

ing the commission of Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the Confederate States. The Gen. is reported to have been very indignant.

A FIGHT ON THE MISSOURI.

An Omaha dispatch of the 23d states that a messenger had just arrived from Niobrara, who stated that the inhabitants of that place assembled in arms and boarded the steamer Omaha when she landed at that point and demanded that the captain should go no further up the river. They also stated that they would allow no boat to pass up for the purpose of removing the Fort Randall troops, as they were all the protection that the frontier had. A difficulty occurred, when the citizens and the steam-boat-men commenced firing on each other. Four persons were known to have been killed and several wounded. The Omaha was obliged to turn down stream.

MISSOURI.

A large and enthusiastic meeting had been held at Warsaw. Strong southern rights speeches had been made, and resolutions were passed endorsing Governor Jackson's course, and condemning Lincoln's. Everybody was reported to be in favor of secession.

A great Union meeting was held at Lexington, on the 22d. The stars and stripes were raised and the people expressed their determination to adhere to them to the last. A large enthusiastic meeting was held in the same county on the 20th, endorsing the action of the Confederate States and the course of Gov. Jackson. Speeches were made by Hon. S. H. Woodson, Dr. Gordon and others. The resolutions were strong and to the point, thanking Gov. Jackson for his reply to Lincoln's call, and offering four regiments of slaves to whip an equal number of abolitionists. Some six military companies were already formed in the county, several numbering one hundred men—the military spirit was high. The county of Lafayette was equal to the emergency.

A great southern meeting was held at Ocoila, on the 20th; the southern flag was hoisted, and speeches were made by Col. W. A. McCain and others. They seemed to be unanimous there for secession.

General Harney, commanding officer of the Western Department, left St. Louis for Washington city, on the 23d, in obedience to an order received from the Secretary of War.

Lieutenant Merchant, U. S. A. lately at the arsenal at St. Louis had forwarded his resignation to the secretary of war. Dr. Brewer, surgeon, U. S. A. had also resigned.

ARKANSAS—SURRENDER OF FORT SMITH.

An immense meeting was held at Van Buren on the 20th which was addressed by United States Senator, R. W. Johnson, Hon. Jesse Turner and others. The Union men had all turned secessionists in western Arkansas. A strong feeling for immediate secession prevailed. The convention was called to meet on the 6th of May.

A dispatch from Fort Smith of the 24th, states that that place was in possession of State troops. About 12 o'clock on the night of the 23d, a volunteer force under the command of Colonel Solon Borland, landed at the wharf from steamboats, the command numbering nearly eight hundred men. About an hour before their arrival, Captain Sturgis decamped with his command, consisting of two Cavalry regiments. He took away the horses belonging to his command, and such supplies as he could transport. He was falling back on Fort Washita.

The post was formally surrendered by Captain A. Montgomery, to General E. Benjamin, Adjutant General of the State. He placed Col. Borland in charge. Captain Montgomery and Major Gatlin were taken prisoners. They were discharged on parole. About seven hundred State troops were there. They were passed in review in the garrison parade ground.

The flag of "the Confederate States of America" was raised on the Fort at 12 o'clock, amid the firing of cannon and the cheers of the multitude.

After the review, three cheers were given for the citizen soldiers, three cheers for President Jeff. Davis, and three cheers for Governor H. M. Rector. The stock and property taken possession of was estimated at \$300,000.

FORT PICKENS.

A letter from Pensacola states that Major Tower, of Massachusetts, was in command at Pickens. The steamer Atlantic and

frigate MacDonough had arrived. It was said that arrangements had been made by the secessionists for an assault with five hundred men on the Fort, on the very night of the reinforcement: it was, therefore, deferred.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 24th, professing having information that Fort Pickens was attacked on the 17th, by the secession forces, who were driven back with a loss of thirty-three men. Not a person in the garrison was injured.

KENTUCKY.

At Louisville, seven companies of State Guards, numbering 650 men, under Col. Tilghman, had been organized.

A company of secessionists, one hundred and fifteen in number, left Cynthiana, on the 22d, to join the Confederate army. When the train arrived at Frankfort, they were ordered to show their flag, which they did, displaying a secession flag, from the window. Several stones were thrown at the train, when the Lieut. of the company fired into the crowd. The cars were attacked by the citizens, and boulders and paving stones rained upon them promiscuously. They finally got off with but little personal injury. Great excitement prevailed during the remainder of the day and threats were made to tear up the track. The citizens declared that no more trains bearing secession troops should pass through that place.

A proposition had been made by the Governor of Kentucky to the Governor of Ohio, that the Governors of the Border States propose to the United States Government to become arbitrators between the contending parties in the present difficulties.

TEXAS.

The Birmingham, Boston and Texas line of steamers had been temporarily suspended. Preparations for war were progressing on a large scale. The remaining Federal troops at Indianola would probably be taken prisoners.

Governor Houston had spoken at Galveston on the 19th, when he denied emphatically having communicated with Mr. Lincoln's Government, and also denied that he claimed still to be the Governor of Texas.

Rumors from an authentic source had reached Brazos that the Mexicans were getting up another guerilla warfare against the citizens on the Rio Grande, about Brownsville. The town of Romo had been pillaged and burned, and many American families had been murdered. Brownsville, also, had been threatened. The number of federal troops left in Texas was about one thousand. They were abundantly supplied with provisions and means of transportation. The number in the vicinity of Indianola was about five hundred.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A bearer of dispatches from Mr. Lincoln to Gen. Patterson, of Philadelphia, arrived on the morning of the 22d. He stated that the capitol was safe from any attack that could be made. This messenger traveled part of the way on foot, passing himself off as a Methodist preacher. He said there was a reign of terror at Baltimore, and the Union men were obliged to succumb to the mob.

The New York Post, of the 24th, states that a messenger had passed through Cockersville on the 21st, with orders from Gen. Scott to Gov. Curtin to throw troops into camp as rapidly as possible, for the purpose of making demonstrations on Baltimore, at the first practicable moment. There was said to be six thousand men there at that time, under Major Porter, and shortly the number would reach ten thousand. It was said that every able-bodied man in the southern counties of Pennsylvania had enlisted. Martial law was declared in Baltimore on the 22d. All places of amusement and taverns were shut up.

Col. May had resigned his commission in the army, with other Marylanders.

Several of the Pennsylvania troops who had been missing since the riot, had turned up at Philadelphia, and reported having been confined in jail in Baltimore, and that thirty-five others had been wandering in the woods near Corning's. They had been taken to the neighboring houses and treated kindly. They had not yet returned home.

Fort Mifflin had been garrisoned by an Artillery company and the Kensington Rifles.

NEW YORK.

In New York, a corporation had been formed by leading citizens, creating a perma-

nent national patriotic fund, for the care and support of the families of those who went for the defense of the country.

Wm. B. Astor had offered to give the government \$4,000,000 and to loan it \$10,000,000.

One thousand barrels of powder had been seized at New York, bound to New Orleans; also a lot of blank registrations of vessels for the Confederate States. All vessels bound to sea were strictly watched.

Gov. Morgan had received a telegram that the Eighth Massachusetts regiment, under General Butler, had arrived safely and landed at Fort McHenry on the 20th.

Mayor Wood, in a message to the city council, recommended the appropriation of one million dollars, by the city, to aid the war. A resolution would be offered to appropriate half-a-million dollars to the widows and orphans of the men who might fall in defence of the flag.

A lot of uniforms for the southern army had been seized at a store in Dey street. It appeared that a "diabolical attempt" had been made to poison the Massachusetts volunteers aboard the State of Maine, while at New York, by sending them poisoned brandy. One man died; four or five others had been under its influence, but would probably recover. The perpetrator of the outrage was unknown.

The State authorities of New York had decided to muster, into immediate service, the whole of thirty thousand volunteers, as authorized by the legislature. The common council of New York had voted one million dollars to arm and equip regiments, and \$500,000 for families of volunteers.

Major Anderson had an official reception on the 23d. In reply to an address from Mayor Wood, he said:

Mr. Mayor: It cannot be expected of me, a soldier, to talk as I would like to, and as I feel a desire to. I have only to say that I have tried to do my duty, humbly and truthfully, and faithfully, in defending the Union flag. God grant that we may maintain the honor of that flag and our country, and in Him let us trust and all will be well.

The Boston, Massachusetts and Colorado would shortly be ready for sea, and the Nicaragua from Spain had arrived. The celebrated bark, Grape Shot was lying in the New York basin, an object of suspicion. The captain had asserted his determination to defend his flag to the last. Government would look sharp after him.

An attempt had been made by the captain of the surveying steamer Varina to run her off south from the navy yard. The crew suspected something wrong and informed the commander of the North Carolina, who put her out of commission.

Several steamers had sailed from New York with troops from various points.

A regiment of Riflemen was forming in New York city, of Italians, Swiss and Hungarians, to be called the Garibaldi guards.

The British residents were forming a regiment of Light Infantry, one company was completed and the second was forming.

Hon. Daniel E. Sickles contemplated raising a regiment to serve during the war.

Daniel Dickenson, in his speech of the 20th said he hoped we would strike down in our might, and if necessary wipe the South from the face of the earth.

Commodore Vanderbilt was said to have informed the government that they could have his whole fleet of steamers, full manned and equipped without the charge of a penny.

Major Pollock, U. S. A., had been appointed by the Governor, Adjutant-General of New York.

Dr. Robt. Sabo and Daniel Fish had been arrested for treason. The former for enlisting troops, and the latter for furnishing arms and munitions for the Southern Confederacy.

Twenty-three Southern cadets had left West Point, in consequence of refusing to renew the oath of allegiance to the United States.

General Wool had received information that two privateer steamers were fitting out at Norfolk before Virginia seceded; one had a single rifled gun, and the other four large guns.

The New York Associated Press had sent three reporters to go as near Baltimore as possible, in order to send the earliest news by every practicable and impracticable way.

At Albany, the banks of the city had tendered \$3,500,000 for war purposes.

WASHINGTON.

A general order from General Scott, dated the 19th, extends the military district of

Washington to Delaware and Pennsylvania—under Major General Patterson, who is ordered to post volunteers of Pennsylvania all along the railroad from Wilmington to Washington, in sufficient numbers to protect the rails and telegraph.

General Scott is said to feel confident that sufficient force cannot be brought to capture Washington.

It was rumored that martial law would soon be proclaimed at Washington. A lot of boys, from Washington, had captured a steamer at Alexandria, and brought her to Washington. There were two thousand four hundred stand of arms aboard. Lieutenant Maury disappeared from the city on the 19th, and Captain Scott was put in his place.

Advices from Washington of that date, state that the government had planted cannon on all the heights overlooking the city. There were about 10,000 men under arms.

Later dispatches state that the defenses of the public buildings at Washington had been strengthened, and the capitol surrounded by hastily thrown up defenses.

General Scott had remarked to some gentlemen who had pointed to the report about his resigning, No, sirs, please God, I will fight for many years yet for this Union, and that, too, under the protecting folds of the Star-spangled banner.

Among the received resignations were Commodore McBlair of the navy, Lieutenants Burnett and Winter, of the national observatory; Lieutenants Brooke, Powell, Lewis and Simons of the navy, and Colonel Johnson, Quarter-Master General of the army.

The Commissary Department was now fully prepared to issue thirty thousand cooked rations daily.

It was said that provisions were becoming scarce at Washington. Government was supplying families with the seized flour at \$8.00 per barrel.

It was stated that Government had directed Com. Breeze to charter twenty steamers, of light draught, for three months' service, to arm them with nine-inch pivot guns and fit them for sea.

Defensive works had been thrown up for the protection of the capitol building; barricades had also been constructed surrounding the treasury department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In Vermont, regiments were being raised, and money given for the support of the government. Cities and towns were "in a blaze of excitement."

At Bridgeport, Connecticut, \$2500 had been subscribed to equip the three companies organizing for the Connecticut regiment, and \$6000 for the support of the families of the soldiers who would volunteer.

The legislature, Maine, had voted to pledge the entire resources of the State to the support of the Federal government, and had unanimously appropriated one million dollars for military purposes. Throughout the State, enlisting and organizing was going on.

At Concord, New Hampshire, on the 22d, ex-President Pierce had made a speech, conjuring the people to uphold the old flag, and to be true to their country. The cities on the coast were putting their harbors in a state of defense, and from the White Mountains to the ocean they were ready for duty.

The Illinois legislature had passed a bill for the organization of six regiments, as called for by the President, and was signed by the governor.

A private dispatch at Louisville states that Cairo, Illinois, was invested by one thousand federal troops, and that four thousand more were expected soon. Considerable excitement was created on account of the arrival of U. S. troops. Governor Yates had given assurances that no orders had been issued to obstruct river commerce at Cairo: the troops were sent there merely as a precautionary measure.

President Burnside, of the Illinois Central Railroad, was to be Colonel of a Rhode Island regiment. George B. McClelland, of the same road had accepted a Brigadier-Generalship in the Pennsylvania forces.

It is said that seven thousand stand of arms had been captured by the secessionists in taking the Fayetteville, North Carolina arsenal. The Adjutant General of North Carolina called for 30,000 troops.

The Governor of North Carolina had called an extra session of the legislature for the 10th of May.