THE SOUSTITUTION-STATE BIGHTS.

SICHMOND WHIG PRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1861.

TO COURESPONDENTS.

nd. This is a rule of Lng standing, ought to be known to all, mid will in no case to departed from, Obstuary notices exceed-ing eight lines are charged for as advertisements. We cannot undertake to return rejected con

Until further notice, single copies of the Whig will be sold at our counting-room, and at the newspaper stores in the city at, three cents per

Citizens who desire to subscribe for the daily Whig by the week will leave directions for the carriers at the ounting-room. Terms fifteen cents per week.

The Scat of the Confederate Covernment. For the present, we understand, the Cabinet holds its

neetings in the building known as the "Custom-House," Courts, Its Post Office, and its Customs Office; here also are the Departments of State, War, and the Treasury, but only, it is said, until more convenient quarters can be provided for them. "Goddin's Hall" has the Patent Office, the Post Office, and the Office of the Attorney Reneral. These arrangements, however, are probably convenience may dictate, though we learn that Mr. Goddin's building has been leased for Government use.

The removal of the Confederate Government to Richmond was an admirable measure, full of that sort of wisdom whose better part is boldness-courage. It its capacity to achieve the work of its high calling. It communicates to the movements of the war. Will this arrangement be permanent, is a que

may be urged against carrying the Seat of Government very much farther South, while Southern officials would events laune in the loss of Marvland to the Confederat States -a result, however, too painful for contemplation. The political however is the graver aspect of the subject. The framers of the United States Constitution were strongly persuaded of the supposed impolicy of placing the Government of their creation under the shadow as it were of State authority and protection, and of subjecting it in any degree to State d om fixing its seat within the jurisdictional limits of Easts. They aimed to make it independent in its existence, endowed with municipal functions, necessary for government, and with a territory of its own with which none but the authority of the United States could Northern patriotism has gotten to be regulated by the of newspaper correspondence, he deems it a pleasure to interfere; and as a territory coded for this purpose, ceased to be part of any State, and States alone could participate in the powers of the General Government, is followed that its population ceased to have political priv ileges, presenting the anomaly in our system, of citizens whether forcesen or not, have been very surking. The cago Monday, in the presence of his family and friends, counter than was anticipated whilst contemplating it in are they to be extinguished in the act of cession, which

estimate the advantages resulting from it to their growth and prosperity as a city.

will make the new Government not the mere recipies

One of the most extraordinary phenomena of the day, remarks the Baltimore Sun, is the easy assent which the degradation to which the people of the fre States have plunged in their infatuation. Talk o city will hereafter stand before posterity as the repredatives of a spirit and purpose alien to the liberties

Some extracts from the Northern press, which we make below, are of the most extraordinary character, places, which no man is expected to dispute. For intance, the New York Express talking about "martial law" and Aubeas corpus, says:

"Who that is not blind to all history, could not read and re-read the moment that shot and shell opened upon Nort Sumter, the constitutions of all the States, both North and South, were at once 'suspended.' Why croak then?

This is appalling ! It is monstrous! Admit that the whole North is imbued with such sentiments as these, of any design it may contemplate? What is "liberty" to say on the subject. The distance by an air-line from but a mere farce with men who can think and write such | Aquia Creek to the places mentioned by the Spectator is stuff as this? We have no words to express our abhor- not less than one hundred miles, to Campbell county of every honest man; of every man who has one throb | these were reports of the cannonading at Aquia? What | mise, is thus early "cut down like the grass." But, old com of true American spirit in his nature. The design seems | do military gentlemen say? to be to crush down the sense of right and independence, and to prepare an abject people for any tyrannical sys-

The New York "Times," from which we expect nothing better, says of the issue between the Chief Jus- one, by an inevitable law; to learn which one need not tice and General Cadwallader, in Mr. Merryman's

"Judge Taney presents the ungracious spectacle of a judicial and a military authority of the United States at variance, the soldier eager to purish, and the jurist to the difficulty of changing a fifty cent note of the Contract of the Con

Here the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the it was two mouths ago, to get silver and gold for a \$5,00 United States, in the fulfillment of a constitutional duty, note of the issue of the State Banks. First, the Banks reported above, is unquestionably the REAT speech for the and outraged with the imputation of an "eager" desire to exculpate a traitor." Mr. Morryman is of course | the Corporation notes, some of less amount than \$1.00, | ple, that they will let no man of public fame or distincded as a traitor without the least apparent concern and now certain adventurous brokers are putting their tion of any sort pass along a railroad, or other highway,

count

The Baltimore Exchange, not having the fear of Lincoln's Swiss soldiery before its eyes, exposes the venal motives, and laughs at the shabby default of those moneynongering patriots of the North, who were so prompt and profuse of promises to keep their Gorilla Chief supplied with the means of carrying on his war. It was a mere matter of speculation, and the speculation failed, and the Exchange rays truly that the Ethopian may as well be expected to change his skin, or the Leopard his policy which does not promise a profitable return, or (and who does not?) are referred to his card pursue it, after he is convinced that it must eventually end in heavy and irretrievable loss." The eyes of hese worthies are now opened, and the Washington usurpers are beginning to understand that their favorite idea of "short and sweet" war is an impracticability-and that here are at this moment, as the Exchange asserts, in Virginia ready to defend her soil, a larger force and one in very way better prepared than any that can be mustered to avade her. They are not blind to the fact, continues the Exchange, that, before a great while, so soon as the defences of Virginia, now rapidly progressing, are in a state of completion, the Confederate States, who will by that time se fully prepared to take the offensive, may determine to make an immediate and effective blow, for the purpose of conquering a peace which will not otherwise be granted. Unwilling as they may have been to realizait, the full apreciation of their position has forced itself upon the party

aders at Washington, and is evidently understood by the capital'sts of the North, who are beginning to comprehend that it is no longer the continuation and extension of their Southern trade, to which they must look, but the preservation and development of what is left them at home. No matter how desirous they may be of exercising the same fatherly protection over the South that Great Britain extends to Hindostan and offers to China; no matter which was used by the expelled Government for its how wling they may be to messacre one half of the Souttern people, in order to furnish wares to the other, the cheme is neither a practical ner a profitable one. The game will not pay for 'he caudie, and the liberal contriouters of the North, almost to a man, refuse further support to their Government, except at remunerative rates. oval bankers have been th eatened and patriotic citizens emporary and provisional, and subject to change as have been coaxed, and still the Administration has not been enabled to obtain subscribers for the whole of the \$9,000,000 loan authorized by the last Congress. The captalists of New York, who are, of all others, most interested in the restoration of the Union, if such a thing were possible, and upon whom the Government chiefly gives the world assurance of confidence on the part of relies for aid, New Yo k being the great banking centre of the country, have only been willing to bid for \$6,300,-00 United States bonds at the rate of from \$2 to 86; places the Administration where its functions will have | One patriotic individual offered 88 for the paltry sum of heir effectual play, in proximity to the seat of war, with | \$2,000, and one other bid for \$10,000 at 90; but with full and immediate control of its operations, whether of these two exceptions, the Secretary was obliged to aggression or defence. It plants the supreme Executive award the bonds at about 85, the government, in other Power where, with an eye to all the public exigencies here, words, being obliged to pay fifteen dollars on every can command and draw out the whole resources of the eighty-five, a premium of about 174 per cent. The Confederacy from the Potomae to the gulf; and as its first | Philadelphians and Bostonians, influenced, but not a'fruits, all perceive the renewed scrivity and spirit it together blinded, by their fanatical feelings, put in bids at an advanced rate, averaging from 85 do 881. They were, however, sufficiently prudent not to commit offen asked. The enquiry may be premature, yet it pre- themselves for more than about \$550,000. In addition to these, one D. Delaplaine, more patriotic than other highly recommended by its salubrity, the beauty of its site, | cirizens, did bid 23 for the enormous amount of \$1,000, and its accessibility, and the high character of its popula- but even this patriotism, it will be remarked, is seven per tion; and it is the heart of the oldest and most populous of cent, below par. The opportunity afforded to enthusithe Confederate States. Objections, too, that are climatic astic private individuals to manifest their approbation of the course of the Administration, by taking treasury notes at par, met with a poor return; one Higgins took find Richmond a healthful and agreeable resort in the \$100, but this profuse liberality was colleged by that of warmer scasons of the year. On the other hand its | Mary Sanderson, who subscribed for \$150. Besides these, want of centrality may be urged, particularly should | there were only three other subscribers—one for \$1,000, one for \$3,000 and one for \$10,000, the latter being from Chicago. \$515,000 were taken by the various backs of Providence, and \$140,000 by the banks and bankers of Philadelphia, these most inveterate abolition propagandists showing themselves most determined, in a very enall way, to endorse the action of the Government The total amount taken of notes which are in fact United States currency—and which are always receivable by the Government, at their nominal value, with the addition of

> liscount of twenty per cent. Death of Judge Douglas.

interest from the date of their issue, in payment of duties

or other dues-does not amount to \$700,000, although

000 in small amounts. In the course of a few weeks

the people were called upon to take up the whole \$9,00

after a severe illness of some duration. Stephen Arnold | the quiet of home. With the exception of a slight and is a lawyer. Failure of funds brought him to a helt at as elected Attorney General for the State. This office re. As soon as he had attained the age of eligibility, 5 years, he was run for Congress, but lost the election informality. In 1840 he was appointed Secretary of e House of Representatives of the United States, where ne kept his seat till the 4th of March 1847, when he was his cohorts a warm reception. transferred to the Senate, of which body he remained a attles to fight than he, whether in Congress or before order and decorum prevail. We are, in the mean tir he people, and it is but just to say that he fought them ouglas has exhibited more of the capacities of a leader, han any other man. With many blemishes, there was much about the man to com; el the admiration and respect of even his political adversaries. Had he failed to hend before the storm of frenzy and folly that is now sweeping the North, he would have left to future ages the figure of a hero, a patriot and a statesmar; as it is he will go down to posterity as much a warning for great example for energy in conquering adverse fortune, and ourage in defying enemies and resisting factions, Could te think only of the good that was in him and that be did, we should feel that he was entitled to a noble famebut when we lift the vell and and look back along his areer, and especially when we contemplate the last, stal default of his life, in lending his influence to susain the atrocities of the Lincoln administration, we are briven to the conclusion that it would have been better for his country, and better for him, had he never lived.

On Saturday last persons in different parts of this county, heard, for several hours, reports like those from cannon. They were heard at Goshen, Greenville, Middlebrook, and other places. As the distance from any place where heavy ordnance are located is very great, the firing at Aquia Creek shows that cannon were being fired at the time these reports were heard. It has given

We have reliable information that similar reports were at the same time heard in Campbell, Bedford and Amabout one hundred and twenty. Can it be possible that

This blotch of a diseased system-the invariable aggravation of an inconvertible, worthless currency-has

broken out here in its full intensity. A worthless currency will always drive out a good go to the political economists, but only to the market on Shockoe Hill, or the market under it. Silver and gold poration into silver, dealers all confess to be greater than To the Editor of the Whig: suspended redemption—then they were authorized to issue notes of less denomination than \$5.00 -then came

The Sorrows of Chase-Patriotism at a Dis- fabulous Banks. "Facilis desensus averni." Thus the form or pavement or balcooy, and "vociferously" detransfer of a chicken in the market sometimes becomes manding a "speech;" a perplexing and difficult negotiation, and we are prepared to be amused with the enterprising spirit of the butterwoman in the upper market, who hoards the coin she gets for her butter by the pound-and sells it.

Franklin Thomas, Esq., well known in this city as a gentleman of intelligence, patriotism, and character, proposes to raise a company of volunteers under the spots, as the money changer "to inaugurate a line of above name. Those who desire to enter the service

Correspondence of the Whig. TENT-LIFE AT MANASSAS. CAMP PICKENS, MANASSAS JUNCTION,

June \$d, 1861. To the Editor of the Whio: The quiet civilian has not the faintest conception whatever of the life so many of us are at present leading -None but the pen-the inimitable pen-of Wash ngton Irving could sketch the scenes which daily surround us. Our situation is one of much more beauty than the careless observer would think on first reaching the place .-On the west the shadowy outlines of the Blue Ridge stretch their graceful proportions till they meet and mingle, in the dim distance, with the narrowing nim of the horizon. On the east lies an unbroken surface of dreamy lowland, which forcibly reminds you of the calm serenity which hovers above our old Virginia country homes. To the south, the pasture lands of Culpeper and Fauquier, rich in luxuriant growth of sweet scented clover, and verdant with waving fields of deep-green grain, meet the gaze. While, to the north, the thought that, close along the borders of our hallowed old State, trooping numbers of hireling soldiery are pressing with defiling tread our consecrated soil, fil's the mind with a feeling of sickening sadness.

The scene which is presented to the eye by a large on campment is one of very great beauty. All along the sides of sloping hills, the clustering tents of regiment after regiment rise before the vision, while soried ranks of fearless soldiery with their varied styles of uniform, are seen marching with erect form and animated tread to a solitary horseman rides rapidly across the field, like a swift-winged messenger athwart the bosom of the sky, delivers his orders and darts away on another and more urgent errand. Blue wreaths of curling smoke are seen scending from the numberless camp-fires which glean all about us; while neighing horses and sow-moving wagons laden with provisions relieve the monotory of the scene.

It would be well to enter one of our tents and see more sinutely how we live; but of this we will speak at another

The soldier's life is peculiarly happy; a sentence whose truthfulness many will doubt, but one which needs but a

few weeks experience to confirm. of the dawning day.

In my future notes I hope to speak more at length of the personnel of our Commanding General, Beauregard, and other officers of distinction about us, together with other incidents of camp life.

MATTERS AND THINGS AT YORKTOWN.

prices of the Stock Board, and has already fallen to a be allowed the privilege of writing a simple account of the incidents which have transpired since he left Rich-

To one unaccustomed to the tented field, you can The not unexpected intelligence of the death of this gentleman has reached us. He breathed his last in Chi- readily imagine how many more hardships he has to engip down the river was quite agreeable; the country of either side presented an attractive diorama, which tended omewhat to vary the monotony and dispel the gloor produced by the sad and, I fear, long separati the " loved ones at home."

On arriving at King's Mill wharf, we landed and too up the line of march for Williamsburg. And whist alloeal h requiring a change of occupation, he determined on | ding to this ancient city, I cannot forbear to notice the cipients, and for which the place has ever been prove bial. We were comfortably quartered by the affable and efficient quartermaster, Capt. David Lambert, in the old renowned William and Mary College-though provision were bountifully supplied by the Commissary of the post yet we could not slight the invitations of the kind citi ens of the place. After having remained in Williams

roops. Yorktown, apart from its historic fame, presents many attractions; and whilst the comforts of a military camp ate of Illinois, and in 1841 was elected a Judge of the are frw, yet the scenery, together with the advantages opreme Court of the State. In 1843 he was elected to | derived from the river, enables us to pass a plearant time

Oysters and crabs, in fact, all kinds of fish are nember till his death. The prominent part he has acted dant, and can be procured with little trouble, or at a spelities is known to our readers. No man has had harder triffing cost. The strictest discipline is observed, and ith an energy, courage and ability that have not been in infantry tactics. The utmost enthusiasm is exhibited, rpassed, perhaps, in the history of American politics by and all seem "eager for the fray." Several Federal ships my other man than the great Clay-since whose death of war are in the dim distance, and our only regret is o be free, and end this degrading vassalage. Yours,

JOHN Q. MARR

"Dulce et decorum est, pro patria mori.

"With his back to the field and his feet to the foe." The writer knew John Q. Marc at the Virginia Military dligent application, which gave him a high position, it seems impossible that these reports should have been made by caunon. The account published in this issue of commanded the respect and esteem of his Professors as well as of his fellow-Cadets- and bore bimself always

Though others who knew him more intimately are more capable of writing his epitaph-they (no doubt) are in the service of their country-whilst the unfortunate writer of this sincere tribute to manly worth is (he hopes temporarily,) physically disabled from taking up arms and can, with difficulty, even wield the per. But he can, not withhold this expression of his regret that one whom he knew and so highly respected, one of so much pro rade! though thy body has fallen a sacrifice on the altaof liberty and thy country, thy name and thy memory will live in its history and be ever cherished by those who loved thee in life and who envy thy glorious end!

Henrico, Jane 2, 1861.

What a villainous habit that is of the American per-

Who can fail to admire the military curtness of the General's response, and at the same time the good sense embodied in the one or two sentences of advice addressed to the crowd.

But, pray let us reform the bad habit altegether, and learn to treat public functionaries, however illustrious, with the deference and considerate forbearence due to any private gentleman. There is a time and a place for all things, and no dan-

ger that the American people will suffer for the lack of speech-making. Yours, truly,

To the Editor of the Whig :

I hear that a deputation of the ladies of Virginia intend waiting a Gen. Scott, and demanding the sword he received from his no tive State. As I cannot go in person, I send you the following lines to the old gentleman, hoping they may act as a permader, t) "Fuss and Feathers," to give up the sword. If you think them worthy publication insert them in the Wetkly Whig, as I take that

Give up that sword old trailer,

To the State of the gallant and free;
Who blushes with shame to know she nath found,

The first bare trailer in thee!

Freedom or death was the cry
First heard on thy native plains,
As it came from Neary's imprisoned lips,
More threlling than martial strains? To that war-rey our freemen railled
And camored to meet the foe,
And drive the lovaders from their sacred home
Or nobly in death ile low.

Arnold will meet thee all smirking,

But only to hide the tear; He knows his pre-eminence now is gon-For a greater than Arnold is here.

Then the prince of darkness shall say,

Do come up higher my son; "zloce the fall of man no darker deed, "Than thine hath ever been done.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

A PROCLAMATION.

THE delegates of the people of Virginia in Convention

ssembled, having by their Ordinance, passed April 25th,

1861, adopted and ratified the Constitution of the Provis-

ional Government of the Confederate States of America,

ordained and established at Montgomery, Alabama, on

the 8th day of February, 1861, and the Sate of Virgin

Government of the Confederate States, passed May 7, '61,

admitted as a State into the Confederate Government,

and the President being, under the Constitution of the

Provisional Government of the Confederate States, the

Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Con-

federate States, and of the Militia of the several State

when called into the service of the Confederate States :

Now, therefore, I JOHN LETCHER, Governor of

Virginia, by and with the advice and consent of the Ex-

the Confederate States, by regiments, all the volunteer

forces which have been mustered into the service of Vir-

ginis, and do order abke transfer to be made, by regi-

ments, battalions, squadrons and companies, of all vol-

I further hereby transfer to the authorities of the Con-

I do further order all the Provisional Array of Virginia

to respect and obey all lawful orders emanating from the

President or these commanding under his authority; and

has the same may be incorporated, in whole or in part,

nto the Provisional Army of the Confederate States a

I do farther authorize the use of all public property

nunitions or war, &c., captured from the United States, he muchinery at Harper's Ferry excepted, by the Presi-

85th year of the Commonwealth.

[From the Mobile Advertiser of 31st.]

Our "own correspondent" at Pensacola is reported or

he sick list, so we are without our usual letter from him o-day. We have some items, however, gathered from

It is announced, we believe, correctly, that the last of the expected big guns is not far from Pensacola—indeed,

The troops are severely disciplined and are evidently ex-pecting warm work before long. They have nine com-panies of artillery, and a pilot, taking a vessel over the

TO OWNERS OF SLAVES IN MARY Table undersigned, a Fugar Panter, of Louisians, is disposed to Into partnership with the owners, ether in planting cugar or Cot-tion in the State of Fouldans.

ion in the State of Fouldana.

First—he will purchase at a fair price, payable in from one to
fire years, and recurred by any amount of mortgage on properly
that may be required.

Second—he will hire slaves for five years or more, to cultivate

f the State.

R. R. BARROW,
For further particulars add ess,
Honma Parish, Turebonne, La,
Honma Parish, Turebonne, La,

THE DAVIS GUARD.

AM erganising a volunteer Company, to be called the Davis I Guard. It is to be composed or young men between the ages of eighteen and thirty five, and of good habits. Persons of this description wishing to join the eor pany will leave their name, which we go the company, it will be properly armed, equipped and uniformed, free of charge. The pay of a volunteer is \$11 per month and rations; enough to make him comfortable.

The papers of Wigehester will chilge me by giving the aboveree insertions; as it is my nurpose to visit my native neighbor

three fusertions; as it is my purpose to visit my native neighborhead shortly, to accept volunteers, who may be disposed to join me in helping to drive out the hordes of this was and murderers who are invading our homes, and committing outrages upon our people are invading our homes, and committing outrages upon our people of the property of the pr

hat have no parallel in wariare among civilized nations.

jeT-tf FRANKLIN THOMAS.

CAY VERDE GUANO.

HEE undersigned offer for sale 100 tons Cav Verde Guane, and annex report of an analysis made by Professor Hebig.

Report:—The sample of Guane sent me, upon analysis, was

The Phosphoric Acid as quoted above, combined with lime and negnesia is equal to 54, 17% per cent of Bone Phosphate of Lime Signed,

G. A. LEIMG, Ph. Dr.

We have, with the above Guano, 20 per cent of the best Peruvian Guano, and being desirous of introducing it among the Furmers, offer it for sale, in small lots at \$40 per ton.

WM. BRENT & CO.,

jet.

and to contain:
Inorganic Matter,
Yielding Sand and inscluble substance,
Flos. Iron and Alumina.
Phosphoric acid combined with Lime and Meg-

or H. L. HUNLEY, (his agent) New Orleans.

68 64

24 57

1.83 0.71

seen from the boats in the bay.

PENSACOLA.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

private sources which may interest the reader.

under the seal of the State, at Richmond, this sixth day of June, 1861, and in the

JOHN LETCHER.

services may be required.

vice in the Confederate States

he pleasure of the President.

GEORGE W. MUNFORD

j. 6 - d& 3:

"Now Arnold cease that growing,
"Scott's is the greater name;
"His sword he hath plained in his mather's heart,
Thou didst only plan the same."

Scott! will thy blood not tingle, And burn like the lava's flood When leagued with the treacherous to desige your country in blood? Will not the sward she gave you Gleam with ill-omened fires,

When you lead your invading thous To the home and the graves of you The dagger of Macbeth was nothing To what that sword shall be; Sleeplog or waking its phantom shall still Forever be present to thee

And when with assaults and traitors Thou shall meak to thy grave with ten It will prove a sword or fi ame; A sword, whose lurid lightning Shall rivat the place of the lost; Then shricking, despatring, too late thou'll find, What that treacherous blade hath cost. Its pointshall force thee an entrance, Even thro' the gates of heli. And g.in thee a full and free admission. To the traitors thou hast loved so well

the soul stirring notes of fife and drum; and now and then

The reasons of this will be at once obvious to every thoughtful mind, men of every temperament are thrown together in familiar intercourse and each one speedily learns that his individual peculiarities must not and cannot be gratified. The social intercourse of the camp is delightfully pleasant, and the attachments formed around our glowing fires will go with us a'll through our lives. Though we are within a few miles of the enemy, and our friends a e freadfully fearful about our welfare, yet we lie down to eep at night without a moment's uneasiness that our umbers will be broken by the invasion of the enemy. Saithful sentinels tread their lonely rounds through the neavy hours of the lagging night, and, trusting entirely o their faithfulness, wrapping our blankets about us, we e down to dream of absent homes and attached friends, some, perhaps, of plighted love, not to be broken until the inging notes of the morning drum break the stillness

our company, (Captain Shield,'s Howitzer Battery,) and

Yorkrows June 1st, 1861.

To the Editor of the Whig : Whilst your correspondent is sadly deficient in the ar

mond for this post.

burg three or four days, we resumed our march on Thurs day night at 12 o'clock, for this post, and were considere resigned the succeeding year for a seat in the Legis- ably surprised to find stationed here so large a body of

perfecting curselves in drill, both at the batteries and that they are not near. We are auxiously awaiting an opportunity to illustrate to the world our determination

As friend after friend has descended to the tomb, how often has the question suggested itself: "Who next?" The anuguration and progress of this most infamous war up on the smored rights of freemen has frequently brought up to my anxious mind that same inquiry-and as the hostile troops draw nearer and nearer, I have frequently thought, who of my relatives and friends in the ranks of ed, in the announcement of the lamented, but glorious, men, in the prompt and gallant discharge of a solemn and a sacred duty, he fell, as brave men ever wish to fall

that may be required. Scond-he will hire slaves for five years or more, to cultivate cotton, and pay yearly \$15 for good men, and \$25 for women; payments made annually and punctually, and recorded by mortigage on plantations and lands. Good treatment secured.

Third-he will enter into partnership in this planting of segar, turnissing one of the florest sugar plantations of Louisians, in order, containing about \$400 acres of land, and capable of producing 500 to 1000 hegsheads of rugar from the cultivation of \$5 to 100 hands. This plantation is stated or Bayes Terreboure and within five miles of Opelhusas R. 25, and three hours by Raid New Orleans. It is in the finest sugar reply of Louisians.

The undersigned will put this plantation against an equal value in slaves. It would prove a despitial relience for any one wishing to remove to Luisians, and the undersigned will also enter into partnership in the plantation of cotton, farisisting, against slaves, fine culton lands in the Partan of Concordia, Leuisians. The lands of this parish are shown by statistics to preduce more culton to the hand than any parish of the State.

For further particulars and case.

R. R. BARROW, Institute, and knew bim as a man of fine mind and of and honor becoming a gentleman and a soldier.

General Lee, being vociferously called on for a speech at Orange Court House, appeared and said he had much more important matters on his mind than speech-ma-king; advised all who were in service to be drilling, and those who, for good reasons, were not, to attend to their private affairs and avoid the excitement and rumore of crowds, &c.

The speech of General Lee, at Orange Court-house, as time, the occasion, and the man, that I ever read.

I MMFDIATELY good Carpenters and Olbinet on Army work. jef-8t Go eredit in the market in the shape of promises to pay by or go to his hotel, without dragging him out on the plat-

THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

In times of excitement like the present, when we read so much in Black Republican journals about the easy conquest of the entire South, the article below will be read with interest. The enemy forget, probably, that men of the same heroic dating and firm resolve are still alive; men who will prove to the world that they can eather he introduced by the world that they can neither be intimidated by threats, nor overawed by num-bers. In reviewing Claiborne's Life and Times of Quit-

man, in DeBow's Review, the writer says: man, in DeBow's Review, the writer says:

An episode may be here tolerated in regard to the conduct of the celebrated Mississippi Rifles, under charge of Colonel, now President Jefferson Davis, on the field of Colonel, now Frestoner Schement the made by of Buena Vista. The great movement the made by Davis is said to have been without previous parallel in the art of war, and was regarded by the Duke of Wellington as new and masterly. It was subsequently made, we learn on the authority of Gen. Cushing, on the fields of the Crimea.

The buttle had been raging some time with fluctua-

ting fortunes, and was setting against us, when General Taylor, with Colonel Davis and others, arrived on the field. Several regiments (which were subsequently ral-lied and fought bravely) were in full retreat; O'Brien, ned and fought bravely) were in init retreat; O'Brien,
after having his men and horses completely cut up, had
been compelled to draw off his guns, and Bragg, with
almost superbuman energy, was sustaining the brunt of
the fight. Many officers of distinction had faller. Col. the fight. Many officers of distinction that makes. Davis rode forward to examine the position of the enemy, and, concluding that the best way to arrest our fugitives would be to make a bold demonstration, he resolved at once to attack the enemy, there posted in force, immediately in front, supported by cavalry, and two divisions in reserve in his rear. It was a resolu two divisions in reserve in its feat and the emergency was pressing. With a handful of Indiana volunteers, who still stood by their brave old Colonel, (Bowles,) and his own regiment, he advanced at double-quick time, fring as he advanced. His own brave fellows fell fast under the he advanced. His own brave lenows len rast under the rolling musketry of the enemy, but their rapid and fatal voileys carried dismay and death into the adverse ranks. A deep ravine separated the combatants. Lesping into it, the Mississi plans soon appeared on the other side, and with a shout that was heard over the batale-field they poured in a well directed fire, and rushed upon the enemy. Their deadly aim and wild enthusiasm was irre-The Mexicans fled in confusion to their reserves sistible. The Mexicans field in conduction to their reserves, and Davis seized the commanding position they had occupied. He next fell upon a party of cavalry and compelled it to fly, with the loss of their leader and other officers. Immediately afterwards a brigade of lancer, omeers. In the second proceedings at a gallop, in beautiful array, with sounding bugles and flattering pennons. It was an appalling speciacle, but not a man flinched from his position. The time between our devoted band from his position. The time between our devoted band and eternity seemed brief indeed. But conscious that and eternity seemed brief indeed. But conscious tant the eye of the army was upon them, that the honor of Mississippi was at stake, and knowing that if they gave way or were ridden down, our unprotected batteries in the rear, upon which the fortunes of the day dep-nded, would be captured, each man resolved to die in his place

would be captured, each man resolved to die in his place sooner than retreat.

"Not the Spartan martyrs at Thermopy'ss—not the sacred battalion of Epaminondas—not the tenth legion of Julius Casar—not the Old Guard of Napoleon—ever evinced more fortifude than these young volunters in a crisis when death reemed inevitable. They stood like statues, as frigid and motionless as marble itself. Impressed with this extraordinary firmness, when they had actionated pagic and flight, the lancers advanced more anticipated panic and flight, the lancers advanced more fellberately, as they saw for the first time the dark hadow of the fate that was impending over them. Ccl. Davis had thrown his men into the form of a re-entering angle, (familiarly known as the famous V movement,) both flunks resting on ravines, the lancers coming down on the intervening ridge. This exposed them to a covering fire, and the moment they came within rifl: range each man singled out his object, and the whole head of the column feel. A more deadly fire never was delivered, and the brilliant array recoiled and retreated, paralyzed

ind dismayed. and dismayed.

"Shordy afterward, the Mexicans having concentrated a large force on the right for their final attack, Colonel Davis was ordered in that direction. His regiment had is having been, by an act of Congress of the Provisional been in action all day: exhausted by thirst and fatigue, nuch reduced by the carnage of the morning engagement, and many in the ranks suffering from wounds, yet the noble fellows moved at double quick time. Bowles' ittle band of Indiana volunteers still acted with them. After marching several hundred yards, they per-ceived Mexican infantry advancing in three lines upon Bragg's battery, which, though entirely unprotected, held his position with a resolution worthy of his fame. The pressure upon him stimulated the Mississippians ecutive Council, do hereby transfer to the authorities of increased their speed, and when the enemy was within one hundred yards of the battery, and confident of its cap'ure, they took him in flank and reverse, and poured in a raking and destructive fire. This broke his right line, and the rest soon gave way and fled back pre-cipitately. Here Col. Davis was severely wounded."

After this lengthy extract in regard to the heroic conunteers or militia, as the same shall be formed and their duct of Davis, we shall soon pass to the act of Quitman at the gates of Mexico; but, before doing so, we will be permitted a momentary notice of the behavior of the South Carolina regiment under the fire of the Mexican

federate States the command of all the officers, seamen south Carolina regiment.

Those who sheer at Carolina courage and virtues are, in general, too ignorant of history to be affected by the record. Butler left his sick bed, against medand marines of the Provisional Navy of Virginia for ser-I do further order that all officers of the Virginia serical advice, to lead the Palmettos. His horse was shot under him. He took another, and was severely wound-ed. Dickinson now commanded, and taking the flag vice now on duty, in any of the departments of the Staff, continue to discharge their respective functions under from Beggs, was himself shot down, as was also Beggs.
Butler, resuming the command, was killed by the side of
Dickinson, under the flag. Dickinson fell again, but now the direction and control of the President, until otherwise ordered; and that all Quartermaster, Commi sary and Medical Stores belonging to the State and in charge really wounded; and Gladden, placing the flag in the ands of Louard, ied the charge. of said officers, be turned over, for the use of the the There was no waverng as death swept through the racks. Shot and shell at a d upon them. The storm raged. federate States, upon proper ren ip's fir the articles "he the whole history," says Claiborne, "there has turned over, to be forwarded to the accounting officer for ettlement. All monies in charge of any of the Departents, will be forthwith returned into the measury of the

never trees a more striking example of indifference to death, we result of stern resolve. Each man fought for the honer of Carolina. Several companies were almost rate 1. Some had not men enough left to bury and or hear their dead to the am misness. The their d ad, or bear their dead to the am unates. The uniforms of some of the officers were literally torn from their persons; the color bearers were shot down, but the flag, bathed in their blood, was always set 2 d as they fell, and borne to the from Proudly it floated through and borne to the front Proudly it floated through the tempest of death until victory, had been wou; and then, all torn sod blood-strined, it drooped over its own glorious dead! The regiment entered the battle with 273 rank and life, and when it was over it muster-ed 169! It had no missing; is dead and wounded made up the deficiency. Caders of a noble State, sons of a sunny clime, branded by their country as trait is for desunny came, oranged by their country as trait is for de-fending the Constitution and rights from usurpation and outrage, yet dying cheerfully for that country in a foreign land, the world may learn that such a race, in de-fence of their own homesteads and institutions, can ne-

The Lincoln Forces-How They are Commanded and Where Posted. The following important publication appears in the

New York Herald of the 31st ult. : THE NUMBER OF TROOPS AT THE SEAT OF WAR AND READY FOR ACTIVE OPERATIONS.

As far as can be ascertained by the recent dispatches he fo lowing table will show the location of the various the following table will show the boundaries and in Vir-regiments stationed around the boundaries and in Vir-ginia and the sears of wer, and the estimated number of men under each principal commander. The whole of these volumeer regiments have been well drilled in the United States Infantry tactics while encamped. The list is compiled exclusive of the various camps, barracks and other locations situated in all the Northern, Eastern and the expected by glass is not arrived relaxed and that fort Pickens and the Island were again reinforced a day or two ago by some troops and marines from a large side-wheel steamer—en- of those, doubtless, which recently sailed from the North for that purpose.

The Federalists are reported active on Santa Rosa.— Western States, and also exclusive of the large bodies

denominated Home Guards: SOUTH SIDE OF POTOMAC-DEPARTMENT OF FAIRFAX. Commander-in-Chief-Brigadier General Irvine McDorell, United States Army. Headquarters, Arlington

par recently, reports seeing them dashing in parade, un-limbering their pice s, &c. They have several sentinels riding up and down the Island frequently, which can be At the End of Long Bridge-A portion of the District At the End of Long Briage—A portion of the Besther of Columbia Militia.

From thence to Alexandria, along the R ad—Fifth re-giment, Massachusetts; First, Second, Third and Fourth regiments, New Jersey.

Alexandria—Eleventh New York Volunteers (Fire-

Zouaves); First Michigan, Fifth Pennsylvan a Voluncers, a company of United States cavalry, and a battery. Along the Railroad-Fifth New York State Militia.

Along the Raitroad—Rail New York State Mills.

Pairfax county, four miles from Alexandria—Twitycighth New York State Millia

Aquia Creek—Seventy-first New York State Millis.

Road to Arlington Heights—Eighth New York State

Millis; first Pennsylvania Volunteers (Col. Patterson). ania battery

Arlington Heights-Twelfth, Twenty-fifth and Sixty-inth New York State Militis; Eighth Massachusetts; a company of cavalry and a battery.

The four New Jersey regiments are under the charge of Br g General Theodore Runyon. Number of men about 21,000.

WASHINGTON (D. C.) AND NEIGHBORHDON Commander-in chief-Brig. General Jus. K. F. Mans field, U. S. A.

Chain Bridge-United States cavaly Long Bridge, D. C. side-United States artillery and

City and Georgetmen-Second, Seventh, Ninch, Pou City and Geometican—Scood, Svence, N. n., Four-teenth and Seventeenth New York State Milt a; Egyth New York Volunteers; First and Second Ohio Volun-teers; First New Hampshire Volunteers; First, Second and Taird Connecticut Volunteers; First Rhode Island Volunteers; Fourth Pennsylvenia Volunteers; five 0x-teries of United States Actillary; ex hundred United States Cavalry, and two thousand United States Infantry; Garbaldi Guard, of New York; District of Colum-

bia Miliria Number of men about 22,000

FORTRESS MORROE, RTC Commander-in-Chief-Maj-r General Betj. F. Butler Fortress Monroe-Third regiment M. sa chusetts Voluniters, First Reg ment Saine Volunteers, first regiment New York Volunteers (Colonel Allen), and about one thousand of the regular army,

Hampton-Second regiment New York Volunteers
(Troy), Fifth regiment New York Volunteers (Col Duryes, and a company of regulars

Newport News-Fourth regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, First regiment Vermont Volunteers, Seventh regiment New York Volunteers (Col. Benedix) Number of men about 9,000.

PENNSYLVANIA, ETC. Commander in Chief-Mejor General Wm. H. Keim. Chambershurg - Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twentyfourth Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Northern Central Railroad-Twelfth Penn unteers and Colonel Wynkoops's regiment (Thirteenth)

Camp Scott-First, Ninth and Sixteenth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Camp Curtin - Fourteenth and Fifteenth Pennsylvani

Volunteers.

Brigadier Generals—Camp Scott, G. C. Wynkoop,
Second Brigade; Camp Curtin and Northern Central
Railroad, J. S. Negley, Fourth Brigade; Chembersburg,
E. C. Williams, Third Brigade.

Commander-in-Chief—Major General G. B. McClelland. Grafton, Virginia—First Unlon Virginia Volunteers, and Sixteenth Onio Volunteers.

Parkersburg, Virginia.—Fourteenth Onio Volunteers, Camp Dennison Cincinnati-First Brigade, F.I. h. Sixth, Ninth and Tenth regiments, Ohio Volunteers, under Brigadier General Bater: Second Brigade, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh regiments. Ohio Volunteers, under Brigadier General Cox; Tuird Brigade, Third. Twelfth and Thirteenth regiments. Ohio Volunteers, under Brigadier General Schleich.

Kumber of men about 13 0:00

Number of men about 13,000

The late despatch gives an inclination of the moment of some of these troops through Pennsylvania.

CAIRC AND NAIGHBORHOOD,
Commander—Br gadier General B. M. Prentiss.
Camp Defance—Seventh, Eighth and Ninth regiment.
Illino.s Volunteer Militia. Camp Hardin—Thirteenth regiment, Ill nois Volun-teer Milita.

Camp Smith—Sixtieth reg ment, Illnois Volunteer

Militia. Bird's Point-Fourth regiment St. Louis United States

Volunteers. Number of men about 6,000, BALTIMORE, FORT WHENRY AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

Commander-in-chief-Brigadier General George Cadwallader.

Pederal Hill - First Pennsylvania Volunteer Guard,

First pariment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Colonel Lyle; First regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Lawis; Philadelphia Light Guard, Colonel More-Fort McHenry -Third battalion Massachusetts R fler, Meliary - Inird Sattanon massachusetts in des,
Major Devins; U. S. regulars.

Annapolis—Sixth and Thirteenth regiments, N. Y.
State Militia.

Number of men about 5,000.

PHILADELPHIA AND NEIGHBORHOLD.

Commander-in-Chief-Mejor General Robert Patter-

City-Philadelphia militia. Number of men about 1,000. RECAPITULATION. Communder, Sol No. of n
Prig. vin 1 McDowell, U. S. A. 21
Brig. Gen. J. K. F. Mansh il, do. 22
Maj. Gen. B. F. Burler. 9
Maj. Gen. W. H. Keim. 16
Mal. Gen. G. B. McCleiland. 18
Brig. Gen. B. M. Frentas. 6
Brig. Gen. G. U. M. M. S. Maj. Gen. G. S. McCleiland. 3
Maj. Gen. R. Patterson. 9

SAVE RAGS .- A contributor to the Rocking am Regis-

Total

Save Rags.—A contributor to the Rocking am Register very opportunely calls attention to the importance of
saving rags. He says:

"Viewed in itself, the saving of rags seems to be a
small and very unsentimental business. But the uses of
rags are so important, and so especially important at this
time, that all ought to regard it a patiolic cuty to save
them. The preservation and sale of rags may be made
an item of famly economy not to be deepned. But just
now higher motives appeal to us all to give attention to
this subject.

this subject. Lint and bandages may be wanted in large quantities Rag carpets will be more popular after a while than they have been of late. But the largest demand will be for have been of late. But the largest demand will be for making paper? Fortunately we have paper mills in the South and during the war we must rely on them for the most of the paper used. Nowapapers will require vast quantities, and probably many of them will have to curtail their dimensions and some be discontinued altogether for the want of paper. Newspapers do a great deal of harm sometimes, but just now we cannot do without them comfortably. So that in saving rags we are helping ourmlv s, as well as the printer and paper maker.

ADDRESS OF COL. TOMPKINS. We lay before our readers the following address from Col. Tompkins, commandant of the Kanawha military

district : MEN OF VIRGINIA! MEN OF KANAWHA! TO ARMS! The enemy has invaded your soil, and threatens overrun your country under the present of protection. You cannot serve two masters. You have not the right to repudiate allegiance to your own State. Be not seduced by his sophistry or intimidated by his threats. Rise and strike for your firesides and altars. Repel the the aggressors and preserve your honor and your rights. Rilly in every neighborhood with or without arms. Organize and unite with the sons of the soil to defend it. Report yourselves without delay, to those nearest to you in military position. Come to the aid of your fathers, brothers and commades in arms at this place, who are here for the protection of your mothers, wives and six deep the soil of Virginia. You cannot serve two masters. You have not the brothers and comrades in arms at this parents here for the protection of your mothers, wives and six ters. Let every man, who wou'd uphold his rights, turn out with such arms as he may get, and drive the invader back. Col. Va. Vol's Comd'g.

Charleston Kanawha, May 30, 1861. LIBERALITY.

Evidences of the generous offerings of Virginiaes to Evidences of the generous cherings of Virginias to the State are rapidly increasing. Every day brings new marks of generous patriotism. A check for \$5:00 has been received with the request that the name of the donor may not be made public. This is a general distre, but it is proper that some public acknowledgment should be made. Among the latest contributions to the glorious cause of the Commonwealth, we may mertion toe tender by Mr. J. Warwick Woods, residing in Alternarie, of the whole proceeds of his crops for the present year, which he estimates at \$1500. Mr. John W. Garlick, of this city, has sent to the Governor his check for \$100. We record with infinite pleasure these acts of timely liber. record with infinite pleasure these acts of timely liber-ality.—R. Enquirer.

THE HANDON AFFAIR -There is no doubt of the cor-THE HANFION APPAIR — Tucke is over yesterday of the renrectness of the particulars we gave yesterday of the renconter between Mr. Paschal H. Lattimer and a Yankee
Conter between Mr. Paschal H. Lattimer and a Yankee
Lieutenant, in the store of the former. Mr. Lattimer
and were expected there yesterday. Mrs. Day nonand were expected there yesterday. was a cuzz'n in good creditates, control but a new brick store at one of the corners of the "cross streets," and was then occupying it. He was of small stature, but full of spuck, and just the man to result such a brutal insolt as the one offered him by the mision of a despot -Norfolk Herald.

pert of an engagement at Aquis Creek reached Freder-icksburg, the wife of an officer on duty there inquired, busband." ginia women. "If" said she, "they are fighting at the Oreck, what is my husband doing here?" Of course the officer was here on duty; but the reply of the wife was worthy of the days of the Revolution.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED STY .- E4. C. Randolph was arrested in Middlebrook, Augusta co., last week, on sus-picion of being a spy. He is said to be a lieutenant in a company at Washington. He was t ken to Staunton, Saturday, and obtained a writ of habeas corpus return-able on Monday, on which day the Judge decided that evidence establishing "probable cause" for his arrest should be furnished, and appointed Saturday as the day

for introducing such evidence. county has voted an appropriation of \$20,000 for the equipment of the volunteer force which may be at present or hereafter organized, so to furnish supplies to the families of those in the service who may be in needy

A PATRIOT.-Win. Morris, of Louisa county, offers \$1,000 to an Artillery Company forming in Charlottes-ville, of which he is a private member. He is one of the farmers from the Green Spring neighborhood that sent hirty negroes to work in the neighborhood of Norfo'k

A GAME DARKEY -Among those injured by the late Rulroad colision, near Gordonsville, was a darkey from South Carolina. Poor fellow, he lost a leg! The other day he addressed some one, saying: "Massa, £x me a cork leg and I will still some aberlittonist str."

GLORIOUS OLD CHESTERFISLD -We understand that this gallant county has already nine companies of volunteers in the field and that the worth one, now forming, will be ready for service in a short time. MORE STEALING ON THE PART OF THE LINCOLNITES.

Kanawba Villey, on her last trip, was stopped at Galli-polis, and all her freight, belonging to citizens of the valley, taken off by Lincoln's officers.

FLUVANIA.—The County Court of Fluvania held a special session on Friday, the 31st of May, and appropriated \$30,000 for the benefit of the volunteers of the county and their families.

AFKANSAS —Arkansas has appropriated \$2,000,000 for the war and placed the entire forces of the State at the command of President Davis — They go the whole figure over in Rickersick when they get started.

SPRING CLOTHING.

DARRACOTT, HARRIS & Co., tave on hand Fine Dress Sails Fancy Cassimere Suits Fancy Linen Fults Pancy Lines Ful's
Cottouries on te
Pancy ailt Ves a
Pancy Mars-like Vesta
White Linen Coats
Linen and Marsell as Pants
Fancy Mars Pants
Jose Pants
Jose Pants
Jose Pants
Locate Pants
Locat Which and Collars

Under Shirts and Drawers

Neck Ties, Hhdfs, Mocks,

Which they are selding very lie for each,
ALSO,

All kinds of Boys and children's Ciothing,

DARRACOTT, HARRIS & CO.,

DARRACOTT, HARRIS & CO.,

Main Street

One Thousand Mules! WANTED to purchase for the State of Virginia, Gmo 'a hou-sand No. 1 MULLES, from 16 to 15% hands high, and from four to eight years old, and they must be controly sound and well B F FICKLAN my22--d1m Major and Quarter Master.

FREE SEE RUTTER-RECEIVING BYERY DAY SOME THING that is bo 1, that I can sell vary cheap, as it is sold STICK LICOR Co .- 90 cases Ettek Lico lee, Pignate.it, and other brands, fir sale by my 94 R. B SOMERVILLE & CO.

A MERICAN GUANO-From Baker's and Jarvis Islam s-in store and for sale by my 94 R. B. SOMERVILLE & CO.

my27-8 n P. STEARNS & CO. HAVING AN EXCESS OF GOOD COTTON LAND NEAR Vickaburg, Mass, in a health's localism, would make a favorable contract with any one having 8'ty or can be hundred negroes, to cultivate the same on joint account.

Refers to Messra. Du loop, M neure & Co., Elchmond, Va., or to Rotchford, Brown & Co., in this city, Nxw Quinam, May 12, 1561.—my FI-8m

JUST RECEIVED. - 2000 yards Oil Ototh-soil

[Frem Enquirer of yesterday] SKIRMISH AT PIG'S POINT.

We learn from good authority that the Yankee steamer Harriet Lane steamed up to a point within range of our battery at Pig's Point, which is situated in the Northern side of the entrance to Elizabeth river, and opened a brisk fire upon the battery. The steamer fired see years is rounds of shot and shell which "hurt cobody," and did no damage. Our battery replied promptly, and one anceceded in demolishing her wheelshouse and shell. The Harriet Lane then crawled off in a crippi d condition, and declined to renew the combat.

As we do not wish under any circumstances to gay.

As we do not wish under any circumstances to east greate the provess of our forces, there fore we do not say that numbers of the enemy were killed, because it is not known what loss of life was incurred by them—e wish t is that no man was injured on our side.

BATTLE AT PHILIPPI. Beltimore papers of Tuesday came to hand last night.

They contain the following details of a fight at Paillippi,
Va. but as the report is by way of Cincinnati, and has
undergone the revision of the Federal authorities, is
must be taken with many grains of allowance:

Cincinnati, June 3.—Two columns of PIFTEEN VIRGINIANS KILLED-COL, KELLY KILLED Circinvari, June 3 —Two columns of troops, one manded by Colonel Kelly, of the First Virginia Util Volunteers of Wheeling, and Colonel Crittenden, of Indiana, left Grafton early last night, and, after marching the column of th

diana, left Grafton early last night, and, after marching about twenty miles through a drenching rain, surprised a camp of 2,000 Confederate troops, at Philippi, Va. town in Burbour county, on Tygart's Valley Eiser The surprise was complete, the Confederates if ring and leaving fifteen dead bodies on the field.

The Union troops captured a large amount of arm, horses, amountion, provisions, and camp equipage. At the last advices the Federal troops were in hot parameter of the Confederates, and there will probable.

At the last advices the Federal troops were in hot passuit of the Confederates, and there will probably a many of them taken prisoners.

Col. Kelly was mortally wounded, and has since died Several other of the Federal troops were slight, wounded.

CONFIRMATION OF THE BATTLE.

Washington, June 3 .- General Fcott received a despatch to-night from General Methellan, amounting the a part of the command of General Morris last night ad vanced from Grafton during a heavy rain and the Secession camp near P illppi, about two thousand

the Secsision camp near I light, about two thousand strong. They were effectually put to rout, and a tumber of them killed. A large quantity of arms and multions and a number of horses, which the Secsionist, left in their alarm, fell into the hands of the Fed ral troops. They retreated further into Virginia. Colonel Kelley was mortslly wounded.

[A gentleman just arrived from Washington informs us that the report of a battle is false. A skirmish, however, had taken place near the point named, in which Colonel Kalley was killed. Further evidence of the increase of the report is that the tree pure no hear the street is the tree of the secsions of the report is the tree tree no hear. correct ness of the report is, that there were no horn of any account in or near Phillippi. The probability hat on the arrival of reliable is formation from cores orces, we shall have altogether another coloring to

aff ir | - Eds. Enquirer. Later and More Reliable Reports. Governor Letcher received a message, yesterday of the noon, communicating the facts of the fight at Pellis-

pi. Instead of 2,000 Confederate troops being at that

place when the surprise attack took place, there were

only about two hundred and fifty. They retreated to a hill just beyond the town, and three times reprised the enemy, who finally with free with the loss of 70 or 50 men. Only six of the Vi ginians were killed, among them Mr. Thomas E. Sims, of this city, formally clark at the Danville Depot, and brother of Mr. P. O Sime of the Exchange Hotel He held a compile ion as Asiatant Quartermaster. We learn that he was among the foremest in the fight, and resisted the appraich of the Barbarians with a determination to "corquer or die." Our little force, though confronted with about ten fine their number, displayed an intripidity worthy of the glorious cause in which they were engaged. The news

ders from the soil of Virginia. The report that the United States Transplantiales Martineburg is contradicted by a gentional who came

over the road on Tuesday.

The Northern papers are informed, by their Washington correspondents, that a vigorous advance will speedly be made into Virginia; and the movement of troops trengthens the expectation.

The accounts published in the Republican press of the skitmish at Fairfax Courshouse are so grossly, and many of them so absurdly false, as to justify almost any degree of incredulity in reference to their statements gene all

The news they publish concerning operations at Philipp therefore, needs confirmation, and is, we have reason to

The cars of the Central road reached here late is vening. By a passenger we learn the following reliable Senator Douglas died at Chicago on Monday last. His father, Dr. Miller and others attended his last moment

Secretary Cameron has published an order director military honors to be paid to his memory throughout the Army, and speaking in high commendation of the patriot ism, superior to party, which marked his late da. FROM FORTRESS MONROE

The Bultimore American, of Monday, furri-hea the itest reports from Fortress Monroe: The Norfolk steamer Georgeanna, Captain George W. Russell, left Fo trees Monroe on Saturday evening for Bil imore, and reached her wharf at an early hour yes terday morning, bringing few passengers and the U.S. mail, which now consists of a single small mail bag-letters and papers not being sent farther than Hampan. When the steamer left Old Point Comfort, there were about a dozen steamers there, and nothing of laurest transpiring outside of the Fortress. It was becoming

oppressive, but the advantages of the fise salt wa bathing were refreshing, and the soldiers were duly ster bathing were retreating, and the soldiers were daily some swarming the beach.

Munitions of war, in large quantities, were being conveyed to Newport News' Point from the Fortress, which is searcely an hour's run. The William Whildren is thus

very warm, especial'y during the day, along the s a b ac

The City of Richmond, the flag ship Cumberland, Commodore Pendergrast, the Quaker thry, Captain Bell, the Harriet Lane and the Wabash, as well as several smaller vessels, are all at that port, the Harriet Lane having 12.4 arrived from off Charleston Bar, and the Wabash from New York. No actual military movements have yet been made other than those already mentioned. Gen Buller's headquarters are incide of the fort.

As the Georgeanna was passing up the Chesapeaks

she met the steamer Cataline going to Fortress Mouroe, having on board a load of shells and other munitions of war. She was from the Navy Yard, Washington, and is was expected that other versals would follow.

The following letter from our correspondent at the Fort, dated on Saturday evening, gives the latest nows FORTRESS MONROE, June 1, 1861

There are no military mevements to day of imporance—Our troops are transporting heavy cannon to the Rip Raps, midway between Fortress Mouroe and the ep-posite shore. Order begins to reign in the encampments. One-tenth of the Vermont regiment are on the sick lit, mostly with measles. The regiments at Newport News are to-day liberelly supplied with fresh provisions, f on want of which they have greatly suffered. Notwist-standing hard work in the cenches, the Massaciume is The Kanawha S ar of the 28 h ultimo says the steamer and Vermont regiments vesterday sent down nearly one thousand letters for their Northern friends.

> THE WARRENTON SPRINGS FAUQUIER COUNTY, VIRGINIA, IS NOW OP S N FOR THE RECEPTION OF VIS 10 Get. These For Board, 450 per m sth; \$10 per w s x; \$10 per day; White Servants, three-fourth; C-1-red terrants and Children under te, and over two years of age, h of prese. Horses \$10 per month or 50 cents per day. 16—diversity.

TO HEADS OF DEPART MENTE AND SOF DEPART

MENTE AND ASSISTANTS, I would be go into a to
a testion of the Heads of Departments of the various oranches o
he Givernmint of the Confederate et at a now in Richason, et
ny large and ex ensive a doct of Books, Poper, Auntilior
ety, E. velopes, Blank Books, C., which I will
format these at anti-rich Black Bocks of every description, a tracket bridge of the control of the confidence of the confidence

MILITARY CASSITERES. With other goods for military uniforms, Jast reconsiders the lowest really cash prices.

WATKING * FIGRLES.

KENT, PAINE & CO. COPPEE - St bags Laguyra C. ff. e
To pockets Java do
treen and Black Teas
Gaser, Pepper and Allepice
Les ALVEY

ALVEY & LIPSCOME

Of Stirrupa, with rings before and brunes,
per for sale cheap, or exchange for an artillery efficies and helt. Apply to

Corner 10th and Main street SHEET IRON, from No 12 to 28, for sale by JOHN N. GOLDON & SON MILITARY PATIGUE SHEETS. MIRROY Porting of Hune, of Hune, Grey and Red Figures, manufacture at stort notice by [apic] KENT, PAINE & CO.

WM. WALLACE PONS MILITARY SHAVANG SOAP .- The genuine Wal

mida 5 LT. NALT.-1,000 sacks Suit, for sa'e by
A Y. STOKES & CO.
Cor. 15th and Cary St