

A dispatch to the *Richmond Enquirer* from Norfolk says nearly three thousand troops were concentrated at Sewall's Point on the 19th, but the Yankee mercenaries did not return.

A special dispatch to the *Herald* from Baltimore, says, on the 20th and 21st., several steamers were engaged in cruising near the Virginia batteries, and were fired into but no damage was done.

H. A. Wise had written a letter, assuring naturalized citizens of Virginia, that they would be amply protected under the court of the United States.

Two thousand rebel troops were in Alexandria during the election on the 23d. No one dared to vote for the Union.

A Baltimore dispatch of the 23d, says that it was understood at Fort Monroe that the Minnesota would to-day attack the fortifications at Sewall's Point, whilst an effective land force would go in small tugs to effect a landing and capture the battery at all hazards. There was great difficulty in landing at Old Point, in consequence of the number of vessels there, prizes, etc.

The British ship Albion had gone ashore near Cape Henry, and would be a total loss. Virginians having removed the Cape Henry light and built a fire on the beach some half-a-mile away, deceived the captain and caused the disaster.

R. R. Collier, of Petersburg, aid to General Gwynn, was wounded in the Sewalls' Point engagement. Nobody was killed.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Governor Ellis telegraphed to President Davis, on the 21st, that North Carolina had passed an ordinance of secession unanimously.

A Raleigh dispatch in the *Richmond Enquirer*, says there was great rejoicing over the unanimous vote on the secession ordinance; one hundred guns were fired in celebration of the severance of the union of North Carolina with the abolitionized Yankee Government.

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

KENTUCKY—A PROCLAMATION.

Gov. Magoffin issued a proclamation on the 20th, appended to which was a preamble declaring that,

Whereas, Many good citizens had requested him to forbid the march of any forces over Kentucky to attack Cairo, or otherwise disturb the peaceful attitude of Kentucky, with reference to the deplorable war now waging between the United States and the Confederate States; also stating that the same citizens requested him to forbid the march of any United States forces over Kentucky soil for the occupation of any post or place within Kentucky; and,

Whereas, Every indication of public sentiment shows a determined purpose of the people to maintain the fixed position of self defense, proposing and intending no invasion or aggression towards any other State or States forbidding the quartering of troops on her soil by other hostile sections, but simply standing aloof from an unnatural, horrid and lamentable strife, for the existence of which Kentucky, neither by thought, word or act, is in anywise responsible; and,

Whereas, This policy is, in my judgment, wise, peaceful, safe and honorable, and most likely to preserve peace and amity between neighboring border States on both shores of the Ohio and protect Kentucky from deplorable civil war; and,

Whereas, The arms distributed to the State guard, are not to be employed against the Federal or Confederate States, but to prevent encroachments on her soil, rights, honor and sovereignty by either of the belligerent parties and hoping Kentucky may become a successful mediator between them, and in order to remove unfounded distrust and suspicions of purposes to force Kentucky out of the Union at the point of the bayonet, which may have been strongly and wickedly engendered in the public mind in regard to my own position and that of the State guard: now therefore I hereby warn and notify all other States, separate and united, and especially the United and Confederate States that I solemnly forbid any movement upon Kentucky soil or occupation of any post or place therein for any purpose whatever, until authorized by invitation or permission of the legislature and executive authority. I especially forbid all citizens of Kentucky, whether incorporated into the State guard or otherwise making any hostile demonstrations against any of the aforesaid authorities, to be obedient to the orders of the lawful authorities, to remain quietly at home when off military duty, to refrain from all words and acts likely to provoke collision and so otherwise conduct themselves that the de-

plorable calamity of invasion may be averted, but meanwhile make prompt and efficient preparations to assume the paramount and supreme law of self defense and strictly of self defense alone.

A resolution that the Governor's proclamation of the 20th contains the true position that Kentucky should occupy during the strife between the United and Confederate States had been rejected. An act amending the State militia law, by which the State guard are required to swear to support the Constitution of the United States and Kentucky, passed; yeas, 49; nays, 38.

Colonel Abert arrived at Louisville, on the 22d, on an undisclosed mission from the Federal government. The editors of the daily newspapers have been summoned to Frankfort to testify in regard to arms brought into Kentucky to Mr. Allers, pertaining to the Knights of the Golden Circle and to the alleged correspondence of Gov. Magoffin with the Confederate authorities.

MISSOURI.

Advices from Jefferson city, state that about thirty-five hundred troops had assembled at that point for the defense of the State. Some of the companies as they came into town bore secession flags, and were warmly received by Governor Jackson. Troops were arriving daily, but they were poorly supplied with arms. They avow their intention of resisting the power of the Federal Government.

The *Memphis Appeal* states that twenty-five men, who were among those taken with the command of Gen. Frost at Camp Jackson, had arrived in that city: hoisted a secession flag and marched to their quarters.

An Irish brigade for the three years service had been formed in St. Louis, and would be tendered to the government at once.

The St. Louis *Evening News* of the 21st states that the steamer Kentucky had been blown up near Helena, Arkansas, and twenty three lives were lost. The Kentucky was a regular Memphis and Vicksburg mail packet, and it was likely that she was bound up the river at the time of the accident.

The *News* publishes the following agreement which had been entered into between Major General Price and General Harney:

The undersigned officers of the United States Government, and of the Government of the State of Missouri, for the purpose of removing misapprehensions and allaying public excitement, deem it proper to declare publicly that they have this day had a personal interview in this city, in which it had been mutually understood without the semblance of dissent on either hand, that each of them has no other than a common object equally interesting and important to every citizen of Missouri; that of restoring peace and good order to the people of the State, in subordination to the laws of the general and State Governments; it being thus understood that there seems no reason why every citizen should not confide in the proper officers of the general and State Governments, to restore quiet and as the best means of offering no counter influences, we mutually recommend to all persons to respect each other's rights throughout the State, making no attempt to exercise unauthorized powers, as it is the determination of the proper authorities to suppress all unlawful proceedings which can only disturb the public peace.

General Price, having by commission, full authority over the militia of the State of Missouri, undertakes, with the sanction of the Governor of the State, already declared, to direct the whole power of the State officers to maintain order within the State among the people thereof; and General Harney publicly declares that this object being thus assured, he can have no occasion as he has no wish to make military movements which might otherwise create excitations and jealousies, which he most earnestly desires to avoid. We, the undersigned, do therefore, mutually enjoin upon the people of the State to attend to their civil business, of whatsoever sort it may be, and it is to be hoped that the unquiet elements which have threatened so seriously to disturb the public peace may soon subside and be remembered only to be deplored.

Signed,
STERLING PRICE,
Major-General, Missouri State Guard.
WM. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

The *Republican* of the 21st, announces that the State troops at Jefferson city to the number of four thousand were preparing to disband by order of General Price, although very reluctant to do so. The *Democrat* on the contrary, has information that the troops had refused to disband. One hundred men, with six pieces of cannon, arrived at Jefferson city the day before on the White Cloud from Independence. The *Democrat's* informant also states that considerable excitement prevailed at Jefferson city in consequence of the discovery of an attempt to poison the troops by putting arsenic in the flour, from which their

bread was made. It was said that a Union man was baker for the troops, and a secessionist, in order to effect his destruction, had made an arrangement with a negress to poison the bread. She informed against him, and spies were placed so as to overhear the conversation between him and the woman, when he was arrested and placed in jail. A proposition was made to hang him, but it was overruled.

Captain Blandowski, of the 2d Regiment Missouri Volunteers, who was wounded in the leg at Camp Jackson, on the 10th instant, had undergone the painful process of amputation of the wounded leg. Capt. B. is a Hungarian exile of some distinction.

The treaty entered into between General Price, on the part of the State, and General Harney, on the part of the Federal government, is reported to please all parties. The understanding between the two governments seems to be to the effect that the public peace throughout the State shall be preserved, either party doing nothing to irritate the other. In order to more effectually bring this about, the laws passed by the Legislature in secret session are to stand a nullity on the statute books or be repealed altogether. The July interest is to be paid, and the school fund will revert to its proper channel. The military bill will not be enforced. The United States government on the other hand will do nothing which might tend to irritate or excite the citizens of Missouri. Neither will interfere with the legitimate authorities of the State. Business is said to assume a brighter aspect in consequence of this treaty, and every body seemed rejoiced at the prospect of peace and good order once more.

Another of the persons wounded in the late collision between the United States troops and citizens on Walnut street, died on the night of the 21st., after suffering the most intense torture.

The United States forces in the northern portion of the city had received orders to stop all downward bound boats, and to search for contrabands.

A St. Louis dispatch on the evening of the 23d, says: the steamer J. C. Swan was seized yesterday, thirty-five miles below this city, by order of Gen. Lyon, of the arsenal. The reason for doing so was because the Swan brought contraband articles up from Baton Rouge to this city a week or two ago. A company of United States soldiers had gone down to Ironston by order of Gen. Lyon, seized five thousand pounds of lead and captured sixty prisoners who had been engaged in shipping lead to the Southern Confederacy. All but five of them were discharged, the rest were brought to the arsenal. Several shots were fired by the prisoners at the soldiers, who returned the fire, but nobody was hurt.

A gentleman named J. D. Brown, makes a statement in the *Democrat* that twenty-five families have been driven out of Miller county, in that State, within the past three weeks, on account of their fidelity to the American flag.

MONTGOMERY.

The *Montgomery Advertiser* says the Confederate Congress had decided to remove the capital to Richmond.

Congress adjourned late on the night of the 21st, to meet at Richmond, July 20th. The tariff bill passed with unimportant amendments; also an act allowing district attorneys in the field to appoint substitutes in their absence from their circuits. The patent office bill had been signed. Mr. Rhodes was appointed commissioner. No new military appointments were made. A committee was appointed to make arrangements to transfer the executive department to Richmond. Messrs. Rives, Hunter and Memminger were the committee.

The *Times'* dispatch says that postage in the Southern Confederacy, after the 31st inst., would be for letters less than five hundred miles, five cents, and for a greater distance, ten cents; weekly papers, forty cents per year, and dailies \$2.80 per year. If published outside of the Confederacy the postage would be double.

CHARLESTON.

Late advices from Charleston say they are erecting batteries, of rifled cannon, on the coast near Charleston, to beat off the blockading fleet.

The frigate Niagara has been withdrawn from the blockading of Charleston for important services. Another vessel would take her place there.

Commodore Tatnall, commander of the Confederate Navy, had arrived at Charleston.

ILLINOIS.

The condition of Senator Douglas was reported much improved, and although not entirely out of danger, his physicians had strong hopes of his recovery.

A Chicago dispatch of the 22d, says the currency question was still unsettled, and the greatest confusion prevailed in business circles. It was understood there was a prospect of an amicable arrangement being made by the bankers that night. From all parts of the State there were reports of depression in trade of all kinds, in consequence of the disordered condition of the currency. In some localities the farmers utterly refused to sell grain unless paid in specie or exchange.

Three thirty-two pounders had arrived at Cairo. The work of fortifying the city had commenced and would be vigorously prosecuted. General Pillow's proclamation, prohibiting all boats passing Memphis, northwardly, took effect on the 21st. Southern passengers by the railroad report intense excitement at Memphis, and other river towns. It was reported that some three hundred volunteers, with one thousand muskets and six field pieces left Paducah that day for Camp Cheatham, near the Kentucky and Tennessee Line. Their ultimate destination was Jackson, Tennessee, where Southern troops were concentrating in large numbers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Union Defense committee of New York had given orders for the manufacture of sixteen James' Rifled cannon, to be sent to Fort Pickens.

A letter received from the frigate Minnesota at Hampton Roads, says:

"We have already seized \$300,000 worth of ships and tobacco. We are anticipating the enemy to attempt to fortify Sewall's Point. If they do we shall attack them."

Three companies of U. S. artillery from Fort Randall, under command of Major Gatlin, had arrived at Cincinnati en route for Camp Dennison. There were sixteen thousand Ohio volunteers at that Camp.

Captain Charles Gale, of the bark Pierce, of Cleveland, Ohio, had arrived at Boston and reported his vessel sunk by the rebels at Norfolk, losing her cargo, also \$3,000 in specie. Himself and family were refused assistance, especially by the English Consul, Myers, who acknowledged having possession of the bark's cargo and specie valued at \$50,000.

General Butler is to be commander of the military department of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

Senator Foote, of Vermont, is reported to have tendered Government ten regiments of Green Mountain boys.

Memphis is said to be in a deplorable state. A man had been hung in Louisiana for expressing Union sentiments.

Seventeen hundred Virginian troops had arrived opposite Williamsport, on the Potomac river, twenty-six miles south of Chambersburg. It was believed that they intended making an incursion into the southern borders of the State.

It was reported that the U. S. brig Bainbridge would proceed direct to Aspinwall and act as convoy to the California steamers crossing the gulf and protect them from privateers.

The Governor of Delaware has appointed Mr. Dupont Major-General of that State. He is a graduate of West Point; has seen service, and is the celebrated manufacturer of gunpowder.

A resolution amending the Massachusetts Constitution allowing naturalized foreigners the right of suffrage after a year's residence in the State passed both Houses of the Legislature on the 21st.

A man calling himself Capt. Beecher had been arrested as a spy, in the camp of the New Jersey brigade, and held for examination.

Governor Black, of Nebraska, had arrived in St. Louis, and represented that trouble was apprehended in that Territory between the Sioux, Cheyennes and Pawnee tribes of Indians, and that the white inhabitants would be more or less involved, as they were friendly to the latter tribe. Governor Black had had an interview with General Harney, and recommended that a regiment of volunteers from Nebraska be formed and sworn into the United States service, for the protection of that border. General Harney favored the plan, and was to suggest it to the department at Washington.