to believe that my course in reference to Southern Rights has met the approbation of a large majority of my patriotic constituency.

WM. L. MARTIN.

A Card.

To the Voters of Davidson, Robertson, Cheatham and Montgomery Counties:

In reply to various solicitations to become a candidate for re-election as your Representative in the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, I have to say, that my private engagements are such as to compel me to decline the position. In making this announcement, I beg leave to return my sincere thanks for the confidence you have reposed in me, and to say that in the extraordinary circumstances which have surrounded us, I have endeavored to promote your, as well as the permanent interests, the honor and happiness of Tennessee, And I may add, that I trust the efforts of Tennesseans may always be directed to the accomplishment of these high and patriotic ends.

Very respectfully, R. B CHEATHAM.

To the Voters of the Fourth Congressional District of Tennessee

In response to the numerous solicitations I have received, I deem it my duty to declare myself a candidate to represent you in the Congress of the Confederate States. As I am engaged at this time as a Representative in the Legislature of Tennessee, I promise you as soon as it shall adjourn to mix among you for the purpose of conferring with you upon the different subjects that are likely to come before that body. Respectfully,

JAMES M. SHEID.

Nashville, June 24, 1861.

PATRIOTIC.—The Atlanta *Intelligencer* has heard it suggested that it is the intention of the members of Congress and the Cabinet of the Provisional Government to imitate the example of Mr. YANCEY, and pay into the common treasury, the amount of their salaries during the war. It is said that the principal officeholders, who can afford it, intend to receive only half of their salaries, paying the other half for the benefit of the volunteers.

It is said Gen. BUTLER sent word to Gen. MAGRUDER he hoped the war would be conducted on principles of civilized warfare. Gen. MAGRUDER replied, I have buried your dead and taken care of your wounded in sight of the houses of widows and orphans whom you have driven forth, and whose property you have destroyed.

THE PRIVATEER SAVANNAH.—A Baltimore paper, alluding to the probable fate of the crew of the Savannah, says:

The capture of the Savannah, and the placing of her crew in irons on board the Minnesota, is exciting considerable discussion. A good deal of debate has arisen in relation to the disposition to be made of these prisoners. The war press of New York claim that if they are to be considered privateers, they should have been hung at the yard arm, and they demand, at all hazards, the execution of the death penalty. The President, however, it is said, will treat them as prisoners of war.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—We learn from the *Dispatch*" that R. M Parker, one of the members of the Vermont regiment, stationed at Fortress Monroe, and who was taken prisoner and brought to this city, was on Tuesday, carried down to be exchanged for one of our friends, who is held in duress by General Butler.

It would appear from this fact that the Lincolnites have relinquished the idea of treating their prisoners as rebels, and have wisely concluded to exchange prisoners. This recognizes us as belligerents.

LIBERAL PROPOSITION.—Mr. L. Hanover, of Pocahontas, Randolph county, Ark., offers the Southern Confederacy a loan of $200,000 without interest until the war is over, and then will take the bonds of the Confederacy so low interest.

PUTTING DOWN THE BREAKS.—The President of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad gives notice this morning, that, under no *circumstances*, will the interest on the company's bonds, held in New York, be paid. This is the way to put down the breaks on the Yankees.—*Lynch. Republican.*

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

News, Gossip, Rumors, and Lies from Black Republican Sources.

Special Dispatch to the New York Herald

WASHINGTON, June 21.—To day about 5,000 troops of Gen. McDowell's division, including two Ohio regiments have moved forward from Falls cross roads to the neighborhood of Falls Church, about three miles distant from either Fairfax Court House and Vienna. Capt. Tompkins, of the cavalry, returned from a reconnoissance this afternoon towards Vienna, and reports a force of 2 500 rebels at that point. If, as is probable, the latter should be reinforced to-night, a battle between these forces will be almost inevitable to morrow.

A collision occurred this morning between a picket guard of the Second Connecticut Regiment and a rebel picket from Falls Church. The Connecticut picket was ordered to occupy the position held by the rebel picket. It is reported that on taking possession of the ground, one of the Connecticut men was killed and four wounded. The loss of the other side is supposed to be greater. This report needs confirmation although it is from a reliable source.

I learn from General Walbridge that the Governors of all the (Free) States have replied to his letters inquiring whether they were in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. They are a unit in declaring that they were. They are ready with men and money to bring the war to an end

Col Ritchie, of Governor Andrew's staff, telegraphs to the Governor to start seven of the ten regiments, accepted yesterday, by to-morrow. It is said that the seven regiments referred to have been drilling for some time, and are thoroughly appointed and ready to start.

It is now evident that the main blow against the rebels will be struck from the Federal Capitol. The army of Washington now consists of 45 000 effective men, comprising two infantry and one cavalry regiments of the regular army; 21 regiments from the city and State of New York. 5 from Pennsylvania, 4 from Maine. 3 from Connecticut 3 from Michigan. 2 from Ohio, 2 from Massachusetts, 1 from Rhode Island, and 6 batteries of light infantry. 10 000 more men will be added to this immense body early next week

10 000, with the District militia, will be sufficient for the events at the Capitol, so that a grand army of 45,000 as spirited troops as can be found any where, can be moved against the rebels. With the aid of Gen Patterson's division, they will be more than sufficient to break the lines of the rebels and drive them in the direction of Richmond.

Surprise has been expressed in some quarters at the failure of Gen Scott to prevent the erection of batteries at various points on the right bank of the Potomac. The impending advance of the Union army towards Richmond, however, will either compel the rebels to remove their batteries or render them an easy prey to the Federal troops. Gen. Scott is simply supposed to take, at a great sacrifice of life, what will be had in due time, without bloodshed.

Gen. McClellan has been instructed to sweep the last vestiges of secession both out of North western and Western Virginia. His army will be strongly reinforced for immediate operations South of the Kanawha river.

The heavy seacoast guns are nearly all mounted in the batteries on the Virginia side, and regular artillerists are daily drilling at them for several hours.

An opinion is entertained here that the main body of rebel army has not returned to the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry, but only detachments to attract the attention of Gen. Patterson's division, by creating the impression of the return of Gen. Johnson's force to prevent the sending forward of any part of Gen. Patterson's troops to strengthen the Federal column here. There is reason to believe that in the meantime the principal part of Gen Johnson's command are now in the vicinity of Leesburg and Edward's Ferry.

Advices have been received here from Fort Pickens to the 10th inst. There was no change in the military status. Active operations were still kept up on both sides. Commander Brown had actively completed his means of defense.

The Fortress is in the very best possible condition, and no fears were entertained of the rebel forces under Bragg, which our commander states are still very large notwithstanding a portion of them have been detailed for service at some other point.

Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—It is probable that all the roads between the advance posts of the enemy, and from there toward our lines are covered by masked batteries. In addition to those discovered by Lieut. Tompkins, it has been ascertained that there is one, and probably more, on the road leading into the river, towards the close of the action when a bomb from the battery burst immediately over it. After the smoke cleared away, only two men were seen standing out of between 25 or 30 in it. Many bodies were distinctly seen floating in the water about the boat.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Speaker Allen, of Ind, leaves here to-morrow for Indianapolis to lay before Gov. Morton a requisition of the war Department for four additional regiments from that State to be taken from the First, Second, and Third Congressional Districts. A large number of companies are already formed in that part of the State, and were organizing with a view of immediate service in these regiments.

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

Gentlemen here who are in communication with the Unionist of East Tennessee are of the opinion that the Convention to meet at Knoxville will pursue a course similar to that adopted by the Wheeling Convention in Virginia. They will repudiate the usurpers at Nashville, elect a Governor, and organize a State Government as near as possible in conformity with the provisions of the State Convention, and call upon the loyal men of Tennessee to rally to their support. The Union men are at the fighting point, and they want from the Government in arms. When they have these they will take care of themselves and close the Cumberland Gap Railroad against the Rebels. It has been the main avenue for reinforcements and supplies to the Rebels in Virginia. This movement will supply another segment to the circle of Union men that is being gradually tightened around the Rebels in Virginia.

Special Dispatch to the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, paid a visit this morning to the leading officials, and was warmly received. The Administration is highly pleased with the manly and vigorous attitude of Mr. Johnson.

Beauregard is evidently making preparations for advancing. It is understood some of the Southern troops are jealous of their State designations, and do not respond with much alacrity to their officers' orders.

Special Dispatch to the New York Evening Post.

Good judges say there won't be any battle for weeks yet, and perhaps none this side of Richmond, excepting a skirmish or two.

Government will soon issue orders preventing the army and navy performing service as slave catchers, that business belonging to the civil officers

It is said Secretary Chase will recommend Congress to impose a slight income tax.

Senator Johnson has arrived here. He was fired upon passing through Cumberland Gap, but is uninjured. He says the Union men of East Tennessee will imitate the action of Western Virginia, cut loose from rebellious authorities, and fight for the Union.

Gen. Scott had been asked by Western men to order the retreat of Cadwallader across the Potomac. The old hero replied, "It's all right—all right—you will say so three months hence."

A messenger from Fall's Church says there are 2,000 rebel troops at Fairfax Church.

A gentleman from Paris says he saw there a letter from Senator Mason, dated February 28, declaring that arrangements had been made to secure the passage of the secession ordinance in Virginia, and Washington would be seized at an early day. Mason was then sitting in the Senate.

From letters received at the War Department there is reason to believe the rebels intended to attack Washington this morning, but for reasons unknown the plot failed to come to a head.

The captain of a steamer from below says, there are further indications of the erection of rebel batteries at Matthias Point.

Professor Lowe, the aeronaut, is making an ascension from Arlington this afternoon, to view the position of the rebels

The 29th Regiment has arrived.

Dispatches to the New York Associated Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 21.—The regiment which yesterday made a reconnoissance towards Great Bethel returned late in the evening, having gone to the neighborhood of Little Bethel. They brought back intelligence of great importance. It is understood the Confederates are concentrating large forces at Yorktown. It is safe to say that important movements are going on at Sewall's Point, also at Willoughby Point, some six miles further down, and opposite the Rip Raps.

HAGERSTOWN, Md, June 22.—An express arrived from Cumberland says there is no truth in the report that the Cumberland Home Guard, stationed at New Creek Bridge, were all killed and wounded. There were in all twenty-six, and all escaped. They had two small cannon, which they spiked and threw into the creek. Col Wallace is encamped near the place, and his elevated position commands the town. He has no present apprehensions of an attack, and feels confident of his ability to defend his position. He has an abundance of provisions and ammunition.

On Wednesday, after the burning of the railroad bridge by the rebels, the mountaineers collected to the number of 600 or 700, armed with shot guns and hunting rifles to assist Col. Wallace to defend his position, under the apprehension of an attack by the enemy. They are ready to return at a moment's notice.

On Wednesday, June 22.—Various rumors are afloat of the stoppage of coalboats going down the river.

Capt. Ball, late secession cavalry officer, who was released on taking the oath of allegiance, has been arrested.

Information has been received here of the appointment of Gen. Dix to the Department of Virginia.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—A correspondent of the *American*, whose letter is dated Williamsport, Friday night, says, that Col. Bauman and Wm. Chase were hung at Martinsburg, yesterday, as spies. He says his information is reliable.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—The 2d and 4th Ohio regiments, Cols. Morrow and Andrews, fully armed and equipped, left Camp Dennison yesterday afternoon for Virginia.

Gen. McClellan and staff were at Parkersburg yesterday, en route for Grafton.

Capt. Hewes' battery left for Virginia this afternoon.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Progress of Events as Reported from the Enemy's Side.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 22.—Gentlemen from Sedalia, the present terminus of the Pacific Railroad, and about twenty miles from Cole Camp, say that in the fight at the latter place on the night of the 18th, between a considerable body of Union men, and a number of State troops from Warsaw, twenty-three of the former were killed. The Union men were commanded by Capt. Cook, and were the force that was supplied with arms from the arsenal in St. Louis a short time since. Captain Cook died, but his men rallied and forced their assailants to retreat with a loss of twenty-five killed, J. H. Leach, editor of the Warsaw *Democrat*, and three other prominent citizens of Warsaw being among the numbers. Seventeen of the Union men who were killed were sleeping in the barn at the time of the attack.

Gov. Jackson, with about 600 men, passed Cole Camp on the 20th, pushing Southward, probably for Arkansas.

The State troops have evacuated Lexington, and are marching towards Arkansas, 5,000 strong. It was said Gen. Price is at their head, but other reports say he resigned previous to the battle at Booneville, and still others that he is very sick at Lexington.

Ben. McCulloch is reported to be at Maysville, Ark, with 15 000 men and considerable artillery.

The Second Regiment of Iowa volunteers, under Col. Bates, joined Gen. Lyon and command at Boonville yesterday.

The steamer J. C. Swon reached here this afternoon, bringing the volunteers wounded at Boonville. Col. Blair also came down.

The number of State troops killed at Boonville is not yet known, but fifty is probably a high estimate.

The stars and stripes now wave from a pole near the Gubernatorial mansion where a secession flag recently hung.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—Capt Totten's command returned to Syracuse yesterday afternoon, having given up the pursuit of Jackson at Florence, ten miles below. Half a car load of powder was seized at Tipton, and almost the same amount of lead at Syracuse, yesterday.

Franklin, the engineer engaged in burning bridges was arrested at Tipton. S. H. McCulloch, cousin of Ben. McCulloch, is also a prisoner.

The *Republican* learns that Gen. Price was at Lexington, Wednesday, still sick Troops were flocking rapidly to the State standard. Gen. Raines had arrived in advance of some 1,500 troops from the Southwest. It is probable that 4,000 troops will be concentrated at Lexington before Gen. Lyon, who is understood to be waiting at Boonville for reinforcements, reaches there.

Between 3000 and 4000 troops collected in Jackson county, are here, but much disaffection existed among them, some objecting to serve out of the county, while others were anxious for a fight and ready to go anywhere. Finally one-half of their number threw down their arms and went home to attend to their farms, while the balance proceeded towards Lexington.

It is thought one or both Kansas regiments now stationed on the border of that State, with Captain Prince's regulars at Kansas City, will come down the Missouri river in boats and reach Lexington simultaneously with the forces under General Lyon.

Capt. Steele, U. S. Cavalry, resigned at St. Joseph on the 18th, and left for Virginia.

The Santa Fe correspondent, of the *Republican* says Capt. Claiborne, Lieutenants Jackson and McNeil, recently stationed at Fort Staunton, had resigned.

CHICAGO, June 22.—A special to the *Times*, from Cairo, says it is authoritatively stated that 400 Missouri Secessionists left Point Pleasant, 80 miles below here, for Memphis, on Thursday.

It is reported that Missourians are crossing the Arkansas river in large numbers for Yellville, the county seat of Marion county.

The *Tribune* has intelligence that Capt. Prince, with 400 regulars, moved from Kansas City to Liberty, Mo., Wednesday, to disperse a camp of rebels under command of Brigadier General Jesse Morin. On Tuesday the rebels hearing of the approach of Capt. Prince, broke up and scattered in every direction. Capt. Prince took possession of the town, captured the principal secessionists, including General Morin. They all took the oath of allegiance except General Morin, who remained a prisoner.

A Home Guard was then organized.

KANSAS CITY, June 22.—News has reached here that the State troops have evacuated Lexington. It is not known where they have gone, and no particulars of the retreat are given; but the fact of the evacuation may be relied upon.

From the St Louis Evening News

Advices from the West state that a force of 1,000 men under Capt. Totten, left Booneville on Wednesday in persuit of Gov. Jackson, making a forced march to Syracuse, twenty miles Southward, where the Governor, with the remnant of the Booneville army, had made a halt. On reaching Syracuse, however, it was found that the Governor had fled. Captain Totten still marched to Florence, ten miles further Southward, where finding no evidence of the Governor's presence, he gave up the pursuit and returned to Syracuse.

Gen. Price was at Lexington on Wednesday, quite ill, but, it would seem, superintending operations there. Gen. Rains was there also, having arrived in advance of a force of State troops 1,500 strong, which was on the way to join him. Considerable numbers of State troops were concentrating at Lexington from Lafayette, Jackson and the adjacent counties, and it is probable, by this time, there is a force of 3,000 or 4 000 assembled there—an army strong enough to call for cautious and well-protected movements on the part of the Federal troops.

The latter hold the river both below and above Lexington, and it is probable we shall, in a few days, hear of a concerted movement upon that point from Booneville, by Gen. Lyon, and from Kansas City by the United States regulars and Kansas troops under Captain Prince. With such a combined advance, the State troops would have to fight or disband, as an organized retreat to the South would be almost impossible. The chances are in favor of a fight, and as the State troops are supposed to be pretty well supplied with artillery, they may make a spirited resistance.

Special advices to the *Democrat* state that, on Tuesday morning last, a battle was fought near Cole Camp, Benton county, between a force of Union men and a superior force of secessionists, which ended in the dispersion of the former, with the greater loss on the side of the latter. The Secessionists attacked the Union camp early in the morning, surprising the guard and killing fifteen and wounding twenty Union men, and taking thirty prisoners.

The Union men made a vigorous resistance at first, killing, it is said, forty of the enemy; but they were overpowered, and had to flee, losing two of their officers, Capt. Karl Brill and a Lieutenant. They were commanded by Capt. Cook, and the force were supplied with U. S. arms about two weeks ago, from the Arsenal in this city. Captain Cook escaped, and succeeded in reaching Syracuse, where he joined Capt. Totten's force.

Capt. Totten seized at Tipton, on his arrival there, half a car load of powder, and a considerable quantity of lead intended for the use of Gov. Jackson. Several prisoners were also captured.

Gov. Jackson, a the last accounts, was on his way to Warsaw, on the Osage river, in Benton county, where he may find a resting-place for a time, since the defeat of Capt. Cook's force of Union men places Warsaw and Benton county completely in the hands of his friends.

A Heroine of '61.

"Se de Kay," the graceful Harper's Ferry correspondent of the Louisville *Courier*, relates the following patriotic incident, in which a lady of Maryland was the actor:

In the dearth of other news, let me give you another instance of the lovely devotion of women to our noblest and most glorious of all causes. Very recently Mrs. Bradley Johnson, of Frederick, Maryland, wife of a leading lawyer and daughter of Romulous M. Saunders, formerly Minister to Spain, hearing that the Baltimore regiment, stationed at this point, were not adequately armed and equipped, determined to remedy the defect. Alone she journeyed to North Carolina, her native State, and there before a meeting of prominent citizens, explained the object of her mission. But a few words of her eloquent and pleading tongue were necessary. Five hundred of the most approved rifles were instantly supplied, beside clothing and accoutrements of all descriptions. She returned here, and was received with the honors due a worthy woman, who had nobly accomplished her patriotic mission. But this is not the only feat of Mrs. Johnson worth recording. On her route homeward, while passing over the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, her suspicions (womanly and of course more acute,) were aroused by the *appearance* of a man on the train. She inveigled the fellow into conversation, and finally elicited from him such expressions of sympathy for the South, as to justify an officer being called and an arrest made. Concealed about his person were found maps, plans and other documents. He proved to be a Mr. McKenzie, of Alexandria, and a paid spy in the service of Lincoln's Government.

LET YOUR LIGHT SO SHINE.—Constantine Perkins, one of Maury's substantial farmers, has one hundred acres of wheat that will yield at least 3 000 bushels, all of which he intends contributing to the volunteers. Of such noble citizens old Maury is proud, and to such the entire State will ever feel grateful. We doubt not there are many such who "doing good by stealth blush to find it fame."—*Columbia Herald.*

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

Adjourned Extra Session.

SENATE.

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1861.

The Senate met pursuant adjournment.

PETITION.

Mr. PAYNE presented a petition from citizens of Shelby county praying the suspension of all executions in the hands of officers until the termination of the war.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. BRADFORD introduced a bill to amend the charter of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Company. Passed first reading.

Mr. PAYNE introduced a bill in relation to inspectors of boilers and hulls of steamboats. [Provides that Local Inspectors of the port of Nashville shall be required to issue inspection papers to steamers, grant licenses to pilots and engineers, and execute the laws heretofore conferred upon them in the name of the State of Tennessee, and pay over all emoluments arising therefrom to the Treasurer of the State of Tennessee.] Passed first reading.

Mr. PAYNE introduced a bill to authorize volunteers to vote in the election of members to the provisional Congress. [Allows volunteers in camp within the State to vote in the election for delegates to the Provisional Congress, the volunteers to vote for the candidate or candidates in the districts where they reside. Passed first reading.

HOUSE BILLS ON FIRST READING.

No. 16. To amend the act to raise, organize, and equip a provisional force, and for other purposes. Passed.

No. 24. To provide for the issuance of Treasury notes. Passed

No. 27. To charter an arms company. Passed.

HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

No. 18. To suspend and declare vacant the office of Supervisor of Banks. Passed.

No. 20. To amend sections 14 and 16 of an act passed May 6th, 1861, entitled an act to raise, organize and equip a provisional force, and for other purposes.

Mr. LANE moved to amend by inserting a clause to forbid drilling on the Sabbath, which motion was agreed to, ayes 12, noes 10. The bill as amended passed its second reading.

No. 22. To amend the act to raise, organize and equip a provisional force. Passed, and referred to the joint select committee on Military Affairs

No. 23 To incorporate Powel's River Lead Mining Company, and for other purposes.

Mr. LANE offered an amendment to incorporate the Miners' Bank of Ducktown, which was adopted.

Mr. BUMPASS offered an amendment to amend the charter of the Bank of Brownsville, which was adopted.

The bill as amended passed its second reading, and was referred to the Committee on Banks.

SENATE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

No. 21—To provide for the payment of the deputy marshals for taking the last census in Tennessee. Passed.

No. 22—To extend the time for the redemption of lands or real estate sold by condemnation until the termination of the war. Passed.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

No. 15—To repeal section 4747 of the Code of Tennessee.

Mr. MINNIS offered an amendment making the penalty for violation of section 4746 the same as prescribed in section 4756 of the Code, and that nothing in section 4748 be so construed as to make persons guilty under said section who act in self-defense, which amendment was adopted.

The bill as amended passed its third reading.

The Senate then took a recess until 3 o clock P. M.

AFTERNOON.

The Senate was called to order at 3 o'clock P. M.

INSANE MEMBERS OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

House Bill No. 19 for the benefit of insane members of volunteers, was taken up on third reading.

Mr. BUMPASS offered an amendment providing that when volunteers have placed members of their families in the Asylum as pay patients, and have become unable to discharge such liability, the same be cancelled upon the certificate of the clerk of the county court where the parties reside to the fact of such inability upon the part of the volunteers, which was adopted.

Mr. McNEILLY offered an amendment providing for the reception into the Asylum as a pauper patient of any volunteers from this State who may become insane while in the service, and who has not the means to defray his expenses at the institution, which was adopted.

Mr. THOMPSON then obtained leave to withdraw the bill for examination.

NO DRAFT NECESSARY.

Mr. STOKELY offered the following resolution.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the Governor is requested to accept volunteers into the service of the State from any portion of the State from which they may tender their services, until he receives the number he may desire, and that he shall not draft them out of any portion of the State to make an equal ratio from the different divisions of the State.

Resolved further, That in the opinion of this General Assembly it is unnecessary to draft any soldiers whatever, and that a full supply of Tennesseans are always ready to defend their homes as volunteers.

The resolutions lie over under the rule.

TIME OF MEETING.

Mr. BUMPASS offered a resolution fixing the hour of meeting at 9 o'clock A. M, the session to continue till 2 P. M, if the business is not sooner disposed of, which, under a suspension of the rule was adopted.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1861.

The SPEAKER called the House to order at ten o'clock.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BLEDSOE offered a resolution (No. 57) instructing the Committee on Finance to report the actual time of service of each member at the present extra session, and the actual expense of each member in traveling to and from the Capitol, which lies over.

Mr. BAKER, of Perry, offered a resolution (No. 58) instructing the Senators representing this State in the Congress of the United States to resign, which lies over.

NEW BILLS.

The following bills were introduced and passed on first reading.

By Mr. JONES, of Overton: No. 57—To authorize revivor of suits in certain cases.

By Mr. WHITE, of Davidson: No. 58—For the relief of the Ætna Insurance Company.

By Mr LOCKHART. No. 59—For the benefit of volunteers. [Provides that the Governor shall be authorized to press into the military service of the State all male free persons of color between the ages of fifteen and fifty years, to be employed in throwing up fortifications, constructing batteries and performing other physical labor necessary for the defense of the State and that such free persons of color shall receive $5,50 per month for their services.]

SENATE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

No. 16—To extend the time for perfecting land titles. Rejected.

HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

No. 31—To repeal part of section 3965 of the Code of Tennessee and for other purposes Passed.

No 32—To repeal the act of 1860, requiring persons keeping shooting galleries to obtain license. Passed.

No. 33—To amend the militia laws of the State. Passed.

No. 34—To defray the expenses of the General Assembly. Passed.

No 35—To extend the time for the redemption of real estate. Passed.

No. 36—To authorize the Banks of Tennessee to receive and pay out the Treasury Notes of the Confederate States of America.

Mr. GANTT offered the following amendment to the bill.

1. That it shall not be lawful for any Bank in this State, either directly or indirectly, to pay dividends due to stockholders who are citizens of the non-slaveholding States of the United States during the continuance of the war; and if any officer of any Bank in this State, or the agent or attorney thereof, shall violate the provisions of this act, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned not less than twelve months and fined not less than one thousand dollars.

2 That it shall not be lawful to pay the interest on Bonds of the State of Tennessee, or other Bonds upon which the State may be liable, if said bonds were held or owned on the 15th day of April, 1861, by citizens of the non slaveholding States of the United States; nor shall it be lawful to pay the principal or any part thereof of such Bonds, during the continuance of the war; and at the close of the war this debt, principal and interest, shall stand subject to an equitable adjustment between two governments, taking into consideration all such losses as the State of Tennessee and the citizens thereof may have sustained.

3. That it shall not be lawful for citizens of this