

Lieut. Jones stated that, on hearing, the day, before that six hundred Virginians were approaching, by the Winchester road, to seize the arsenal, they put piles of powder and straw in all the buildings, and waited quietly the approach of the picket guard. He then gave the alarm, and the garrison was set on fire, by powder fuses, and then he began to retreat.

The citizens of Harper's Ferry were evidently in league with the party advancing to seize the arsenal, as they were instantly in arms, and pursued and killed two regulars.—Others deserted before the troops reached Hagerstown.

Lieut. Jones states that, as the federal troops crossed the bridge at Harper's Ferry, the citizens rushed for the arsenal. He believed that large numbers were hurt by the explosion. Repeated explosions occurred and he saw the light of the burning buildings for many miles.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune* says orders had been received from Governor Letcher to seize the Custom House at Wheeling, but Wheeling was strong for the Union, and on the night of the 19th, it was guarded by the Mayor. The citizens were greatly excited at the news, and declared that they would stand by the stars and stripes. The same dispatch states that, Harper's Ferry was occupied by three thousand men, and the wildest excitement prevailed. Virginians were rapidly assembling there. Five thousand were expected. The supposed destination was Washington city.

The latest news from Norfolk, received at the navy yard, was that, when Capt. Pendergast ascertained that the channel was obstructed, he placed his ship broadside to Norfolk and Portsmouth and demanded that the obstructions in the river be removed, else he would level both places. The citizens complied with the demand.

Washington dispatches to the *Herald* state that Commodore Paulding reports that the vessels sunk below Norfolk were three light boats, and could be easily removed; that the Gosport navy yard was protected by the guns of the vessels moored off the yard, and those in command were fully prepared for any emergency, and if any attempt was made by Virginians to take the yard they would be blown to atoms.

Advices from Norfolk, report the frigate *Merimac* getting her armament aboard with all possible dispatch, under the protection of the Cumberland's double-shotted guns.

It is stated by parties, direct from Richmond, that the ordinance of secession had been publicly proclaimed on the 18th. The vote on its passage was kept secret.

At Wheeling, Va., the mayor had issued a proclamation, calling on all good citizens to preserve peace and abstain from discussing exciting topics.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, had issued a proclamation, convening the legislature, on April 30th, to act in relation to the present condition of the country.

The news of the attack upon the Massachusetts troops at Baltimore had created great excitement at Camp Curtin. The troops there were swearing vengeance.

Major Simonton, commander of the Pittsburgh arsenal, was suspected of infidelity to the Union, and was watched by a committee of safety.

Col. Small's regiment had arrived in Philadelphia. Six men were wounded by the stones thrown at them by the mob at Baltimore. A large number of the troops were missing. They had separated from their comrades during the *melee*.

The Brandywine bridges, and all on the road between Susquehanna and Philadelphia were guarded by armed men. Workmen had been sent to repair the bridges which were destroyed on the Northern Central road.

The police seized, in Philadelphia, a quantity of contraband goods for the south. The parties would be arrested and tried for treason. The goods were directed to Jackson, Mississippi, via Memphis.

It was reported in Philadelphia that the President would call additional troops from the faithful States to make up for the deficiency caused by the refusal of others to furnish their quota.

A Philadelphia dispatch of the same date says, the government had taken possession of the Baltimore road. No trains leaving there for Wilmington.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

At Boston, Collector Beach had orders from Secretary Chase not to grant clearances to any vessels for any port south of Maryland.

The project for a coast guard for Massachusetts would undoubtedly be carried out. The Common Council had appropriated 100,000 dollars to provide for soldiers enlisting from Boston. The people were greatly excited by the news from Baltimore and the attack on her soldiers.

Fletcher Webster, of Boston, son of Daniel Webster, had addressed a vast Union meeting in State street. He had raised a regiment to be commanded by himself.

#### NEW YORK.

The excitement at the recruiting stations was unprecedented. The 1st N. Y. Regiment was completed to one thousand men, and orders were expected to muster them into the United States service.

An attempt had been made to purchase the new steamer *Mersedita* for the Confederate States, but the reply was, that there was not money enough in the seceded States to do it.

The first division numbering seven thousand men had been offered to the government, to be ready to march at a moment's notice. Intense excitement prevailed among the military at the Baltimore news.

The Chamber of Commerce had resolved that the government ought to issue a proclamation that all persons privateering, under Davis' commissions, should be dealt with as pirates, and immediately blockade every southern port; \$122,000 had been subscribed at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in aid of the volunteers.

Delegates from sixteen Life Insurance companies had met and recommended the several boards to assume the risk of the insured entering upon naval and military service.

The *Evening Post* claimed to have heard from a reliable source, that Prest. Jefferson Davis, at the head of the Confederate army, was within twenty-four hours' march of Washington. The gun-boat *Pocahontas* and the steamer *Philadelphia* had sailed for Norfolk.

Col. Elsworth had enrolled six hundred firemen in his Zouave regiment, and the ranks were expected to be immediately filled and the whole uniformed, equipped and in Washington before the 23d.

The New York marine artillery arrived in New York city, on the 20th, with six pieces of artillery, and started for Washington—one thousand Rhode Islanders, under Gov. Sprague, were to arrive there that day.

Gov. Morgan had issued his requisition for the 6th, 12th, and 71st regiments of New York city to start for Washington same day, and Gen. Sanford had issued a special order to that effect.

The 7th regiment had left for Washington. Broadway was thronged with people as they passed down, and the famous regiment was lustily cheered and showered with bouquets. They took their howitzers, and each man had a brace of revolvers in addition to their muskets.

General Wool would make the headquarters of the Department of the East at New York.

A club for the "benefit of traitors" had been formed at Brooklyn. A German regiment had been formed and would be ready for service, and was composed of those who had served in Europe.

The 5th Massachusetts Regiment, and a company of flying artillery arrived at N. Y. on the 22d; also a battalion of rifles. In six days Massachusetts had furnished five regiments of infantry, a battalion of rifles, and a company of flying artillery.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company had supplied their vessels with common muskets, cutlasses and ammunition to secure protection to passengers and treasure. Orders went out some time since to sheath their bows with iron so as to enable them to run down privateers or pirates that might attempt their capture.

The colored residents of New York city and State were about to form a mounted rifle regiment, for the service of the government.

#### MISSOURI.

At St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 20th, a secession flag was hoisted and carried through the streets by a mounted company. Great excitement was manifested, and secession was the prevailing sentiment.

On the 20th, the arms and munitions of

war held at the arsenal in Liberty, Clay county, were taken by the citizens to defend themselves against a mob of desperadoes.

Two thousand stand of arms had been furnished the citizens at Fort Leavenworth from the arsenal at that place, and the commander at that post had accepted the services of three hundred volunteers to guard the arsenal, pending the arrival of troops from Fort Kearney.

James H. Tooke, the newly-appointed mail agent on the North Missouri Railroad, was met by a crowd of secessionists at a station between St. Charles and Hudson, and threatened with hanging, if he came that way again.

#### KENTUCKY.

Mr. Breckenridge had addressed a large audience at Louisville, denouncing Lincoln's proclamation as illegal, saying he could not make his 75,000 troops efficient, till after the meeting of Congress, and proposed that Kentucky should present herself to Congress on the fourth of July, by her senators and representatives, protesting against the settlement of the present difficulties by the sword. Meanwhile, that Kentucky should call a convention to aid her congressmen in presenting such a protest. Should that fail, the honor, interest and duty of Kentucky would unite her with the South. Gov. Magoffin did not call the legislature together on the 27th ult., as reported.

The authorities of Louisville, Ky., New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind., were forming a military alliance to preserve peaceable status between the three cities, and to sustain amicable relations in any event.

Governor Magoffin was trying to get the banks to lend half a million dollars to arm for defense.

#### OHIO.

A dispatch from Pittsburg states that 1,700 volunteers from Ohio had arrived en route for Washington. Gov. Dennison telegraphed them to remain until further orders, in consequence of a rumored attack on Cincinnati.

#### SEIZURE OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

A New Orleans dispatch of the 20th, states that the steamship *Star of the West* had just arrived at the Bar from Indianola—she was taken there as a prize to the Confederate States by the Galveston volunteers, who had captured her without resistance—she had on board from eight to nine hundred barrels of provisions.

#### WASHINGTON.

Six thousand troops were reported to be under arms in the Capitol, including two thousand regulars, and four batteries of flying artillery. Col. Smith was confident that he could, with that force, defend the city against any force likely to be brought against it.

District Attorney Smith had called on the Judge of the United States Circuit Court for a special jury to bring to justice parties sympathizing with the South in the city.

A special Washington dispatch stated that the Massachusetts' regiment had arrived and reported three of their members killed.

At Washington, about fifteen of the Massachusetts soldiers were in the hospital.

The *Washington Star* of the 19th, says an attack on Washington, with such means as the assailants can have, would be simply a sure sacrifice of their lives.

The clerks of the State department had been formed into a guard for the protection of that building. Those of the Treasury had received orders to immediately repair to the department on the first invasion of the city. The clerks of the other departments were directed to be similarly watchful. In addition to the military force that had been placed in the public buildings, the government was actively preparing for all emergencies.

The Kansas men in Washington had formed a company of seventy-five men, called the Frontier Guard. They had been given the post of honor of the east room of the President's house.

#### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN FOR THE UNION.

The American ensign had been displayed from St. Paul's cathedral at Pittsburg, and the Irish there were swelling largely the ranks of the volunteers.

Archbishop Hughes, at New York, had also displayed the stars and stripes from the windows of his mansion, and was a strong Unionist.

#### FORT PICKENS.

A merchant Captain, direct from Pensacola, reported that Fort Pickens had now eight hundred men, and seven vessels were lying outside ready for action.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

A requisition of men had been made on South Carolina, but for what service was not known. The news of the secession of Virginia was received with joy. The old secession gun was fired in front of the *Courier* office by the venerable Edmund Ruffin.

The steamer *Havanna* had been purchased by the Confederacy, to be transformed into a war steamer. She would carry eight guns and one pivot gun.

The schooner *L. C. Watt*, had been seized with a large quantity of arms shipped at Hartford, Connecticut, for the South.

Eighty thousand cartridges had been seized by the sheriff of Amboy, at the factory, destined for the South, and the factory was threatened with destruction.

A sword from the citizens of Taunton was presented to Major Anderson on the 19th. The Major attended the union meeting in New York and was most enthusiastically received. He left on the same evening for Washington.

General G. Swift, formerly chief of the United States corps of Engineers, at the age of 78, had tendered his services to the government.

The Union men in Delaware were in a bad fix, though the population was largely for the Union, the State arms were in possession of the secessionists.

No measures were in progress for discontinuing any of the southern mails. The Postmaster General had discretion to suspend them only in case of obstruction.

A sympathetic war feeling with the North is said to be aroused in Canada, and that six hundred men from Quebec, and a large body from Montreal were coming to Boston to enlist in the regular U. S. army.

Sixty-one companies had been enrolled in Illinois and were awaiting orders to march.

Enlistments at Wilmington, Delaware, were at the rate of from seventy to one hundred per day. Delaware would send her full quota of troops. A secession paper at Wilmington, had been obliged to hoist the American flag.

Rufus Hosmer, lately appointed consul to Frankfort on the Maine, died at Lansing, Mich., on the 19th.

#### FOREIGN.

The steamship *Columbia*, from Liverpool, April 9th; arrived at St. John's on the 20th. Parliament had assembled on the 8th.

The leading Greeks were proposing Prince Alfred, of England, as king of Greece.

It was said Prince Napoleon intended making an incursion into Syria.

It was reported that a treaty had been concluded between France and Russia.

Warlike rumors were prevalent at Paris and in Italy.

The Magyars had invited Garibaldi to action, saying that, at his bidding, half a million of men would be ready. Garibaldi had replied vaguely.

The Pope had recovered from his illness. A conspiracy had been discovered, implicating five bishops.

It was reported that France had sent a frigate to Charleston at the suggestion of President Davis.

#### Arrival from the Flathead Country.

On Thursday last Mr. James Andrus, accompanied by Mr. Thomas J. Davis, arrived in this city from the Flathead country, each with a band of horses—the former having some eighty or ninety, and the latter about seventy head, as reported, which they have brought in for sale. Mr. Van Etten is expected in a few days with another band.

These traders had posts during the winter, in Deer Lodge Valley, on the head waters of the Missouri, directly on Lieut. Mullen's wagon road from Fort Benton on the Missouri, to Walla Walla, Oregon. The winter had been somewhat severe. The Indian tribes in that region of country were peaceably disposed towards each other and towards the whites, with the exception of the Bannacks, who entertained beligerent feelings towards Uncle Sam's soldiers stationed in Oregon and Washington, and unreservedly expressed their intention to fight them every opportunity that may be presented during the summer.

The mountaineers on the waters of the Missouri and Columbia are engaged in farming, for which the country is said to be well adapted, and on the Missouri side of the Divide is well timbered, and the whites are settling there in considerable numbers. Deer Lodge Valley, as reported by these men, is about four hundred and thirty miles distant from Great Salt Lake City.