

When Adam's Express was notified by the War Department that it was intended to stop letter communication with the seceded States, they immediately gave orders to all their officers to stop receiving them, but as there were numerous letter expresses which could not be reached by the authorities, it was therefore thought preferable to permit letters to be forwarded through a responsible channel, supervised by the Government.

In condemning the carrying of contraband goods. The Louisville Journal says it had not thought of imputing such acts to Adam's Express company.

It was understood that the Secretary of the Treasury would recommend the raising of \$250,000,000 and had three plans, one by a popular loan, and another by a foreign loan, and another by the issue of small Treasury notes.

Senator Wilson, it was understood, had been in consultation with Congressmen as well as high officials of the Government, and at an early day of the extra session of Congress would, as chairman of the committee on military, introduce a series of bills proposing first, to legalize the Executive action concerning the present defensive and warlike preparations. Secondly, giving the sanction of law to the plan already announced for a permanent increase of the Army. Thirdly, retiring infirm and disabled army officers. Fourthly, to organize from the militia 100,000 regulars as a national guard, to be all clothed and armed alike. Fifthly, to increase the number of cadets at West Point to the extent of sixty-eight or the number of senators, and authorizing the President to fill the vacancies caused by resignations or otherwise in that institution. It was also designed to recommend an appropriation of \$200,000,000 to carry the defensive measures of the Government into effect. The above were substantially the objects contemplated.

Marshal Kane's arrest at Baltimore would be followed by more rigorous measures if any sympathizers of revolution appear.

MARYLAND.

Geo. P. Kane, police marshal of Baltimore, was arrested, on June 27th, by order of General Banks and conveyed to Fort McHenry where he was held a prisoner. General Banks issued a proclamation nominating John R. Henley, of the Maryland regiment, provost marshal, also suspending the powers of the police commissioners. Mr. Henley was to exercise supreme control over the police department until some known loyal citizen was appointed to act as marshal.

The proclamation gives as the reason of the arrest of Kane that "he was known to be aiding and abetting those in armed rebellion against the government, and was at the head of an armed force which he had used to conceal rather than detect acts of treason to the government."

The same day, in the afternoon, the police commissioners issued orders disbanding the police. They also issued a protest signed by the Mayor as one of the board.

Mr. Henley had sworn in a new force.

There was considerable excitement at Baltimore, occasioned by the arrest of Marshal Kane. Union men were pleased, but secessionists were indignant. Col. Henley, the provost marshal waited on the mayor and police commissioners. When the latter asked them to consider the matter, he only replied that his orders were immediate. He then proceeded to the marshal's office, taking possession. The commissioners then directed the officers to obey the military authority, but declared their intention to prepare a protest against the action of the Government.

A Baltimore dispatch of the 27th says:—Many families had packed up ready to leave the city, in expectation of General Bank's proclamation, and at the prospect of being ruled by these they had no confidence in. A positive order had been given by the Marshal to avoid irritating the people, and to arrest Unionists who made violent demonstrations.

The United States Deputy Marshal had instituted search for arms in private dwellings. A lot was seized in a lager beer saloon. Additional regiments of United States troops had arrived there.

Reports were current that the United States forces were throwing up entrenchments about eight miles east of Baltimore on the Baltimore and Philadelphia railroad.

Another dispatch says: There was a good deal of quiet excitement there. Crowds were around the police station and Marshal's office. A search at the Marshal's office was going on, a large quantity of arms and munitions had been found secreted in the cellar. In the walls beneath the floor and cellar a case of valuable pistols, over eight hundred rifles, twenty-five of which were Minnie, were also found. Several of those were supposed to have belonged to the Massachusetts soldiers who were disarmed by the mob on April 19th. It was also estimated that one hundred thousand percussion caps, three thousand one hundred ball cartridges, and six hundred long minnie ball cartridges were found.

The rebels from Baltimore intended issuing a proclamation announcing the defeat of the Federal troops and the capture of Washington and all the officials, then tearing up the railroad, and cutting the telegraphs, and thus produce a panic in favor of the Southern Confederacy.

It appears from latest dates that the account of the amount of arms seized at Baltimore, was somewhat exaggerated; but a large quantity of arms, ammunition and cannon balls were found secreted beneath the coal in the marshal's office. Some were found under

the floor in the back part of the old City Hall building. The search was still progressing.

Five field pieces were found at Meach's foundry, also three siege guns, which were said to have been ordered by Marshal Kane, and supposed to have been originally designed for work against Fort McHenry, and secreted there to prevent seizure by General Butler.

General Banks had discovered a plan to destroy the railroad between Washington and Baltimore, and his course was highly approved of by the Government.

Messengers to the War Department state that Gen. Patterson was making preparations to advance and take possession of Harper's Ferry.

The Garibaldi Guards and two other regiments were to go into Virginia on the 27th.

VIRGINIA.

A man who had arrived at Alexandria from Manassas Junction, says that the strongest fortifications of the rebels were four miles this side of the Junction, at Union Mills, where the railroad crosses a large stream called Bull's Run, and higher up on the stream where the road from Fairfax crosses.

The Pawnee had arrived at the Washington Navy Yard, bringing intelligence from Mathias Point.

According to the statement of persons in the expedition, Capt. Ward, of the Freeborn, had obtained from the Pawnee reinforcements of about twenty men, and united with others from his own vessel, comprising between thirty and forty men in all, they started in several cutters for Mathias, taking with them about two hundred and fifty sand bags, with which breastworks were soon erected. While returning to the Freeborn to obtain cannon for the battery, a force of the Confederate troops, variously estimated at from twelve to fifteen hundred, suddenly emerged from a thick wood, where they were concealed, and poured a volley or shot into the party, who made a hasty retreat. Several of the men swam to the Freeborn. Captain Ward protected the men as far as possible, firing twelve or fifteen shots among the rebels, but the effect could not be ascertained. Capt. Ward, while firing a gun, was struck in the breast by a bullet, and died in the course of an hour. Several others were wounded. The flag carried by the coxswain was completely riddled.

An election for State Senators to represent Fairfax county, Va., would occur on the 29th, but no voting was expected except within the lines of the Federal troops.

Mr. Chandler, a Bell and Everett elector, in Va., had arrived from Norfolk, being obliged to leave. He says everybody thereabouts were being pressed into the Confederate service.

General Scott had received a dispatch dated Cumberland, June 27th, from Col. Wallace, saying that a portion of the 13th regiment, while returning from Frankfort, near Romney, where they had been to see if there were any rebels, overtook forty horsemen, charged upon and routed them, driving them over a mile, killing eight and securing seventeen horses. After an hour's rest the enemy's forces suddenly attacked Colonel Wallace's command and obliged him to abandon the horses and retreat to a small island at the mouth of Patterson's Creek, where they killed twenty-three of the enemy, but were finally driven off, each for himself, and arrived safe in camp. Corporal Hayes of company A was wounded, John E. Holdingbrook was taken prisoner and murdered. Two Confederate State officers were killed.

The fight is reported to have been desperate and the above account not exaggerated.

It was reported that Gen. Lee, of Virginia, was disgusted at being superseded by Beauregard and others. A submarine telegraph would be laid from Fort Monroe to Newport News point.

Corporal Hays and twelve men belonging to Col. Wallace's regiment of Zouaves, while scouting on Patterson's Creek, twelve miles east of Cumberland had encountered a party of rebels numbering about forty, a sharp engagement ensued, seventeen of the enemy were reported killed and a number wounded. One of Hayes' men killed, and himself badly wounded. They captured a number of horses. The rebel force was at Buchanan, and was reported to have been increased to four thousand.

TENNESSEE.

It was ascertained on reliable authority that it was the fixed determination of the government to fully sustain and protect in their constitutional and legal rights all those citizens of Tennessee who, in their devotion to the Union, were struggling to wrest their State from the hands of the usurpers and defend loyal States against parts thereof claiming to have seceded, and to afford them every protection against all domestic violence, insurrection or invasion. Government would furnish the citizens of such States means necessary for their protection and preservation and, if believed to be unable to defend themselves against their invaders and oppressors, would speedily come to their aid with men and arms in sustaining the constituted authorities of the United States.

The Post Office Department, in consideration of East Tennessee, had made arrangements for furnishing them increased postal facilities. The mails hereafter will be sent thither by way of Cincinnati instead of Louisville.

The latest accounts from the East Tennessee Convention showed a large body in favor of resisting the Confederate Government. A

majority were in favor of inaugurating a provisional Government for East Tennessee.

Major Gen. Pillow had issued a proclamation in the Memphis Bulletin of the 24th, which recalls the order that whisky and tobacco be distributed with the rations. He says he gave the order on his own responsibility, supposing the military board would allow it, knowing that the soldiers were gentlemen and used to plenty of whisky and tobacco.

MISSOURI.

On the 28th, one hundred and thirty men had arrived at Booneville, Mo., from Georgetown and Sedalia, and Pettis county, for the purpose of being sworn into the United States service as home guards to serve in the State. They were Americans. Seventy more from the same county were expected the next days.

Large bodies of men in Johnson county were preparing to take the same step; they would be sworn in and receive arms as soon as possible.

General Lyon was still there, but it was thought he will soon take his departure with a large force; his destination had not transpired.

Col. Robt. Grover, of Johnston county, furnishes the following, at a later date:

Twelve hundred and twenty Union men in Johnson county, had formed a regiment under Col. Grover for the purpose of being sworn into the service of the United States, and acting as home guards throughout the State. They were constantly drilling and Col. Grover was endeavoring to secure arms from Gen. Lyon for them. He also reports that eight hundred were organized in Pettis county and six hundred in Cass county. Two hundred of the Pettis county men had arrived at Booneville, as a convoy to take arms back with them.

KANSAS.

Col. Weir had left Washington for Kansas taking with him General Lane's proclamation, calling on the people of the State to rally and fill up the regiments, stating explicitly his purpose to put down rebellion wherever it may be exhibited, and to sustain Union men, without regard to state or locality.

Senator J. H. Lane had received his commission as Brigadier General.

In addition to the three regiments heretofore accepted from Kansas, he was authorized to raise two, consisting of twelve companies of infantry, four of cavalry and four of artillery. The colonels of these two regiments were Col. Weir, who served during the entire Mexican war, and the well known James Montgomery. General Lane will occupy his seat during the extra session of Congress. He expects to take command of his brigade about the 20th of July.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Surveyor of Louisville had announced that he was not granting permits for any class of goods to the seceded States.

The Democrat was reliably informed that Col. Rousseau's regiment would go into camp on the Indiana side of the river.

The gun boat A. O. Tyler, which had got on the rocks below the canal on the Ohio, was likely to remain there for a time as the river was falling.

The gun-boat Conestoga was at the Portland dry dock, leaking badly. It was doubtful if either of the gun-boats could get over the Portland bar, if so whether they could get to Cairo on account of the low water.

A letter to the Journal, from Hopkinsville, Ky., says—two military companies, of Christian county, went to Clarksville, Tenn., and took the oath of the Southern Confederacy, then afterwards voted in the late election.

Letters from Southern Kentucky, received say that cattle and mules by droves, and loads of bacon were daily passing through Cumberland Gap to the rebels. The writer adds, that if the people of that section of Kentucky were armed with legal authority to do so, they would soon put a stop to the business.

A special dispatch to the New Orleans Delta, from Mississippi city, the 25th, says a steamer anchored off the Point had captured five schooners with which she sailed southwest. The blockade at that Point, says the same paper, had been permanently instituted, and had caused the Mobile mail boats to discontinue. It also intimates that the India, Chinese and English merchantmen will be rich prizes for privateers.

The N. O. Picayune of the 24th, says, a United States ship of war of eighty guns, anchored off Atchafalaya Bay, thus intercepting communication via Berwick Bay with Texas.

H. S. Rowland, of New York, who has been appointed to see the Governors of the Western States to urge each to furnish one company of sharp shooters for Breckin's regiment, was at Chicago on the 27th, and reported that he had been successful in every application thus far, and would leave for Springfield that night to see Governor Yates.

It was contemplated sending the returned Texan U. S. troops to the plains to keep the Indians in subjection and to keep the daily overland mail route clear.

Two deserters from a Pennsylvania regiment had been arrested at Hagerstown and would probably be shot as an example.

The prize ship Amelia was at the Philadelphia navy yard; her cargo consisted of iron crates, camp ovens, equipage and machinery; the vessel is valued at \$12,000 and her cargo at \$60,000. It is thought that arms are concealed in the crates.

It was said that General Banks had important information, which further events will disclose. No disturbance had been created.

Information from high officials say there will be a forward movement of the grand army when there was sufficient artillery and means of transportation.

Accounts from St. Domingo, received at Boston, state that the Spaniards had seventeen men-of-war in the bay of Sewana, and that storehouses were being erected on the shore in large numbers. It was thought the blacks would make serious trouble.

[From the Millennial Star.]

An English Woman on Polygamy.

SURREY, March, 29, 1861.

EDITOR OF THE STAR:

SIR:—In your issue of March 30th, I notice several texts proposed to the Rev. Van Wyke, of New York, as a basis for a lecture on "Mormonism," or "Polygamy."

Permit me to ask if the following passages would not be further aids to the gentleman on that subject, viz: Isaiah, i. 22—"A little one shall become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation. The Lord will hasten it in his time." Gallatians iii. 6—"Even as Abraham believed God, and it was accounted to him for righteousness. Know ye, therefore, that they which are of faith, the same are the children of Abraham. And the Scriptures foreseeing that God would justify the heathen through faith, preached before the gospel unto Abraham, saying, In thee shall all nations be blessed. So, then, they which be of faith are blessed with faithful Abraham."—14th verse—"That the blessing of Abraham might come on the Gentiles through Jesus Christ." 15th verse—"Brethren, I speak after this manner of view; though it be but a man's covenant; yet if it be confirmed no man disannulleth or addeth thereto." 1 Timothy iii. 30 requires a man to have at least one wife, before he can be a Bishop; and the 5th verse assigns the important reason. In Isaiah iv. 1 we read—"In that day seven women shall take hold of one man, and say," etc. Matthew xix. 29—"Every one that hath forsaken houses, or brethren, or sisters, or wife or children, for my name's sake, shall receive an HUNDRED FOLD." And lastly, my own scripture, which is, that very many of my countrywomen do not have opportunities of marriage, without stooping to take men who would disgrace and lower them morally, socially, and religiously.

Respectfully and religiously,

AN ENGLISH WOMAN,

Not of YOUR CHURCH, or the MORMONS.

Bankruptcy Illustrated.

Two merchants were standing in Wall Street, New York, talking on the subject of bankruptcy, when one of them saw a real live Yankee lumbering down street, with a knife and stick in his hands.

"Now for some sport," said one of the merchants. "We'll ask his opinion on bankruptcy, or rather his ideas." He hailed the Yankee with "Halo, friend, can you tell us the meaning of bankruptcy?"

"Well, I reckon I kin—and skin me ef I don't do it."

"Please explain."

"Well, you just lend me a five for about three minutes."

"Here it is—now proceed."

"Well, now, Fowe Zeke Smith five cents, Sam. Brown, the tailor, five dollars for this ere coat, and you five."

"Well, said the merchant, "now give me my five."

"O, git out—I'm a bankrupt, and you come in for a share with the rest," and he left the astonished merchant to whistle for his five.

"I WISH I WAS IN DIXIE."—An ambitious party of juvenile Philadelphians were recently serenading a pretty daughter of a wealthy Quaker. They had sung the popular air "I wish I was in Dixie," for about half an hour, when a window was raised, and a night cap, surrounding an elderly face, appeared. Presently, in measured phrases, the old gentleman proceeded to say, "My fiddling and singing young friends, this is not a fit hour to sing songs and play upon instruments to the disturbance of weary people. Ye express the wish that ye were in Dixie, and I must say that I and my daughter Esther earnestly wish the same. But if Dixie is a distant place, I would advise ye to move on, or you will not be in Dixie until a late hour."—And the sash went down with a bang.

GIGGLING.—This word conveys, as plainly as language can, what it means, and is one of the most disagreeable things young ladies can do. There is nearly always something of nature's own gentility in all young women (except indeed when they get together and fall to giggling). It shames us men to see how much sooner they are polished into nice conventional shape than our rough masculine angles. But when a girl falls to giggling, all her gracefulness vanishes in a moment. In fact we have known matches broken off by young men who found the "Idols of their hearts" giggling in a crowd!

GIVE THEM HAPPY MEMORIES.—"Send your little child to sleep happy. Whatever cares press, give it a warm, good night kiss as it goes to its pillow. The memory of this, in the stormy years which fate may have in store for the little one, will be like Bethlehem's star to the bewildered shepherds. "My father, my mother loves me!" Fate cannot take away that blessed heart-balm. Lips parched with the world's fever will become dewy again at this thrill of youthful memories. Kiss your little child before it goes to sleep."