

[From our Extra of the 31 Inst.]

EASTERN NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH AND PONY.

The Pony Express from the east arrived here to-day, at a quarter to twelve M., with dates from Kearney to the 27th, but the latest from the seat of war were no later than to the 25th of June.

There had not been much fighting done, but there was much talk about bloody battles soon to be fought and of victories hereafter to be won, that were confidently expected to settle forever the difficulties existing between the North and the South—not, however, till after the Fourth of July. Those who are so anxious to have things move faster than has been designed will have to wait patiently a little longer for the details of the battles of Norfolk, Richmond and Manassas Junction.

WASHINGTON.

Latest advices continue to represent that it was the intention of Beauregard to advance on the Federal lines. The 23d was the day fixed on for a movement on Washington. The Government was satisfied of this intelligence, and had ascertained that an extensive spy system was in operation for the benefit of the rebel government. Letters had been sent daily from Washington south by persons who were there to watch the operations of the Government.

A naval expedition, of magnitude was soon to be fitted out to operate on the coast of Texas, consisting of war vessels, and transports, carrying munitions of war and men. The *Herald* of the 23d, states, that on the morrow, there was to be an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet, when General Scott and his staff, the various generals and colonels of regiments now in and about Washington were to be present. It was understood that Generals Butler, Banks and Dix, had all been summoned. Gen. Scott was to submit his programme for prosecuting the war.

The rebels had evidently changed their plans, hence it was believed that Gen. Scott had some new project to submit to this great council of war.

The Government had demanded of the Prussian Minister, that the exequatur of Trappan Prussian, Consul at Charleston, who recently left Boston with dispatches from Jeff. Davis, to his commissioners in Europe, shall be withdrawn. This demand will be complied with by the Government.

It is stated that all dispatches to and from the South that go to Europe are sent through the foreign legations. This matter would undoubtedly be inquired into.

It was said that the present available volunteer force was over three hundred thousand men.

Senator Johnson had arrived at Washington. He was fired upon when passing through Cumberland Gap, but was unharmed. He says the Union men in East Tennessee would imitate the action of Western Virginia, and cut loose from the rebellious authorities, and fight for the Union. General Scott had been asked by Western men to order the retreat of General Cadwallader across the Potomac. The old hero replied, "It's all right, alright—you will say so three months hence."

Letters received in the War Department, on the 23d, state that there was reason to believe that the rebels intended to attack Washington that morning, but for reasons the plot waited to come to a head.

Reports from Washington say the navy will be doubled in size as soon as possible. Secretary Welles would recommend heavy appropriations for buying war vessels. The President would call for at least 300,000 men in the aggregate, and money to correspond. Congress would at an early day suspend the writ of habeas corpus wherever there was any organized rebellion, and in the judgment of the President it should be suspended.

The *Herald's* dispatch says General Scott and his military advisers had met the President and his cabinet, and the plans of the campaign were fully developed and discussed. All that could be divulged in relation to it was that the Union forces were ready, and the blow would soon be struck. There was not the slightest intention on the part of the Government to treat with the rebels from Jeff. Davis down to the meanest Pryor among them. On the contrary it was settled to press down on them speedily and prosecute the war with such numbers and vigor as to leave no chance for doubt in the minds of violators of good Government, that the Administration and the loyal people who support it, were in earnest.

MARYLAND.

Samuel Terré, flour merchant of Baltimore, had been held to bail in \$20,000 for treason, charged with placing anchors across the railroad track, on the 19th of April.

The *Tribune's* dispatch says that Baltimore, quiet on the surface, was profoundly agitated underneath; and was only held in check by fear. At any indication of an outbreak, Major-Gen. Banks would, without doubt, shell the city from Fort McHenry. He is the man to obey his orders to the very letter.

Col. Stowe had made a call for reinforcements of ordnance, without which he hesitated to cross the river and attack the enemies batteries, which daily menaced him. The original design of his expedition was to cut off the retreat from Harper's Ferry.

VIRGINIA.

A resolution had been introduced into the Richmond convention, instructing the finance committee to inquire into the propriety of setting aside all debts, bonds, etc., due by the commonwealth to citizens of such States of the Federal Union as were engaged in sustaining the war of invasion, to be held as a trust bond for the indemnification for losses sustained by citizens of the State.

Professor Lowe was to take his balloon down to Fall's Church, where we would make an ascent and take a view of the rebel's camps at Fairfax.

Private Parker, of Vermont regiment, prisoner to the rebels, after the Great Bethel affair, since discharged, gives the following news: He says that L. W. Clark, of the third New York regulars deserted the night before the affair at Great Bethel. He obtained citizen's dress from a secessionist, and gave the rebels full information of the Federal movements.

The war steamer Glencoe had been burned to the waters edge. She was fired by incendiaries, whom the rebels in vain attempted to discover.

A message from Falls Church says: There were now twenty thousand rebels at Fairfax Court House.

A gent who had recently returned from Richmond states that when he left there were only about five thousand troops encamped at that place; but troops were arriving and going through to Manassas and Harper's Ferry at the rate of fifteen hundred or two thousand daily. Jeff. Davis lived at the Spotswood House, Richmond, and the State and other departments were in the hotel. Not more than one-third of the usual tobacco had been planted this year.

Col. Hardie was in command of the rebel forces at Fairfax.

Trains had commenced running on the Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire railroads. The campaign in eastern Virginia would remain within its present limits, for some time; any advance before the meeting of Congress was improbable.

The loss at Great Bethel was much greater than previously reported. Their cavalry was thrown into great confusion by Gribbel's shells.

The gun boat Monticello made a reconnaissance on the 24th up the Rappahannock, and a party was landed at the house of Mr. Gunnan, an acquaintance of the pilot; they were introduced to his family, and while conversing, three companies of rebels rushed down and attempted to cut them off. Sergeant Heber Smith, of New York, was shot through the back and hand; others were slightly wounded. The Monticello at once opened fire upon the rebels, with shell and cannister, killing and wounding a large number. The rebel companies fled, and the house was completely demolished.

The steamer Quaker City had a short engagement on the morning of the 25th, with a large number of dragoons, near Cape Henry. Commodore Carr picked up a man named Lynch, a refugee, from Norfolk, who represented that the master plumber of the Norfolk Navy Yard was ashore, and wished to be taken off. An armed boat was sent for that purpose, which was fired upon, killing a seaman. A few shells dispersed the rebels.

A citizen of Alexandria had returned from Manassas junction who had been confined there three days. He reported that there was a large number of prisoners there, and gave painful accounts of the condition of the rebel forces. While he was a prisoner, he neither had bread nor water. He underwent an examination before three persons, headed by Porcher Miles from South Carolina. On being liberated, he made his way to the Potomac, in order to escape into Maryland. He found all the roads blockaded by rocks, and trees felled to prevent the passage of troops to within five miles of Manassas junction. When he was dismissed, he was informed that their troops would be in Washington in less than two weeks, and if he should be caught there, he would be hung. He heard them boast of the immensity of their force, but did not believe there were 15,000 men there. Scarcity of water had caused a great deal of sickness among the rebels.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Johnson and Elheridge, of Tennessee had been officially assured that the Union men in east Tennessee, and wherever else in the State they might need assistance, should be sustained by the strong arm of the Government, and an order had been issued, including Tennessee in the list, under command of Brigadier General Anderson.

Two thousand guns had been stopped at Jeffersonville, consigned to Louisville until satisfactory assurances were received that they were for Union men.

Louisville papers of the 22d contained letters from General Buckner to Gov. Magoffin in relation to an agreement made with General McClelland.

Gen. McClelland had agreed to respect the territory of Kentucky even though Southern armies should occupy it. In such cases, he will call on the Kentucky authorities to remove the Southern forces. Should Kentucky fail to do so, he claims the same right of occupation given to Southern forces. He would call the aid of Government troops. If not successful in removing them, Gen. McClelland agreed to withdraw. If the Administration adopts a different policy, Kentucky is to have timely notice and, if Kentucky changes, the same notice is to be given of the agreement. Gen. Buckner was to give Gov. Harris, of Tennessee,

notice. In answer, Gov. Harris gave assurances that the territory of Kentucky would be respected until occupied by Federal troops and gave peremptory orders to Tennessee officers to the effect. Owing to the excitement in Columbus, Ky. Gen. Buckner ordered a detachment of the State Guards into camp there for restraining citizens of Kentucky from acts of lawless aggression.

The Manassas correspondent of the *Charleston Mercury*, on the 18th, writes that the people about the rebel camp were hostile. It was dangerous to leave the camp alone. Gentlemen came into camp daily who feared their own slaves would murder them. The lower classes of whites were inciting slaves to such a degree that civil war was on the point of inauguration. In their van the people were hostile; in their rear they were fearful.

The *Charleston Courier* of the 19th says a large sloop had been cruising near Dewes' inlet, supposed to be sounding and reconnoitering.

The N. O. *Delta*, of the 19th, says the brig Stephens had run the blockade and run into Barataria Bay under the guns of Fort Livingston. The Havana correspondent of the same paper says Mr. Weller, late minister to Mexico, goes to Florida to pass through the south to see his friends Mallory, Davis and Toombs, with whom, in days past, he acted in defense of Southern rights.

Capt. Totten's command had returned to Syracuse, having given up the pursuit of Governor Jackson.

A mob had attacked the banks of Milwaukee, and several institutions were nearly demolished and stripped of their contents. Loss in valuable papers, etc., several thousand dollars. The Zouaves were ordered out, who charged on the mob and soon dispersed them taking fifty prisoners. Martial law had been declared by the Governor. The riot was caused by the banks throwing out the circulating notes of a large number of the banks of the State. Several persons were injured, but none killed.

An expedition under the command of Col. Morgan, sent from Cairo to Little River, Mo., to capture rebels, represented to be encamped at that place, returned after a march of forty miles. The rebels had fled, having been informed of the approach of Federal troops. The towns through which the Federal troops passed were almost entirely deserted. Three prominent rebel leaders were arrested and brought from camp Douglas.

It was stated, that the news of the defeat of the State forces at Boonville had a good effect upon the secessionists of Lafayette and adjoining counties. The mayor of Lexington, a violent secessionist had left the city and his successor, a good Union man, had proclaimed his determination to preserve law and order, and protect the rights of all classes of citizens.

The gun boat Union, while off Charleston Harbor, had captured the ship *Amelia*, from Liverpool, bound to Charleston with a cargo consisting mainly of articles contraband of war. The prize was sent to Philadelphia. Three rebel steamers came out from Charleston, but did not venture to meet the Union.

The steamer J. C. Swan left St. Louis on the 25th with a full battalion of Col. Blands' regiment of volunteers, destined for Cape Girardeau to act in connection with Col. Sloan's Illinois regiment, from Cairo, against a rebel camp near Cape Girardeau under Gen. Watkins.

FOREIGN.

Dudley Mann, one of the rebel commissioners, in a letter to a banker in Washington, states, that England would recognize the Southern Confederacy on the first of January.

The Great Eastern was expected to leave Liverpool on or about the 1st of July, with three regiments of infantry, a field battery of Artillery and a number of horses for Quebec. It was admitted that the movement was suggested by the American difficulties, but it was merely for protection and would only raise the garrison from its present weak state to what it was years ago. The movement was regarded by some as an insult to the United States.

The *London Times*, in replying to the indignation of the Northern States against England, shows what little cause England has to sympathize with the American Government, and says that she will assuredly not rejoice at the military success of either of the belligerents.

The British ministers were defeated in the House of Commons by a majority of one hundred and three, on a proposition to bestow one of the seats by disfranchisement on a new metropolitan borough.

The bill repealing the paper duty had finally passed the House of Lords.

The annual meeting of the Cotton Supply association had been held at Manchester. The result of the exertions of the association is reported to have been rather discouraging. Increased efforts in India and Western Africa to raise a supply were urged in view of the American troubles.

An agent from Paris says he saw there a letter from Senator Mason, dated February 9th, declaring that arrangements had been made to secure the passage of a secession ordinance in Virginia, and Washington would be seized at an early day. Mason was then sitting in the Senate.

The *Moniteur* formally announced that the Emperor was resolved to maintain strict neutrality in relation to American affairs and publishes a decree specifying measures of neutrality to be observed by French subjects.

It was asserted that Count Cavour's death would hasten the recognition of Italy by France. A new Italian ministry had been formed.

The illness of Garibaldi was officially denied.

The British squadron had bombarded and destroyed Porto Novo; killing 700 natives.

In relation to the Parliamentary proceedings on the 13th, Mr. Gregory, the member who postponed one of his motions on the subject of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, wrote a letter to the *Times*, explaining why he desired a speedy recognition of the Montgomery Government. He regards this the course to be taken, and contends that the North cannot hold the South in permanent subjugation and urges for a peaceful separation. He believes a recognition by England and France will cause the North to pause before plunging deeper in the struggle, and concludes by disclaiming all hostility to the North, and he hopes it would be actuated by a love of peace.

The *London Times* in an editorial on the decision of the French government, on American difficulties, which is in complete accordance with that of England and must tend to convince all reasonable Americans, says that in English acts there, is neither hostility nor double dealing.

In Spain, the American war had caused such an advance in the price of cotton, that many small factories had been obliged to close, throwing thousands of working men out of employment.

Yellow fever had made its appearance at Havana.

It is reported that five important towns in the interior of San Domingo, had been fortified and assisted by Haytiens, intending to resist the Spanish powers there. It was reported the inhabitants of a village there had been massacred by the Spanish troops, for refusing to swear allegiance to Spain, also that Spanish troops were defeated in a small engagement. Additional troops were being sent from Havana for reinforcements. Intense excitement existed in relation to affairs in the States.

[From our Extra of the 6th Inst.]

EASTERN NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH AND PONY.

The Eastern Express arrived here at ten o'clock this forenoon with dispatches from the seat of war to the 28th, and from Kearney to the morning of the 30th of June. It will be seen from the imperfect accounts of passing events transmitted that the civil war had assumed no new features of late, and the great forward movement of the grand army of the North had not been made. The amount of fighting reported (although some considerable skirmishing and running has been done, and a few lives have been lost, and a little work prepared for surgeons, so that they can have some practice before the anticipated great battles shall be fought) seems hardly sufficient to keep up the excitement and satisfy the parties so desirous of shedding each other's blood. But here are the principal items of the dispatches.

WASHINGTON.

A Virginian at Washington says that the way the Union men were treated in Virginia, was incredible.

No more passes into Virginia were to be granted.

Rewards of \$25,000 for the head of Jeff. Davis, \$15,000 for Beauregard's, \$10,000 for Mason's, and five cents for Pryor's and Wigfall's were offered.

The *Tribune* gives extracts from a letter from John M. Botts to that journal, dated Washington 24th. He says with great danger, "I arrived here in disguise," and states that he was there as a member of Congress, as he had announced himself as a candidate from the Richmond district, received 173 votes, which, there being no opposition, elected him. The letter states that the Southern insurrection is at its last gasp, while negro insurrections are everywhere threatened. Mr. Botts says that Beauregard had sent a circular south, saying that if the Cotton States did not raise and equip one hundred thousand men in six weeks they were lost.

A movement was on foot, in Washington, to elect Emerson Etheridge Secretary of the Senate; he would accept if chosen.

It was understood that the President's Message would take firm ground against peace with rebels until they acknowledge the authority of the Government. The conduct of the Virginia convention in outlawing citizens of the State, who may take seats in the Federal Congress, had determined the Government to sanction severe measures against the leaders of rebellion.

On or after July first, all mail matter to the Pacific coast would be sent by the Overland route.

Owing to the expedition's calling so many troops into the field the Quartermaster's department had not been able to furnish uniforms so as to immediately supply the demand. Measures had been taken, however, for an adequate supply at the earliest practicable period.

General Fremont had arrived from Europe, and was expected to arrive in Washington on the 28th.