

bayonets and cannons. The churches were filled with troops from the southern country. It was rumored that Governor Letcher had refused to allow the navigation of the Potomac to be interrupted, and had also directed the troops on the border to act on the defensive, and to make no aggressive movement against the Federal force or to aid Maryland.

A dispatch from Perryville, Maryland, of the 27th, says J. S. Potter, of Massachusetts, bearer of dispatches from General Scott had arrived, and says the Commander at Harper's Ferry had given assurance that Virginia would not allow any attack on the Capital from her soil, this was confirmed by Gentlemen from Richmond as being the sentiments of Gov. Letcher.

A propeller with boats is said to have reinforced Fort McHenry. The United States receiving ship, Alleghany was at the Fort. Several vessels without the necessary papers were overhauled in attempting to leave the harbor and detained for examination.

The Virginia ordinance of secession had just been published, and was accompanied by a schedule, appointing the 4th Thursday in May for ratification by the people; also prohibiting the election of members of Congress required by law on the same day. The ordinance declares the Constitution of the United States no longer binding on the citizens of Virginia. The ordinance is to take effect when ratified by a majority of the voters.

Gen. Scott, in answer to the statement of Gen. Harper, that Virginia would never suffer an attack from her soil on the capital, said he would be happy to have it confirmed; but would not advise the government to desist from its present course in providing for its safety.

NORFOLK.

The steamer Louisiana arrived at New York, on the 26th, from Norfolk, with United States mail; no news of an exciting character.

The fortifications on the coast of Virginia, especially the approaches to Norfolk and Portsmouth were advancing rapidly. Particularly was this the case at the foot of Norfolk Crany Island, and at the naval hospital. The obstructions near the entrance to the port of Norfolk remained, though vessels drawing from eight to ten feet water passed freely in and out.

Efforts were making to raise the steam frigate Merrimac, sloop of war, Plymouth and another war vessel, which it was thought at that place would prove successful.

CHARLESTON.

New York dispatches of the 27th state that the steamer Nashville had been taken by the authorities of Charleston, but it was not known whether she had been seized or purchased. The former Lieutenant of the Harriet Lane had been appointed to command the Nashville, and he intended using her to intercept California steamers. It was positively stated that he had received letters of marque from President Jeff. Davis.

There was no blockade of Charleston. The city was quiet; flour \$15.00 per barrel.

The war feeling was said to be subsiding, and it was thought no more fighting would occur.

A gentleman who left Charleston the 25th, reported that General Beauregard was superintending the repairs of Sumter, with the expectation of an immediate attack from the North on Charleston. That there was then no movement of troops toward the North.

LOUISIANA.

A letter from the wife of Bishop Peck, of Louisiana, states that her house had been burned over her head on the 12th of April, by negroes. Also the residence of Bishop Elliott.

Private advices from New Orleans certify that the attempt to negotiate the Confederate loan was a signal failure, only \$160,000 were taken there altogether.

Gentlemen who recently left New Orleans state that the whole country between Jackson, Tenn., and New Orleans was in arms. At every station along the road, companies were seen drilling. They appeared destitute of arms, using old muskets, shot guns and rifles.

Leading secessionists in New Orleans were in hourly expectation of news of the capture of Washington. The North is to hear no more news until the treasury at Washington was in the hands of the Confederate troops,

and Pres. Lincoln and his cabinet were prisoners.

All troops, except those at Fort Pickens, were being rapidly moved north. The best of those, originally destined for the reduction of that Fort, had been withdrawn. It was not believed at New Orleans that any attack on Pickens would be made for weeks to come.

FORT PICKENS.

The Herald had a dispatch from a special correspondent sent to Pensacola who had not been allowed to reach there, but who had derived authentic information of the condition of affairs. Up to the 21st, there had been no action, and Gen. Bragg had intimated his inability to reduce Fort Pickens. Bragg stated that he would act purely on the defensive. Eight U. S. vessels were off Fort Pickens, on the 21st, with their guns ready for immediate action. It was believed that they would retake the navy yards and forts adjacent.

Four privateers from Mobile had already been authorized. The Mobile papers also state that Col. Harry Brocken, commander at Pickens, had one thousand men.

MONTGOMERY.

It was stated that Jeff. Davis would not issue letters of marque until after the meeting of his Congress on the 29th.

The Herald's correspondent passed through Montgomery on the 22d. President Davis was making active preparations to attack Washington. He saw troops en route to Richmond. They received arms and equipments at Augusta.

Gen. Renou, of Tenn., was at Montgomery concluding arrangements for sending two thousand desperadoes, in citizen's dress, to Baltimore and Washington, to secretly operate in an attack on Washington.

Montgomery advices state that only \$12,000,000 of the loan were yet taken. The soldiers were unpaid. They had plenty of provisions but were short of munitions of war.

The Captain General of Cuba appears to have snubbed the Southern Commissioners when there. He did not recognize such a power as the Confederate States.

The Herald states that the British minister sent a secretary to Montgomery, who carried information as to the course England would pursue towards the Confederate States. It was pretty certain that the Commissioners would not be received there officially.

WASHINGTON.

The States and Union of Washington had suspended, the people having threatened to demolish the office if it continued to advocate the Southern Confederacy.

The amount of flour seized at Georgetown by the Government was twenty-five thousand barrels. They were selling it to the poor at \$7.00 per barrel, the street price was \$15.00.

A deputation of twenty Indians had arrived to tender three hundred warriors of the Sioux and Chippewa Indians to the President.

The Pawnee was at Washington.

A Washington correspondent says Dr. Garnett, son-in-law of Governor Wise, had sent his wife away to the north for safety. A large number of Virginians were in Washington who had been driven away because they would not take the oath of allegiance to the State. A gentleman who had been compelled to flee from North Carolina says that the secessionists were carrying all before them without reference to law and order. They had driven off a good many persons who did not sympathize with the movement, and had threatened loudly to mob and hang ex-Governor Gilmer, who was persistently resisting "the tide of passion."

Governor Hicks and Governor Letcher proposed to the Government that they would jointly guarantee the safety of the capital; but the Government declined such protection.

Government had chartered several more steamers.

Perfect security is said to be felt at Washington. Provisions were plenty. The Pawnee was safe.

Thirteen thousand troops were at the capitol, and eight thousand more on the way.

Special trains were constantly running from Annapolis to Washington.

PENNSYLVANIA.

At Philadelphia the Railroad Company was using its utmost endeavors to repair the bridges destroyed on their road, so as to have the

regular route to Washington open. The City Council had raised the war appropriation from \$50,000 to \$250,000.

Thirty-nine thousand Pennsylvanians had already responded to the call for volunteers, and the Governor stated that he was literally mobbed with offers of more. He had accepted nineteen thousand.

Large numbers of persons arrived at York, Pa., on the 25th, from Baltimore, from whence they had fled.

Senator Mason, of Va., was in Philadelphia. He stated that he came to settle the estate of his relations; but it was thought that he was acting the part of a spy, and a secret committee was watching him.

At Philadelphia, on the 26th, Commander Newell, U.S.N., shot himself at the Merchants' Hotel.

Twenty thousand men were drilling in Philadelphia.

On the 26th a large number of Virginians arrived at Harrisburg, mostly from Fairfax county, escaping rather than take the test oath or imprisonment. They stated that there were fully fifteen thousand armed troops in Virginia.

Five car loads of fugitives from the South arrived at Harrisburg on the 27th. Twenty-two Philadelphians from Richmond had also arrived. They had been workmen at the shot and shell foundry at that city. They went there five weeks since, and now returned on a pass given by Governor Letcher. They report a Philadelphian engaged in modernizing three thousand old flint lock muskets for Virginia.

A Harrisburg dispatch of the 27th says that the forces at Harper's Ferry believed that General Beauregard was in Richmond with 7000 troops. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad was carrying provisions to Baltimore. Much quiet debate had been heard among leading persons there relative to taking the Columbia dam on the Susquehanna river: thus cutting off the water from the tide water canal and stopping the supplies of coal and provisions from reaching Baltimore, by that route. The feasibility of tapping the artificial lake for supplying Baltimore was openly talked of.

It was currently reported that ex-President Buchanan had disposed of his farm and gone to Canada, in consequence of threatening remarks from the Ohio troops—2,000 strong—quartered in Lancaster.

NEW YORK.

The steamer Keystone State, direct from Washington arrived at New York at noon of the 25th, bringing Col. Bonneville, U. S. A., General Twichell, Seth Bryan, of Boston, and Mr. Parrott of Kansas, bound home. The Keystone State left Washington on the evening of the 24th. She brought some forty or fifty bags of mail matter, for the North East, in charge of Gen. Twichell. She also brought dispatches from the Government to Mr. Adams, the minister to England. The Keystone State was well armed and provided, to resist any attack that might be made on her; but she met with no interference.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin gives a list of forty-seven failures in New York and Boston, during the week preceding.

It was understood that John A. Dix would be appointed Major-general of the New York forces.

MASSACHUSETTS.

At Boston, information had been received from head-quarters that Col. Lawrence's command, embracing the 5th, and a portion of the 7th Massachusetts regiments of Infantry, together with Captain Cook's Light Artillery, and Major Donar's rifle battalion had arrived safely at Annapolis without resistance.

Another Massachusetts volunteer died on the 27th, of his injuries received at Baltimore.

Gov. Banks had spoken to a Union meeting at Cambridge, Mass., on the 27th. Edward Everett and B. F. Hallett made strong Union speeches also. Mr. Everett said the government must be sustained. A mighty struggle had been forced upon them. All former differences were swept away, and they had only to remember that they were Americans. Several regiments were anxiously awaiting a call for service.

ILLINOIS.

The steamer Hillman, St. Louis and Nashville packet, en route for Nashville, had been boarded by Captain Scott, about six miles

north of Cairo. After landing the officers, crew and passengers as desired, she was then taken possession of by the steamer Swallow. The Hillman had on board one thousand kegs of powder, and large quantities of other contraband goods, destined for the South, which were confiscated. The Hillman was retained in the possession of the State authorities. Other boats passing down the river had been stopped, and manifests examined.

About twenty thousand stand of arms had been removed from the St. Louis arsenal, and taken to Springfield. A large quantity of arms were still at the arsenal, supposed to be sufficient for its defence. Three thousand volunteer troops were quartered there.

MISCELLANEOUS.

General Johnson, of Tennessee, had been mobbed at Lynchburg on Sunday, on his way from Washington to Tennessee. He denied having read a message stating that Tennessee should furnish a quota of men.

A son of Senator Bayard, of Delaware, had raised a company and taken the oath of allegiance at Wilmington.

The officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the 25th had received dispatches by their line of telegraph from Annapolis junction, which announced that a large body of troops were on their way to Washington, and were marching along at an ordinary time step without molestation.

Hon. John Sherman had joined the Ohio troops as a private.

Gov. Burton, of Delaware, had issued a proclamation calling out troops to defend the Union.

A schooner loaded with provisions for Savannah had been seized by the police on the Delaware river.

There were said to be three thousand secessionists at Farmington, Delaware, though there were three Union volunteer companies there.

Several gentlemen arrived from the South had reported that the people were arming everywhere. A man had been hung in North Carolina, and another imprisoned for Union sentiments. Rogers and Wright, the United States officers left at Norfolk, were imprisoned.

Advices received at New York, from Savannah, report several vessels waiting privateer commissions, which were expected shortly. Recruits were pouring in to join in the attack on Washington. All the Unionists were overawed.

Affairs at Springville.

We are informed by a correspondent at Springville, in a communication, dated April 25th, that "the day star of hope" had dawned upon that town, which happy occurrence seems to give the writer and others much joy; but we did not know before, but what the citizens of that, in common with most of the other cities in Utah county, were basking in the effulgent rays of the sun of expectancy to a great extent. If they were not, we congratulate them on the change that has taken place in their favor, and trust that the luminary that has thus made its appearance, if it be only one of the lesser orbs, will long shed its benignant rays on those who hail its rising, and that it will never set.

The municipal officers are spoken of as very efficient men, and many improvements are represented as being in progress, among which, the completion of the meeting house there, that is expected soon to receive the finishing touch of the painter's brush, is not the least. School rooms are also being prepared, and an interest in the cause of education is being awakened. These with other things in contemplation, cannot fail, if carried into effect, to produce a material change in the affairs and prospects of that place, whatever may have been the condition of things there heretofore, which we can hardly believe, have been of that slow order that some represent.

THE FRUIT PROSPECTS.—Since the peach and apricot trees commenced to bloom in this and adjoining valleys, there has been considerable frosty weather, which in some exposed locations, may have killed some of the fruit, but not to the extent that many have supposed. The orchards now look most beautiful, and the prospect for abundant crops of peaches, apricots, apples, plums etc., was never better in this city and county, than it is at the present time.