the stars and strips are floating from various points.

New York, 24th.—The news of Col. Ellsworth death created intense excitement here. Regret at his loss is mingled with a feeling that he must be avenged.

St. Louis, May, 25, A. M.—A strong feeling seems to prevail here that Gen. Harney will be obliged to use the military against the secessionists in Mo. notwithstanding his treaty with Gen. Price. Union men say that the treaty so far has not been regarded by the secessionist, and that they have persecuted the Union men more than ever before. Gen Harney, Gen Lyon, Col Blair and others declare that this persecution must cease, or Gov Jackson and his friends will be made acquainted with Federal bayonets.

Washington, 24.—Intense excitement was created here by the assassination of Col. Ellsworth. Bells are tolling, buildings are dressed in crape and flags are flying at half mast. Col E. was shot in the back by one Jackson, proprietor of a hotel in Alexandria. He died almost instantly—and only said, my God.

Jackson was immediately killed by Francis D Bromwell of Troy, a member of Ellsworth Zouaves.

President Lincoln who was a warm personal friend of Ellsworth is deeply affected by his death.

N. Y. 25.—All is quite in Alexandria. The N J troops 3 miles from Alexandria were fired into by ambushed secessionists. The latter were routed and two rebel captains captured.

The Times special says, 3,000 troops are now on Arlington Heights. It is said that Gen Sanford will command the advancing troops in Va. Altogether there 13,000 troops in the advancing army.

New Orleans, 24.—A Delta dispatch says, a letter from Mr. Yancey says, he had no doubt of the success of his mission.

Wash., 24.—It is reported that the next movement will be on Harper's Ferry.

Fight at Sewell's Point—300 Traitors Captured—A Skirmish at Arlington Hights—Hostilities at Harper's Ferry—Probable Demonstration on Memphis—New batteries erected near Norfolk—Gunpowder seizep at Baltimore—North Carolina taken Prisoner—Engagement at Aquia Creek—The Zouaves revenge Ellsworth—25 Texane Captured.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

The steamer Tennesee arrived from Fortress Monroe brings the report that Gen. Butler had taken Sewall's Point, with a loss of 84 killed and wounded. Many prisonsers taken, perhaps six hundred. It is reported that 300 secessionist were killed.

On Thursday evening the enimies pickets near the fort were surprised and 300 taken prisioners. The War Department has information to the same effect.

No doubt a shirmish took place between the Federal and Secession Pickets near Arlington Height today.

Col. Ellsworth's funeral took place this morning. The hearse was followed by the Zouaves, among whom was the avenger of Ellsworth. He carried the identical flag torn down by the deceased. Then followed the President, Secretaries Seward and Smith, Officers of the Zouaves in carriages the Military etc., all the bells were tolled and all flags at half-mast and draped in mourning.

Baltimore, 25, P. M.—Western trains just in report that the rumors from Harper's Ferry of hostilities are totally unfounded.

St. Louis, 25, P. M.—Nearly all the flags in this city and in Louisville are at half mast in consequence of the death of Col. Ellsworth, who was a general favorite.

It said that a regiment of Mo. volunteers will start from the arsenal this afternoon for some point down the river, probably Cairo. It is, also, reported that a part of the force at Cairo, when joined by the Mo. troops will go to Memphis.

Agents of the Government are here to-day purchasing steamboats for an expeditton South. From present appearances it is altogether probable that Memphis will be attacked next week.

New York, 25.—The Herald's special, dated Baltimore, 24th; says, the steamer Norfolk has arrived.

Gen. Butler left Fortress Monroe yesterday, with 4,000 troops in propellers and landed them near Lindhaven. An officer just from Washington says the War department received to-day an account of the occupation of several new and forminable batteries near Norfolk. There were 15,000 troops between Norfolk and Sewall's Point.

A gentleman from Richmond says there are 12,000 troops there and that they were arriving on every train. Two regiments from North Carolina arrived while he was there, and two from South Carolina left on the same train he started on, but turned to the left at Taylorsville; this would take them to Gordonsville.

Two Kentucky regiments were ordered to reinforce the Virginians at Points of Rocks yesterday. They were throwing up entrenchments, on the heights last night.

200 soldiers from Federal Hill marched through Baltimore this afternoon and seized a large quantity of gunpowder, which was taken to the magazine in Ft McHenry.

The ship North Carolina from Havre to Norfolk has arrived here a prisoner to the Minnesota. The schooner Tropic Bird under British colors and the Pioneer owned in Richmond have been captured and are enroute here.

The World's dispatch says, reports have reached the city that a U. S. steamer had an engagement today with the battery at Aquia Creek, completely demolishing it. The men from the steamer went on shore and raised an American flag. This is the only battery between Washington and Ft Monroe.

The Times' dispatch dated midnight says, a gentleman just from Alexandria says the Fire Zouaves have commenced executing their threats of revenge. They have already shot three violent secessionists. The people at Alexandria who were sympathizers with Jackson have been compelled to flee for their lives.

The aggregate vote yesterday in Uniontown, Clarksburg, Clayville, Grafton, Surdes, Roseburg, Portland, Piedmont, and New Creek, Va. was 1738 against ratifying secession and 66 for it.

The State Department has received no dispatches whatever from our legatious abroad.

The assertion that Great Britian has refused to accept our recognition of the resolution of the Paris Congress respecting Privateering is a fiction designed and published for the most mischeivous purposes.

Washington, 25.—Western Virginia is an exception to the order of the Post-master General for the stoppage of the mails in the Seceded States. Every facility will be afforded for postal accommodations in that section. There is no doubt the Government has sent out advance parties to take such measures regarding the railroad bridges, and it is to impede the advance of the confederate troops.

Baltimore, 25.—No trains were run over the Baltimore & Ohio R R., last night or to-day. 11 engines and a large number of cars have been detained at Harper's Ferry. 49 men employed on trains have been arrested at Harper's Ferry and are now in jail.

It is reported that hostilities are now going on at Harper's Ferry, but there is nothing definate as yet.

The steamer Adelaide arrived from Fortress Monroe this morning.

The correspondence of the Associated Press sends the following:—Fortress Monroe, 24th.—Gen. Butler suddenly made his appearance yesterday in Hampton at the head of the Vermont regiments. On a reconnoissance the rebels attempted to burn the long bridge, but were frustrated by the activity of the advance guard. To-day (Friday) he extends are connoisance several miles up the the Pennisula—between James and York rivers.

The Harriet Lane has gone to Charleston. The blockading squadron of Ft Monroe, consisted of the Minnesota, Cumberland, Yankee, Str. Quaker City and other small crafts.

Upon the arrival of the frigate Mississippi it is expected active operation will be undertaking against Sewall's Point. In the action of last Saturday 3 of the 4 guns there were dismounted and at least half dozen men were killed. The battery was to contain 13 guns.

Boston, 25.—The steamer Sonth Carolina sailed last night for Ft Pickens taking a crew of 137 men. Also, 100 seamen for the fleet to supply the places of those whose enlistment has expired. She also takes out several ten inch morters, rifled cannon and other warmunitions.

Buffalo, 25.—Flags are floating at half mast in this and all Eastern cities for the death of Col. Ellsworth. Great indignation and sorrow is expressed for his murder.

Leavenworth, 25.—The U. S. forces from the Indian Country west of Ark., comprising six companies of cavalry and five of infantry under command of Lieut. Col. Emory, are within a few days march of this city. On the Texas frontier they made a rapid retrograde march and captured 25 Texans who had been dogging the troops for some time. They were held as prisoners one day and discharged.

M. T. Conway has been nominated for re-election to Congress from this State.

Bird's Point, opposite Cario, occupied—U. S. Home Guard raised in Missouri—Trailors fortifying Manassa Gap—7th N. Y. Regiment's time up—Confederate Commissioners no recognized in England or France.

ST. LOUIS, May 28, A M

Orders were received at the arsenal yesterday from the Department at Washington for the transfer of one of the regiments U S Volanteers to Bird's Point, Mo. opposite Cairo. The 4th regiment in Gen. Lyon's Brigade under command of Col. Schuttner will accordingly be sent to the above named place to-day.

Gen. Harney has ordered the immediate formation of a corps of Union Home Guards to be sworn into the U. S. service at each of the following places:—Hannibal, St. Joseph, Kansas City and Springfield.

New York, 24th.—Virginia troops were distributed along the county roads north of Harper's Ferry and also, on the Northern approach to the Maryland heights. The outposts and pickets extend much further. Gen. Johnston superintended these movements in person.

5,000 Va. troops are at Grafton, 10,000 at Richmond, under command of Gen. Lee, and 12,000 at Fredericksburg. The evening train just in reports affairs at Harper's Ferry unchangsd.

A special from Washington to the Commercial says, the bridges on the Orange and Alexandria R R and of the Hampshire and London R R., have been destroyed for twenty miles.

The rebels are evidently preparing for action. Reports received this morning state that they are throwing up entrenchments at the Manassas Gap junction, and the secessionists in Alexandria are loudly boasting to-day that they will soon be released by the advance of the Rebel troops from Richmond. The Government is prepared at all points to check any forward movement of the enemy. It is understood that any movement of Gen. Lee to throw forward troops from Richmond in the direction of Manassas Gap or Harper's Ferry will immediately be followed by an attack of Gen. Butler forces on Norfolk and Richmond is Butler's aim. It is reported that he intends to occupy it by the 20th of July.

The Times' dispatch says the inhabitants of Alexandira are sullen and disaffected. The only ones with smiling faces are the "peculiar institution.

The force at Harper's Ferry is variously estimated at from seven to eleven thousand men about two thirds are equipped and armed.

St. Louis, 29, A. M.—The fourth regiment of U S volunteers under Col. Schuttner departed for Bird's Point yesterday on the steamer City of Lousiana.

New York, 28.—The Commercial Advertiser's Washington special says, the 71st N. Y. regiment left the navy-yard this morning in armed steamers to take possession of Aquia creek.

Col. Leffaits addressed the N. Y. 7th regimens informing them that their term of enlistment had expired and they were at liberty to return home if they desired, but the Secretary of War would be glad if they would remain in Washington 3 days longer.—Their time or as much longer as the Government desired. It is understood that the Government does not feel at liberty to detain them longer than the time mentioned. They will then return home. The Herald's dispatch from Washington says:—It is said that Davis & Beauregard are expected at Richmond to-day.

Defences are being constrnded outside of Richmond. All the bridges on the Alexandria R R have been burned.

Proposals will soon be issued for 40 steam gun boats of 500 tons each.

Brigadier Gen. McDowell takes command of the forces in Va in place of Sanford.

Gov. Banks favored putting an army of 300,000 men in the field so that the difficulties be speedily settled.

Washington, 28th.—The belief that the President has determined to tender Col. Fremont a Major Generalship elicits much gratification.

Governor Banks is here by invitation of the Secretary of war. The Washington City Council have passed a resolution of respect to Col. Ellswotth.—Gov. Banks has been appointed Commissory General.

The N. Y. Post's special says, advices here just received from Manassas Gap state that the rebels have been throwing up extensive entrenchments at that point for several weeks past.

Baltimore, 28.—A gentleman arrived here to-day from Norfolk who came through Richmond and Fredericksburg. General Butler has not commenced operations as yet, but an attack was looked for daily. He could not ascertain the number of troops at Norfolk, but estimates them at 20,000. Troops are daily arriving from the South. No apprehension is felt that Norfolk will be taken. 28 cars filled with soldiers passed Petersburg on Saturday. He thinks there is 15,000 troops at Richmond. An attack was expected at York river which is guarded against by batteries and earthworks. It is said to be well supplied with heavy artillery. He was informed that there were 10:000 troops on the hills about Fredericsburg strengthened by numerous batteries.

Manassas Gap was re-enforced Sunday night by troops from N C and S C and Tenn. A special dispatch from Williamsport says, that mysterious movements are going on there, and that neither friends nor foes are allowed to visit the rebel camp. It was surmised that it was their intention to make a regreat or to cross the river. The road and canal are obstructed at point of Rocks ten miles this side of Harper's Ferry.

N. Y. 28.—The Government has satisfactory information that the commissioners of Confederate States to Europe have met in England a decided and emphatic refusal to recognize their commissioners. Lord John Russell with whatever uncertainty he may have expressed himself on other points made no concealment in regard to this matter. The same intelligence comes from the French Government. The information to the foregoing effect has been received by a diplomatist in Washington, and the news is well accredited and is a matter of discussion diplomatic circles. A Washington dispatch says, the reports that the Confederate Commissioners had an interview with Lord John Russell and M. Thurvenel, and had been told that they would be recognized are considered incorrect. The latest arrivals from Europe only brought news that they had not been recognized in London. Of the same character is the report that Seward's proposition to accede to the Paris declaration abolishing privateering has been rejected.

Three transports conveyed by the Harriet Lane with 3,500 troops went to the mouth of James river and took possession of a new point there and entrenched themselves. It commands the mouth of the river. Sewall's Point Bottery fired on the last vessel—but it was out of range.

Gen McKowell is assigned the command of Virginia, east of the Alleghany mountains and north of of James river. It is surmised that Gen Mansfield will take command of the troops if an attack is made on Harper's Ferry.

Frankfort, Ky., 28.—In convention, to-day, Mr. Wickliffe's resolution was adopted, for the appointment of a committee to consider the subject for which the convention was called, and also Crittenden's original amendment, with such amendment as will secure the Slave States their just and equal rights under the constitution. Gov. Magoffin was present and was invited to take a seat in the Convention during the session.

The 2d N. Y. Regiment sworn in. Part of them refuse to take the oath. Gen. Beauregard is expected at Norfolk.—Four Illinois Regiments accepted, etc.

ST. LOUIS, May 29, P. M.

The New York World's special dated Washington 8th says, the 71st regiment only went as far as Alexandria. The first and second Ohio regiments marched across the long bridge this P. M. and are encamped near Arlington Heights. The general impression is that a movement will soon be made so far into Va that all relief of the rebels at Harper's Ferry will be cut off. A well known citizen of North Carolina reached here last night from that state. He thinks the reports of the numbers, and condition of the Southern troops are greatly exaggerated. It seems that it is their determination to act solely on the defense in this war.

The Second N Y regiment was sworn in to-day, except about three hundred who refused to be sworn in for three years. All their uniforms except their pantaloons were stripped from them, and they came into the city from the encampment.

Hon. Joseph Ashley arrived here to-night from Fortress Monroe. He reports all quiet there. There were some 10,000 troops under Gen. Butler's command; he will make no advance into Va until he has at least 10,000 more.

The special to the Tribune, dated Washington 28th, says, a citizen of Paducaka, who was pressingly invited to leave, reports the secession feeling in six western counties of Kentucky being fully equal to that of S. C. From the Tenn. river to the Miss. river mob-law and terrorism reigns.

An important movement is being made at Grafton Va. a large body of troops have already crossed the river hastily to their renderzvos.

The Va. detachment is at Grafton with considerable force and it is believed that a collission is inevitable. Harper's Ferry will probably be evacuated by this direction of columns without any direct demonstration being made upon the troops there posted. To-morrow a very important advance against the rebel forces at Harper's Ferry will take place from Philadelphia five regiments go forward via Harrisburg. The first move will probably be made toward Manassas Gap junction, it being considered a highly important position, and when once in possession of the Government will be the key to all the operations of the rebels.

Washington, 28.—Frederick Hicker's Illinois regiment will probably be accepted by the Government.

The probability is that the brigade of Carl Shurtz who is now here will be sent to Fortress Monroe.

Allen A. Buslon of Ky has been appointed minister resident to New Grenada, in place of Gen. Jones of Iowa.

Washington, 29th.—The following from Fortress Monroe, dated Monday evening, May 27, is from the correspondent of the Associated Press: a force of 2,500 men including a few regulars and 4 peices of artillery formed to-day an entrenched camp at Newport near the mouth of James river about ten miles from Fortress Monroe. Newport commands to a great extent the peninsular 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 100 fugitives came in this morning. They were provided with rations and set to work.

Cincinnati, 29.—On Sunday night Col. Kelly in command of the 1st regiments of Va volunteers stationed at Wheeling received orders to march. They left Wheeling at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, moving towards Grafton. After their departure the 16th Ohio regiment stationed at Bellair under command of Col Irwin, numbering 1,000 strong, crossed the Ohio and followed Col. Kelly's command. The 14th Ohio regiment under command of Col Stedman crossed the Ohio at Marietta, about the same time, and occupied Parkersburg at mid-night. On Monday the rebels evacuated Grafton in great haste.—Col. Kelly is probably in possession of Grafton this morning.

Before crossing the Ohio Major Gen McClellend issued a proclamation to the Union men of Western Va., setting forth that the troops came as their friends and brothers, and that their homes, families and property were safe under their protection and that no interference would be made with their slaves; but on the contrary any attempt at an insurrection would be crushed with an iron hand.

The General's proclamation to his soldiers:—You are ordered to cross the Ohio and enter upon the soil of Va., your mission is to restore peace and confidence to protect the majesty of the Law, and rescue our brethern, from the grasp of armed traitors. I place under the safeguard of your keeping the honor of Ohio and of the Union. If your are called upon to overcome armed opposition I know your courage is equal to your task, but remember your only foes are the armed traitors to the U S Government, and show mercy even to them when they are in your power.

Baltimore 29.—A steamer from Fortress Monroe has arrived here, she left last evening at six o'clock, when a small steamer from Norfolk, with a flag of truce had just landed over 100 refugees on the Cumberland. They mostly are the wives and children of laborers in the the navy yard. They report that there are from 7 to 9,000 troops at Norfolk and Portsmouth. Gen Beauregard had not arrived. The La. & Ga. troops were the best accontered and disciplined. Provisions were very high. 67 Union votes were cast in Portsmouth and over 20 in Norfolk. Several batteries have been erected between Monroe and Norfolk. The encampment at Newport point has thus far been undisturbed.

Chambersburg, 28.—It is known that the secessionists at Williamsport and Hagerstown are contemplating a plan to enable the Virginians to inrade Washington County.

St. Louis, 30, A. M.—Washington dispatches 29, says, Col Butler, brother of Gen Butler, had a long interview with the cabinet to-day. Gen Butler desires instructions may be sent to him regarding the way of dealing with fugitives. It is understood the Government fully endorses the previous course of Gen. Butler regarding slaves.

The Post's dispatch says great interest is manifested in the Baltimore habeus corpus case. It is thought the Government will respect the Courts civil powers.

Secretary Cameron is ill.

The President has accepted 4 Illinois regiments, who came to him rather than await State action. They include Ellsworth's original Zouaves, and Hecker's German regiment.

It is said that Maj. Shaller's has been tendered the Colonelcy of the Fire Zouaves in place of the lamented Ellsworth. It is unknown whether he will accept.

An advance column of the grand army will be pushed forward to Manasses junction.

The 71st N Y regiment have returned the Washington navy yard. A false alarm took them down the river.

The Government is satisfied that its naval preparations are in such a state of forwardness as to effectuly blockade every Southern port by the 15th of June.

Election returns from Va show that the vote in Accotink precinct near Mt. Vernon was 76 for Union and 69 for secession. Wetzel county gives 613 maj. for Union.

Washington, 29.—The Secretary of the Treasury, telegraphed to-day to the collectory in order to facilitate supplies to loyalists in Western Va entering at the port of Wheeling, that section being exempt from the restrictions of the blockade.

The President has determined to appoint Hon. Mr. Schenck as Brigadier General.

Col. Anderson has been assigned the command of Western Military Department.

Information has reached Washington that the Secession forces have thrown up earthworks perhaps 200 feet square at Manassas Gap junction, and commanding the track for perhaps a mile.

Baltimore, 29.—A gentleman from Norfolk says, Beauregard is expected on Thursday next. The battery at Sewall's Point is nearly destroyed by the guns of the Monticello.

Chambersburg, 29.—The latest from Harper's Ferry says, there are 10,000 troops there and 400 on the Maryland heights, the latter without field-peices.

New York, 29.—The Harriet Lane has captured the schooners Catharine of Newburn and Iris of Baltimore, both laden with naval stores.

Cairo, 29.—A full regiment of St Louis volunteers under command of Col Shuttner arrived here this P M. They proceeded at once to Bird's Point which they will permanently hold. They are supplied with Minnie rifles, camp equipage and camp provisions for 30 days. Two batteries will be sent from here to-morrow.

A Voice from Western Virginia

Correspondenc of the Baltimore Patriot.

FAIRMOUNT, MAY 7th 1861.

We had a great day here yesterday. About three thousand Union men assembled together who have resolved to stand by the Union at all hazards let the eastern part of the State do what she may. Two of the Union members of the Convention Mr, Burdet, of Fowler, and Mr. Hall of this county, were here and addpressed the people at lenght on the various questions of the day. Their speeches were of the highest order, and frequently applauded by the immense concourse of people. The speeches were made in the main street fronting the Court House which was completely blocked with people.

The Disunion party were holding a meeting in the Court House which they had to have guarded in front of the building by armed men to defend their little band of traitors. H.

The Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, says that the Southern States have been preparing for for war during the last iwo years and have organized and trained large bodies of men aud obtained large quantities of of cannon and all other enginery of war.

And yet the organs of treason pretend that the war for which the Southern States began to get ready two years ago, was commenced dy the Administration of Lincoln.

THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1861.

Circumstantial Union Men.

We have heretofore spoken of men and papers who support the Union with an "IF," showing that they were enemies in disguise. There is another class of men and newspapers not much better, who of late are Union men because *circumstances* compel them to be such. We like to see men "convinced of the errors of their ways," make an "open confession," which is said to be "good for the soul," and change their course of life. But we are disposed to place very little reliance in men or papers, who suddenly change from sympathizers, at least, with the rebellious movement against the government, to supporters---*Supporters in word only.* We dislike to see men or papers in this, the critical moment, stop to accuse this, that, or the other political party with being the instrument of bringing about the unhappy condition of our once happy and heaven-favored country, and claim that this, or the other *party* is to be the *sole* instrument by which the Government is to be sustained and perpetuated; or to spend words, ink and paper, in finding fault with an isolated movement of the Administration; the general policy of which they must necessarily be ignorant in regard to. Intelligent and patriotic friends of the government have long since lost sight of *party* distinctions in the present contest. Men who six months ago were arrayed against each other in *political* contest, are now fighting side by side in support of the Constitutiun and Laws; not for one moment inquiring into political antecedents. All know that political issues have had nothing whatever to do with bringing about, or continuing the attempt of traitors to overturn the Government.

At the time of entering into the original Federal Compact, there were those who opposed it: were opposed to a free republican form of government. *Circumstances*, however, compelled them to acquiesce; but they and their progeny have ever since lived but to finally bring about its downfall. The traitor, Burr, first made the attempt; Calhoun spent a long life in endeavoring to dissolve the Union; and the rebels Davis, Cobb Floyd Toombs, Rhett, Wise & Co. are but following in the course marked out by the earlier instructors.

The New York Herald, St. Louis Republican, and many other smaller lights have of late "changed fronts" in regard to sustaining the Government; but instead of giving a manly support to "the powers that be" in the attempt to enforce the laws and thereby sustain and perpetuate our Government, they spend most of their efforts in raking up dead issues and denouncing the Republican party, and harping upon the "inherent right of the freedom of speech." We repeat, if such journals design, or desire to be useful to their country they had better wait until the contest for *freedom* is decided, and then "settle old scores." The man or press, who "with the lights before him," will "tarry by the wayside" and content himself with a simple *declaration* of loyality to the Stars and stripes while his every word and act is to find fault with the political party that happens to be in power, and with which he differs, is either insane, ignorant, or at heart a sympathizer with the rebels. Old political parties are lost in patriotism, and after "the contest is ended," it will be a long time before party lines are again drawn. The issues which have for years been the "bone of contention" between political parties will be annihilated in the struggle now progressing, and when political parties are re-organized, the basis will be more akin to the principles of the "Fathers of the Country," than we have been used to of late. Mark that prediction!

Subjugation.

The cry most relied on for the benefit of the disunion is that the design of the Administration and the object of the North are the subjugation of the South. This has roused the spirit and feelings of those to whom such language is addressed. Few, indeed, are reasonable enough to ask to whom or what they are subjected. Now, every reasonable man at the North knows that no other subjection is either contemplated or desired than subjection to the Constitution and the laws, to be equally, fairly and impartially administered. Such subjection has heretofore been yielded by all—the North adhered to it when the enactment of the laws, the administration of them, and the enforcement of them, were all in the hands of a Southern Congress, a Southern Judiciary, and a Southern Executive. They yielded this obedience and loyalty freely and fully. All they now ask of the South is the same acquiescence. They wish no more, and from present appearances, it is clear that they will be satisfied with no less. Is it not what every community must exact from the citizen, and without which no government can exist?

The Southern feeling is excited by the incessant cry that "our institutions are endangered, our wives and daughters to be ravished; our children butchered; and our hearths to be made desolate," and all because the Government has avowed its objects to be to recover property from which it has been fraudulently and traitorously ejected. Surely it will hardly be distinctly avowed that treason and robbery are their favored institutions, which they are apprehensive will be assailed; that the fortresses, mints, and custom-houses of the United States, are their domestic firesides; that the military stores vessels, and money, which the disunionists have stolen, are their beloved children whom they will die to protect from recapture by their lawful owner?

Pay Roll.

A pay roll of officers and privates in the U. S. service has been going the rounds of newspapers for some time—we published it in the *Advertiser*—in which the pay of privates is put down at $20 per month.

We have taken the pains to ascertain from Adj't Gen. Harding, of this (2nd) Brigade, the correct pay roll of those in the U. S. service. The following is from the official Army Register of 1859:

MOUNTED MEN:

Captain $70 per month—4 rations, counted at 30cts per ration per day.

Lieut. $55 33 1-3 per month—rations same as above.

1st Serg't $20 per month.

2d, 3d, 4th Sarg't $17 per month.

Corporal $14 per month.

Privates $12 per month.

Each mounted man—including officers—is required to furnish his own horse, for the use of which he is paid 40cts per day, officers commuted rations if they wish.

ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

Captain $60 per month, rations same as mounted captains.

1st Lieut. $50 per month, rations same as captain.

2d Lieut. $45 per month, rations same as captain.

1st Sarg't 20 per month.

2d, 3d, 4th Serg'ts $17 per month.

Corporal $13 per month.

Musician $12 per month.

Private $11 per month.

The above is taken from official Army Register of 1859. I am not aware of any change having been made since then.

H. H. HARDING,
Adj't Gen'l 2d Brig.

Support their Families.

Prompt and efficient steps should be taken to provide for the families of those who volunteer from this county to defend our frontiers. We are inclined to the opinion that the better plan is for the County Commissioners to levy a special tax for that purpose. *All* are equally interested in being protected; and by this plan *all* would proportionally contribute. Any way, however, by tax or subscription, so the families are provided for. At several meetings recently held in various parts of the county a vote has been taken on levying a tax, and each time carried unanimously.

We understand that the Governor cannot accept any but infantry companies under the call for three year volunteers. Also that a company to be accepted must have 83 men, between the ages of 18 and 45.

Military—A company is being formed in this county under the call of the Governor, to enter the U. S. Service for three years unless sooner discharged. Meetings have been held the past week at Nemaha City, Peru and this place, for the purpose of obtaining names. The company will most likely be filled up by Saturday next, at which time a county meeting will be held in Brownville.

There are enough young men in Nemaha county to form a company of 83—men who have not families dependant on them, or who are so engaged in any kind of business as to require any very great sacrifice on their part. This class of our citizens ought to respond to the call of the President, made through the Governor, and we trust they will. Particularly when it is known, as it is, that Nebraska volunteers are to be stationed at the forts in our own Territory.

The Agricultural, mechanical, and business pursuits ought not to be seriously interrupted now, here on the border. We do not think matters suficiently emergent *now*; but how soon they may we know not. All the provisions possible, should be raised this year, for they will be needed if troubles continue twelve months longer.

Thus far two companies have been accepted by the Governor. We think there is no doubt but that Governor Sanders can rely upon two companies from this Land District.

Mr. Buchanan in a letter (May 6) to the *National Intelligencer* says:

"Maj. Beauregard when he discharged the first gun against Fort Sumter lighted a flame which will require a long time to extinguish. The people at the North are at present enthusiasticly unanimous.——They never were aroused until that shot was fired. I often warned Southern gentlemen that this would be the inevitable result.

A gentleman just arrived at Pittsburg from Jacksonville Fla reports the people of the latter place as strongly Union.——They have reason to be as their chief support is derived from the Northern invalids who resorted there.

E Pluribus Unum.

BY CAPTAIN G. W. CUTTER.

Though many and bright are the stars that appear
In that flag by our country unfurled,
And the stripes that are swelling in majesty there,
Like a rainbow adorning the world;
Their lights are unsullied as those in the sky,
By a deed that our fathers have done;
And they're leagued in as true and as holy a tie
In their motto of "Many in one."

From the hour when those patriots fearlessly flung
That banner of starlight abroad,
Ever true to themselves, to that motto they clung,
As they clung to the promise of God.
By the bayonet traced at the midnight of war,
On the fields where our glory was won,
O, perish the heart or the hand that would mar
Our motto of "Many in one."

'Mid the smoke of the contest—the cannon's deep roar—
How oft it hath gathered renown!
While those stars were reflected in rivers of gore,
When the cross and the lion went down;
And though few were the lights in the gloom of that hour,
Yet the hearts that were striking below
Had God for their bulwark, and truth for their power,
And they stopped not to number the foe.

From where our green mountain-tops blend with the sky,
And the giant St. Lawrence is rolled,
To the waves where the balmy Hesperides lie,
Like the dream of some prophet of old,
They conquered, and, dying, bequeated to our care,
Not this boundless dominion alone,
But that banner, whose loveliness hallows the air,
And the motto of "Many in one."

We are many in one while there glitters a star
In the blue of the heavens above;
And tyrants shall quail 'mid their dungeons afar,
When they gaze on that motto of love.
It shall gleam o'er the sea, 'mid the bolts of the storm,
Over tempest, and battle, and wreck;
And flame where our guns with their thunder glow warm,
'Neath the blood on the slippery deck.

The oppressed of the earth to that standard shall fly,
Wherever its folds shall be spread;
And the exile shall feel 'tis his own native sky
Where its stars shall float over his head
And those stars shall increase till the fulness of time
Its millions of orbs has run;
Divide as we may, our own native land,
To the rest of the world we are one.

Then up with our flag! let it stream on the air!
Though our fathers are cold in their graves.
They had hands that could strike, they had souls that could dare,
And their sons were not born to be slaves!
Up, up with that banner! where'er it may call,
Our millions shall rally around;
A nation of freemen that moment shall fall
When its stars shall be trailed on the ground.

How Virginia was Wheedled out of the Union.

A Mr. Porter, who was a delegate in the Virginia Convention, representing Hancock county, gave in a speech to his constituents, the following modus operandi of getting Virginia out of the Union:

After the ordinance of secession was voted down in the Convention the secessionists determined upon some new object to accomplish their arrangement. A committee was appointed to visit Lincoln and ask him whither he meant peace or war. As the committee left for Washing Roger A. Pryor left for Charleston. Pryor went to Charleston and made a speech to the secessionists. He told them South Carolina must strike a blow and Virginia would go out in one hour by the "Shrewsbury Clock." Pryor knew and those who appointed the committee knew, that upon the attack of Fort Sumter, the Administration would be justly incensed, and that the President would give the committee a hasty and unsatisfactory answer.

The attack on Sumter was made and after two days firing seven thousand men succdeed in takingthe fort from a starving garrison. The mob in Richmond siezed the artillery they ran howling through the streets. They broke through your State House they tore down the Stars and Stripes, and hoisted in its place the flag of the Confederate States. The ordinance of secession passed.

The War Population of the United States.

We find in the Washington *Star* the following table, giving the number of white males, between the ages of 18 and 45 inclusive, in the States and Territories, as shown by the census 1860.

FREE STATES.		COTTON STATES	
California	[illegible]	Alabama	100,000
Connecticut	[illegible]	Florida	16,000
Illinois	[illegible]	Georgia	119,000
Indiana	2[illegible]	Louisiana	70,000
Iowa	1[illegible]	Mississippi	70,000
Kansas	[illegible]	South Carolina	60,000
Maine	[illegible]	Texas	80,000
Massachusetts	[illegible]		
Michigan	1[illegible]		531,000
Minnesota	[illegible]		
New Hampshire	[illegible]	BORDER SLAVE STATES.	
New Jersey	[illegible]	Arkansas	65,000
New York	[illegible]	Delaware	22,000
Ohio	[illegible]	Kentucky	156,000
Oregon	[illegible]	Maryland	170,000
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	Missouri	211,000
R. Island	[illegible]	N. Carolina	130,000
Vermont	[illegible]	Tennessee	165,000
Wisconsin	[illegible]	Virginia	221,000
	3,[illegible],000		1,127,000
TERRITORIES			
Colorado	6,000		
Dakotah	1,000		
Nebraska	6,000		
Nevada	1,000		
New Mexico	13,000		
Utah	8,000		
Washington	2,000		
Dist. Columbia	14,000		
	51,000		

Free States	3,778,000
Border Slave states	1,[illegible]4,111
Cotton States	531,111
Territories	51,111
Aggregate	5,[illegible]54,333

The total amount of money subscribed to the aid of Government in maintaining the authority of the United States, by individuals, corporations, and States, is estimated to be somewhere between seventy and eighty millions of dollars already. This is entirely independent of the money subscribed to the war loans of the Government.

Up to this time, the total number of troops whose services have been accepted by and offered to the Government for the present emergency, amounts to the extraordinary number of 300,000. From facts within our knowledge we rest under the impression that by the meeting of Congress every man of them will have been called into the field.

Ex-Governor Reeder, of Pa., has been appointed a Brigadier General in the U. S. army.

The New Orleans Delta says that the cost of maintaining the Southern army at Fort Pickens is ten thousand dollars per day; also, that the time for taking the old seat of Government, at Washington, without a desperate battle, is evidently gone by.

Our last intelligence from Andrew Johnson represents him as continuing his labors of stumping the State, in East Tennessee, surrounded by three or four hundred armed friends, who go where he goes, and by that means insure him against the success of the schemes for his assassination, which it is well known have been prepared by the disunionists in various quarters of Tennessee.

A gentleman who heard the speech of Sam Houston, delivered in Galveston, Texas, two or three weeks ago, assures us that the stories alleging that he has accepted the secession of his State as a fact accomplished, do him great injustice. He still proclaims his allegiance to the United States, and maintains that it is the duty of the Unionists of Texas simply to bide their time determined to reassert their liberties and rights of American citizenship on the first fitting occasion.—*Wash. Star.*

Somebody sends us an anonymous letter from Tennessee, threatening to assasinate us for what we have said of John Bell. We hope he won't. We want the use of the whole remnant of our three score and ten to repent properly for our vote for Bell last August.—*Louisville Journal.*

Attention Company!

The "Brownville Home Guards" are hereby notified to attend a business meeting of the company at McPherson's Hall, on Saturday next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Committee on Rules and Regulations will report at that time. The arms for the company have been received and will be distributed on that occasion. A punctual attendance of every member is indispensably necessary.

O. B. HEWETT,
Captain.

RELIGIOUS.—There will be religious services at the Congregational Church, on Sabbath, June 4th, at 10 1-2 o'clock, by Mr. Alpton.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.—It is a significant fact, which the public will appreciate, that whenever new scales are put upon the market, as large numbers have been from time to time, during the last thirty years, it seems to be the first and chief aim of the maker to show that they are the same as Fairbanks', or like them, or have taken premiums over them, thus recognizing the latter as the standard for excellence, and showing the strong hold they have upon the public confidence. It is a well-known fact that while most of these scales have, after more or less trial, passed entirely out of use, Fairbanks' have gone steadily forward, increasing in public favor year after year, and are now much more generally used than all others, not only in this country, but wherever American commerce has been carried. This could not be so if they were not all that is claimed for them in respect to their durability, as well as convenience and accuracy.—*Chicago Tribune.*

MOVE ON.—Such is the course pursued by Curtis' valuable medicines. They never cease doing good but press forward, relieving the sick and crippled from pain and disease. The wonderful cures that are performed by Curtis' Syrup of Sassafras are really marvelous.—Coughs, colds, hoarseness, measles, even Consumption begins to tremble when it comes in contact with it, and soon the deadly grasp is loosened. Curtis' Mandrake Liniment is familiar to every family in the country for the many benefits they have received from its use. It is well for every family to be provided; they cannot tell what hour they may require its use. These medicines stand high, and are used by many respectable physicians in extensive practice. See advertisement in another column.

Grand Lodge of Nebraska A F & A M

The next annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska A. F. & A. M. will be held in Plattsmouth, commencing the first Tuesday in June, 1861.

R. W. FURNAS, Grand Secretary.

☞ Territorial papers friendly will please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

S. F. Nuckolls vs. Charles F. Holley. } District court Otoe county, N. T.

By virtue of a execution to me directed from the District Court of Otoe county, Nebraska Territory, I will offer for sale, at public auction, from door of McPherson's Law Hall, the place the District Court of Nemaha County holds its sessions, in the town of Brownville, Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory,

On Saturday the 29th day of June, 1861

at the hour of 1 o'clock, P M., the following lands and tenements, levied upon and taken, as the property of Charles F. Holley, to satisfy said execution in my hands in favor of S. F. Nuckolls, viz:—The southwest quarter of section 29 in township 4, north of range Fifteen, east of the 6