

THE DESERET NEWS.

ARCADE AND LIBRARY

NO. 7.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1861.

VOL. XI.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

PONY EXPRESS.

FROM THE ATLANTIC STATES.

The Pony Express from the east with dispatches, from Fort Kearny up to the 8th, arrived here early on Monday morning.

VIRGINIA.

The announcement of adjournment of the Virginia convention *sine die* appears to have been premature. On the 5th, the following resolution was adopted:

Deeply deploring the distracted state of the country and lamenting the wrongs that have compelled some States to dissolve their connection with the federal government; but sensible of the blessings of the Union, and impressed with its importance to the peace, prosperity and progress of the people, we earnestly desire an adjustment by which the Union may be re-established in its integrity, that peace and prosperity may be restored throughout the land.

A report having been circulated that the Richmond *Whig* had gone over to the secessionists, a dispatch of the 5th states that there was good authority for stating that the Richmond *Whig* would not advocate secession, but would stand by the policy of presenting an ultimatum to the North.

The *Commercial* says a commission of leading Virginia politicians had had an interview with the President and the Secretary of State, and were assured most positively that the President contemplated no hostile movements, and should not attempt to collect the revenue, for the simple reason that Congress had withheld the power from him to do it.

A leading house in Wall Street, New York had been detected in dealing in forged Virginia bonds. A dispatch says forged Virginia State bonds were sent to Livermore, Clews & Wason, by a man named E. M. Barbour, alias James Elliot, who is under arrest for the forgery.

The Virginia delegation was headed by J. Minor Botts. Mr. B. advised the evacuation of Sumter.

The *Post* learns from a Virginian, who had it from Major McCulloch's own lips, that he had an organized force of 5,000 men to seize Washington the instant the first blood was spilt.

THE SOUTH.

Washington dispatches assert that the president was daily receiving numerous telegraph dispatches from all portions of the country, urging no surrender of any forts, and offering to volunteer attempts of reinforcement. One man had offered to reinforce Sumter at ten days notice for five thousand dollars.

The Government was still without intelligence, whether the reinforcement of Pickens had been effected, and naturally was very anxious as orders were sent weeks ago.

A dispatch to the *Tribune* from Montgomery, states that the Southern government was determined to take Fort Pickens at all hazards, and if Lincoln attempted to obstruct Southern commerce, all Northern ships in Southern waters would be seized. A Washington dispatch to the same paper states that instructions had been sent to the squadron off Pickens to be on the alert to co-operate with Lieutenant Slemmer.

Special dispatches from Washington to the *Post* and *Commercial* say it was reported that Anderson having refused to surrender Sumter, the bombardment had commenced. The dispatches from Charleston direct make no mention of it, and it is probably incorrect. The *Commercial's* special says Lieutenant Talbot had arrived from Sumter, and the Cabinet was in session on his dispatches. The same authority says Col. Abert, the head of the topographical bureau at Washington, had been relieved from duty, and Major Bache appointed in his stead—that an order had been issued for the dispatch of the steam frigate Mississippi to sea immediately; also that John Minor Botts and other prominent Vir-

ginians, say that President Lincoln declined to commit himself as to his policy or intentions—also that the report that the President had concluded to call on the loyal States for troops, was untrue, and that it was not thought any collision was likely at present.

Governor Morton, of Indiana, and Washburne, of Maine, had had a long interview with the President, urging the holding of all forts at the South, and the speedy adoption of a definite policy.

Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania had a long interview with General Scott and Secretary Cameron on the 6th. It was rumored that Pennsylvania would immediately assume a war footing.

Lieutenant Gilman had an interview with Secretary Cameron and General Scott and left immediately for Pensacola.

A Charleston dispatch of the 6th says that war is expected within 24 hours. Every man was ordered on duty. The excitement was intense.

The eastern and western dispatches were becoming very unsatisfactory and contradictory. On the 6th, it was denied that Major Anderson's supplies had been cut off. This denial comes from different quarters. It was also said the Southern commissioners expressed the belief that a peaceful policy would prevail. It was also denied that they had taken a house in Washington, or intended to do so.

A New York dispatch of same day states that the steamer Illinois had been chartered by the Government, and adds that it appeared that the only steamers yet chartered by the Government were the Atlantic and Illinois. The former was fitted to carry 900 troops and provisions for sixty days. The Powhattan was detailed to convey them to their destination. The corvette Savannah would probably be put in charge of workmen that day.

A Charleston dispatch of April 5th, says that the final vote took place in convention that day on the adoption of the permanent constitution of the Southern Confederacy. The whole number of members of the convention was 172, of whom 146 voted for and 16 against the constitution—10 were absent. There was nothing new up to that date, as to Fort Sumter or other matters.

The *Post* says it was rumored that Government agents, who were sent to England and France, had returned and reported that both governments would set their faces against the Southern Confederacy, and in no manner recognize or assist it; and that the President and Cabinet were determined to take immediate and rigorous measures to enforce existing laws at all hazards.

TEXAS.

A dispatch from Baltimore states that a large body of volunteers had left that city to rally around the flag of the Union in Texas under Houston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The regular dispatch from New York on the evening of the 5th, states that the government had chartered the steamers Baltic and Ariel, and they would carry troops under sealed orders. The Baltic would carry Capt. Barry's company of flying artillery, 90 men, and the Ariel, seven or eight companies of infantry and marines.

The steamer Atlantic had also been chartered and cleared for Brazos, that evening, with provisions and horses; the property of the government. The frigate Powhattan, was to go to sea on the morning of the 6th, fully equipped and provisioned, and would probably take three companies of troops.

A company of 100 men on Governor's Island had received marching orders and others would speedily follow. There are over 1,600 at the different stations in the port. A special dispatch to the *Post* states that the Pawnee was going to Charleston.

Two companies were reported to have left Fort Hamilton the night before. The steamer Water Witch was to have gone into commission at Philadelphia on the same day.

The *Post* says the Postmaster General had finally decided to retain the present post office in New York, and that a warrant had been drawn for the purchase money.

At the Navy yards and Army Depots, great activity and bustle prevailed, and laborers were working day and night: at the former, on war vessels. Large numbers of navy and army officers were continually arriving and reporting themselves for duty.

A New York dispatch of the 6th, states that sixteen double banked boats for landing troops had been put aboard the Atlantic. The Powhattan had left the navy yard.

Fort Lafayette in the New York harbor had been garrisoned. Soldiers from Governor's Island, would proceed to Fort Hamilton to embark thence on steamers for posts unascertained.

Large quantities of army stores had been shipped from the pier on board the Atlantic.

Capt. Meigs, of the corps of topographical engineers, left in command of the company of carpenters and other mechanics, lately arrived from Washington navy yard; their destination was unknown. Meigs, in reply to a question where his orders directed him, remarked, you will know all about it in ten days. A large number of men were at work on the frigates Wabash and Roanoke, and the brig Perry.

The Powhattan had received orders to touch at Fort Hamilton for troops on her way to sea. Troops at Forts Hamilton and Columbus were packing up for immediate movement.

Captain Barry's battery was on the Atlantic. Orders had been received from Washington for an immense quantity of sand bags, and 40,000 were now being manufactured for Tortugas.

The Attorney General was considering the legal authority of the President to collect revenue on ship board, and also his authority to call for volunteers.

The sloop of war Pawnee left Washington on the 6th for Norfolk, where she would receive orders.

A Boston dispatch of the 6th states that great activity was manifested at the Charlestown navy yard, 800 persons being employed. The brig Bainbridge was ready for sea, and was waiting for her crew. The steam frigates Minnesota, Mississippi and Colorado were also ready.

Ex-mayor Delph, the working mens' candidate and a Union man had been elected mayor, at Louisville, by about 1200 majority.

The report that war vessels had been ordered to the mouth of the Mississippi, had created considerable excitement at New Orleans.

The excitement was hourly growing more intense. All sorts of conjectures were afloat as to the point where the first blow would fall. Leading republican members expressed the opinion that an extra Session of Congress would soon be called. The *Express* states that it was supposed in well informed quarters that Texas was the point where the troops would be landed, and that they were sent out at the request of General Houston to repel the Indians and Mexicans in that State.

The *World's* special dispatch of the 5th, says that many consider the naval preparations now going on as intended for demonstrations on San Domingo, while others contend that the revenue is to be collected at all southern ports, also that Commissioner Crawford had been informed by authority that it was intended against the South.

The *Tribune's* dispatch says, the authorized statement is made that the Spanish government was not responsible for the demonstration at San Domingo. Also that no orders had been issued for a blockade of Southern ports. Commodore Stringham's commission had a different purpose.

A dispatch to the *Express* says that the Attorney General had decided that there was no legal manner of collecting the revenue in seceded ports short of additional legislation.

The *Express* states that the Secretary of the Treasury had authorized the Sub Treasurer to sell a portion or all of the five million Treasury notes.

Subscription for the notes at 1-8 per cent. premium is being made up among banks, bankers, trustees, and saving banks, and the Sub Treasurer would without doubt be able to place the whole amount.

California appointments, are Rankin, collector; R. J. Stevens, superintendent, mint; D. W. Cheeseman, Sub Treasurer; S. H. Parker, Postmaster at San Francisco; Robert Denis, refiner at the mint; Bromudge, appraiser general.

An officer from South Carolina is said to have arrived at Washington, for the purpose of recruiting for the Southern army.

It was understood that the secretary of the treasury would receive offers for treasury notes, redeemable in two years for the balance of the loan not taken under the last notice. An offer had been made for two millions at the eighth per cent premium.

The Interior Department had under consideration the subject of the organization of the Land Offices in the new Territories of Dakota, Colorado and Nevada.

Dr. Fisher, of Farquhar county, had been appointed Marshal of eastern Virginia.

The woolen mills and machinery of the Dunlap Manufacturing Company, at Fall River, Mass. was destroyed by fire on the night of the 5th. The stock of dry goods was mostly saved; insurance \$81,000.

Appointments for the District of Columbia will be as follows:—Brown, of Maine, navy agent; Colonel Lamon, of Illinois, marshal; Wood, of New York, commissioner of public buildings.

Major Holmes, commander of the forces at Washington, had resigned; also, Major Johnson.

A Georgia dispatch says that little reliance was placed in the dispatches respecting war preparations, but it was universally conceded that all prefer such a policy to suspense.

Latest from California.

We have been favored by a friend with the perusal of the Sacramento *Union*, of the 8th inst. received by Pony, on Monday evening, from which we glean a few items.

The California State Telegraph Company filed their certificate of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State, on Saturday, April 6th. The capital stock of the company is \$1,250,000, in shares of \$100 each, the existence of the company to be forty years. The routes and lines specified are eighteen in number, embracing, besides the lines now in existence, and partially constructed, a line between Sacramento and Virginia city, in Nevada Territory, by way of Placerville and Carson city; a line between Placerville and Auraria, by way of Carson city; a line from San Francisco to Victoria, British Columbia, by way of Portland, Oregon and Olympia, Washington Territory; a line between San Francisco and El Paso, Texas, by way of Los Angeles, and a line between San Francisco and Great Salt Lake City, by way of Sacramento and Placerville.

The Legislature of California was still in session; but from and after the 6th inst. the members will receive only half pay—\$5 per day, which may induce them to adjourn at no distant period.

A democratic State convention (Breckenridge) had been called to meet in Sacramento on the 11th day of June, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State offices.

A resolution had been adopted by the Assembly, calling upon the officers of the State and of Nevada Territory, to refrain from any acts, for the enforcement of law or authority in Honey Lake Valley, until the question of jurisdiction was settled by the Boundary Commission.

—Greek coins have been found in England, within a short period—supposed to have been brought there by Romans.