

county, Md., to Harper's Ferry. The details of the new levy of one hundred thousand men would soon be made known to the country.

An important movement on Grafton, Virginia, was being made. A large body of troops had already crossed the river hastily to their rendezvous. A Virginia detachment was at Grafton in considerable force, and it was believed that a collision was inevitable.

A very important advance against the rebel forces at Harper's Ferry, was to take place from Philadelphia. Five regiments were to go forward via Harrisburg and Chambersburg, under Gen. Patterson, simultaneous with the advance to be made from the west, under the command of Gen. McClelland.

A dispatch dated Fort Monroe, on the 27th, says: "A force of twenty-five hundred men, including a few regulars and four pieces of artillery, formed, to-day, an entrenched camp at Newport, near the mouth of the James river, about ten miles from Fort Monroe. Newport commands, to a great extent, the peninsula between the James and York rivers. A large force is to be assembled there, and so important a movement is likely to meet opposition. There was evidently great activity at Sewall's Point, last night. Hampton is nearly deserted. The long bridge there was burned on Saturday. About one hundred fugitives came in this morning. They were provided with rations and set to work."

Several batteries had been erected between Monroe and Norfolk; that upon Craney Island, midway and between, and commanding the approach to Norfolk and Portsmouth had embrasures for forty guns.

It was known that the secessionists at Williamsport and Hagerstown were concerting a plan to enable the Virginians to invade Washington county.

The secession forces at Manassas Gap junction were under the command of Gen. Bonham, of South Carolina. Col. Magruder was there in command of a battery. It was believed that Col. Kershaw's South Carolina regiment had moved up the road to Centerville Fairfax county, to strengthen the position there, in view of the probability that the Federal troops would strike a blow at that point, to cut off communication with Harper's Ferry.

The Sewall's Point battery was almost destroyed by the guns of the Monticello; a large force was repairing it.

Capt. Engle, from Fortress Monroe, reports Sewall's Point almost impregnable. Gen. Butler's plan was to surround them and cut off their supplies, thus forcing them to surrender.

A Virginian from Fairfax reports that the rebels would come down the canal to Alexandria, when the Federal troops would advance, thus meeting them half way.

The Commercial's Washington dispatch mentions the rumor of the resignation of Judge Taney. A merchant of Alexandria received a letter from his brother in Richmond, urging him to leave immediately, as the Southern army was concentrating to drive the Federal forces away. The Post's dispatch says the rebels were evacuating Harper's Ferry, contemplating concentrating near Richmond and Norfolk.

A gentleman from Norfolk reports ten thousand troops there, well armed, with plenty of food, but high prices. Twenty-five thousand men were at Richmond, and the city was strongly fortified. Jeff. Davis was ill, but expected there immediately.

OHIO TROOPS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

On the night of the 26th, Col. Kelly in command of the 1st regiment of Virginia volunteers, stationed at Wheeling, received orders to march. They left Wheeling at seven o'clock on Monday morning, moving towards Grafton. After their departure, the 16th Ohio regiment stationed at Bellaire, under command of Col. Irvine, numbering one thousand strong, crossed the Ohio, and followed Col. Kelly's command. The 14th Ohio regiment, under command of Col. Steedman, crossed the Ohio at Marietta, about the same time, and occupied Parkersburg at midnight. On Monday the rebels evacuated Grafton in great haste. Before crossing the Ohio, Major General McClelland issued a proclamation to the Union men of Western Virginia, setting forth that the troops came as their friends and brothers, and that their homes and families, and property were safe under their protection, and that no interference would be made with their slaves, etc.

The N. Y. Tribune's dispatch says there were twenty-five hundred troops at Grafton on the 26th, and more were pouring in from Harper's Ferry. Several bridges had been destroyed, among them one at Clarksburg, on the north-western road, and one about half way between Wheeling and Grafton. The iron Monocacy bridge was threatened, but Governor Hicks had sent a strong body of Maryland troops to protect it.

The Ohio and Virginia troops, under command of Colonel Kelly, occupied Grafton, Virginia. The secessionists fled without firing a gun. The 6th regiment of Indiana volunteers, under the command of Crittenden, fully armed and equipped, passed through Cincinnati on the 30th.

MARYLAND.

John Merriam, a worthy and respectable citizen of Baltimore county, had been arrested by Government officers, charged with burning the bridges on the Northern Central road. He was taken to Fort McHenry. It was understood that he had acted by the authority of the Mayor and Police commissioners.

The New Hampshire Regiment arrived at Baltimore on the 28th, marched through the city, and took the cars for Washington.

Ex-Governor Thomas had been nominated for Congress at Frederick.

The Harriet Lane had captured the schooners Catherine, of Newburn, and Iris, of Baltimore, both laden with naval stores.

KENTUCKY.

The border State Convention met at Frankfort, on the 27th, John J. Crittenden, appointed Chairman, and Orlando Brown, Secretary. Delegates were present from Missouri and Kentucky.

In the convention, on the 29th Messrs. Gamble, Hall, Guthrie, Wickliffe, Bell, Dixon and Dunlap were chosen a committee to prepare a general address. Messrs. Guthrie, Bell, Dixon, Williams and Richardson were appointed a committee to prepare an address to the people of Kentucky. Upon resolution, the members of the convention were sworn to be faithful to the Constitution of the United States while holding membership.

Ex-Governor Morehead's letter to the Journal said should Lincoln hereafter assume an aspect of war for overrunning and subjugating the seceding States, Kentucky, without counting the cost, ought to take up arms against the government; until then she should compel both parties to respect the inviolability of her soil.

The new military department of Kentucky, Colonel Robert Anderson Commandant, embraces so much of that State as lies within one hundred miles of the Ohio river. His headquarters for the present, will be at Louisville.

MISSOURI.

Captain Blandowski, of the 2d regiment Missouri volunteers, died on the 25th, from the effects of amputation. He was a distinguished Polish exile, and the best swordsman in the West.

The Evening News of the 28th, states on the authority of a gentleman from Caseyville, Ill., that Col. McArthur had received orders from Washington to march with his regiment to some point southward. The intelligence was at once communicated to the officers of the several companies, and the men were soon announced ready to obey the instructions. Their place of destination was probably Bird's Point, Mo.

Orders were received at the arsenal on the 27th, from the Department at Washington, for the transfer of one of the regiments of United States volunteers to Bird's Point, Mo., opposite Cairo. The 4th Regiment in Gen. Lyon's brigade, under command of Col. N. Schuttner, would accordingly be sent to the above-named point that day. Gen. Harney had authorized the immediate formation of a corps of Union Home Guards, to be sworn into the service at each of the following places:—Hannibal, St. Joseph, Kansas city and Springfield.

The 4th regiment, United States volunteers under Colonel N. Schuttner, left St. Louis for Bird's Point, on the 29th, on the steamer City of Louisiana.

A full regiment of St. Louis volunteers, under command of Col. Schuttner arrived at Cairo on the 29th, and proceeded to Bird's Point, which they would permanently hold. They were supplied with Minie rifles, camp equipage and provisions for forty days. Two

batteries would be sent from Cairo. A gentleman from the South reports that of all the troops under the command of Gen. Pillow, only five thousand one hundred were well armed. These were principally at Union City and Randolph; arms, however, were daily arriving for the others. Three 32-pounders, three 24-pounders, one 8-inch howitzer and one 8-inch mortar were there. The news that the troops had been sent into Virginia from Ohio, strengthened the belief of an early movement.

Col. F. P. Blair's regiment of Missouri volunteers had been ordered to Fort Monroe. Two hundred United States troops from Fort Leavenworth passed through St. Louis on the 30th, for Pittsburg.

It was currently reported that Gen. Harney would be withdrawn from the western military post and placed in command of some point east. Judge Albert Jackson, of south-east Missouri, had arrived in St. Louis, having been driven out of Doniphan and Ripley counties, on account of his Union sentiments. He laid his grievances before Gen. Harney.

NEW YORK.

The Tribune's dispatch says the country need not be surprised if in the course of three weeks a forward movement was made on Richmond, from resources entirely separate from reserves at Washington, which would be so overwhelming in numbers as to insure success. Harper's Ferry might be secured by flank movement.

A colonel of a New York Zouave regiment had not been heard of for ten days, and \$24,000, raised for the regiment was also missing.

A merchant had been arrested by Superintendent Kennedy, for using seditious language.

The funeral of Colonel Ellsworth took place at Mechanicsville, on the 27th, and was attended by an immense concourse of people, military and firemen from various parts of the State. Impressive ceremonies were held at the grave.

Lieut.-Col. Farnham would be colonel of the Fire Zouaves, unless he should decline. He is an experienced officer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Captain Adams commanding the fleet at Pensacola had been ordered home.

An act was passed by the Montgomery Congress, previous to adjourning, prohibiting the shipment of cotton from the Confederate States, excepting through the seaports of said States.

Gen. McClelland had thrown strong bodies of troops from Parkersburg and Wheeling towards Grafton; but some delay would be occasioned by rebuilding bridges. The force at Chambersburg threatened Harper's Ferry.

Eighty thousand troops would rendezvous at Cairo for an immediate move on Memphis.

A Philadelphian recently escaped from Memphis, had arrived at home and says there were about three thousand troops in Memphis, and about as many more encamped on the fair grounds near that city. At Randolph there were about five thousand men, and a formidable battery of sixty-four pounders, and two mortars, at Fort Rector six miles above Memphis. There were about one thousand men opposite Fort Rector. On the Tennessee side is Fort Harris, with about one thousand. At Memphis and various points between there and the Missouri and Kentucky lines, there were about five thousand men.

SINGULAR FANCIES.—Napoleon died in military garb, his Field Marshal uniform and boots, which he ordered to be put on a short time before his death. Augustus Caesar chose to die in a standing position, and was careful to arrange his dress for that occasion. Seward, Earl of Northumberland, when on the point of death, quitted his bed and put on his armor, saying it became not a man to die like a brute, but to show dignity. Maria Louisa, of Austria, the unfortunate consort of Napoleon, a short time before her death, fell into a sort of insensibility and her eyes being closed, one of the ladies in attendance remarked that "Her Majesty was asleep."—"No," said she, "I could sleep if I could indulge in repose; but I am sensible of the near approach of death, and I will not allow myself to be surprised by him in my sleep; I wish to meet my dissolution awake."

—A party of belated gentlemen, about a certain hour, began to think of home and their wives' displeasure, and urge a departure. "Never mind," said one of the guests, "fifteen minutes will make no difference; my wife is as mad now as she can be."

A Rich Story.

Some time since, when Jackson county was in its infancy, and the natives were governed by laws by them enacted and enforced at will, there was among them a character known as fiddling Joe. This man Joe was a character not at all known among the "cane biters" as being devoid of fear, particularly on the subject of future punishment, being the offspring of rough though Christian parents. The Methodist Church, with its usual care for those who are unable or unwilling to employ ministers or purchase Bibles for the dissemination of Christian truths among them, sent a missionary to furnish the inhabitants with Bibles and preach the Gospel for their benefit.

On a bright sabbath morning, in the pleasant month of May, the minister, in passing from one appointment to another, came upon the aforesaid Joe, sitting astride a log, playing a favorite game of "Soap Suds over the Fence," to his entire satisfaction and that of Old Ring, who wagged his tail in appreciation of his master's endeavors. The minister approached and quietly addressed the fiddler:

"My friend, are you not aware that you are doing wrong—that you are violating the teachings of the Bible by playing your fiddle to-day?"

"Well, I dun' no," says Joe. "Then let me inform you, my friend, that you will be called to account for this violation of the ordinance of the Bible at the day of judgment."

Joe (excitedly).—Hold on there, parson, you have hit on the very thing I want to ask you about. I want to know is there but one day of judgment?

"No, my friend, there is to be but one day when all men are to be judged according to the deeds done in the body."

Joe (resuming his favorite pastime).—Well old hoss, you can pass on. I am safe enough if there 'aint but one day of judgment, for there's an old cock-eyed Judge for the County Court in these parts, who has the brown critters, and will die just afore me, and I'm ready to swear his case will take up that day, sure. The parson, of course, passed on.

A Roland for an Oliver.

A few days since (writes an attorney), as I was sitting with Brother D——, in his office, in Court Square, a client came in, and said—

"Squire D——, W——, the livery stable keeper, shaved me dreadfully yesterday, and I want to come up with him."

"State your case," said D——.

Client—"I asked him how much he would charge me for a horse to go to Dedham. He said fifteen shillings. I took the horse and went, and when I came back, I paid him fifteen shillings, and he said he wanted another fifteen shillings for coming back, and made me pay it."

D—— gave him some legal advice, which the client immediately acted upon as follows: He went to the stables and said—

"How much will you charge me for a horse to go to Salem?"

Stabler replied—"Thirty shillings."

"Harness him up."

Client went to Salem, came back by railroad, went to stabler, saying—

"Here is your money," paying him thirty shillings.

"Where is my horse?" says W——.

"He is at Salem," says client; "I only hired him to go to Salem."

Oil Story.

The Wheeling Intelligencer is credited for the following:

"A darkey was superintending the boring of a well one night, the proprietor being anxious to complete the work and therefore laboring night and day. The weather was cold and a fire was burning near the mouth of the well. About midnight a vein of gas was struck, and igniting from the fire, shot up a brilliant flame in the air, illuminating the whole scene. The darkey, who almost turned white with fear, broke for his master's house, yelling, 'Get up, Massa Thompson, get up; we've broke through into hell!'"

VAN AMBURG AND THE SECESSIONISTS.—Recently VanAmburg, the lion-tamer, while on his way to Easton, Talbot County, Eastern Shore, Maryland, with his show, was intercepted by an express-rider, sent on by a friend, who notified him that the rebels had laid plans to seize his horses, of which he had 120, shoot his wild animals, and send him adrift. He immediately turned about, and by traveling 48 miles in one day, got safely into Pennsylvania with all his property. Van now advertises that he will give \$3,000 to any one who will take Jeff. Davis alive, pledging himself, if he gets him in his keeping, to furnish him with a brand new cage, and take him through the country on exhibition as a traitor whose turpitude is second only to that of Judas Iscariot.

A FABLE.—A cat caught a sparrow, and was about to devour it, when the sparrow said:

"No gentleman eats till he washes his face."

The cat, struck with this remark, set the sparrow down, and began to wash his face with his paw, but the sparrow flew away. This vexed puss extremely, and he said:

"As long as I live I will eat first and wash my face afterwards," which all cats do to this day.