

tences of the rebels about coercion, invasion of States, must be thrown aside, and full right of troops to march at pleasure over every inch of the United States territory, must be put beyond question. The States which refused aid at the lawful call of the President, was as much guilty of treason, as the one which makes actual warfare.

## VIRGINIA.

The Virginians boast of having five thousand men at Harper's Ferry, but authentic accounts fix their number at three thousand four hundred; a demonstration by the Government on them is momentarily expected, as they are preparing to remove the machinery of the armory to Richmond.

Messengers from Alexandria report that large numbers of people had fled from the city in view of the contemplated attack by the Federal troops. About four hundred Virginia troops arrived on the 5th, coming from the direction of Richmond; but seeing a Federal fleet coming up the Potomac, they retreated towards Harper's Ferry.

Governor Letcher had issued a proclamation, saying that the sovereignty of Virginia had been denied, her territorial rights assailed, her soil threatened by the authorities at Washington, and every artifice employed to inflame the Northern States against them. It therefore becomes the solemn duty of every citizen of Virginia to prepare for the impending conflict. In this view he authorized the military commander to order out the forces and muster additional volunteers, as the exigencies of the times might demand.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondence states that the government had certain advices that there were between 30,000 and 50,000 troops in the vicinity of Fairfax court house, Virginia, and within two days' march of Richmond. There were at least 70,000 men available, whose desire and expectation was to be soon quartered in Washington.

Brigadier-General Locke, commanding the military forces and defences on the Potomac border of Virginia, states that Gen. Ruggles had taken up his quarters at Fredericksburg. Gen. Locke was to take a position in front of Washington, in connection with the commanding officer at Harper's Ferry on his left, and thus cover and defend the Potomac border against invasion from the north. He adds that the capitol had never been threatened by Virginia. It was not now threatened. It was beyond and outside the limits of the free and sovereign State of Virginia. The north had not openly and according to the usage of civilized nations declared war on them, and make no war on the North, but should the soil or the grave of Washington be polluted by the tread of a single man in arms from the North it would cause open war.

Lieut. Fauntleroy, U. S. navy had been arrested at Harper's Ferry, while en route for Washington.

Virginia troops were concentrating in force at Harper's Ferry, evidently intending to resist any attempt by the government to repossess it. No apprehension was felt by the government of an attack on the forces at Cairo.

Large numbers of troops were pouring in from the South to Richmond; nearly one thousand men were manufacturing arms. They had provisions enough for two years and plenty of ammunition, except percussion caps. Several persons were in the northern cities trying to get a supply.

The *Herald* says the Confederate troops would be withdrawn from Pensacola and marched north. The Government had positive information that only four thousand men were at Harper's Ferry, and the place could easily be taken by three thousand well armed men and a park of artillery. It is proposed to do it with the co-operation of the Pennsylvania troops on the other side.

Late Richmond papers announced marching of military companies towards Harper's Ferry. The Kentucky battalion was expected to move thither.

A Louisiana regiment arrived at Richmond on the 6th. Fourteen hundred Tennessee troops and a battalion of Alabama troops had reached Lynchburg. At Norfolk there were about four thousand troops, including two companies of Georgians. The authorities were fortifying Norfolk in all directions; also at Hatteras Inlet; North Carolina.

The Virginians were not ready yet for an attack on Washington. Gen. Lee insisted that the State line should not be crossed by the Virginia troops until they were attacked. It was reported that the troops now at Perryville

would soon arrive there. It was understood that they would land on the Baltimore side, joining Butler's force at the Relay House, and with troops enough to pass safely through Baltimore.

A Washington dispatch, of the 9th, says—today was strictly observed as a day of fasting and prayer—all stores and business houses were closed—patriotic sermons were preached in nine out of twelve churches. At the Fourth Street Methodist church, the stars and stripes hung in graceful folds round the pulpit. Rev. Wesley Smith, pastor of that church, delivered a very patriotic address.—He said he would hold no fellowship with traitors. He did not want a secessionist to sit in his church. If there was a traitor in his house, he wanted him to leave. The government must be sustained and rebellion put down. He quoted the law of treason and warned rebels of what they might expect.—The Rev. Mr. Dodge, of the Second Presbyterian church, in an eloquent and patriotic address, said—our allegiance was due to the government of the United States. He prayed that God might subdue the passion of the rebels or wipe them from the face of the earth. Rev. Mr. Martin, at the conclusion of his sermon, said—he had a father in Eastern Virginia, whom he dearly beloved, but if he saw him reach out his hand to dishonor the American flag, he would himself strike down the impious hand. One company of volunteers was sworn into the United States service that day—several more would be sworn in on the following day.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

The schooner Charles Dennis from Wilmington, N. C., had arrived at New York, having on board Lieutenant De Lovel and fifty men, late of the Fayetteville arsenal. They report that on April 17th, between one thousand and one thousand two hundred North Carolina militia demanded the surrender of the arsenal. It was deemed prudent to comply as resistance was useless. Lieut. De Lovel and men were allowed to depart unmolested. Maj. Anderson was left, being too sick to be removed. The arsenal contained forty thousand stand of arms.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says the legislature of North Carolina organized on the 7th and a bill calling a convention of the people unanimously passed. An election for delegates was to be held on the 13th, and the convention would assemble on the 20th.

## MISSOURI.

About one thousand troops of the first military District, were encamped at Lindell's Grove, near St. Louis, by order of the Adjutant General of the State. It was feared there would be trouble between State troops and the United States forces at the arsenal.

General Harney, in a letter to Col. O'Fallon, of St. Louis, says he will continue in the service of the Government which had bestowed honors on him so long, and would continue its faithful and loyal soldier. He says that secession led to anarchy, and implored Missouri not to ruin herself, and become an instrument to the "mad disunionists."

A St. Louis dispatch of May 9th, says, it was reported that the steamer J. C. Swan, which had arrived at that port the preceding night had on board over one thousand stand of arms, two columbiads, several mortars and howitzers, which were shipped from Baton Rouge, designed for the State troops now encamped at St. Louis. The boat was reported to have been searched at Cairo, but no arms could be found: they had been packed away in hogsheads and boxes. The arms and other ammunition were said to have been removed from the steamer, and conveyed to Camp Jackson. The Union men felt somewhat excited about the matter.

A St. Louis dispatch of the 9th, says two thousand one hundred volunteers were sworn into the service of the United States the preceding day, at the arsenal in that city. It was the intention of the Government to accept the services of 10,000 volunteers from St. Louis and vicinity. That number was already nearly complete. About half of the whole force would serve as a home guard.—Some new companies had been added to the State forces at Camp Jackson, making in all about eleven hundred men. Many of the soldiers declared that if the State seceded they would resign rather than take up arms against the United States Government. The city was comparatively quiet.

A St. Louis dispatch of the 9th says it is reported that the collector at this

port, Mr. Donovan, had received orders, from the Secretary of the Treasury, directing him to examine the manifests of all steamboats destined South, and compare them with their cargoes, and if any arms, munitions, provisions or other supplies were found aboard, the vessel and cargo were to be confiscated and the owners arrested for treason. The announcement of these orders, on change, had completely stopped all Southern trade and caused a suspension of shipments South.

The Legislature was still in secret session at Jefferson city. The military bill introduced last winter, was again before the House, and would probably pass. It requires all male persons from the age of eighteen to fifty to serve the State military, or pay a fine of \$150; also to take an oath to support the Constitution and laws of the State, or to be punished for treason.

There was considerable excitement in St. Louis on account of the movements of the Legislature. Over twelve thousand men were under arms and said that they were prepared to resist to the death any attempt to take the State out of the Union.

## MONTGOMERY.

New Orleans dispatches of the 7th, state that over three hundred thousand applications had been made to the State Department at Montgomery, for letters of marque and reprisal.

In the Confederate Congress, on the 7th, Broke, of Mississippi, presented the ordinance of Virginia, adopting the provisional Constitution; also, resolutions appointing Commissioners to Congress, two of whom, Brockenburgh and Staples, were present. Mr. Broke moved that they be qualified and take their seats. Mr. Rhett moved to go into secret session, and the Virginia Commissioners be invited to remain.

A later dispatch states that Virginia had been admitted as a member of the Confederate States Government in secret session—two of her members were sworn in and participated in discussion, and voted on questions. No other business made public.

Curry, of Alabama, presented a bill fixing the time for election of Representatives in Congress; also providing for an election of President and Vice President under the permanent Constitution.

An act was passed, on the 6th, (secrecy removed) recognizing the existence of war with the United States, and concerning letters of marque and reprisal. The preamble recites acts of Lincoln and his proclamation, and the necessity for the Confederate States to accept the war thus commenced by him. The act authorizes granting letters of marque and reprisal on certain conditions. A proviso announces the doctrine that free ships make free goods. Thirty days granted to Federal vessels, now at ports of the Confederate States for purposes of lawful commerce, to return to their homes. Five per cent of prizes reserved as a fund for widows and orphans of those killed on private armed vessels, and support of the wounded.

The Postal Department was ready to take charge of the southern mails at any moment. Congress directs the office: seal, books, blank notes and clerical force were completed, and no detention to the mails was feared in consequence of any policy which the Lincoln government might adopt. A dispatch was received from D. P. Hall, Commissioner from Georgia, announcing that Arkansas had passed unanimously and unconditionally the ordinance of secession.

Jeff. Davis had notified Gov. Letcher of his intention to command the troops. The same informant reiterates the report that five men had taken oath to assassinate Lincoln and Scott.

On the 8th, salutes were fired rejoicing at the tenth star to the constellation.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Gov. Olden, of New Jersey, had accepted the brigade of Hudson county, and Gen. Wright offered his services to the government for an indefinite period.

Hon. John A. Dix, had accepted the major-generalship of the New York forces, tendered him by Governor Morgan.

The Twentieth regiment left New York on the 7th for Washington via Annapolis.

New York and Philadelphia had been made military depots. Troops would be concentrated in these cities to be sent at the least emergency to any point by sea or land.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, had arrived at Philadelphia, having left Wil-

mington, fearing an assault would be made upon him. He was taken into custody at the depot, but was discharged by Mayor Henry, there being no charge against him.

Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, has received a dispatch from the War Department, saying that no more additional troops would be required at present, unless enlisting for three years.

A Boston dispatch says that the Seventh Massachusetts regiment on learning that no more troops would be accepted, under three years' enlistment, waited on Gov. Andrew and offered their services for the full time.

At Philadelphia on the 8th, fifty West Point cadets were detained by the police, on the supposition that they were about to join the secessionists. Information had been received that they had purchased arms in New York. The mistake was soon rectified, and they proceeded to Washington, where they will be commissioned as second lieutenants.

Two companies of Minnesota volunteers had been ordered, by the Secretary of War, to Fort Ripley: two to Fort Ridgely and two to Fort Abercrombie to relieve the companies of Second Infantry at those points.

Col. Wallace's Zouave regiment had been presented with two silk flags: one by the ladies of Indianapolis, and the other by the ladies of Terre Haute. After the presentation ceremonies, the whole regiment knelt and took the oath to protect the American flag and avenge the wrongs done the Indiana volunteers by Jeff. Davis at the battle of Buena Vista.

Rufus King, Minister to Rome, has been appointed Brigadier-General of the State of Wisconsin.

Gen. Harney had been ordered to St. Louis, and Gen. Lane was dispatched some days previous; to Kansas on important business connected with the Government. He is to have command of a large force and will proceed as soon as possible through the Indian country to Fort Smith, for the purpose of taking that post, and all others belonging to the Government in Missouri and Arkansas. Gen. Lane said, before leaving Washington, that with one thousand men, such as he could bring into the field, he could march successfully through that entire section of the country. Seven hundred men under his command would be composed of the same class that served under Montgomery.

A dispatch of May 7th, says that the proceedings of the Tennessee Legislature had just been made public. An ordinance of secession and alliance with the Confederate States, had passed, subject to a vote of the people on the 8th of June next. A military bill was passed calling for fifty-five thousand troops, and appropriating \$2,000,000 unconditionally, and \$3,000,000 conditionally.

A Louisville dispatch of May 7th, says: A reliable private dispatch says Arkansas, yesterday, passed an ordinance of secession by sixty-nine against one.

Scouts arrived from New Orleans report that even the Home Guard had been mustered into service, with directions to prepare speedily for transportation northward. The Mayor had called for a second Home Guard. The men seemed reluctant to enlist. It was supposed, at the farthest, four thousand troops had been raised in New Orleans. All of whom had moved toward Richmond.

Official advices from Pensacola say the ships were amply supplied with everything for six months and the Fort was in excellent condition and could not be taken by any force there.

The United States troops, at Fort Smith, on the 1st inst., comprising the six companies of Cavalry and one of Infantry, in all about six hundred men, were preparing to evacuate the Fort. On the Thursday preceding, the Fort was turned over to Governor Harris of the Chickasaw nation. Captain Sturges and his command from Fort Smith, arrived at Fort Washita on the 1st.—The United States troops at Fort Cobb were expected to join those of Washita on their march for Fort Leavenworth.

The Charleston *Courier* says the collector at that port had been instructed by the Government of the Confederate States to clear private vessels and cargoes until war was declared and the will of Congress was made known. Gen. Beauregard had left Charleston for Montgomery.

Several army officers who failed to get commissions in the Confederate service, on resigning, had asked to be restored. They met with emphatic refusals.