

A report was current that there had been a collision between two vessels at the mouth of the Potomac, and supplies for Washington, by up country roads, had been cut off by Virginia.

A corps of telegraph operators was being organized to be attached to the army.

It was reported that all secessionists had been warned to leave Washington.

Captain Engle had been ordered to the command of the frigate Cumberland.

Major Anderson had arrived at Washington.

The Government had been officially advised that, at the latest dates, no Commissioners from the Confederate States had presented themselves to the French court. The State Department had instructed Mr. Dayton, the new minister to Paris, to explicitly make known to the French Government that there was not now, nor had there been, nor would there be any or the least idea existing in this Government of suffering a dissolution of the Union to take place in any way whatever.

The Maryland legislature, in their interview with the President, on the 4th, admitted both the right and the power of the Government to bring the troops through Baltimore or the State, and to take any measures for the public safety, which, in the discretion of the President, might be demanded, either by actual or reasonably apprehended exigencies. They expressed their belief that no immediate effort at secession, or resistance of the Federal authority, would be attempted by the legislature or State authorities, and they asked that, in this view, they should as long as possible be spared the evils of a military occupation, or a revengeful chastisement for former wrongs. The President replied that their suggestions and representations would be considered, but that he should now say no more than that the public interest, and not a spirit of revenge, would actuate his measures.

#### MARYLAND.

The Governor was not expected to call a Convention. The secessionists thought that all was lost, that the State had been sold by the Governor. A requisition would be made for Federal volunteers: an order for the same was drawn up, when the outbreak occurred in Baltimore.

The committee on Federal relations had made a report on the subject of a communication from the Mayor of Baltimore, relative to the early restoration of railroad communication between Baltimore and other points. The committee considered the interruption of travel an aggravated evil, but if facilities for invasion were offered to fanatical and excited multitudes from the north, who publicly threatened their destruction, it could hardly be consistent with prudence to re-open the channels of intercourse with the northern States. They could not be efficiently re-established without guarantee from some quarter for the safety and peace of Maryland. The report animated on the course of the General Government in stationing troops at Annapolis, and seizing the road to Washington: considering such a course as the treatment of a conquered province, it was therefore the duty of the Legislature to ascertain the position which the general government was determined to occupy towards their State. The committee concluded with the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That there be appointed commissioners to confer with President Lincoln with regard to the presence of any proposed military occupation of the State by the General Government, and also to ascertain and report whether any arrangements were practicable for the maintenance of the peace and honor of Maryland.

Adopted by both Senate and House.

It was reliably stated from Annapolis Junction, that the 69th regiment caught a man attempting to draw spikes from the rails and shot him in obedience to orders: they also arrested two spies. The 69th was stationed all along the road to Washington, in squads, within hailing distance of each other. Gun boats were constantly cruising up and down the bays.

A Captain of the 69th regiment arrested a spy at Annapolis, just from Montgomery, with important papers. He was a brother of the Grandrall of Hoboken, New Jersey, killed by a Cuban, some time ago; he would probably be hung.

The son of an influential family was under arrest as a spy. He had opened dispatches delivered him at Washington. The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun had left, fearing arrest. The populace were anxious to lynch him.

Another man had been arrested with dispatches from New York, for the President, General Scott and the war department, which were found open upon him. He was to be tried by a court martial.

Several steamers from Baltimore to Norfolk, with the mail, were not allowed to land. They landed, instead, at Old Point Comfort. The blockade was evidently being urgently enforced against Virginia. Norfolk bay was dotted over with Government transports.—Five hundred mechanics were to be employed in repairing the damages to the Northern Central Railroad, with a sufficient number of troops to protect them while the work was progressing. The way would be opened for the transit of troops and munitions of war and passengers.

Two first-class steamers were plying between Perryville and Annapolis daily.

Baltimore was quiet. Fort Madison, an earthwork fortification commanding the city and harbor, was in possession of Government troops.

The steamship Maryland landed some Massachusetts troops from Annapolis, and large quantities of stores at Fort McHenry, on the 3d.

The Times says the Federal forces "are moving towards Baltimore, and Fort McHenry had been well reinforced.

Annapolis dispatches say that half a million specie had just arrived under convoy from Perryville.

The Alleghany had been towed from Fort McHenry. She would be heavily armed as a guard ship for Annapolis harbor.

The Secretary of Governor Hicks says that the appointment of the Board of Safety must precipitate that State into civil war. The majority of the board were sworn to secession, and were men of desperate political fortunes. The Governor soon might have to resort to Washington on the Pennsylvania line. The great seal of the State was in Annapolis, and would be thrown into the Chesapeake sooner than be placed on an ordinance of secession. The absence of the seal was a veto.

The Post special learns on good authority, that the secessionists had planned for a fierce conflict with the Federal troops that might attempt passing through Baltimore.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had offered the Government the use of their rolling stock.

The Maryland Senate Act, providing for a committee of safety, was considered to be as good as lost.

The Union feeling was gaining throughout the State. Workmen were actively engaged in repairing the Northern Central Railroad. They met with no opposition. The people were rejoiced at the speedy opening of trade.

The Government had seized the steamer that had been running between Baltimore and Havre de Grace.

#### NEW YORK.

A New York dispatch of the 4th, says that Superintendent Kennedy had received a letter, stating that there was a thoroughly organized plan to burn New York, Philadelphia and Boston, by cutting off the supplies of water and then setting fire to various points. The letter also stated that men had been stationed at both Boston and Philadelphia for weeks. One hundred and twenty-five men had been sent to New York to carry out their designs; also that, although at first, Jeff. Davis disapproved of such proceedings, since the President's proclamation, he favored it. The letter was dated Louisville, the writer saying that he was an enemy, but would not fight with camphene and lucifer matches for weapons.—Several well known secessionists in New York were closely watched, and considerable credence was placed in the statement, and precautionary measures had been adopted by the police.

Four companies of volunteers had left Buffalo, for the rendezvous at Elmira, N. Y.; a splendid banner was presented to them by the ladies. They were escorted to the depot by the Home guards, commanded by Major ex-President Fillmore. The streets were thronged by people.

The Seventy-fourth and Sixty-fifth regiments were ready to leave on receipt of orders.

One million percussion caps had been seized in New York which had been shipped for Charleston; also a case of revolvers at the American Express office.

The Government had purchased two fast tugs to be converted into gun boats for service.

The steamer Columbia, with the Albany Burgesse corps, Salem Zoraves, a detachment of the seventy-first regiment, and two twelve pound howitzers for the seventh regiment sailed on the afternoon of the 4th, from New York.

The frigates Niagara and Minnesota were ordered to sail immediately.

The Secretary of the Treasury had instructed the Collector of the port of New York, not to grant leave of absence to employees volunteering—they must resign or not volunteer.

The New York 69th Regiment was to be located in the neighborhood of Georgetown.

#### MISSOURI.

A Union demonstration held on the 2d, at Lexington, was broken up by the secessionists. One Union man was shot, but not very seriously hurt. There was to be a Union meeting the evening following, but it had been suppressed by secessionists. The secession flag waved in front of the court house.

A suit had been instituted in the Lafayette circuit court by John M. Weimer and J. P. Wheeler against the Lexington and St. Louis Railroad Company to recover \$333,000 for labor, materials and damages for the non-fulfillment of the contract for building their railroad.

The Legislature convened in extra session at Jefferson city on the 2d. Mr. McAfee was re-elected speaker of the House. The other officers of the late session were also re-elected. Gov. Jackson, in his message, reviewed the history of events since the adjournment of the Legislature, and gave his reasons for calling an extra session. He severely criticized the action of the President in calling out the militia to fight against the people of the South. He says the action of the President was evidently unconstitutional and illegal, and would only tend to still further alienate the people of the free and slaveholding States in their opinions and sentiments. In confirmation of this opinion it was sufficient to say the power to coerce a State by the Federal Government was proposed in the Convention that framed the Constitution, in several different forms, and rejected, and it was an insult to the common sense of the people to assert that a war upon individuals, acting under the authority of the State, and by virtue of its commission, or in obedience to its government was not a war upon the State. The President, it appeared, had not only discovered the power in the government to make war upon the States; but had assumed that the Executive department could initiate that war. Neither Washington, Jefferson nor Jackson ever for a moment imagined that they were clothed with such a despotic power as this.

The Governor concluded by saying, that in the meantime, in his judgment it was indispensable to their safety that they should emulate the policy of all the other States in arming their people and placing their State in a proper attitude of defense. The militia law should, he considered, be revised and rendered more efficient; a good system of drill and discipline should also be adopted in order to place the State in a position where their rights could be defended with strong arms and willing hearts. Missouri had at this time no war to prosecute. It was not her policy to make aggressions on any State or people; but, in the present state of the country, she would be faithless to her honor and recreant in her duty were she to hesitate a moment in making most ample provision for the protection of her people against the aggressions of all assailants. He, therefore, respectfully recommended the appropriation of a sufficient sum of money to place the State, at the earliest practicable moment, in a complete state of defense.

The police commissioners of St. Louis had notified Capt. Lyon, commander of the arsenal, to remove the soldiers stationed outside the arsenal walls and on property within the city limits. For U. S. soldiers to occupy such property, the Commissioners thought it a violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States. Capt. Lyon replied that he did not consider such occupation in conflict with law as he had leased the property. Before taking any action on the subject, he would consult the Government at Washington. The Commissioners intimated that there would be trouble if the soldiers were not removed, and had referred the matter to the Legislature.

A great Union meeting was held at Springfield, on Saturday, the 4th, which was addressed by Hon. John S. Phelps, Judge

Orr, and others. A. M. Bedford, of Arkansas, a secessionist, afterwards addressed the meeting.

#### VIRGINIA.

The Governor had determined to station a large number of troops at Petersburg.

The Charleston Courier states that President Davis would take command in person as General-in-Chief of the forces gathering in Virginia.

Southern troops demanded an attack on Washington, but Virginia opposed it.

The latest intelligence from Richmond reports that considerable alarm existed there in consequence of the activity of the U. S. Government, and the unexpected unity of the North. It was believed in Richmond that President Davis had just notified the governors of the border States now acting in hostility to the Government, to assemble at Montgomery, there to confer with the Confederate Government.

The Legislature adjourned on the 1st inst., until the 12th of June, by which time it was expected that the returns of the popular vote on the ordinance of secession would be received.

The Cumberland, Monticello, Yankee, and several steam tugs, were strictly blockading, Hampton Roads and James River.

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

The legislature met on the 2d, and speedily organized a bill calling a convention, to assemble on the 29th, passed unanimously.—The Southern Confederate flag was flying over the capitol, and North Carolina was virtually out of the Union.

The Governor had organized a camp of instruction at Raleigh. He says the Northern Government was concentrating a large force in the District of Columbia ostensibly to protect the seat of Government; but such a force could not be allowed to remain within the limits of Maryland or on the border of Virginia, without endangering the liberties of the people of those States, and, if they were conquered and overcome, North Carolina would become the next prey to the invaders. Policy, therefore, as well as a feeling of brotherhood, engendered by a common interest, required them to exert their energies in the defense of Virginia and Maryland. Every battle fought there, would be a battle fought in behalf of North Carolina; and there their troops should be speedily sent.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

A letter from the interior of South Carolina says that, while the writer was absent at Charleston, a fight with negroes occurred in his town; they burned four dwellings and eight stores in the town, and four more in the vicinity. Eight negroes were hung and a dozen more would soon be hung.

New Orleans dispatches of the 2d, say that Col. Van Dorn, with eight hundred Texans had captured four hundred Federal troops, under Major Sibley, who were at Indianola and attempted to escape in two sailing vessels. Van Dorn pursued them in three small steamers. Sibley surrendered, the officers were on parole, the arms were turned over, private property excepted. The men were allowed either to join the Confederate army, or take an oath not to serve against it.

A Cairo Ill. dispatch, of the 4th, says that Gen. Pillow, Gen. Ely, and other prominent officers of the Confederate army, and a large number of Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee troops were at Memphis. Heavy guns were arriving there daily.

C. L. Prentiss, the commanding officer at Cairo, had received the following dispatch from three of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati:

General Pillow has several steamers ready at Memphis. He meditates an immediate attack on Cairo.

Col. Prentiss replied:

Let him come, he will learn to dig a ditch on the right side; I am ready.

The garrison at Fort Monroe numbered one thousand Massachusetts men and three hundred regulars. Five hundred Virginians were on the opposite side, and were erecting a battery at the entrance of Hampton Roads.

Major Dodd's battalion had left Boston on the steamer Cambridge, for Fort Monroe.

It is said the President would demand the restoration of Gosport Navy Yard and Hatteras's Ferry.

Valparaiso advices of the 3d, states that an earthquake had destroyed the city of Mendoza; eight thousand killed. San Juan was reported destroyed.