

[From our Extra of the 5th Inst.]

## EASTERN NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH AND PONY.

The Pony Express, with Eastern advices up to the evening of the 31st of May, arrived here this afternoon, about 1-4 past 2 o'clock. The dispatches cover twenty-six folio pages. We have hurriedly made the best selection we could for our extra. Other details will find place in our next regular issue.

## WASHINGTON.

Colonel Ellsworth's funeral took place at noon of the 25th, from the Executive mansion. The hearse was followed by the Zouaves, among whom was the avenger of Ellsworth. He carried the identical secession flag torn down by the deceased. Then followed the President, Secretaries Seward and Smith, officers of the Zouaves in carriages, the military etc. All the bells were tolled, and all the flags were at half mast, and draped in mourning.

The President, while accompanying the remains of Ellsworth to the cars, was informed by a courier of stirring hostilities on the Virginia side. General Mansfield was similarly advised.

The troops in the capital had been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. The utmost watchfulness on the part of the military authorities to guard against the approach of secessionists, was everywhere manifested.

The steamer Yankee had arrived from Fortress Monroe, bringing a report that General Butler had captured Sewall's Point with a loss of eighty-four killed and wounded. The enemy was said to have lost between three and four hundred killed and wounded, and many were taken prisoners.

The enemies' pickets, near the fort, were also said to have been surprised, and three hundred taken prisoners. The War Department had information to the same effect.

Henry Connelly had been appointed Governor of New Mexico, and Miguel A. Otero, Secretary.

The Herald's dispatch says General Scott had issued an order giving the credit of occupation of Alexandria to Gen. Mansfield, who both planned and executed the movements.

Schuyler Colfax had arrived from Indiana, for the purpose of urging the Government to accept the services of six regiments of volunteers from that State.

It was reported that Gov. Banks would be tendered a brigadier-generalship, and be detailed to the bureau of the Quarter-master-General; John C. Fremont had been appointed major-general, and Gov. Denver, a naval officer. The President had accepted the six additional regiments from Indiana. The War Department had been offered a battalion and battery of four twelve-pounders, by a gentleman from Baltimore, which would probably be accepted.

The War Department was much annoyed by irresponsible persons attempting to draw requisitions for various things and incur expenses on account of the Government, under pretence of patriotic aid.

The 71st New York regiment left the Washington navy yard, this morning, in armed steamers, to take possession of Aquia creek.

Proposals would soon be issued for forty steam gun boats of five hundred tons each.

Governor Banks favored putting an army of three hundred thousand men in the field, so that the difficulties might be speedily settled. He had been appointed Commissary General.

Advices from Manassas Gap state that the rebels had been throwing up extensive entrenchments at that point for several weeks past.

A dispatch of the 28th, says: The general impression was that a movement would soon be made so far into Virginia that all relief of the rebels at Harper's Ferry would be cut off.

The 2d New York regiment had been worn in, except some three hundred who refused to be sworn in for three years: all their uniforms, except their pantaloons, were stripped from them when they came into the city from the encampment.

All full regiments ready for service would have an opportunity to come forward in a few days.

A Washington dispatch of the 29th says, the President had accepted four Illinois regi-

ments, who came to him rather than await State action. They include Ellsworth's original Zouaves, and Herker's German regiment.

An advance column of the grand army was to be pushed forward to Manassas Gap junction. A false alarm took them down the river. The Government was satisfied that its naval preparations were in such a state of forwardness as to effectually blockade every Southern port by the 15th of June.

The President had determined to appoint the Hon. Mr. Schenck as Brigadier General. Col. Anderson has been assigned to the command of a western military department. Gen. McDowell, commanding the new Virginia military geographical department had no particular place for his head quarters. They will be moveable according to circumstances.

The total number of regiments accepted from Illinois, for the war, was eighteen inclusive of Herker's German regiment.

Governor Bank's commission, as Major General, had been ordered with the purpose of placing him in command of an important column.

The government was putting forth all its power and would urge the campaign to the lowest point of latitude consistent with the climate and epidemics of August and September.

Lieut. Slemmer had arrived in Washington from Fort Pickens, and says the troops there were able to hold the Fort against any force that would be brought against it. The garrison numbered about one thousand men, and the rebel forces under General Bragg about six thousand.

It is understood that General Fremont would be assigned to the command of the Western Division of the army, to operate in the Mississippi valley.

New York Times' Washington correspondent speculates as follows: "Government is becoming embarrassed with the question of how the prisoners captured in the conflict shall be disposed of. Scouts are daily picking men up proved to be disunionists; already those taken exceed one hundred. The rebels are capturing Union men, thinking when they have a sufficient number, they will be able to secure the release of the thirty-six rebels captured at Alexandria. If the Government rate those men as rebels, taken in arms against the Government, they should be hung; if the system of exchanges be adopted, there is in the act a recognition of rebels as belligerents, according to all laws of nations. The cabinet have discussed this point several times, without coming to any result."

The New York 2d Regiment had been disbanded, owing to their being demoralized.

Orders were issued for the return of the 7th Regiment to New York, to be mustered out of service.

The War Department was busily engaged in making appointments for officers of thirty regiments of regular troops, ordered by the President, in addition to the present force. These regiments, when arrangements for their organization were perfected, would be very efficient, as all the commissioned officers were to be men who had seen active service.

Eleven steamers were at the Washington Navy Yard, fitting out with ammunition stores, etc., for an unknown destination. The troops in the capitol buildings had moved to the new quarters in the General Post Office.

## VIRGINIA.

It was expected that the Government forces would soon advance into the interior of Virginia, via the Orange and Alexandria railroad. The rebels were said to be concentrating their forces about fifteen miles below Alexandria for attack.

Advices from Culpepper state that the rebels were determined to make an effort to dislodge the Federal troops. Bridges had been destroyed by the Federal authorities, on the railroad from Alexandria to Leesburg.

The Herald says, seven bridges were destroyed between Alexandria and Leesburg, and fifteen miles of track west of Alexandria.

The office of the Parkersburg Virginia News, a secession sheet, had been completely demolished by a crowd of Union men, who considered it their duty to stop its issue.

Martial law had been proclaimed in Alexandria. Citizens were assured they would be protected in person and property. Strong and extensive entrenchments were being erected by New York troops on Virginia

heights. They commanded approaches from Alexandria.

The Marshall House where Ellsworth was killed is the same house where General Washington boarded at. Col. Ellsworth was shot near the door of the chamber General Washington occupied.

People visiting Alexandria got relics of the place where Ellsworth was killed. Carpets cut up into shreds and pieces of the stairs covered with his blood were taken away.

Gen. Butler had been reinforced by three thousand troops from New York. The rebels at Norfolk think they can hold it against any force. The bridge connecting Old Point Comfort and Hampton had been burned by rebels. No communication was allowed between Portsmouth and Norfolk.

The force at Harper's Ferry was variously estimated from seven to eleven thousand men, two-thirds were armed and equipped; very short of provisions.

An advance picket of Zouaves had been attacked by twenty men: After several rounds the secessionists fled but not till six of them were captured by the Zouaves.

No Virginians were allowed to enter Alexandria, unless known to be loyal. A large number of persons had been arrested, charged with uttering inflammatory sentiments. The fortifications commanding Arlington heights were nearly completed. At Richmond, the greatest activity prevailed. The general sentiment was that an attack must be made on the Federal forces at Alexandria. The public feeling was that war was fully inaugurated, and that the present was full of trouble, and the future gloomy and dark.

Fifty thousand rebel troops were reported marching for Harper's Ferry. They were poorly clad, and two-thirds of them were armed with revolvers only, tied around their waists by ropes. [Probably untrue.]

Lieut. Tompkins, with a squad of mounted men, while reconnoitering towards Fairfax, espied two horses without riders; the horses were surrounded and two uniformed men started up; one levelled a fowling-piece at the Lieutenant; the bugler drew a revolver and the fowling-piece dropped. The revolver accidentally went off, and the Virginian was shot in his right arm. Both were taken prisoners. They had fine horses.

A rumor predicts a speedy advance of the troops, commanded by Gen. Beauregard, to retake Alexandria. A Union flag was now flying over the Marshall House in place of the Southern flag.

The Times has a letter from Peterstown, Western Va., which says, "State troops are constantly coming, bringing arms, and we are anxiously looking for help from Ohio to drive them off. I hope they will come soon. One of the traitors standing guard last night shot a good Union man dead, as he was passing, going to town. Fathers are against sons and brothers against brothers."

Virginia troops were distributed along the country roads north of Harper's Ferry, and also on the northern approaches to the Maryland heights. The outposts and pickets extended much further. Gen. Johnston superintended these movements in person. Twenty additional pieces of cannon had arrived from Winchester. Five thousand Virginia troops were at Grafton, ten thousand at Richmond under General Lee, and twelve thousand at Fredericksburg.

The bridges of the Orange and Alexandria railroad and of the Hampshire and London railroad had been destroyed for twenty miles. The rebels were evidently preparing for action. The reports, received state that they were throwing up entrenchments at Manassas Gap junction, and secessionists in Alexandria were loudly boasting that they would soon be released by the advance of the rebel troops from Richmond. The Government, however, was preparing at all points to check any forward movement of the enemy.

It was understood that any movement of Gen. Lee for throwing rebel forces forward from Richmond in the direction of Manassas Gap or Harper's Ferry, would immediately be followed by an attack of Gen. Butler's forces on Norfolk. Richmond was the aim of Butler; and it was reported that he intended occupying it by the 20th of July. Gen. Patterson would throw large masses of troops from Chambersburg, down the Maryland Line, in the direction of Harper's Ferry, in order to check any movement from that point. There were three thousand Federal troops at the Relay House, near Baltimore, and they could hold that place

against great odds. Large scouting parties were sent out by the Federal officers, every night, as far as Point of Rocks.

Another military movement was on foot, but the Government kept it strictly secret. Harper's Ferry advices state that the rebels there were greatly alarmed at the Government's movements and, expected a momentary attack.

The Times dispatch says, the inhabitants of Alexandria were sullen and disaffected. The only ones with smiling faces were the "peculiar institution." Several large forts were now being constructed there. The 69th had thrown up a bank a mile long and seven feet high.

It was determined to order twenty thousand more volunteers to Washington.

The relief committee for the Ellsworth fund had received since its formation, about \$500.

Mr. Snowden, of the Alexandria Union had refused to publish Col. Wilcox's proclamation, and a squad of printers from the regiment was detached to take the office and publish the paper.

The Virginia troops at Williamsport were reduced to five hundred. Heavy desertions took place daily.

The New York 5th and 28th regiments were two miles beyond Alexandria on the line of the railroad. A car loaded with provisions, and having eighteen secession soldiers on board in citizens dress, had been brought to Alexandria. A man who was seized by the Zouaves three miles from that city carrying a secession flag, was made by them to carry it on a pole to the Marshall House, and there trample on it. The man was then placed in custody.

The steamer Minnesota was expected to leave Fort Monroe to blockade Charleston. Two or three vessels would soon follow.

A passenger recently from Richmond by way of Manassas Gap, says the train on which he traveled brought one thousand South Carolina troops to the Gap, and that the entire number of Confederate troops there was estimated at five thousand. They were tolerably well armed and equipped, and were throwing up entrenchments in anticipation of an attack. The belief there was that Federal troops would move towards Harper's Ferry by that route.

It was said that Davis and Beauregard were expected at Richmond on the 28th. Defenses were being constructed outside of Richmond. All the bridges on the Alexandria railroad had been burned.

General Butler had not commenced operations at Norfolk, but an attack was looked for daily. The number of troops at Norfolk was estimated at twenty thousand. Troops were daily arriving from the South. No apprehensions were felt that Norfolk would be taken.

Twenty-eight cars filled with soldiers passed Petersburg on the 25th. There were fifteen thousand troops at Richmond. An attack was expected at York river, which was guarded against by batteries and earth works. It was said to be well supplied with heavy artillery. There were ten thousand troops on the hills above Fredericksburg, strengthened by numerous batteries. Manassas Gap was reinforced on the 26th, by troops from North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. A special dispatch from Williamsport, says mysterious movements were going on there, and that neither friends nor foes were allowed to visit the rebel camp. It was surmised that it was their intention to make a retreat or to cross the river. The road and canal were obstructed at Point of Rocks ten miles this side of Harper's Ferry.

The transports conveyed by the Harriet Lane with thirty-five hundred troops went to the mouth of James river and took possession of a new point there and entrenched themselves. It commands the mouth of the river. The Yankee brought in more prizes on the 28th.

Gen. McDowell had been assigned to the command of Virginia, east of the Alleghany mountains and north of James river.

There were some ten thousand under Gen. Butler's command at Fort Monroe; but he would make no advance into Virginia until he had at least ten thousand more.

The secession feeling in the six western counties of Virginia was reported as being fully equal to that of South Carolina. From the Tennessee river to the Mississippi, mob law and terrorism reigned. Arms and ammunition were daily being taken through Montgomery