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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1861.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions for our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Auction Sales This Day.

By H. Samory, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, Importation, hosiery, linens, &c.

THE FUTURE.

Should the war last a year or two longer, we believe that the people of the North will find it impossible to preserve even the semblance of Republican institutions and law-regulated freedom. There are two signs of sinister import which are everywhere detecting an irresponsible tendency to political degradation. The first is the audacious infractions of the organic law perpetrated by the President and his officials, and the second is the amazing indifference with which they are witnessed by the people. Mr. LINCOLN commences his Presidential career by filling out 75,000 men under the pretense of suppressing domestic insurrection, and although neither the Constitution nor the laws impart to him any such prerogative, the deluded inhabitants of the North applaud the act, and hasten to furnish the required force. Encouraged by the success of this bold stretch of authority, Mr. LINCOLN wages more haughty, imperious and defiant. He increases the numbers in the regular army and navy at his will, and calls for new levies of volunteers. Here and there a faltering voice is raised in deprecation of these serious and arbitrary deeds, but the bloodthirsty multitude, led on and stimulated by Abolition advisers, refuse to listen to expositions, and press eagerly forward to respond to the demands of their President. This, however, is only the initiatory step to a series of the vilest outrages upon right, law, justice and humanity that were ever recorded in the annals of a civilized country. Because Maryland in her sovereignty was unwilling to give passage to troops sent to subjugate her sisters of the South, the fell and vindictive Administration has subjected her to a thousand atrocities; has placed its foreign mercenaries in every hole and corner of the State; has deprived the citizens of Maryland of the privilege of bearing arms, even for self-protection; has overthrown civil and municipal law in Baltimore, arrested the Chief of Police, with his entire Board, and incarcerated them in the dungeons of Fort McHenry, and has inaugurated a reign of terror almost hideous as that which once enshrouded France in terror and despair. Because Missouri dared to assert her neutrality, this same sanguinary and despotical despot sent forth a legion of brutal soldiery to overawe, disarm, maltreat and massacre the harmless citizens of St. Louis, and hounded them on until they had three several times fired deadly volleys on groups of unarmed men and helpless women and children. So infamous and execrable has been his treatment of Missouri, that the people, fairly driven to desperation, have broken out into open revolt, though surrounded by a host of implacable enemies.

The suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* is the climax of these usurpations, and proves that the President of the United States is prepared to set all constitutional restraints at defiance, and to substitute his imperial and despotic behests for the antiquated machinery of legislation. Congress is to be converted into a collection of serfs, passively engaged in giving form to his decrees. Already has one of the Cabinet declared that at the end of the war there will remain no arbitrary State lines, while the leading organs of the Administration prate glibly of the obliteration of the Federal system, and the adoption of a consolidated government like that of European monarchies.

Those people might be considered fit subjects for lunatic asylums were it not that the silence with which their suggestions are received betokens a state of popular feeling favorable to their adoption. All the wrongs committed by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, all his infringements of the Constitution, his violent treatment of Maryland and Missouri, every exhibition of parvenu, unlicensed and unshackled power, seem to have elicited approbation instead of censure, and to have inspired delight instead of alarm and indignation. The insanity of the chief is shared by his followers, and there really appears to be little hope of a return to that better period when no ruler would have ventured upon a tithe of the outrages perpetrated by LINCOLN, without the certainty of encountering speedy retribution. We fear that the destiny of the North are slowly forging the manacles by which hereafter they will be bound. One by one these dapes of villany are surrendering the priceless attributes of freemen. One by one does ABRAHAM LINCOLN pitch from his subjects every right deemed sacred by proud and honorable minds, while they in their blind ignorance and wretched sectional hatreds, stand agape and about pleasure to the robber and the tyrant by whom they are despoiled. The few who discern the appalling danger which overhanges them, and endeavor to appeal to the misguided many to pause ere it be too late, clamor in vain. Their predictions, like those of CASSANDRA, are disbelieved, and therefore unheeded. The rear of the hydra-headed populace drowns the accents of reason and remonstrance. If there is to be a reaction, it must come speedily, or the people will awake at some future day to deplore the liberties which in their insensate folly they have cast away forever.

The steamer Texas, Captain Sinde, which arrived yesterday evening from Shreveport, brought down the Reagan Guards and the Texas Guards, from Anderson county, Texas. The Reagan Guards number 84 men, rank and file, under the command of Captain J. H. Woodward, Lieutenants E. S. Jennison, M. Dale and B. F. Sparks. The Texas Guards number 80 men, rank and file, under the command of Captain A. T. Rainey, Lieutenants, W. R. Miller, J. T. Spencer and E. J. Rhone.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.—This body adjourned on the 1st inst. to meet again on the second Wednesday of November next. The Richmond *Enquirer* says that among other acts passed in secret session on the day of adjournment was one authorizing the banks to accept Treasury notes, and a series of resolutions transferring the Provisional army of Virginia to the Confederate States.

There is a bitter feud existing between the Abolitionists themselves that prognosticates a row. If we take their own stories, they are all thieves, or imbeciles. The special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives a daguerreotype of some of the officials, and refers to the stealing propensities which are so extensively indulged in by all who can possibly secure a grab. We extract as follows:

The War Department has done very poorly, considering the tremendous resources placed at its disposal. The momentum of the North has done the work thus far, by forcing through the War Department the necessary measures. The administrative ability required in such emergency has been wanting. It is hoped than a wholesome change in the Cabinet may be brought about soon by the removal of Cameron and Wolfee from the War and Navy Departments, who are very far behind the times.

MAJOR-GENERAL POLK.—The Richmond correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal*, in the letter of the 4th inst., says:

Major General Polk, having completed his arrangements with the War Department, will depart for Tennessee to-morrow. Business of importance with Gov. Harris may require a short stay at Nashville, but he will certainly be in Memphis early in the coming week to assume the command of his department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN.—Says the Vicksburg *Sun*:

Our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. Walker Brooke, has just returned to this city. He informs us that he has succeeded in raising over $100,000 for the Confederate Government, though he only addressed the Government, he says that in less than a week the amount will be doubled.

THE ARMS SEIZED IN BALTIMORE.—The Baltimore *Exchange* thus discusses all the sensation lies told by telegraph and otherwise in regard to the seizure of arms:

Our readers will find, in its proper place, the report of a discovery of guns and ammunition at the Marshal's office and police stations, which have been seized and appropriated by the parties who are now in flagrant and illegal possession of the public property there. We have obtained the necessary authority to be made, and have ascertained that the whole of the warlike material so found is the legitimate property of the city—part of it the regular armament of the police force, and part of it purchased under the resolution of the Mayor and City Council, passed on the 19th of April, and providing for the public defense. We trust that the commissioner, concerning which an effort was made yesterday to get up a ridiculous sensation, was escorted to at the time when the illegal searches for arms were begun by Gen. Banks, in collusion with Gov. Hicks, and when various other arms, purchased and belonging to the city, were unlawfully carried off by the orders of those functionaries. Concealment under such circumstances was thus only security against spoliation, and ought to bring reproach upon none except those violators of the law and of public and private rights and property, whose misconduct and usurpation rendered it a matchless necessity.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

The War in Virginia—The Affair at Newport News.

Richmond, July 6.—Passengers just arrived confirm the killing of Lieutenant-Colonel Dreux on Thursday night. Private Morgan Kennedy, of New Orleans, was also killed.

Richmond, July 7.—Later reliable intelligence from the scene says that Morgan Kennedy is not injured, and that only Col. Dreux and Mr. Hackett, a young lawyer of Shreveport, were killed.

Colonel Dreux's body will be sent to New Orleans.

No Fighting Yet at Martinsburg.

Richmond, July 6.—Passengers from Winchester to-day deny the report brought here yesterday by ex-Gov. Lowe, of Maryland, and other intelligent passengers, about a battle between Johnston and Patterson, near Martinsburg, on Thursday.

The passengers to day all agree that Patterson is at Martinsburg, and Johnston about six miles off.

Senator Mason, who left General Johnston's camp on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, says there had been no fighting since Jackson's engagement at Shepherd's Ford.

Another Editor in the Field.

Johnston M. Daniel, editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, and ex-Minister to Sardinia, will in a few days take a position in General Floyd's staff. A splendid horse has been presented to him.

The Case of Marthens.

Judge Meredith has decided to hold Marthens as a suspicious person.

Arrival of Prisoners.

Three more prisoners were brought down from Manassas to-day.

Arrival of Postmaster-General Montgomery.

Judge Reagan, Postmaster-General of the Confederate States, and family, arrived to-day.

Affair at Aquia Creek.

Richmond, July 7.—This morning the Federal steamer Pocahontas fired seven shots at the Confederate steamer Page. The Tennessee battery returned five shots, but all fell short, on both sides, and nobody hurt.

Lincoln's Message.

Lincoln's message will appear in full in to-morrow (Monday) morning's Richmond papers.

No News at Richmond.

Richmond, July 7.—We have nothing new to report by the latest passengers from Manassas, Winchester, Harper's Ferry or Yorktown. All of the old rumors have fizzled out, but a new batch is expected during the coming week.

Death of Capt. Dick Ashby.

Richmond, July 8.—A letter received here states that Capt. Dick Ashby, who made such a gallant fight at Romney, and was wounded by a bayonet thrust, has since died of the lockjaw.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

From Western Virginia—A General Battle Anticipated.

Cincinnati, July 8.—The latest advices from Western Virginia are of an unsatisfactory and unreliable nature. Skirmishes and ambuscades continue to occur at various points.

A general battle is anticipated within forty-eight hours.

Affairs in Missouri—A Terrible Conflict Called Fearful Disclosures of Gross Lives—Brutal Conduct of the Federals.

St. Louis, July 8.—A State Convention has been called for, to meet on the 22d inst.

Two Illinois regiments have left for the interior, and General Lyon is two days' march south of Boonville.

The Federalists have surrounded the small town in that march, throwing the cloth of allegiance down the throats of everybody.

Military Movements on the Potomac.

Washington, July 8.—Some columns have joined General Patterson's forces, which are pushing ahead. Gen. Johnston has also been evidently reinforced.

Reports of serious battles are entirely unconfirmed at the War Department.

General Patterson's communications with the War Department have been very frequent within the past sixty hours. Much dissatisfaction prevails among the populace, and the anxiety regarding the result of General Patterson's advance is intense.

General Beauregard has filled the forests from Manassas guarding the approaches, and supposed to be moving reinforcements forward General Johnston's location.

A portion of Gen. McClellan's command is moving towards Cumberland Gap.

The East Tennessees and Southerners are again entering the lines towards Falls Church.

The U. S. war steamer Pocahontas is supposed of Mathias Point.

CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS.

Lincoln's Acts to be Legalized—Standing Committees of the Houses.

Washington, July 8.—The Ohio representatives have insulted the Hon. C. L. Vallandingham, conservative Congressman from that State.

A joint resolution will be introduced, legalizing Lincoln's acts, providing for the increase of the pay of privates in the service, and to reduce the expenses of the Government.

The following are the names of the principal standing committees this day announced by the Speaker:

On Elections—Davis, Chairman.
On Claims—Fenton, Chairman.
On Commerce—Washburn, (Ill.) Chairman.
On Public Lands—Potter, Chairman.
On Postal Affairs—Morrill, (Me.) Chairman.
On District Columbia—Conkling, Chairman.
On Judiciary—Hickman, Chairman.
On Revolutionary Claims—Deniel, Chairman.
On Public Expenditures—Covod, Chairman.
On Ways and Means—Phelps, Chairman.
Spalding, Morrill, of Vermont, Appleton, Corning, Horton, McClelland and Stratton.
On Militia—Van Valkenburg, Chairman.
On Naval Affairs—Sedgwick, Chairman.
To-morrow's session of Congress will be devoted to eulogies on the life and character of the late Senator Douglas.

Gen. Patterson Sends for Reinforcements.

Washington, July 8.—Gen. Patterson having sent for reinforcements, six regiments altogether were sent to his assistance.

The hot weather checks the military movements.

Mail to Martinsburg.

A daily mail has been established between Washington and Martinsburg.

From Baltimore.

Baltimore, July 8.—A letter from Martinsburg, dated the 5th, announces the arrival of the Doubleday and Rhode Island battery at that point, and also that Gen. Patterson's army was concentrated there. No forward movements had taken place.

The letter further states that Gen. Johnston had been reinforced by 7000 men from Manassas, and had taken a stand for a fight.

A large number of troops passed through Baltimore yesterday to strengthen Gen. Patterson's column.

The Federalists Trapped.

Buckhannon, Va., July 3.—General Wise has the Federalists in trap at Glenville, where two regiments have gone to their assistance.

Spanish Neutrality.

New York, July 8.—The last steamer from Europe brings intelligence that Spain proclaims rigid neutrality in American affairs.

Death of Governor Hills, of North Carolina.

Richmond, July 8.—A telegram to the Richmond *Dispatch*, dated Raleigh, the 8th, announces the death of Governor Hills, of North Carolina, at Red Sulpher Springs, Virginia, on Sunday last.

Col. de Russy C. R.

"Richmond, July 8, 1861.—To Editors: Some of the papers in the vicinity have reported me as killed at the same time with the lamented Dreux. Please correct. I am well.

"LEWIS G. DE RUSSY."

FROM THE WAR.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 5th instant says:

Our intelligence is very meagre and unsatisfactory. We have two reports: One that Johnston is a few miles this side of Martinsburg, and Patterson a few miles beyond—and that a battle impends; the other, the more probable, though more discreditable, that Patterson, on Johnston's advance, had hastened to recross the Potomac!

In the battle that took place with Jackson's detachment, it is reported that we lost 3 killed and 6 wounded, and the enemy 30 killed and wounded, and 20 prisoners, cavalry, with their horses. Another report represents the enemy's loss at between 500 and 600, killed and wounded.

Pennsylvania is determined to maintain the reputation she won in Mexico!

INTERCEPT FROM VIRGINIA.—Lynchburg, July 4.—On Tuesday morning the Federal forces, estimated at thirty-two thousand men, under the command of Cadwalader and Patterson, crossed the Potomac at Shepard's Ferry and Williamsport. At the latter place, while crossing the river, they were attacked by two hundred of our troops, under the command of Col. Jackson, killing, the enemy losing from fifty to seventy-five killed, and fifty-three prisoners. Our loss was only one killed. Gen. Johnston, on Tuesday night, with his whole force, numbering twelve or fifteen thousand strong, started to meet the enemy, and it is supposed that there was an engagement yesterday in the neighborhood of Martinsburg. The above is phonetically confirmed.

ABOLITION OF INFIRM PRETS.—As our homes and gardens are always more or less infested with vermin, it is satisfactory to know that insect, on entire business sufficiently well known as a detergent, is no less efficacious an agent in insecticide. One or two drops are sufficient to destroy insects the most redoubtable insect pest, be it bedbugs, cockroaches, spiders, flies, caterpillars, or other crawling thing. Even rats and mice will speedily decamp from any place sprinkled with a few drops of the potent benzine. A singular fact connected with this application of benzine is, that the bodies of insects killed by it become so rigid that their wings, legs, etc., will break rather than bend if touched. Mark day, however, when the benzine has evaporated, applicant is restored.—*London Chronicle.*

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

We find the annexed items in the Franklin (La.) *Banner*:

The Confederate Loan.—A few days since we annexed a list of subscriptions of sugar and molasses made by our planters for the benefit of the Southern Confederacy, as set forth in the letter of Hon. C. M. Conrad to Hon. Wm. T. Palfrey, which we publish in our present issue. Judge Palfrey has been actively engaged in soliciting subscriptions, and has succeeded very well, considering the short time he has been engaged in it. He had on his list last Monday over 1400 hogsheads of sugar, about as many barrels of molasses, and subscriptions of corn and other products to a considerable amount. He will still circulate the list and solicit subscriptions. We trust that his patriotic mission among the planters will be crowned with complete success. We are glad to see such men as Judge Palfrey taking hold of this matter. Money, or its equivalent, is what the South wants, and must have. There are plenty of men to fight her battles—the sinews of war are most needed. Who among us that has the means to do it will refuse to help the South in the crisis which she is now passing through?

The Weather and Crops.—The weather of late has been showery, and the crops have been abundantly supplied with rain. Vegetation now shows up and expands prominently, and there are now fine prospects of abundant harvests, and an ample supply of all kinds of provisions such as this country usually furnishes. Providence continues to smile on the South.

The Franklin company of sappers and miners have been sent from New Orleans to Wax Bayou, near Money Point, to mount the cannon, and put the forts in a condition of active and immediate service. Their labors by this time are doubtless completed, and the guns are prepared to speak for themselves.

Says the Point Coupée *Democrat*:

Another Company Raised in this Parish.—Captain Willis Barrow and Lieutenant Robert I. Barrow have raised another company in this parish. They will soon leave for Camp Pulaski, and join the Polish Brigade.

The Concordia *Intelligencer* speaks of the crops as follows:

River and Crops.—The river at this point still continues to fall.

We have been blessed the past week with two copious showers, which must prove extremely beneficial to the crops, corn especially, which had, in some localities, begun to yield to the deleterious effects of drouth and a hot sun.

In like manner the Concordia *Intelligencer*:

During this week we have been blessed with a good refreshing rain, which no doubt must have gladdened the hearts of our planters. Cotton never looked more promising, and we are almost certain of a good crop of corn. The cane crop is excellent; it needs, however, a little more rain.

The Rights of Petition.

This is a right guaranteed to the people of the United States by the Constitution. It is a right which, in years past, the people of the non-slaveholding States professed to regard as peculiarly sacred, and when the South protested against its use in behalf of abolitionism, they declaimed loud and long against any abridgment of it. They claimed the largest liberty in the exercise of it. But a great change has taken place in the Northern States, as the world beholds, with approval, their President set aside the Constitution, and usurp authority to call an army of twelve hundred men in the field, to increase the regular army and navy, and to appropriate the public money to the payment of the expense incurred, without the shadow of law to sustain him. We have seen, too, with approval, the suspension of the act of *habeas corpus*, in open and flagrant violation of a decree of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. These things are preparing them to submit to any usurpation which may be attempted by the President or his minions. The right of petition, for which so much reverence has been expressed, is now assailed. Citizens of New York, desirous of a peaceful settlement of the difficulties which now afflict the country, recently got up petitions and circulated them for signatures. A great many persons signed them, thus showing that there is still some regard for justice in the North, but this did not suit the myrmidons of the Administration, and, upon a hint, police officers seized the petitions and prevented the further use of them. What right will be respected if the people there do not at once set themselves against such usurpations? If they continue to submit, they will be deprived of every constitutional right.—*Nashville Patriot.*

UNFORGIVED TRAITORS.—Private letters from Indiana and gentlemen in Virginia and Missouri give particulars of most atrocious outrages perpetrated by the Federal soldiers in those States upon the persons and property of citizens, many of whom have not taken any part in the present difficulties on either side. These outrages have become so villanous that even that shameless sheet, the New York *Tribune*, has been compelled editorially to denounce the perpetrators. The correspondent of that paper, writing from Fortress Monroe under date of June 22d, says:

The outrages committed by our soldiers on the property, and not unfrequently on the persons also of Virginians, conceived to be secessionists, are a disgrace to our army. A proper degree of discipline would insure the shooting of platoons of scoundrels, not all privates, who seem to have imbibed the idea that they came here to pillage and destroy. The outrages that I could detail are calculated to cause every decent man to blush. Mr. Mallory has been inflicted that never will heal so long as recollection remains. It is in the hope that some good may be done thereby that I make this disgraceful confession. I shall not hesitate to catalogue the offenders, should the outrages continue. I do not pretend to say where the responsibility should lie; but this I know: if your army has not already fed a lynch law in Vandalism, such as no other ever had, unless a sudden check is to be put to their barbarism by the summary shooting of offenders, they will not be long without that distinction. Men commonly deemed respectable at home have been guilty of acts that any jury would consider worthy of being counted for by representation in the State Prison the remainder of their lives. Committed in times and places like these, such acts ought to be followed by the summary shooting of the offenders. Gen. Butler would keep his record clean he must institute a vigorous rule in all cases where the rights of persons or property are invaded. Mine is but the language of others who are made to feel that in some not distant attaches to them and all supporters of the patriotic cause.

The spirit of the Southern troops in Virginia is thus commented upon by the Richmond *Dispatch*:

At Aquia Creek some of the Southern troops can scarcely be withheld from plunging into the water whenever a Yankee vessel approaches near enough to give them a chance to board one. I can't see the sight of a Yankee even with my telescope," grumbled a gentleman who had taken a morning ride of eighteen miles, hoping to join in a little amateur skirmishing. When that brave company of Tennessee sappers arrived at Fredericksburg they fully realized the errand on which they came. "Now, I'd like to know why I'm here?" Lincoln's 75 asked a huge, stalwart specimen of humanity. About seventy-five miles he was informed. "Hurrah, boys, come on!" shouted he; "one day more and we'll be there." Nor was it so easy to curb his impatience and persuade him to await orders from headquarters.

A SORRY STORY—*Suffering of the Men in Colonel Duryea's Regiment.*—A young lawyer of this city, a private in Company F of Col. Duryea's Zouaves (now stationed at Hampton Creek, Va.), writes to a friend in this city a doleful account of the sufferings of the men of that regiment. The following is an extract from his letter:

The great trouble here is that when a man feels weak through sickness it is very hard to get strong again with the fare we have. Last night a friend of mine went down to the fort and bought a beefsteak which he gave me. This enabled me to do more good than all the medicine I have taken during the last three weeks. I wish the Quartermaster *would give us our thirty cents per day and let us get our own provisions.* I think we could make it much very comfortable. *As it is now, a great many men must die before long for the want of decent food.* I have lost eighteen pounds since I have been here. I weigh now only one hundred and twenty pounds; others who have not been on the sick list at all have lost as much, even more, through mere want of food. Boxes come every day for some of the boys, and it is this only that keeps us alive.—*N. Y. Post.*

The Man with a Smoke in his Mat.

Dr. Dixon, in his New York *Monthly Scalpel*, stated that a gentleman of the highest veracity related to him the following snake story, which beats any thing we have read lately

Going into a very public ordinary for his dinner, he was surprised to observe the extra care with which a gentleman, who took the seat opposite to him took off his hat; he turned his hat as nearly upside down as possible without breaking his neck; then placing his hand over the inside of his hat, he again turned it, and received its carefully guarded contents, concealed by a pocket-handkerchief, in his hand; then gently laying the back of his hand on the cushion, he slid the hat and its contents off and commenced his dinner. The attention of my friend was irresistibly directed toward the hat; and his surprise greatly increased, the reader may well imagine, on observing the head of a sizable snake thrust out and looking sharply about him. The gentleman perceiving the discovery, exclaimed him:

"My dear sir, I was in hopes to have dined alone and free as nature; any one with my poor pet. Allow me to explain: He is perfectly harmless—only a common black snake. I was advised to carry him on my hand for a charm against the bite of a rattlesnake. I have done so for a few weeks, and I am entirely convinced of a most growing malady. Cure does not yet part with him; the memory of my sufferings is too vivid; all my care is to avoid discovery and treat my pet as well as possible in his irksome confinement. I feed him on milk and eggs, and he does not seem to suffer. Pardon for the annoyance you have my story. It is true. I am thankful to the informer for my cure, and to you for your courtesy in not leaving your dinner, disgusted."

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN ARKANSAS.—The Memphis *Appeal* of the 7th has the following:

We learn from the officers of the Chester Artillery, who arrived last evening, that General McCulloch took up his line of march from Fort Smith for Fayetteville a few days since. His command consisted of 5000 Confederate troops, Colonel Pike's Indians, and a company of half breed Cherokees, 80 strong, commanded by Chief George Johnson. It was expected that the advancing force would be ten or twelve thousand strong on its arrival at the State line.

We also learn from the Fort Smith *Times* of the 29th that a considerable force of Confederates were at Camp Walker; that Gen. Price, with 1000 Missourians, who were poorly armed, was within thirty miles, and Governor Jackson, with 1500 men, within eighty miles of that point. The Federal forces marching for the State line in pursuit of Governor Jackson number 3600, and are said to be well armed. It appears that the Federal troops are advancing on the State line at two points. The one from Springfield, Mo., toward Fayetteville, and the other toward Camp Walker, by way of Granby. The Missourians appear to give way and let them pass, and the Federal troops on