

BY TELEGRAPH AND PONY.

The Pony Express with eastern advices up to the evening of the 1st instant, arrived here on Saturday afternoon.

WASHINGTON.

The prizes brought to the navy yard, on the 30th, were valued at over \$30,000.

The 7th Regiment had left for New York.

The *Post's* special Washington dispatch says preparations were evidently making for a forward movement of the Government troops. They were all under orders and were ready to march at a moment's notice. The probable object was a sudden concentration upon the rebel forces in Virginia.

Gen. Watson Webb had been appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Brazil.

The revenue laws require vessels entering a port with informal papers to be seized, but inasmuch as those coming from the south where the custom houses were in possession of insurrectionary parties, as they can obtain the proper clearances of the secretary of the treasury, with a view of remedying the embarrassment and trouble under the circumstances, had decided, that in all cases where it appeared that there was no fault on the part of the command, the latter should not be compelled to go into court but on a correct representation of the collection where the vessels arrive, the fees and fines should be remitted.

The following dispatch was received at the navy yard on the 31st:

The Key Stone State reported that on passing Aquia creek, the *Freeborn* and *Anacosta* were engaging the battery there with success. Shall I send the *Pocahontas* with her ten inch gun to assist?

(Signed) CAPT. DAHLGREN,
Commander at the Navy Yard.

Immediately upon the receipt of the dispatch, the Navy Department ordered two men of war forward to support Captain Ward.

The New York 71st regiment was to proceed at midnight to Aquia creek. The Key Stone State witnessed the fight for several hours. It appears there were two batteries there. The War Department was to be kept open all night for information.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says a large number of Union men from Virginia had arrived at Georgetown, being driven out of the State. There were said to be a great many Union men even in Eastern Virginia; but the rod of terror was held over them.

VIRGINIA.

The special dispatch to the *Tribune* says there was a movement of troops near Alexandria, in consequence of a rumor that Gen. Lee was approaching in force.

It was said that, with the three thousand troops near Fairfax, there were 10,000 negroes in the capacity of servants and laborers; provisions were scarce and the privation falls first on the slaves.

The fugitives now in Fortress Monroe were encamped, and mustered and provided with rations like the soldiers. Gen. Butler had issued a stringent order against plundering in the neighborhood.

Gen. Butler was reinforced on the 30th, by two thousand troops.

Col. Butler returned to Fortress Monroe, bearing the following letter of instructions to his brother:

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1861.

SIR—Your action in respect to the negroes who come within your lines from the service of the rebels is approved. The Department is sensible of the embarrassments which must surround officers conducting military operations in a State, by the laws of which slavery is sanctioned. The Government cannot recognize the rejection by any State of its Federal obligations. Among these Federal obligations, however, no one can be more important than that of suppressing and dispersing any combination assembled for the purpose of overthrowing its whole Constitutional authority, while, therefore, you will permit no interference by persons under your command with the relations of persons hired to service under the laws of any State within which your military operations are conducted which remain under the control of such armed combinations, you will refrain from surrendering to their alleged masters any persons who come within your lines, and you will employ such persons in the service to which they will be best adapted, keeping an account of such service.

Among the effects seized at Alexandria are

letters of great importance, which were found in the *Sentinel* office, showing the means by which the secession of Virginia was brought about; some distinguished politicians are implicated, and the letters show beyond doubt that the ordinance of secession was only passed by fraud.

The *Herald's* Baltimore dispatch says there were twenty thousand troops at Harper's Ferry and plenty of heavy artillery at every assailable point.

The *Times'* Washington dispatch states that there were eight thousand troops at Point of Rocks. The troops there were much demoralized, but would make a desperate fight. There were indications of an intention to evacuate the post, but there was no positive information. They expect an attack from the west and keep a sharp look out every night. The men were sleeping on their arms.

The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says, all was quiet at Fort Monroe, one hundred and fifty negroes were at the fort, and the number was increasing.

The *Star* says, nine rebels were killed at Sewall's Point in the recent conflict, also that the rebels had stopped work on the entrenchment at Manassas.

Fifteen thousand soldiers were concentrated in western Virginia.

Four companies of the District Militia had crossed into Virginia, with six days rations. In the Wheeling district the Union candidate had thirteen thousand majority. In the Parkersburg district twenty thousand.

Post routes and post offices managed by loyal citizens and in loyal districts in Virginia are not to be deprived of the mail service under the recent orders of the post office department. If they should be temporarily suspended by the general order, they would be restored upon due notice of the facts. At Alexandria a new collector having been appointed, the port had been re-opened to the commerce of the country, and therefore vessels would be admitted as heretofore.

The latest movements of Gen. Butler were considered as an intimation on his part not to trouble Sewall's Point or Norfolk at present, but to strengthen his position on the other side of James river, and in time to move forward to Richmond.

There were numerous batteries in course of erection along the James, Elizabeth and York rivers, but they could not effect any damage to vessels in the river as the range was too long.

Several of the Old Dominion Dragoons had been taken prisoners by the Vermont regiment.

Several of the Zouaves, acting as scouts, seized sixty kegs of powder and five tons of lead in a house four miles from Alexandria. The Zouaves being too few they only brought away what powder they could and blew up the balance. The forces in Alexandria expected to advance on the night of the 1st, but did not know how far.

A sentinel at Clark's Mills on the outskirts of Alexandria was shot dead on the night of the 31st, and another wounded; probably by the rebel troops.

Bartlett's naval brigade had arrived at Fortress Monroe. A battery of heavy cannon was being erected on Newport. The Federal transports constantly pass Sewall's Point, just beyond the range of the rebel batteries.

There was no recent intelligence from Norfolk. Pendergrast would not allow a boat to go up with a flag of truce attached. Parties were anxious to bring away relatives.

The *Post's* dispatch says the Government forces had a conflict with the rebels at Aquia creek. The steamers *Freeborn*, *Anacosta*, *Resolute* and a schooner, opened fire, finally silencing the wharf battery, killing several rebels; none of our troops were injured. The Pawnee and Yankee were sent there on that morning. The dispatch also states that there had been a skirmish the night before at Falls church, six miles back of Arlington heights. Our pickets were attacked and one soldier wounded. Later dispatches state that a force of cavalry and forty-five infantry under Lieutenant Tompkins and Gordon attacked the rebels at Fairfax court house. The rebels' pickets were met four miles this side, who fled and alarmed the camp. The Cavalry then charged on the town, encountering vigorous resistance, people firing on them from the houses. Tompkins' horse was shot under him and his cavalry surrounded by rebel infantry, who poured in a continuous fire, but they fought their way through them, taking a number of prisoners. One of the Cavalry was killed and two wounded. Some staff

officers of the 5th New York regiment were wounded, being with the Federal troops.—Lieut. Tompkins reports thirty rebels killed and that their force amounted to fifteen hundred. They had previously supposed there were but two hundred there. The Federal troops were to advance on Fairfax court house and take it.

The *Commercial's* dispatch says that it is believed that the engagement at Aquia creek had been severe. If the batteries have not been destroyed, a large force would go immediately and take the place. Large bodies of troops advanced on Fairfax on the morning of the 1st, at 2 o'clock. A dispatch says two batteries at Aquia creek were destroyed.

Another dispatch says that the rebels were retreating from Fairfax.

A skirmish took place at Wellington's Mills, between a company of Zouaves and a company of the Michigan regiment and a scouting party of Virginia troops. The Federals drove them away. One of the Zouaves was killed and one wounded.

Latest accounts confirm the reports of fighting at Aquia creek and Fairfax Court House, but the particulars were not given.

A scout had returned, after two day's stay at Harper's Ferry, and reports that quantities of provisions had been taken there from the Maryland side. Army officers believe that unless the Harper's Ferry forces retreat, they will be surrounded within a week. The number of troops on the heights overlooking Harper's Ferry is less than one thousand, having a battery of forty guns. The troops there speak depressingly of the state of affairs, but they will fight hard. No troops have yet been sent from Chambersburg, southward.

The secession troops have fallen back two miles from Williamsport, in the direction of Martinsburg.

The *Bulletin* publishes from the Richmond *Enquirer* of Thursday, the details of the journey of President Davis to Richmond, and his speech to the troops collected at the fair grounds. Messrs. Toombs and Wigfall accompanied him.

MARYLAND.

A party of fifty rebels had reached Baltimore from Harper's Ferry. They were Baltimoreans. General Cadwallader had an eye on them.

The *Commercial's* special Washington dispatch says two captains of the Massachusetts troops, at the Relay House, had been placed under arrest for extending their pickets without authority.

Ex-Governor Pratt had been arrested at Annapolis, and taken to the Washington Navy Yard. It was rumored that Ex-Governor Lowe had also been arrested. Wm. M. Lane, late Minister to Mexico, had been nominated by the secessionists to the 4th Congressional District.

The two large Columbiads lately shipped from Pittsburg to Fort McHenry were spiked in the streets of Baltimore, and it was not discovered until they were mounted in the Fort.

There had been great dissatisfaction in the Massachusetts camp, at the Relay House, arising from the unmilitary conduct of Brig.-Gen. Jones. He had been burned in effigy at their camp. Brig.-Gen. Pierce was to supersede General Jones, and the latter would go to Fort Monroe.

General Butler will probably supersede General Cadwallader again in the Baltimore district, as General Butler knows the ground of the Maryland district and the people, and the secessionists there know him by this time.

KENTUCKY.

Immense quantities of freight for the South were going to Nashville by railroad. It was rumored the transportation of goods would be stopped immediately. The exodus of Southerners northward was unprecedented, and was partly attributable to the stoppage of boats on the Missouri river. It was rumored also that if the Nashville road were stopped, the Tennesseans would advance into Kentucky and take possession of the road. The Union men of Kentucky were determined to permit no aggressions from any quarter.

MISSOURI.

The *Evening News* of the 31st, states that the McDonald *habeas corpus* case came up that morning in the United States District court. General Harney made return that Captain McDonald had been removed to Illinois, and was now in the military command of General McClelland. That he, Harney, had never had the body of

the prisoner under his control; that he consequently was unable to produce him, etc.—General Harney further stated that by orders from Washington, dated May 16, but only received the previous day, he had been removed from his command in that quarter, and had no longer any power over the military of the District.

Dr. George K. Sanderson, who was stabbed on the night of May 10th, by Hon. A. Buckner, had died from the effects of the wound, at his residence on Olive street.

It was understood that General Lyon succeeds General Harney.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steamer *Black Hawk*, from the upper Mississippi, landed at Hannibal, on the 29th, with six hundred Mormons, on their way to Salt Lake City. They were mostly from England. Other delegations were on the way, and in a few weeks more, it was thought there would be two thousand five hundred Saints on the route to swell the population of the City of Salt Lake.

The *Augusta, Georgia Chronicle*, of the 28th inst., says that Beauregard issued orders at Charleston the previous day, relinquishing the command of the forces around Charleston to Colonel R.H. Anderson, relieving D.R. Jones, who accompanied Beauregard to Corinth, Mississippi.

The *Memphis Bulletin* announces the arrival of Beauregard on the 29th to take command of the Western division of the Confederate army.

A post office had been established at Fort Pickens and letters would be taken by government vessels.

Mobile papers say that an agent of the French Government was there collecting facts for Napoleon.

A train going east with the 22d Ohio regiment on board, on the 30th, was thrown from the track by the breaking of an axle. George W. Ballou, of Chillicothe, was killed; one soldier had his thigh bone fractured, another had his arm broken, and a third had his jaw broken; a number were more or less bruised and slightly injured.

The physicians of Senator Douglas say he is no worse.

The Quaker City had brought up a prize schooner from Rio de Janeiro, with a cargo of 3000 bags of coffee.

The brig *Mistic* had arrived at New York from Indianola with two hundred and forty Texas troops, and thirty-six women and children.

A letter from east Tennessee, says that there was a great majority there for the Union, and that ten thousand Government troops could be raised there, owing to the noble stand of Johnson and Nelson.

A dispatch from Chas. A. Fuller, in the *Picayune* of the 27th, says, the Brooklyn is blockading the mouth of the Mississippi.

More Timely Rains.

There were large quantities of water fell in this and adjoining valleys in the course of the past week, but less in Great Salt Lake City than in some other places. The counties of Davis and Weber, and probably Box Elder were beautifully watered by the rains of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, as the falling vapor descended steadily much of the time, and in heavy showers frequently, particularly on Saturday afternoon, making the roads very muddy. The rain also extended to Tooele, Cedar and Utah counties. Although there was not as much rain fell in this county as in the counties north and south, there was sufficient to give the crops a good wetting and do them much good. There is plenty of water, however, for irrigation, flowing from the mountains this season in this part of the Territory, but water from clouds certainly makes vegetation look more beautiful than any artificial wetting operation ever instituted, and its distribution is more general and attended with less labor and expense.

GREAT SALT LAKE COUNTY PROBATE COURT.—On Monday, the time prescribed by law for the commencement of the June session of the Probate courts in the several counties in the Territory, the court for Great Salt Lake was opened at 10 a.m. at the Court House. There were but few cases on the docket, and none in which the parties were ready for trial, and after disposing of some unimportant matters the court adjourned till 2 p.m. on Saturday next.