NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CAN'ST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN."

VOL. XII.—NO. 45.

SELECTED POETRY.

Twilight. Twilight.

There is an evening twilight of the heart,
When its wild passion-waves are lulled to rest,
And the eye sees life's fairy scenes depart,
As fades the day-beam in the rosy west.

Tis with an ameless feeling of regret
We gaze upon them as they melt away.
And foully would we bid them linger yet,
But, hope is round us with liger angel lay. But hope is round us with her angel lay, Hailing afar some happier moonlight hour;

Dear are her whispers still, though lost their early

In youth the cheek was crimsoned with her glow Her smile was loveliest then; her matin song Was Heaven's own music, and the note of wee Was all unheard her sunny howers among. Life's little word of bliss was newly born:
We knew not, cared not, it was born to die. Flushed with the cool breeze and the dews of morn With dancing heart we gazed on the pure sky, And mocked the passing clouds that dimmed its

Like our own sorrows then-as fleeting and as few

And menhood felt her sway too-on the eye. Half realized, her early dreams burst bright, Her promised bower of happiness seemed nigh, Its days of joy, its vigils of delight; And though at times might lower the thunder

storm, And the red lightnings threaten, still the air Was balmy with her breath, and her loved form, The rainbow of the heart, was hovering there Tis in life's posntide she is nearest seen. Her wreath the summer flower, her robe of sum

But though less dazzling in her twilight dress, There's more of Hea a's pure beam about her

That angel smile of tranquil loveliness,

Which the heart worships, glowing on her brow That smile shall brighten the dim evening star That points our destined tomb, nor e'er depart Till the faint light of life is fled afar, And husbed the last deep beating of the heart; The meteor-bearer of our parting breath, A moonbeam in the midwight cloud of death.

POLITICAL.

Letter f. om Mr. Vallandigham

DAYTON, OHIO, May 13, 1861. To Messrs. Richard H. Hendrickson, N. G. Oglesby, John McClellan, Wm. J. Wikle, Simon Goldman, James G. Lummis, D. H. Peck, J. F. Hand, John H. Joves, A. G. Glandenning, H. P. Clough, J. C. Farries and W. W. Settell, Middletown, Ohio: Gentlemen: Yours of the 9th instant, requesting my opinion upon certain points conneeted with what you justly style the present "inglorious, and it may be bloody war,' been received. That opinion was long since formed, and was repeatedly set forth through the press or by speech and vote in the House

of Representatives last winter, and re-affirmed in a card dated on the 17th of last month, a few days after the commencement of the war. But inasmuch as I never had occasion to discuss this particular question at length, I beg leave to adopt the following admirable summary of the ease in an extract from a carefully prepared and exceedingly able speech of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, in the Senate of the United States, March 15th, 1861 : "I prefer such an amicable settlement to peaceable disunion; and I prefer it a thous-

and times to civil war. If we can adopt such | proclamation, I will not vote to sustain or ratamendments as will be satisfactory to Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and the other bor-der States, the same plan of prefication which will satisfy them will create a Union party in the cotton States which will soon embrace : large unjority of the people in those States, and bring them back of their own free will and accord; and thus restore, strengthen and perpetuate the glorious old Union forever. I repeat, whatever guarantees will satisfy Maryland and the border States (the States now in the Union,) will create a Union party in the secoded States that will bring them back by the voluntary action of their own people. You can restore and preserve the Government in that mode. You can do it in no other.

"War is disunion. War is final, eternal separation. Hence, disguise it as you may, every Union man in America must advocate such amondments to the Constitution as will preserve peace and restore the Union; while every disunionist, whether open or secretly plotting its destruction, is the advocate of peaceful secession, or of war, as the surest means of rendering re union and reconstruc-tion impossible. I have too much respect for his intellect to believe, for one moment, that there is a man for war who is not a disunionist per se. Hence I do not mean, if I can prevent it, that the epemies of the Union-men plotting to destroy it-shall drag this country into war, under the pretext of protecting the public property, and enforcing the laws, and collecting revenue, when their object is disanion, and war the means of accomplishing a cherished purpose.

"The disunionists, therefore, are divided into two classes: the one open, the other secret disunionists. The one is in favor of peaceful secession and a recognition of independence; the other is in favor of war, as the surest means of accomplishing the object, and of making the separation final and eternal. I am a Union man, and hence against war; but if the Union must be temporarily broken by a revolution, and the establishment of a de fucto government by some of the States, let no act be done that will prevent restoration and future preservation. Peace is the only

policy that can lead to that result. "But we are fold, and we hear it repeated everywhere, that we must find out whether we have got a Government. "Have we a Government?" is the question, and we are told we must test that question by using the military power to put down all discontented spirits. Sir, this question, "have we a Cloy-ernment?" has been propounded by every tyrant who has twied to keep his feet on the

the people, and was resisted by them, he ex-claimed, "have we a Government? We cannot treat with rebels; put down the traitors; we must show that we have a Govern-When James II was driven from the throne of England for trampling on the liber-

ties of the people, he called for his army, and exclaimed, "let us show that we have a Government!" When George III called upon his army to put down rebellion in America, Lord North cried out lustily, " no compromise with traitors; let us demonstrate that we have a Government." When, in 1848, the people rose upon their tyrants all over Europe, and demanded guarantees for their rights, every erowned head exclaimed, " have we a Government?" and appealed to the army to vindicate

their authority and enforce the law. "Sir, the history of the world does not fail to condemn the folly, weakness, and wickedness its own people when they demanded guaranmove the apprehension. History does not re-cord an example where any human Govern-quarters by a shell from the enemy's gun. ment has been strong enough to crush ten millions of people into subjection when they believed their rights and liberties were imperiled, without first converting the Government came in sight, three of the steamers opening vestige of freedom."

These were the sentiments of the Demoeratic party, of the Constitutional Union party, and of a large amjority of the Republican presses and party, only six weeks ago. They ed through a port hole and exploded in our were mine; I voted them repeatedly along with every Democrat and Union man in the which took effect on the vessels; one of them House. I have seen nothing to change, much carrying away the flag of the Anacostia, and to confirm them, since; especially in the seeession, within the last thirty days, of Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina and Tennessee, taking with them four millions and a half of people, immense wealth, inexhaustible resources, five hundred thousand fighting men, and the graves of Washington and Jackson. I shall vote them again.

Waiving the question of the doubtful legality of the first proclamation, of April 15th, calling out the militia for "three months," under the Act of 1795, I will yet vote to pay them, because they had no motive but supposed duty and patriotism to move them; and, moreover, they will have rendered almost the entire service required of them, before Congress shall meet. But the audacious usurpation of President Lincoln, for which he deserves impeachment, in daring, against the very letter of the Constitution, and without the shadow of law, to "raise and support armies" and to "provide and maintain a navy," for three or five years, by mere executive the enemy. Millions for defence; not a man

or a dollar for aggressive and offensive war. The war has had many motives for its commencement; it can have but one result, whether it last one year or fifty years-final, eternal separation, disunion. As for conquest and subjugation of the South, I will not impeach the intelligence of any man among you, by assuming that you dream of it as at . . . time or in any way possible .--Remember one warning of Lord Chatham to the British Parliament: "My Lords, you cannot conquer America." A public debt of hundreds of millions, weighing us and our posterity down for generations, we cannot escape. Fortunate shall we be if we escape with our liberties. Indeed, it is no longer so much a question of war with the South, as whether we ourselves are to have Constitutions and a Republican form of Government hereafter in the North and West.

In brief, I am for the Constitution first. and at all hazards; for whatever can now be saved of the Union next; and for peace always, as essential to the preservation of either. But, whatever any one may think of the war, one thing, at least, every lover of liberty ought to demand inexorably, that it shall be carried on strictly subject to the Con-

The peace policy was tried; it arrested so ession, and promised a restoration of the Union. The policy of war is now upon trial; in twenty days it has driven four States and four millions and a half of people out of the Union and into the Confederacy of the South. In a little while longer it will drive out, also, two or four more States, and two millions or three millions of people. War may, indeed, be the policy of the East, but peace is a necessity to the West.

I would have volunteered nothing, gentlemen, at this time in regard to this civil war; but, as constituents, you had a right to know my opinions and position; and briefly, but most frankly, you have them.

My only answer to those who indulge in slander and vituperation, was given in the card of the 17th of April, herewith enclosed.

Very truly,

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM,

Ir has been reported that several of the regiments which have been mustered into the service in this city, and which, under the a spices of the Union Defence Committee, but have been made to appear so by fixtitious

Particulars of the Fights at Acquia Creek | changing alternately her sides as her guns beand Fairfax.

We clip the following from the correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch :

FREDERICKSBURG, June 1.—I have just returned from our batteries at Acquia Creek, mers and our battery at the Creek.

States steamers, one of them the "Anacostia," were seen lying off "Maryland Point," The and our brave boys anticipating a brush, prepared at once to give them a warm reception.

seen to get under way, and approaching with- The enemy, after discharging 572 shots and in two and a half miles of the battery, open- shells, withdrew his vessels at about 43 ed fire on it. Our boys promptly responed, o'clock in the evening. Not a man received and the fire was continued an hour and a half | a scratch on our side; we know not what damof that Government which drew its sword upon between the steamers and battery, when age the enemy underwent. We fired only Walker's Flying Artillery, supported by the tees for their rights. This cry, that we must R. L. I. Blues, Capt. Wise, of your city, have a Government, is merely following the came up with a run from Marlboro' Point, example of the besotted Bourbon, who never and opened on the steamers, the fire continulearned anything by misfortune, never forgave ing for an hour and a half. During the enan injury, never forgot an affront. Must we gagement several men were seen to fall on the and cash-has recently been exercised by the demonstrate that we have got a Government, steamers, and it is generally believed that at evil spirits which dwelt within her corporate and coerce obedience without reference to the least one of the vessels was badly injured, as justice or injustice of the complaints? Sir, all of them withdrew from the light about 4 whenever ten million people proclaim to you, o'clock. During the engagement a shot from with one unanimous voice, that they appre-hend their rights, their firesides, and their over our battery, about 200 yards over head, and prospects, has gone down before the mob, family altars are in danger, it becomes a wise and fell two miles in rear. The men in the Government to listen to the appeal, and to re- battery sustained no liqury, the only damage

To-day, about 11 o'clock, the " Anacostia," a large three-masted steam propeller, supposed to be the Pawnee, and four other vessels, a crime against the welfare of our community itself into a despotism, and destroying the last on our battery. The fight was continued for six hours, the vessels firing 599 shot at us without doing the slightest injury, notwithstanding the fact that the shell fell thick as slanderers we will not be safe. hail around our battery, and one of them passmidst. Our battery fired 100 shots, many of another cutting down the mast of the large propeller. The last shot fired was from one of Walker's rifled pieces, which ricochetted and struck the large steamer just above the water line, immediately after which the fleet got under way and moved off, probably to repair damages

During the fight our men were as cool as icebergs, every one exhibiting a bravery and strong on the funds he thus acquired, and is determination that would have done credit to enlisting his brother hod-earriers to lead

During the two days' fight none of our en were killed, and only one of them slight. ly injured-not enough to prevent his taking part in the fight. Should the enemy attempt to effect a landing at the Creek hereafter, you will then learn with certainty that somebody has been hurt.

FAIRFAX, C. H., June 1 .- At an early hour this morning, our village was thrown into great excitement by the arrival of Federal Yankee, and the once honest emigrant betroops, the firing of guns, and the yells of comes a brutal minion, in the hands of his

Unexpectedly a company of regular cavalry, well armed and mounted, and headed by a traitor, dashed through the principal streets, chant princes and capitalists, the Astors, yelli g like madmen, and firing their pistols Stewarts, and thousands of others who made right and left as they sped along. Captain their fortunes out of the South, and beguiled Marr, of the Warrenton Rifles, whose compa- us with friendly encouragement till they ny was stationed in a meadow in rear of the could cloak their villanies no longer-now town, on hearing the firing, ran out to ascertain the cause, when he was shot down and vortex of ruin they sing hozannas to the killed. This fact threw the Rifles into tem- Abolition powers which rule the fearful porary confusion, the First Licutenant being reign of terror which threatens to engulph absent; in the meantime, the United States Cavalry again charged through the town, firing and yelling. Ex-Gov. Smith, who was temporarily here, hastened over to the camp of once tribute bearers to the hypocrtical vilthe Rifles, and rallying them, was proceeding to meet the enemy, when Col. Yuell appear and honesty of the Knickerbockers. ed and took command. The cavalry, in the meantime, came dashing through the town for the third time, when a well directed volley emptied a number of saddles, and caused the hireling soldiers to beat a hasty retreat. Our men closed upon the Hessians as speedily as possible, and besides 'alling five of them, and capturing six or eight fine horses, took eight or ten prisoners, three of whom were carried to Manassas Junction for safe keeping.

A friend, who heard the firing, and saw the retreat of the valiant cavalry, says there were not less than fifteen or twenty-five horses scampering over the fields, minus their riders; and another informs me that he has seen five dead bodies of cavalry men.

In the skirmish which took place, our only loss was that of Capt. Marr, than whom a more brave soldier, or gallant gentleman, ever lived or died; and he was no doubt killed by an accidental shot. Another of our men was slightly wounded. Let us be thankful that the God of Battles is with us, and relying upon his providence, and the justness of our cause, I am sure we shall eventually triumph over our enemies.

WARRENTON, June 1 .- The body of the lamented Marr reached town this evening, and was escorted to the residence of his deeply afflicted mother by the Lee Guards and a very large concourse of citizens.

The South Carolinians, 2,100 strong, have advanced to the Court House, together with Kemper's Flying Artillery, while strong sup-ports have been advanced from Manassas Junction. If all the men at the Junction and Fairfax Court House could be advanced on Alexandria, we have enough to whip all the troops on this side of the river, but I

won't tell how many there are.
Agula Creek, June 2.—The firing comtyrafit who has tried to keep his feet on the neeks of the people since the world began.—
When the barons domanded Magna Charts by companies by the inspecting officer; men are also believed to have been lent from one at the point, whose outer works were protected by companies to another for this purpose. Thus, and called for his cold that bodies consisting of only 800 efficial. The largest steamer moved up and menced at 111 o'clock in the morning, with "have we'd Government?" and called for his army to put down the discontented barons.— It is said, that bodies consisting of only 800 of 400 men have been drawing daily rations ships money in violation of the Constitution of the Constitution of the great loss of the treasury, and of legiand, and in disregard of the rights of the profit of somebody.—New York Tribune:

"have we'd Government?" and called for his regiment to another tor this purpose. Thus, ed by railroad iron, which proved very benfedical. The largest steamer moved up and on the said, that bodies consisting of only 800 of the treasury, and the profit of somebody.—New York Tribune:

Says, as she has no soldiers to offer the State, pean manufacture, but on the work of the work of the constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the profit of somebody.—New York Tribune:

Says, as she has no soldiers to offer the State, pean manufacture, but of the work of the work of the point, and opened her broadsides in rapid succession, firing seven guns at once, and the constitution of the Constitution of the rights of the profit of somebody.—New York Tribune:

came heated. She was thought to be the Pawnee, carrying sixteen large 64-pounders. She fired with great precision, striking the battery very often, but not penetrating it .-She was answered and saluted by our big 64. where I witnessed the fight of yesterday, and bull-dog, who struck her several times, with to-day, between four five United States stea- richochet shots, and it is reported that some of them pierced her from side to side. She On Thursday evening last, four United was about a mile and a quarter from the

The other vessels fired very little, with the exception of a steam-tug, which, divested of all incumbrances, carried two 32-pounders, On Friday morning, about 10 o'clock, the Anacostia" and three other steamers were throwing her shot over the surrounding hills. seventy five shots.

"Catching at Straws," .

New York-the Meeca of country merchants, and the Golgotha of Southern labor limits. James Gordon Bennett, whose spoonbrain, Dr. Alexander Jones, has always heretofore spoken out fearlessly in favor of the South, and fairly as to Southern resources and the Herald is now alongside the Tribune and Times, in uttering mendacious slanders against us. The Harper's, who have made millions of dollars out of the South, now devote pages of their "Weekly" to lying illustrations and aspersions of our people. It is to suppo. . either of these publications, and they should be prohibited entry into the Confederate States. Until we apply the most An insolent New York Alderman, in cus-

tody of the sheriff, is allowed to organize a Regiment of thieves to march against the South. Woe to the hen-roosts, when Billy Wilson's Zouaves approach. The Poor-houses and Prisons have been cleansed to furnish invaders against the South. Five Points and the Bowery have been raked out to fill up the ranks. Thomas Francis Meagher, the Irish patriot beggar, who told his tales of distress to meetings of Southern audiences, at the rate of a half a dollar a head, eight or ten years since, now waxes them against the South, in the ranks of his Irish Regiment. His ditchers and hostlers will make fine soldiers for civilized warfare .-When turned loose on the South, they will show themselves the veriest cut-throats and land pirates the world has ever seen. The world admires the true-hearted, honest lrishman, but when associated with the villains of the cess-pools of New York, the Irish character goes down before the knavery of the commander. Their brethren at the South will meet them as they did the invaders at Boynewater and Vinegar Hill. The mer-"catch at straws," and as they approach the them. They choose their own future .-When the waters of strife subside, the Southern people must never forget that they were lains who have forgotten the uncient honor

[Home Companion.

FIENDISH OUTBAGE .-- The Baltimore South in its news from Fortress Monroe, has the following account of the perpetration of the fiendish outrage by Lincoln's wretches. Such outrages will nerve the arm and steel the heart of the Southern men who are on their way to meet the devils, and "no quarter" will be the motto:

"Great excitement has been produced at Old Point by a outrage perpetrated by government soldie, on Saturday last. It appears that a party of them had gone to a gen tleman's house near by, and assoulted a young lady some sixteen years of age, with the design to outrage her person. Her father, an aged man, game to her assistance, when these fiends seized him, and threatened his life if he raised an alarm; and with a revolver pointconsummation of their villainous purpose upon are being made to the officers there by persons | days. living in the vicinity, whose lands and dwellings have been invaded by the government soldiers, who steal whatever they fancy from their houses, and carry off chickens, sheep and hogs, wherever they can find them."

GOV. AND MRS. BROWN, AND THE SOLwards the support of the Georgia troops in service, and that he expresses his determination to apply all the incomes of his plantation, after deducting necessary expenses, to this no-

We also learn that Mrs. Gov. Brown is engaged in making soldiers clothing, and in- made for a few days. tends to devote her whole time to the work. She expressess her regret that no one of her five little sons is old enough to bear arms, and

Telegraphic News from all Quarters.

CHICAGO, June 5 .- The Tribune urges he appointment of a Douglas Democrat to fill the Senatorial vacancy.

J. D. Pulley, a Representative, has been rrested by Prentiss for treason. NEW YORK, June 5 .- Cotton dull and

unchanged. NEW YORK, June 6 .- Cotton is a little

firmer-quoted at 134 to 131. CAIRO, June 5 .- The Southerners have 5,000 troops at Union City -another regiment having arrived there on Friday. 10,-000 are between Memphis and Cairo. Gen. Beauregard is expected at Union City on Sat-

LOUISVILLE, June 5 .- No orders having een received at the post office in this city, Southern letters will be forwarded as heretofore. Some letters received from the South, having Confederate stamps, are delivered, the postmaster collecting three cents additional. No change will be made until orders are received from Washington.

ALEXANDRIA, June 5 .- A majority of citizens here, under the malign influence of a secession press and political leaders, continue sulky and opposite. There are, however, prominent exceptions to this. At halfpast 9, every evening, citizens are all required to be in their dwellings, and the quiet after that hour is gloomy in the extreme.

Col. Wilcox has made himself favorably known in Alexandria, being a Virginian by birth.

An engagement must soon take place, unless the enemy prefer to retreat toward Richmond.

It is stated that Major General Fremont will be assigned to the command of the Western Division of the Lincoln Army, to operate in the Mississippi Valley.
Sr. Louis, June 6.—Mayor Taylor has re-

signed. Eighty men from Hannibal, forming part of the Battalion of the Home Guards, were sworn into the United States service, were armed, and returned with arms for their comrades, who will be sworn in by their Major.

LEAVENWORTH, June 6 .- Twelve voluncers from Camp Lincoln, armed with Minie rifles and revolvers, crossed the river above his place, and demanded the secession flag, which is flying here, in the name of the Unied States. The flag was hauled down. On heir return, the secessionists fired on them, wounding three of them, one severely.

WASHINGTON, June 6 .- Six Dahlgren ronze 12-pounders have been fished up at the Navy Yard (at Norfolk, probably.) Eight tons of gunpowder have been taken from the Merrimae. The Germantown will be in a sea oing condition in two weeks.

BALTIMORE, June 6 .- The Bark General Green, owned in Charleston, has been cap-tured. Merril & Thomas' gun factory has

been seized.

Washington gossip says that Scott disapproves of landing forces at Aquia Creek. All the dispatches announcing hostilities as soon to occur at Aquia Creek or Manassas Gap, are incorrect. Several members of the Maryland Legislature recently visited Richmond, doubtless to confer with the Confederate authorities. The New York Tribune, in speaking of Baltimore, says Marshal Kane is as bad at

crnment is afraid to arrest him. His friends hreaten to rise if he is touched. WASHINGTON, June 6 .- John P. Sanders has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, second

heart as Merriman. He boasts that the Gov-

in command under Col. Anderson. EVANSVILLE, IND., June 6 .- The Elev-

onth Regiment has been ordered to Cumberland, Maryland.

WASHINGTON, June 6 .- The Evening Star says that certain information has been received that Gen. Beauregard is at Manassas Junction, with 20,000 troops. Washington gossip reports that a person from Richmond says that the troops march by night, without music — Jackson's brothers are supposed to be the persons who are picking off the Federal pickts. They are said to have fifteen or twenty men, finely mounted.

A large amount of rolling stock has arrived at Washington, to be used in transporting troops towards Manassas Junction. Banks leads the coast column, acting with Butler .-Gen. Scott.

A bridge over Sleepy Creek, on the Balti-nore and Ohio Railroad, has been burned.

WASHINGTON, (via New Orleans,) June 5. Parties representing the Bogus Kentucky Volunteers at Camp Clay, has been to Washington to obtain arms and accoutrements from Gen. Scott. It is said that Gen. McLellan has been instructed to supply the Brigade, ed at his head, he was forced to witness the and orders have been issued for Guthrie to report to Col. Anderson at Louisville immethe person of his child. Gen. Butler was diately, on the suggestion that this would test yesterday afternoon engaged in examining the policy of Magoffin's proclamation. Gen. into the case, but the result had not transpired Scott replied, "you will be sustained, for we when the steamer left. Constant complaints can send you twenty thousand men in three

Trustworthy information indicates that the Southerners will attack the lines on the Washington side of the Potomac, crossing above Arlington Heights and Alexandria. A movement was made on Fairfax last night. No particulars have yet been received. For obvious reasons there will be no renewal of the DIERS .- We are informed that Gov. Brown attack on Aquia Creek. When Scott is ready, has delivered to the Treasurer of the State, the place will be carried by storm. Meanhis subscription of one thousand dollars to- time, the Pawnee cruises in the vicinity, preventing the erection of further fortifications. Grow, of Pennsylvania, or Blair, of Missouri, will be the Speaker of the next Federal

House of Representatives. High military authorities state that no forward movement of the Federal troops will be

Treasury Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Farnham now commands

the Fire Zouaves.

A theological student, from Richmond, reports 100,000 troops in Virginia-20,000 of whom are at Harper's Ferry It is thought the student was sent here to deceive the Government relative to the Southern strength. HAGERSTOWN, June 1.—This morning,

the secession forces again attempted to cap-

ture the ferry boat lying opposite Williamsport, for the purpose, as is conjectured, of re-moving it into Falling Waters, a point four miles below, where there is a considerable number of secession troops stationed, who, doubtless, intended by means of the boat to cross to the Maryland side on some expedition. The company of Union men at Williamsport, as soon as they observed the opposite party about possessing themselves of the boat, ordered them to desist, which they refused to do, whereupon the Union guns opened fire upon the enemy. The Confederates returned the fire, and a brisk exchange of shots was kept up on both sides for about an hour .--Three or four secessionists were wounded, one seriously, but none were either killed or wounded on this side. As soon as hostilities commenced, the secessionists deserted the boat, and it now remains safely at its moorings. The Union Company from Sharpsburg are on their way up to Williamsport, with one or two field pieces.

WASHINGTON, June 7 .- Lord Lyons has received dispatches from his Government which are supposed to be unfavorable to the federalists.

The Cabinet has been in secret session every day on foreign affairs, which is believed to be ominous of trouble.

Sr. Louis, June 7 .- The District Court of Springfield, Illinois, has issued a writ of habeas corpus for McDonald. NEW YORK, June 7 .- The Vandalia start-

ed to-day to join the blockading forces. WASHINGTON, June 7 .- Bartlett's naval brigade have forced themselves into the ser-

Boston, June 7 .- The Susquehanna has arrived from a foreign station. Commodore Hollins, the First Licut. Barney, the purser,

and three midshipmen, have resigned.
PORTRESS MONROE, June 5.—The Harriet Lane attacked Pig's Point battery, opposite Newport News, on James River. After receiving two shots, wounding five of her men severely, she retired. Pig's Point opened

five embrasures, disclosing heavy ordnance. New York, June 7.—The DeSota has arrived from Havana. She reports sugar a half rial higher. Gossip in Washington says that Cummings,

of the World newspaper, has been appointed a brigadier-general, preparatory to being made a major general. It is rumored here that Seward remarked

his morning that he expected soon to hear of sharp work at Harper's Ferry. Reinforcements have been ordered to

Chambersburg.
Measures have been taken to ascertain how many of the three months volunteers are

willing to culist for the war, and the result will doubtless determine the strength of new levy of troops about to be ordered by the Emperor Abe I. There is no doubt that Gen. Beauregard is

preparing to attack Alexandria. CHARLESTON, June 7.—Gov. Pickens will leave this city for his home to morrow morn-

THE FIRST CHARLESTON PRIZE.-We learn, on direct and reliable authority, that a valuable prize has been secured by the Privateer Savannuh, which left this port a few days ago, between the bars of the Lincoln blockader This prize was the brig Joseph, of Port-

land, Me., from Havana, for Philadelphia; with a cargo of sugar, valued at 830,000, and was taken into Georgetown, S. C., in masterly style. Soon after this achievement, the privateer

engaged the attention of a Lincolnite cruiser at a distance, and a chase began. At our last information, there was good reason to believe that the privateer, having the advantanges of approaching night, horough acquaintance with the coast and soundings, a light draft This arrangement is strongly opposed by all and a good pair of heels, was getting decided but Lincoln. The opposition is headed by We hope soon to be able to congratulate

the gallant Captain and crew, and to report a sweetening for the market.

Charleston Courier.

A VISE ENACTMENT.—The Montgomery Advertiser says: "One of the most important enactments unde by the Congress at its recent session in Montgomery, was one to prohibit the exportation of Cotton from the Confederate States, exc pt through the sens ports of the said States, and also to punish persons who shall violate or attempt to violate the provisions of the law. This Act provides that on and after the 1st of June, 1861, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to export raw Cotton or Cotton yarn from the Confederate States, except through the sea-ports. The penalty for a violation of this provision is a confiscation of the property attempted to be exported, in addition to a licavy fine and imprisonment. Every steam-boat and railroad car which shall be used with the consent or knowledge of the ow ers, for the purpose of violating this Act shall be forfeited to the use of the Confederate States. The only exception to the operation of this law is in regard to Mexico.

GREAT complaint is undo by the Repub lican press that the army contractors at the North are swindling the Government in provision, clothing, and everything elso, is not at all remarkable. They have be Careful inspection shows that among the projectiles used at Aquia Creek by the Southerners was a novel cannon, evidently of European manufacture, but how or when it got there, is the question.

Clerks who lately refused to take the oath of allegiance still retain their situations in the