

but little, only for present show. That which we make here will last in this climate.

Our painters tell us that it is the climate that destroys the paint. I do not think there is a painter in this Territory that knows what pure linseed oil is. They tell us that the climate destroys the paint; that is a mistake, the paint is not good. Can you tell whether there is alkali mixed with the linseed oil? I can. I can also tell whether there is Spanish white in the paint. Plaster of Paris, by some called Paris white, is also mixed with white lead, and our houses are painted with it. Other paints are adulterated. I pay from thirty to fifty dollars to have a carriage painted, and in three months it needs painting again. Let it stand six months, and you would hardly suppose that it had been painted in sixteen years.

We ought to have spoken last night in regard to raising flax in this Territory, and I will now say to the brethren that we wish them to return the flaxseed they have borrowed at the tithing office. We also wish you to raise flax and make linen cloth. We have as good workmen at this business as there are in the world. The American brethren do not generally know how to raise flax, for making fine linen, but they can easily learn. Instead of sowing five pecks to the acre, sow five or more bushels and you will raise flax as soft as silk; from such flax fibres can be hatched as fine as spinster's webbs. Most of the linen we import is more than half cotton. The flax is put into machines, and cut and torn to pieces, it then goes through another rotting process, is then mixed with cotton, carded, spun, and called linen. I once in a while see a genuine piece of linen, which will as well last six years as the most we buy will last six months, if it is not washed to death; this you know, if you have been accustomed to using tow cloth. In clearing out brush, cutting down trees, logging, and all kinds of rough work, one or two pairs of genuine tow trousers and a couple of tow frocks will last through a summer, but put on that heavy so-called linen you buy in the stores, and do nothing but come into a pulpit, and before you have had it three months it is cut to pieces and entirely done. But I will not detain you longer upon this point.

Br. Kimball mentioned about some of the brethren's sending to the States for nails.—Send to the States, go to the stores, buy where you please, and do you think that you can get better nails than you can get at our nail factory? I know what nails are—I have driven a great many. There is not a better nail made at Boston nor in Germany, than there is at this factory. I never saw a better nail, nor better nail machinery than that which we have running.

We should now make our own iron. We have already spent about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to make iron here, but we have failed, not for want of ore, nor for want of skill. Where is the difficulty? There has not been union enough in the men who engaged in that work. After we had spent about one hundred thousand dollars, an ingenious man named Peter Shirts would have brought out the iron as good as ever was made, and that too by means of a small furnace of trifling cost, but they run him out of the county. The citizens pronounced him a nuisance, confiscated his property, and drove him out. Every man said, "I will have the name and honor of making the first iron made in this Territory, or I will destroy the work." That is the difficulty. We have the best of iron ore, and we have coal close by it; and some man will go to work, by and by, who is not worth fifty dollars, and make iron. Go into Vermont, and you will there see a farmer, when he has a little leisure, take his wagon, get the ore, smelt it, hammer it out, and make two or three hundred pounds of iron in a day. He takes care of it, and by and by some one comes along and buys it of him.—Travel through that country and you will find hundreds of such little iron forges. Men who do not pretend even to be blacksmiths, get some person to learn them how to use a trip hammer to draw out the iron after they have put on their blast and run out some two or three hundred pounds. On a rainy day a farmer has his ore ready and makes iron, when he cannot work in the field. We have shown you that we can make nails. I cannot do everything. Who has brought caiding machines and other machinery here? Who has entered into every kind of mechanism that has been started in this Territory? Twelve thousand dollars we have spent to get the manufacture of pottery under way; by and by some man will come along, not worth fifty dollars, and take the felspar, which enters so largely into our granite rock, and make the best of china ware.

We want glass. Some man will come along, by and by, and take the quartz rock, rig up a little furnace and make glass.

**PRENTICE ON THE WAR.**—A secession paper says that the secessionists want peace.—We always thought they would be found "wanting." Gov. Floyd expresses a high opinion of rifled cannon. What's his opinion of a rifled treasury? The editor of the Richmond *Examiner* advises his subscribers to file his paper. All the filing in the world couldn't make it sharp. The Richmond *Enquirer* thinks that thousands in the North will give aid to the South. We greatly fear that it will only be cannon-aid. An eastern paper says that "little Bob Walker has tied himself to the tail of the Cotton Confederacy." No doubt the Confederacy is a bob-tailed concern.

[From our Extra of the 15th inst.]

## EASTERN NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH AND PONY.

### WASHINGTON UNDER SEMI-MARTIAL LAW.

#### DECLARATION OF WAR BY THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

#### SECESSION ORDINANCES PASSED BY TENNESSEE AND ARKANSAS.

The Pony Express, with advices from the east, up to the 10th. inst. arrived here this afternoon shortly after 3 o'clock. The North was making gigantic preparations for pushing the war into southern territory, and the border States were, with the exception of Maryland and Kentucky, leaning more and more to the Confederate States.

#### WASHINGTON.

A special despatch to the New York *Herald* of May 6th, says there are now 30,000 troops in Washington, including the Pennsylvania troops, who came through Baltimore.

It is currently believed that the President would issue another proclamation announcing the intention of the Government to re-possess the Federal property seized by the rebels, and to deal summarily with all hereafter found resisting its authority. Advanced posts were to be established within a circuit of twenty miles of Washington, extending into Virginia, in order to protect the agricultural districts supplying the capital. The city of Washington was placed under semi-martial law, and Lieut. Edwards appointed provost marshal. The law did not extend to civilians, though close supervision was kept over their movements.

The President has appointed Lieutenant Nicholson as adjutant and inspector of the marine corps vice Taylor resigned.

General Scott had published a card, begging correspondents to spare him, saying that he had no office in his gift, no power to accept volunteer corps, or individuals, and has no time to answer letters.

The *Post's* Washington dispatch says large numbers of exiles from Virginia were constantly arriving; also says that the government was determined to retake Harper's Ferry arsenal, also that official permission was granted for the continuance of passenger and mail service by the steamer between Baltimore and Norfolk.

The *Herald's* special correspondent says—Ellsworth's Zouaves and Rhode Island Artillery had been ordered to Alexandria, Annapolis and Baltimore; and twenty-one miles each side of the track of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad had been created a military depot, commanded by General Butler. All of the bridges burned would be repaired soon, by workmen aided by the people.

There are sixty thousand stand of arms in the Washington navy yard. The government had already received proffers of two hundred and fifty thousand men from west of the Alleghanies.

The war department had informed the Governors of the States which had ordered out their quota of militia, under the first proclamation of the President, that it was desirable and preferable that those who had not been marched forward should be mustered in for three years, under the subsequent proclamation; full instructions on this subject would soon be issued.

Eight companies of sappers and miners had been mustered into service, in New York, also five companies of Col. Baker's California regiment. Col. Hawkin's Zouaves were to be mustered into service and armed with Enfield rifles.

Washington dispatches, state that Major Anderson had accepted the command of the Kentucky brigade, with the consent of the President.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondence of the 7th, says the greatest activity prevailed at the war and navy departments, perfecting details, encompassing and punishing traitors. Another committee had been there from Baltimore. They reported to the President that the mob spirit was down, and the loyalists were preparing to welcome the Government troops. There would be at least thirteen regiments raised in Baltimore, of one thousand men each, and be accepted by the Government.

Secretary Chase has ordered the stoppage at Cairo of all supplies of any kind, for the rebellious States.

Excitement exists among the soldiers, at Washington, in consequence of the shooting of one of their number, by a policeman. The wound was probably fatal.

The *Express's* Washington dispatch says—a schooner fully armed had been captured off the mouth of the Chesapeake and taken to Annapolis. Two men were captured—the rest escaping in boats.

A gentleman of New York, bearer of dispatches to Washington, reported his conversation with Secretary Seward. He told Mr. Seward of the determined feeling in New York to sustain, and energetic action was expected of the government. Mr. Seward replied that the people should not be disappointed, and he thought they would be well satisfied with what would take place in a few days.—This gentleman had also conversed with Postmaster General Blair, who gave him the programme of the government. He thought it would be effective in quelling the disturbances. Mr. Blair thought the war would be short, spirited, and energetic. Troops would probably be sent to New Orleans.

Congressman Bouigny, from Louisiana, had arrived at Washington from New Orleans. He states that four thousand soldiers had left that city for Lynchburg, Va., and that large bodies of troops from other parts were moving in the same direction. He says a strong Union sentiment existed in New Orleans, but it was kept in complete subjection by the secessionists.

The officially announced determination of the Virginia government to contest the occupation of the right bank of the Potomac, opposite Washington, was expected, by the military authorities, to result in a battle between the Federal forces and the rebels in close proximity to the capital. Gen. Scott was not quite prepared to advance troops to the other side of the river; but a strong force would nevertheless cross the river, and assume and fortify a position near Alexandria, as soon as the necessary preparations were completed. The Richmond authorities were evidently kept well informed as to the plans of Gen. Scott. The military movements directed by themselves show this.

The Quaker city was blockading Cape Henry.

It is said the Virginians were fitting out the steamers Yorktown and Jamestown to run the blockade of James' river, where the Montecello was stationed.

The *Tribune's* correspondent says the government was considering the policy of constructing floating batteries for use on the Mississippi. They will no doubt, in a short time, be contracted for.

The war department had learned that fifty thousand men were within two days march of Richmond. Orders had been given by Gen. Scott for the rapid transportation of forces to Washington.

#### MARYLAND.

The Maryland committee were told by the President that it was not the intention of the Government to retaliate the attack by Baltimore on Northern troops, but it was determined to assert the right of way through Baltimore at all hazards.

General Scott had sent dispatches to General Butler, at Annapolis, on Sunday the 5th, giving him three days to take possession of the Relay House, nine miles from Baltimore. General Butler responded that he would have religious services there the same day. He fulfilled his word, for on that day the New York fifth and second, and the Massachusetts eighth regiments arrived at noon at the Relay House, took possession of the telegraph, planted eight howitzers on the viaduct, and invested the place.

This gives full command of the road to and from the West. They cut off telegraph communication to Harper's Ferry. Transit over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was now uninterrupted.

United States recruiting offices were opened in Baltimore, on the 6th. The stars and stripes were displayed. Three hundred cavalry, well mounted, had left Carlisle barracks for York. They said they would go through Baltimore.

Gen. Butler says that Northern troops must march in safety over the ground where Massachusetts blood was spilled, and if they were attacked from the houses, the houses would be blown up.

The New York *Post* says the steamer R. B. Rainey was to convey a force from Annapolis to retake Smith's Point Light ship. The

Rainey had four guns and seventy men on board. She would replace the Light ship removed by the secessionists. A war steamer was now stationed off Fort McHenry, Baltimore, to assist the garrison.

The *Times's* Baltimore correspondent states that all but four companies of militia had been discharged. A member of the Police Board had admitted the reception of 2,000 Rifles by the secessionists from Harper's Ferry.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch of the 6th says the forces at the Relay House had been re-inforced that day, and at an hour-and-a-half's notice a further re-inforcement of two or three thousand more could be furnished Gen. Butler. Before the troops from Harper's Ferry could approach near enough to give Gen. Butler battle, they would be harassed by the Pennsylvania troops now in their vicinity.

The troops at the Relay House were strengthening their position by throwing up breastworks and digging trenches.

Fifteen hundred additional troops had arrived at Perryville, from Philadelphia on the 6th. They include the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Artillery, Col. Patterson, and Sherman's Battery. The whole force was in a complete state of efficiency.

The two companies of volunteers, from Baltimore, for the secession army, about sixty-five men, had passed through Frederick. They marched through the city protected by Gen. Shrive and the Sheriff. The appearance of the men caused deep excitement; there was no outbreak, and their worn and tattered appearance excited ridicule rather than indignation.

An officer from the Chambersburg camp reports that, on the 9th, the Virginians seized the heights on the Maryland side of the Potomac, and were fortifying them. A number of secession troops, bordering on six thousand were there, and were to be increased by the arrival of twelve hundred regulars.—Four companies of cavalry which marched from Carlisle barracks on Monday, passed through Maryland and had reached General Scott's line.

The legislature, had voted unanimously against calling a convention.

A gentleman, who was at Gen. Butler's camp reports that there was a battery placed on the other side of Patapsco river, which could rake him effectually. He at once informed Gen. Butler of it, who made immediate preparations to take it.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

In the Pennsylvania legislature, it was proposed that as Ex-Senator Mason owned a large property in Pennsylvania, that a commissioner be appointed to investigate, and whereas he has been guilty of treason, no conveyance or transfer of the same shall be acknowledged or recorded in the State.

A motion was made to extend the time of suspension of specie payment by the banks, until the next meeting of the legislature in January.

The House had unanimously passed a bill creating a \$3,000,000 loan. It raises fifteen regiments beyond both requirements of the Federal Government, making a total of fifty-five regiments. Ninety-two members of the House out of one hundred were present. An act for the immediate relief of the volunteers now in service, passed both Houses, on the 9th, and was signed by the Governor.

A gentleman sent from that State, telegraphed that he would be in Harrisburg on the 10th. He has visited South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. He reports twenty-five thousand troops within a radius of fifty miles of Richmond. There were about fifteen thousand troops in Tennessee and Kentucky, whose supposed destination was Cairo.

#### MICHIGAN.

An extra session of the Legislature met at Lansing, on the 8th. The Governor's message recommended that the law of last session providing for raising two regiments, be amended to authorize four more, with power to raise ten if needed, to meet every exigency. He favored a loan of not less than \$1,000,000 bonds, to be issued in small amounts, in which case he thought the whole would be taken by citizens of that State. He recommended the Legislature to enact a law authorizing townships to levy taxes for the support of families of volunteers. He says the National Government cannot longer confine itself to the mere defence of the National domain and property. It must strike treason wherever it was found. All the delusive pre-