

that the Eastern part of Virginia would soon be taken possession of, and the rebel flag in Alexandria, which can be seen from the White House wave there no longer.

MARYLAND.

General Scott was in receipt of important dispatches from Fort McHenry, and from Major Morris and General Cadwallader. He had sent full instructions to the latter as to the policy he was to pursue at Baltimore. Federal Hill was entirely deserted by order of General Cadwallader, who had taken up position for his camp near Fort McHenry. The removal from Federal Hill, which is the surest and most available height commanding the city, was severely censured by many military men, but was generally liked by the people of that vicinity.

It was said that Colonel Jones, who led the Massachusetts sixth regiment through Baltimore on the 19th ult., would succeed General Butler in the Brigadier Generalship. Colonel Jones' scouts had three or four times come in sight of the secession out-posts. A party of them came very near being cut off by the enemy on the night of the 16th. They made some important discoveries as to the position of the secessionists.

A dispatch of the 17th, reports that in less than ten days, Gen. Butler would have more than ten thousand men under his command at Fort Monroe, and a squadron adequate to the support of the land forces. This demonstration looks to the possession of the Public property at Gosport.

Gen. Butler was serenaded, that evening, in response to which he said that the foremost in the ranks of those who fought for liberty in the revolution were the men of Massachusetts, and, in the revolution, Massachusetts sent more men South than all the other Colonies put together; and in this second war Massachusetts would give every man in her borders, ay, and every woman. If the thirty-five thousand Northern soldiers were cut off, in six weeks, fifty thousand would take their places, and, if they die, a quarter of a million would succeed, till our army of reserve would be women with broom sticks to drive every enemy to the gulf.

The statement that Winans, of Baltimore, was released unconditionally was unfounded. He was only released by order of the Government on his giving a parole of honor that he would do no act openly or covertly hostile to the Government of the United States.

Ex-Senator Cooper, of Frederick, Maryland reports that he would have a regiment ready to be mustered into service, by the 20th.

The statement made by some of the Baltimore papers that all the troops recently passing through that city had not been molested or insulted was incorrect. Ringgold's artillery were grossly insulted, nearly all the way through the streets, but no offensive attack was made.

It was reported that in consequence of Gov. Hicks' remonstrance the Virginia troops had been withdrawn from Maryland. If promptly occupied by the United States, the heights thus vacated will completely command the town and encampment of Harper's Ferry.

The Express dispatch states that rebels fired on Federal troops on Wycomico river, when rescuing the light ship, which was returned by the Federal troops, by several volleys, after which no rebels could be seen.

A special dispatch to the Commercial of the 18th, says Major General Butler was to go to Annapolis, on the morrow, to consolidate the Massachusetts troops into a division, and then to go to Fortress Monroe. These troops would give him a formidable command.

Within a fortnight the Massachusetts troops under General Butler would have possession of Gosport navy yard or destroy it.

The citizens of Baltimore generally were delighted with the protecting occupation of General Butler. The banished Union men, of whom there were several, could now go back. It was the turn of the secessionists to fly.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Quite an excitement had been created in Philadelphia by the seizure of a submarine boat, the invention of Deville Roe, a Frenchman. In going down the river, it struck an island; four men were found on board. Roe said he was taking it to the Navy Yard to test, but the officer there disclaimed any knowledge of him. The boat was constructed some time since for raising wrecks and other submarine work, but was never put to active use. It is cigar shaped, made of iron, and is thirty feet

long. It supplies its own air, and would be useful in mining under a fleet.

A column of troops, ten thousand in number, commenced moving on the 16th from the Pennsylvania line towards Hagerstown.

NEW YORK.

A detachment of United States troops arrived at New York on the 17th, from Fort Monroe, and went to Governor's Island. They report the garrison of Monroe in good health and well supplied with all necessities. The Artillery school was in vigorous progress, the regiments being daily exercised at the guns.

The President had commissioned Mr. Sickles to raise a division of ten thousand men to report in sixteen days. Till then he holds the rank of Brigadier General, and thereafter as Major General.

Gentlemen from Virginia, there now confirm the reports that any army which invades that State will be harassed by numerous bands of guerillas.

Vanderbilt had tendered his three steamers at a price to be fixed by the Government agent. If that was declined, he would give the Government the Vanderbilt.

The New York papers generally concur, basing their opinions on reliable Washington dispatches, that Government troops would soon make a demonstration on Virginia at all hazards. The first would probably be made towards Richmond, though probably battles might occur at fortress Monroe, Harper's Ferry, and near Fredericksburg at the same time. The Government was concentrating an immense force at Fort Monroe.

The Herald and other New York papers have foreign correspondence and articles from the leading London papers, strongly indicating that France and England would not acknowledge the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Lincoln's blockade was considered by them as just and to be conceded.

ILLINOIS.

Senator Douglas had been very ill with typhoid fever ever since he returned to Chicago, and fears were entertained by his friends that he would not recover.

The Times' Washington dispatch says the Secretary of War had accepted the first brigade of Chicago, three thousand strong. They go for the war. Col. Milligan was to leave for Illinois immediately to bring them on. They had orders for marching in the direction of the Capital as soon as he arrived.

The Tribune's dispatch says the President had accepted three fine tugs offered by Sturgis, of Chicago, some weeks since. They will be detailed for service at Cairo.

Senator Douglas on the afternoon of the 18th, was reported better. His situation, however, was regarded critical by his physicians.

The steamer Fred Lorenz, from St. Louis for Paducah, was detained at Cairo for an answer from the Department at Washington, whether the blockade should not be made complete by stopping all supplies of provisions nominally consigned to parties in Kentucky.

MISSOURI.

Advices from Jefferson city state that fifteen hundred State troops gathered from Cole and the neighboring counties, were stationed at that place to defend it against an attack. Four pieces of artillery were there. Major General Price had issued orders directing the Brigadier Generals of the several districts, to organize the militia of the State, and report to head-quarters.

Major George G. Wagamar, U. S. A., at St. Louis had resigned. Captain John C. Kelton succeeds him in the duties of the Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Military Department of the West.

There were two seizures of arms made at St. Louis on the 18th, by United States authorities, of several hundred rifles, pistols, etc., belonging to secessionists. City was quiet.

KENTUCKY.

The House, on the 16th, concurred in the Senate bill, legalizing the suspension of specie payments by the Kentucky banks. The House passed resolutions that Kentucky should maintain strict neutrality during the present contest, and approving of the Governor's refusal under the existing circumstances to furnish troops to the Federal Government.

The official returns from eighty-nine counties, show the Union vote for delegates to the Border State convention to be ninety-eight thousand five hundred and sixty-one with

eighteen counties to hear from. The aggregate vote in the presidential election was one hundred and forty-six thousand two hundred and sixteen.

The Herald's special Cincinnati dispatch of the 17th says Gen. McClelland had sent five thousand guns for the use of Kentucky Unionists.

VIRGINIA.

The Tribune's special dispatch says that Extra Billy Smith had had an interview with Adjutant-General Thomas. He told the Adjutant that the Administration was positively mistaken in supposing that Virginia intended or ever contemplated attacking Washington, and that such an attempt would never be made under any circumstance, as it would involve the utter destruction of everything valuable in it. All they wanted was to be let alone. "If you keep your side of the Potomac, we will keep ours." Virginia was determined to maintain the ground she had taken.

Ben. McCulloch was now at Richmond. It was reported that he had formed a company of mounted men, numbering about three hundred. The nucleus of which is old Californians and Texans, a rough set of dare-devils, while a majority of the men were hunters and hard cases. He expected, with this company, to do great deeds. It was known that he and Governor Letcher had been conferring together for several days, and that Governor Letcher did nothing without receiving orders from Montgomery.

The rebels were erecting fortifications on the Maryland side, also erecting one of railroad iron, twelve miles below the ferry.

It was reported that considerable discontent existed among the troops at Richmond.

One hundred men, with two cannon, left on a steamer for the purpose of retaking the light ship in great Wycomico river. It was said that many Unionists among the troops at Harper's Ferry had been induced to enlist by a false report of another John Brown raid. The reason for scattering troops through Virginia was to ensure a secession majority by their votes.

Mr. Herbert, superintendent of Mount Vernon, says there is no foundation for the report that the remains of Washington had been removed from their resting place.

A gentleman says he was informed by Gov. Letcher, of the truth of the statement that arms had been received at New Orleans from England.

It was probable that General McClelland would enter Western Virginia at the head of his Ohio and other Western troops, simultaneously with a movement by General Butler at Norfolk. At the same time a column of regulars would move from Washington attacking Virginians there at four points.

The Post's special dispatch says there is a spark of Unionism in Eastern Virginia. Charles Repton had published an address to the people of Fairfield county, announcing himself a candidate for Congress in the seventh district.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Charleston Courier reports that, on the 12th inst. a British barque had been refused entrance into that port by the Niagara. Two British ships had also been ordered off. Another was pursued, but ran into shoal water, and was towed up the city. A British ship was boarded, but finally permitted to pass.

The United States steamer Crusader, at Havana, from Key West, on the 13th, reports that the yacht Wanderer had been taken by the United States steamer St. Louis.

The New York Herald's Montgomery correspondent states that it had been partially decided that Jeff. Davis was to take command at Richmond. The greatest discontent was felt by the rebel troops for want of a reliable head, which had had its influence on Davis.

It was also stated that it had been seriously discussed in secret session to remove the seat of Government to Richmond, but the intimation having been received of the intention to take possession of that city, it was deemed advisable not to go so far north at present.

Congress passed a number of bills on the 17th, organizing the patent office, regulating telegraph lines, authorizing the issue of \$50,000,000 bonds, payable in twenty years, the interest not to exceed eight per cent.; or in lieu of bonds, an issue of twenty millions in treasury notes, in small sums, without interest. An act passed abolishing mints at New Orleans and Dahlonega after the 1st of June. Congress had been invited, by the Alabama

and Florida Railroad Company, to visit Pensacola. The invitation was declined.

Arkansas had been admitted as one of the Confederate States. The delegates present were R. W. Johnson, A. Rust, A. H. Garland, W. W. Watkins and H. F. Thomason.

The same correspondent further says the reports about Beauregard being dead or wounded were unfounded.

A steamer had arrived at Philadelphia and reports seeing off Cape Henlopen, the steamer Yankee, with three prize steamers in tow, sailing north.

There is a great complaint among the rebels of a scarcity of powder.

An agent of the French Emperor is reported to be traveling in the South by the name of Baroche. He is instructed that he is simply collecting information for the Commercial Bureau, for the minister of public works; but this is an artifice, he is a political, more than a commercial agent and his dispatches regularly forwarded to Paris, necessarily exercises great influence over the mind of the Emperor.

A bill was introduced into the House, on the 18th, which proposes to prohibit any person, directly or indirectly, from buying or holding any collateral securities of the seceded States under the penalty of imprisonment in the State prison. The bill was referred to a special committee on the Governor's address.

All the Government steam mail service in the seceded States, was to be suspended, as their steamers had no business now of any importance except the mail service, from which the government derived no benefit.

The World's dispatch says the steamer Huntsville had joined the Niagara before Charleston harbor, and the two now constituted an efficient blockade there. At last accounts nothing but fishing smacks had been caught.

Mr. Underhill, correspondent of the N. Y. Times, had been arrested at Harper's Ferry, as a spy.

The military movements in Washington were daily growing more vigorous, and the government was asserting its supreme independence and firm determination to sustain the Constitution.

The banks of Providence, through a committee, have tendered \$500,000 to Secretary Chase, whenever convertible treasury notes having two years to run were offered by him.

The steamer General Miramon had arrived from Havana on the 13th. The United States Consulate had refused to give clearances to vessels for ports in the seceded States. The difficulties between the North and South were greatly affecting commerce.

The United States District Attorney with commerce proceeding, on the 20th, against the prizes brought by the Yankee. It was doubted whether any action would be taken other than causing their detention.

Summit County.

Within the past week, several gentlemen from Summit have called at our office, and made favorable reports of the progress of the settlements being made on the Weber river, and its tributaries, in that newly organized county. The season there is not so far advanced as in this and adjoining valleys, but the settlers are confident of success in their efforts to turn those narrow vales into fruitful fields. The range for stock there is represented to be excellent, and the animals that were wintered in that region are said to be in fine condition.

A good bridge has recently been built over the Weber some five or six miles below the mouth of Silver creek, which, although not so expensive and elegant as some which have been constructed in Utah, Great Salt Lake and Weber counties, is pronounced a substantial structure by those who have crossed it. Another bridge is being built over the same stream a few miles above Silver creek, which is shortly to be finished.

Several saw mills are either in progress of erection, or are to be commenced at an early day. Mr. S. P. Hoyt, of Fillmore, is now on his way thither with the machinery and necessary material for the building of a grist mill, which he designs to have in operation this season. Such improvements cannot fail to operate advantageously to the development of the resources of that part of the Territory, and the rapid growth and prosperity of the settlements that have been and will be formed in that county.