

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

AND
PONY EXPRESS.

FROM THE ATLANTIC STATES.

The Pony Express from the east arrived here on Monday shortly after ten o'clock, with advices up to the 25th.

There was nothing very interesting in the dispatches received. To keep up the chain of connection, we subjoin the following summary.

Mr. Sherman appeared in the Senate on the 23d, and took his seat as Senator from Ohio. The Senate had done nothing but consider Douglas' resolution, and speechify over the election of a few officers.

THE SOUTHERN FORTS.

Fort Sumter had not yet been evacuated, and no order to that effect was known. A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald reports that inconsistencies in the dispatches of Major Anderson, before and after the inaugural, had led to whisperings in executive circles that the Major might be in complicity with the secessionists.

Dr. Fox, of the navy, accompanied by Capt. Hartstien, had visited Major Anderson, but the nature of his mission was unknown.

The Charleston Courier of the 21st reported that Major Anderson was in daily expectation of receiving orders to evacuate the fort. The supply of provisions and fuel was nearly exhausted, and if he was not speedily relieved, he would be compelled to burn some of the gun carriages. He states, says the Courier, that the fort would be given up up the South Carolina authorities, after examination by authorized officers, and their receipts taken for the property.

On the following day, the same paper notices the arrival of Ex-Congressman Holmes, who said that Mr. Seward desired him to say to the people of Charleston that he was for a peaceful settlement, and would do everything in his power for an amicable arrangement; also, that Gen. Scott gave similar assurances; the President favored such a policy, and a majority of the cabinet desired the evacuation of Pickens, as well as Sumter.

It was rumored that Col. Lamon had been sent to Fort Sumter by the President with the order to Major Anderson for its evacuation, in case Col. Lamon should find, after careful inspection, that evacuation was unavoidable. If not, he was not to deliver the order.

The cabinet was reported to have had under consideration dispatches from Lieut. Semmer, which stated that, unless supplied with provisions soon, he would have to abandon Fort Pickens.

Gen. Bragg, in command of the Confederate forces near Pickens, had issued a proclamation prohibiting all vessels furnishing supplies to vessels off Pensacola or Pickens, under a forfeiture and confiscation. He had notified Semmer that supplies could not be landed at the fort, unless by permit of Prest. Jeff. Davis.

The Brooklyn, St. Louis, Sabine and Wyandotte were off Pickens.

MISSOURI.

On the 22d of March the Missouri Convention adjourned till the 16th December, previously providing for the holding of another Convention, should any emergency arise in which such a measure should be deemed expedient, previous to the time specified. The Convention elected seven delegates to attend any Border Convention, should one be called by Virginia. The communication from Georgia to the Convention was unfavorably reported on as Missouri was unfavorable to her own secession.

TEXAS.

The Texas Legislature met on the 18th, when the House and Senate took the oath of allegiance to the new government, a few members doing so under protest. Gov. Houston and the Secretary of state, retired and surrendered the archives. Houston had published an appeal to the people, denouncing the Convention. The latter body passed a substitute to the army bill, raising only one mounted regiment.

NOMINATIONS.

Chas. D. Wilson, of the Chicago Journal, had been nominated Secretary of Legation to London; William S. Pennington, of N. J., secretary of legation to Paris, and John J. Edgar, of Tenn., consul to St. Thomas.

The following nominations had been made for the Territory of Colorado: Wm. Gilpin, governor; Lewis Wells, secretary; B. F. Hall, of New York, chief justice; S. Newton Pettis, of Penn., and Chas. Lee Ashbur were made associate judges; Copeland Townsend, marshal; Wm. L. Stoughton, of Michigan, attorney; Francis M. Case, of Ohio, surveyor general. Marsh E. Dunnell, of Maine, consul at Vera Cruz. J. R. Gidding, of Ohio, for consul general to British North America; Mr. Farmer, minister to Equador.

H. J. Raymond, of the Times, was spoken of as consul to Paris.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate had confirmed E. W. Leavenworth, commissioner to New Grenada, and Chas. W. Davis, of Maryland, secretary; Calvin Huson, of New York, commissioner to Costa Rica; Chas. Howe, collector at Key West, and Samuel Long, consul to Lahina, and Thomas Corwin having withdrawn his declination had been confirmed as minister to Mexico; General Nye, governor of Nevada; Rufus King, minister to Rome; Bradford R. Wood, minister to Denmark; Anson Burlingame, minister to Austria; Elisha O. Crosby, minister to Guatemala; John O. Putnam, to Havre; Freeman H. Morse, consul to London; Joseph H. Anderson, of Ohio, consul to Hamburg; Francis H. Moody, receiver of public money at Little Rock; Lieut. Horduff, assistant adjutant general, with rank of captain. A number of post-masters had also been confirmed, among whom was Sydney F. Fonderhurst for Pittsburg; also W. H. F. Gurley, attorney for Iowa, and Geo. A. Norse, for Minnesota; C. F. Burk, marshal for Minnesota; H. Harris, marshal for Iowa; A. C. Sands, marshal for southern district of Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The evidence in the Armstrong court martial case indicated that there was sufficient force to defend the Pensacola navy yard at the time of its surrender.

The President's first levee was crowded; all the foreign ministers were in attendance.

The government had received information of a plot to revolutionize California and Oregon, implicating Gen. Johnston and other officers.

The vessels chartered by government which recently sailed southwardly, took sealed orders.

There had, as yet, been no determination for an extra session of Congress.

The President had submitted to the Senate a proposition of the British government to refer the San Juan question to the arbitrariness of some foreign government. The committee on foreign relations recommended Switzerland.

Thirty-five mail bags had been burned on a train on the Pennsylvania Central railroad. They were St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Toledo, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Washington bags. The Harrisburg mail was saved. The baggage of eighty passengers had also been destroyed. The accident occurred near Altona, the train having run off the track.

The Southern commissioners had received advices that affairs looked more peaceable, and that collision was almost impossible.

Senators Mason and Hunter had gone to Virginia to urge immediate secession.

The Georgia State convention adjourned on the 23d. They adopted a State constitution, to be ratified or rejected by the people, at the next July election.

The administration was shortly expected to reply to the Southern commissioners, stating that it had no power to treat with them, and they could be regarded only as gentlemen representing a dissatisfied people, but would refer them to the next Congress.

Holloway could not be confirmed as commissioner of patents, and his name would probably be withdrawn.

Col. Barbour, superintendent of Harper's Ferry armory, had resigned.

The N. Y. Commercial's Washington dispatch states that Mr. Seward had written a letter to the southern commissioners, reviewing the entire grounds of the misunderstanding, and closing with the recommendation of a national convention.

The N. Y. Herald's Montgomery correspondent states that the Southern confederation would be recognized by France and Spain. There was as yet no confirmation of the report.

FOREIGN.

European dates had been received up to the 6th of March.

The London Times says the new tariff bill of the United States established protective duties on a most extravagant scale and the result would be an almost absolute prohibition of imports from Europe and would be more detrimental to the interests of America than of Europe.

Perfect tranquility had been restored in Warsaw after serious political disturbances, of which details are not yet given. Warsaw presented a gloomy appearance; over 100,000 people attended the funeral of those killed in some late disturbance. Troops were kept in the barracks, and everything was orderly.

A petition had been signed for the re-establishment of the Polish Constitution.

The Russian serf emancipation question was to be settled during Lent.

The Denmark and Holstein question had elicited the interference of England, France and Russia.

The bombardment of Jovilla commenced on the 20th.

Gen. Fergola notified Gen. Cialdini that the works commenced against the Citadel were a violation against the Convention between Pin and Garibaldi, and he would bombard the city. Cialdini responded that for every inhabitant killed he would order an officer of the garrison of the citadel shot, and that he considered Fergola a rebel.

Count Cavour had brought under the notice of the governments of Europe the necessity of settling the Roman question.

Popular demonstrations were constantly taking place at Rome.

Extension of Executive Clemency.

James Graham, who was found guilty of larceny in the Probate court for Weber county, sometime last fall, and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year, soon after being incarcerated, made an ineffectual attempt to regain his freedom by suing out a writ of habeas corpus, alleging that he was unlawfully restrained of his liberty. Failing to obtain that which he sought after in that instance, he next, in company with five others, effected his escape from prison, some six weeks ago, and, for a time, was supposed to have left the country; but subsequently, by the advice of some of his friends, he returned to the penitentiary and sued out another writ of habeas corpus before Chief Justice Kinney; but, on being brought before the Judge in chambers, on the return of the writ by the Warden, his attorneys failed to make it appear to the satisfaction of his Honor that the imprisonment was illegal, and no relief was extended to the petitioner, who then, after all the kind offices of his friends, and the payment by them of heavy fees to attorneys for services in the premises had failed to procure his release, had but one chance left for obtaining his liberty before the expiration of his term of imprisonment, and that was to obtain a pardon from the Governor. No time was lost in getting up and circulating a petition to His Excellency Governor Cumming, praying for the extension of his pardoning prerogative to the unlucky, but persevering, young man, and, although the prayer was not very numerously signed, it was, upon due consideration, favorably answered and, on presentation of the Governor's letters patent to the Warden, on the afternoon of the 27th ult., the prison doors opened and Graham walked out, to his own joy and that of his friends, if not of others.

Of the guilt or innocence of the individual, we know nothing, but presume that his sentence was just and that, whatever his proclivities may have been, he will now betake himself to some employment that will not be likely to involve so much expense as his doings have incurred within the last six months.

NO BEEF IN MARKET.—Most of the meat Markets in this city, of which there are too many, have been recently closed up, because there were no beef cattle to be bought—as alleged. What has become of all the beef merchants?

WHAT IS WANTED.—A few cords of wood, and a load or two of hay, are absolutely needed by the hands engaged in the News office, before Conference, and either before or after, two or three fine pigs would not be refused on subscription accounts.

From Correspondents.

By last mail, a letter was received from Elder John L. Smith, dated at Geneva, Switzerland, February 11th, at which place he arrived on the 4th of January last, and succeeded Elder Jabez Woodward in the Presidency of the Swiss and Italian missions. His health, which had not been good during his journey over the plains, through the States and across the ocean to Liverpool, was improving.

Elder Muller, from the Valley, was laboring in Germany, Elder Gerber, in Canton Bern, and Elder Ballif, in Cantons Neuchatel, Vaud and Geneva. They met with much opposition; but the work was progressing steadily, and the Elders were baptizing more or less every week.

The mission included about 700 Saints, many of whom were preparing to emigrate to Utah the present season, under the direction of Elder Woodward. The times were unusually hard, many were out of employ, factories were closing up business, and the prospects for the future were gloomy—a general European war at no distant day appearing to be inevitable. The Elders, both American and native, were laboring faithfully to warn the people, while they had opportunity.

We have also recently received a letter from Elder George F. Hendry, written from Pomeroy, Meigs County, Ohio, on the 18th of February, in which he states that he left this city with the company of missionaries on the 27th of Sep., and arrived at that place on the 21st of November last, in poor health, having been afflicted with ague and colds during the entire journey. His health had somewhat improved.

He was kindly received by his relatives and old acquaintances in that place, and also on the opposite side of the Ohio river, in Virginia, although the most of them were greatly opposed to the principles of the Gospel, and did not wish to hear him say anything about his religion. He had preached about thirty times in that vicinity and some were believing, among whom was his brother; but none had been baptized.

The majority of the people on both sides of the river were much interested in the revolutionary movements that were being made, and men of all classes expressed a determination to fight for their principles—slavery and anti-slavery, in the event no compromise was effected between the contending factions, and war should ensue, which was by far, the most probably result.

The coal oil fever was raging extensively in that part of the country, and there were not a few who said, if they could only get an oil well on their farms, they did not care whether the Union should be broken in pieces or not, and, if they could only make money, they did not care whether there was peace or war in the land.

Departure for the East.

Hon. Chief Justice Kinney, H. W. Lawrence, and W. S. Godbe, of this city, were passengers by the last eastern mail coach, which left for St. Joseph on Friday last.—Judge Kinney is returning to his family in Nebraska to remain during the summer. Mr. Lawrence is on business connected with the mercantile firm of J. B. Kimball & Co., of which he is a member, and Mr. Godbe is expecting to visit London before his return.

In anticipation of having to walk up both the Little and Big Mountains, which the Judge thought would be too much leg service for him to perform in one day, he left the city on Thursday in a special coach, accompanied by one or two others, intending to reach Hank's station at the foot of the Big Mountain that night and remain there till the mail coach came along the next day, thus by climbing one mountain on one day and the other on the next, he would better endure the fatigue attending their ascent through the deep snow that had recently fallen, than by passing over both in the same day.

A journey over the mountains and across the plains to the Missouri river, at this stormy season of the year, is attended, at best, with considerable hardship and fatigue, as to make time, the stage has to be kept in motion almost continually, night and day.

Our best wishes accompany the Judge and his fellow travelers for as pleasant and as comfortable a trip as the season and circumstances will permit.