

Nearly three thousand troops arrived at Washington on the 23d.

The War Department had received accounts of the occupation of several new and formidable batteries near Norfolk, and there were fifteen thousand troops between Norfolk and Sewall's point.

It was reported that a United States steamer had an engagement on the 24th with the battery at Aquia Creek, completely demolishing it. The men from the steamer went on shore and raised an American flag. This was the only battery between Washington and Fort Monroe.

Postmaster Gen. Blair had prepared an order discontinuing the transmission of United States mails in Virginia and other seceded States, and annulling all contracts for the same. Tennessee was excepted from the operation of the order for the reason that the State had not yet formally seceded. Contractors would be immediately notified of this decision. The mails for the South, from Washington, were stopped at the crossing place of the Federal troops and returned to the postoffice.

Jackson was immediately killed by Francis Brownell, of Troy, a member of Ellsworth's Zouaves. President Lincoln, who was a warm, personal friend of Ellsworth, is deeply affected by his death.

Western Virginia was an exception to the order of the Postmaster General, for the stoppage of the mails in the Seceded States.—Every facility would be afforded for postal accommodations in that section.

Col. Ellsworth's remains had been conveyed to the east room of the President's house, where they lie in state.

An advance of the troops from Culpepper Court House sixty-two miles from Alexandria, was anticipated, but assurance was felt that General Scott had directed the advance with a full understanding of all he had to encounter. At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 24th, the Captain of the Pawnee demanded the surrender of the Virginia troops. Refused. The Captain then said the consequence would be terrible to the village and all the inhabitants, and prolonged the time for consideration to 6 o'clock.

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

It was reported that Gen. Sandford will command the advancing troops in Virginia. Altogether there were thirteen thousand troops in the advancing army.

At latest dispatches all was quiet in Alexandria. The New Jersey troops three miles from Alexandria had been fired into by ambushed secessionists. The latter were routed, and two rebel Captains captured.

A special to the Post says the 69th regiment captured three hundred rebels on the Orange road, near Alexandria.

The Times' special says three thousand troops were on Arlington heights with a battery; another was at the east end of Long and Chain bridges and one at Alexandria.

Government was in possession of startling information from Baltimore, that certain prominent Union men, who, in the presence of United States troops had loudly professed devotion to the Union, were secretly working for secession. Their names and accurate information about them and their plans were in the hands of the Administration.

The Government had secured for the next three months, a monopoly of all arms and cannon from all the manufactories in Great Britain that were permitted to make arms for foreign States. This was expected to show England that in putting down rebellion there would be no half way work.

The State department had received no dispatches whatever from United States Legations abroad; the assertion that Great Britain had refused to accept the recognition of the resolution of the Paris congress, respecting privateering, was a fiction devised and published for the most mischievous purposes.

From a spy-glass view of Alexandria the stars and stripes were flying from various points.

The camp opposite Williamsport, had been reinforced, and the construction of batteries on the heights on the Maryland side was still being carried on with vigor.

Judge Army, bearer of dispatches, had had an interview with the President and Secretary of War, and tendered to them three regiments from Kansas, to co-operate with the Iowa regiments in camp at Keokuk, and the Illinois regiments in camp at Quincy, to protect Union men of northern Missouri, and to secure safe transit of stores and provisions over the St. Louis and St. Joseph railroad to the west.

#### VIRGINIA.

The Richmond Enquirer says that General Johnston, commander of the Utah expedition, had been ordered to the command of the Confederate forces at Harper's Ferry, also that General Beauregard had been ordered to Norfolk, and that Jeff. Davis would be at Richmond on the 27th.

Five hundred troops from North Carolina arrived at Richmond on the night of the 20th, and were stationed near old Point Comfort. They were to be followed by five hundred more in a day or two from the same State, making a full regiment of one thousand men. Twelve hundred Tennessee troops arrived at Richmond on the 21st.

The Norfolk Register pronounces the statement that there were three hundred Indians of North Carolina in arms at Norfolk to be false.

It was reported that the steamer Mount Vernon narrowly escaped sinking before she reached Alexandria. Injuries had been inflicted on her at the navy yard, probably by secessionists.

General Butler left Fort Monroe on the 23d, with four thousand troops, in propellers, and landed them near Lynn Haven.

A gentleman from Richmond says there were twelve thousand troops there, and that they were arriving on every train. Two regiments of North Carolina arrived while he was there, and two from South Carolina left on the same train he started on, but turned off to the left at Taylorsville. This would take them to Gordonsville, and they probably went to Culpepper.

The presence of General Johnston at Harper's Ferry was confirmed.

The correspondence of the Associated Press sends the following:

"Fort Monroe, May 24th.—General Butler suddenly made his appearance, yesterday, in Hampton, at the head of the Vermont regiment, on a reconnoissance. The rebels attempted to burn the Long Bridge, but were frustrated by the activity of the advance guards. To-day (Friday), he extends a reconnoissance several miles up the Peninsula between James and York rivers. The Troy and Vermont regiments have encamped near Hampton.

The blockading squadron off Fort Monroe, consists of the Minnesota, Cumberland, Yankee, steamer Quaker City and other small craft. There were several prizes in the harbor.

Upon the arrival of the frigate Mississippi, it was expected that active preparations would be undertaken against Sewall's Point. In the late action there, three of the four guns were dismounted, and at least half a dozen men were killed. The battery was to contain thirteen guns. The Michigan regiment was expected soon from Washington. Also several regiments from New York and Boston.

It was believed that simultaneous movements would be made by Government forces on Harper's Ferry and Norfolk.

#### MARYLAND.

Two persons were under examination at Baltimore, charged with treason in enlisting and sending troops from that city to join the Confederate army. Two thousand such troops had left Baltimore; but it was not certain that the prisoners had any hand in their enlistment.

Two Kentucky regiments were ordered to reinforce the Virginians at Point of Rocks. They were throwing up entrenchments on the heights. Two hundred soldiers from Federal Hill had marched through Baltimore and seized a large quantity of gunpowder, which was taken to the magazine in Fort McHenry.

A dispatch of the 25th says, no trains were run over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, last night or to-day; eleven engines and a large number of cars had been detained at Harper's Ferry. Forty-nine men employed on trains, had been arrested at Harper's Ferry, and were now in jail. It was rumored that hostilities were now going on at Harper's Ferry, but there was nothing definite as yet. The

steamer Adelaide arrived from Fort Monroe that morning.

#### MISSOURI.

A strong feeling seemed to prevail in St. Louis that Gen. Harney would be obliged to use the military power against the secessionists of Missouri, notwithstanding his treaty with Gen. Price. Union men say the treaty, so far, had not been regarded by the secessionists and that they had persecuted Union men more than ever before. Gen. Harney, Gen. Lyon, Col. Blair and others declared that this persecution must cease, or Governor Jackson and his friends would be made acquainted with Federal bayonets.

A regiment of Missouri volunteers was to start from the arsenal on the evening of the 25th to some point down the river, probably Cairo. It was also reported that a part of the force at Cairo, when joined by the Missouri troops would go to Memphis. Agents of the Government were at St. Louis purchasing steamboats for an expedition South. From present appearances it was altogether likely that Memphis would shortly be attacked.

#### KANSAS.

Orders had been issued by the War Department, to Capt. Reno, of Fort Leavenworth, to supply the Kansas regiments with arms and military equipments, and also for a regiment of Cavalry. This arrangement would furnish at once over ten thousand men, who would remain in camp in their respective States ready to take possession of the St. Louis and St. Joseph railroad between these points, as soon as any further demonstrations were made by Jeff. Thompson, of St. Joseph, and his secession followers to interrupt transportation through Missouri. The State militia were being ordered into eleven regiments, and the State authorities had determined to equip them as well as possible for home defense, having decided to discountenance any invasion of the State of Missouri, unless Missouri should secede or invade Kansas.

The United State forces from the Indian country west of Arkansas, comprising six companies of cavalry and five of infantry, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Emory, were within a few days march of Leavenworth, with abundant means of transportation and plenty of subsistence. On the Texas frontier they made a rapid retrograde march and captured twenty-five Texans who had been dogging the troops for some time. They were held as prisoners one day and discharged.—The regiment of Kansas volunteers for three years' service was being mustered. It was not yet known whether any of the three months volunteers would be accepted by the Government.

M. F. Conway had been nominated for reelection for Congress from that State.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The assassination of Col. Ellsworth had caused, in his native town, Mechanicsville, N. Y., the utmost sorrow and indignation. The father of the Colonel happened to be in the Telegraph office when the intelligence was received. All the flags in town were at half mast. The sympathy expressed for his parents was universal. The Colonel was their only living son.

The news of the death of Col. Ellsworth created intense excitement New York. Regret at his loss was mingled with a general feeling that he must be avenged. Flags were flying at half mast in all the eastern cities. Great indignation and sorrow was expressed for his murder.

A New Orleans dispatch of the 24th, says the news, from Washington, of the occupation of Alexandria had considerably increased military enthusiasm.

The Delta's Montgomery dispatch says, a letter from Mr. Yancey, says he had no doubt of the success of his mission. The New Tariff takes effect August 31st.

The 13th proximo is appointed a day of fasting and prayers.

A Boston dispatch of the 25th states that the armed steamer South Carolina, sailed the preceding night for Fort Pickens, taking a crew of one hundred and thirty-seven men, also one hundred seamen for the fleet to supply the places of those whose enlistment had expired. She also took out several ten inch mortars rifled cannon and other war munitions.

The ship North Carolina from Havre, for Norfolk, had arrived at New York, a prize to the Minnesota. The schooners Tropic Bird, under British colors, and Pioneer, owned in Richmond, had also been captured, and were en route for some place.

The Harriet Lane had gone to Charleston.

There is a great deal of coal on the way from Cumberland, Maryland, to Tide Water. The principal or only difficulty in the way of which was the refusal of the rebel troops at Harper's Ferry to allow it to pass.

#### FOREIGN.

The latest advices from Europe report that the British Government had issued a proclamation, warning its subjects against engaging in the war in America, and declaring the intention of the Government to remain neutral. It warns British subjects if they enter the military service of either side; join ships of war or transports, or attempt to get recruits, or fit out vessels for war purposes, or break, or endeavor to break any blockade, lawfully and actually established, or carry soldiers, dispatches, materials contraband of war for either party, they will be liable to all the penalties and consequences and do so at their peril, and will in no wise obtain the protection of the Government.

The steamer Champion brings Panama papers of the 11th. It was rumored that vessels of war were arriving out by the revolutionists at Santhiagena to convey sixteen hundred troops to Aspinwall to take possession of the State of Panama. The final success of the revolutionists was regarded certain.

It was reported that the British admiral had declared he would not respect the paper blockade of New Granadian ports, but would open them to British commerce.

Advices from Chili report the government party had triumphed in the election.

The first steamer from Liverpool to New Orleans is advertised for August.

The Confederate States' commissioners had an interview with M. Thouvenal on the 13 h. France is about to send a fleet to America to protect French interests.

#### Reformation Needed.

We have been compelled many times to call the attention of Postmasters, on the routes hence to Manti and Fillmore, to the reported mismanagement at some office or offices on those routes. So far as relates to the Manti route, an improvement has taken place, at least less complaints have been made in Sappete county, of late, about mail matter not reaching its destination in due time, than formerly; but grievous complaints are made at and beyond Fillmore, of the non-receipt of papers and letters by due course of mail, and frequently, papers never find their way to those to whom they are directed.

We do not know who is in fault, but it is no more than an act of justice to the Postmaster at the late Capital, to say that most of the failures in the southern part of the Territory are attributed to inattention to postal duties at his office. Loud complaints are also made about the mismanagement of things at the first office beyond Timpanogas bridge, and why so much dissatisfaction exists without an effort being made to remedy the evil, by proposing a change to the Postmaster General, has not been satisfactorily explained.

It seems that papers for Beaver, Iron and Washington counties, placed in the Post office in this city before the departures of the mail on the Thursdays previous to the Mondays on which it leaves Fillmore for Cedar City, are regularly transmitted, but those mailed at other times, and, as a matter of course, are expected to lay over at Fillmore till the departure of the mail from that place on every other Monday, are frequently not in the mail bags on their arrival at the Post offices to which the papers are addressed—single papers being missing oftener than packages.

Such failures, in these exciting times, are exceedingly grievous, and imperiously call for a reformation in the premises, and, if those accused are not to blame, let those who are take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

To the question that has been propounded, as to whether all the Post masters on the route are subscribers to the News or not, we answer that we do not know; but, if there are any who are not, and the failures are attributable to that fact, rather than have the eighth commandment disregarded so often, we will furnish such with a copy regularly on request.

EXCELLENT.—Those specimens of Strawberries and other vegetables from Mr. Otisphant's garden, that were placed on our table yesterday, were large and excellent, as every typo in the News office will testify. See advertisement, epicures.