

THE WAR.

Highly Important News from Washington.

The Policy of Foreign Powers Towards the Confederate States.

Important Declarations of the Administration Relative Thereto.

Active Preparations of the Government for Immediate Hostilities.

Affairs in and Around Baltimore.

Response of Governor Hicks to the President's Proclamation.

Important Statement of Col. Anderson at Harrisburg.

John C. Breckinridge to Serve under Him in the Kentucky Regiments.

Proceedings of the Wheeling Convention.

Important News from the South and West.

Fourteen New Regiments Ordered from New York.

Important Declarations of the Administration Respecting the Course of Foreign Powers Towards the Rebel States.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1861. It is understood here that the rebel States have made offers of purchase for English and other European vessels, but our government has notified the diplomatic corps that no such purchase will be respected, no matter what the flag that covers them. The language used on his occasion was unequivocal and decided.

Hostilities Soon to Commence—Active Preparations of the Government.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1861. No striking events have occurred in the federal capital during the last twenty-four hours. But, although the quietness of peace prevails for the moment, there can be no doubt that some grand advance movements of troops will take place before long from this point. My information to this effect is positive. Let those of your readers that are weary of being patient; they will hear in due season as some clashing of arms of they can possibly feast.

It is authorized to make the announcement that on the 17th ult. the War Department issued an order directing the commanders of Fort Smith, Arkansas, and Forts Cobb, Gibson and Washita, to evacuate their posts and repair with their troops and the movable government property to Fort Leavenworth. Orders were issued at the same time authorizing the occupation of the same posts by the regular Arkansas volunteers called out by the first proclamation of the President. This explains the abandonment of Fort Smith by its federal garrison some time since.

Action of the Union Defense Committee.

FOURTEEN MORE REGIMENTS FROM NEW YORK. WASHINGTON, May 15, 1861. I rejoice in being able to state that the representations of John A. Dix, Governor of New York, and John Jacob Astor, have been successful in their mission. The fourteen regiments now fully organized and equipped in your city have all been accepted and will be hurried on here without delay. Orders to this effect have already been issued. The fourteen regiments will be added to the quota of New York, under the first and second call for volunteers, making a total of forty-two regiments from the Empire State for the defense of the Stars and Stripes.

Attempt to Blow up a Bridge.

CHESAPEAKE, May 15, 1861. An attempt was made last night by Virginia rebels to blow up a bridge on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, just below Point of Rocks, but it failed through their mismanagement.

Seventy-Fifth Rifle Regiment Accepted.

ALBANY, May 15, 1861. Colonel McCann's Seventy-Fifth rifle regiment has been this day accepted, and ordered for immediate service. Captain Knickerbocker goes down this afternoon with orders to take possession of the barracks at Albany.

New York State Troops.

BALTIMORE, May 15, 1861. The third company of volunteers from Gloucester county, commanded by Capt. W. L. Cowen, left here at six o'clock P. M. for Albany.

Vigorous Measures of the Government.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1861. The assurance that the administration is vigorously prosecuting its measures against the insurrectionary States has a substantial basis. All the members of the Cabinet, together with the President, are animated by a common principle in furthering the plan for consummating the government's policy. An increase of funds, however, was applied to-day. A committee of prominent gentlemen from the city of New York had a long interview with them, and the result was that they consent to accept of the services of fourteen additional regiments from that State. This meets with the concurrence of Lieutenant General Scott.

What the Troops are Doing—Their Sanitary Condition, Etc.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1861. Notwithstanding the presence of over twenty-five thousand troops Washington has borne a very quiet aspect during the last two days. Most of the troops are now encamped in the outskirts of the city, and their time being mostly engrossed with drilling in their respective cantonments, they now contribute comparatively little to relieving the aspect of the capital. The health of the troops continues remarkably good. Not a single death from sickness has occurred, and the regimental hospitals are almost empty. The New York Fifth Twelfth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-eighth paraded together through the streets this evening, nearly four thousand strong. The Twelfth especially presented a splendid appearance in their uniforms. The Fifth New York and Fifth Massachusetts, have changed their quarters to the Capitol.

Important News from the South and West.

It is understood here that the rebel States have made offers of purchase for English and other European vessels, but our government has notified the diplomatic corps that no such purchase will be respected, no matter what the flag that covers them. The language used on his occasion was unequivocal and decided. It has also been notified to the diplomatic corps that if any commissioner or minister from the rebel States is received by any European Power, that this government will not hesitate an instant to break off all diplomatic relations with said offending Power, and not only recall the Minister of the United States but dismiss from Washington the Minister of that Power.

Fortifications at Harper's Ferry.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1861. It is generally expected that the first collision will take place at Harper's Ferry. Such is the opinion of persons high in the administration. The government keeps their movements most profoundly secret. The extensive fortifications and batteries which are being erected by rebel troops have somewhat alarmed the government. The point which has been selected can be made almost impregnable, provided it is allowed to go on. If taken in season they may be destroyed and driven out with comparatively small loss of life. It is said by high military authority to be one of the strongest positions for an army to entrench themselves in the world.

Affairs at Fort Pickens.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1861. The government to-day received advice from their squadron at Fort Pickens. There had been no change, up to the last date of the military status. The squadron, in accordance with their instructions, had put a stop to the landing of vessels from Mobile and New Orleans with supplies for the rebel army. In fact, there was a complete blockade. It appears that the rebel troops have been almost wholly supplied with provisions from the two ports above named. The cutting off of these supplies at this time will, it is thought, operate most disastrously to the troops, as they were but poorly supplied before.

Affairs in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1861. In consequence of more important public affairs engaging the attention of the heads of departments, no personal applications for appointments are entertained. Owing to this arrangement, the departments are now free from the interruptions and interruptions of place hunters. General Thomas says he has administered the oath to some fifteen thousand volunteers, and would consider thirty as a large margin for the whole number who had refused. He believes in no instance did a refusal originate in disloyalty to the Union. The reasons most generally given by the parties themselves was that the municipal authorities of the cities from which they came had promised to provide for their families and had not done so. Simon Draper is again here. A committee, consisting of R. M. Blatchford, G. H. Russell, A. A. Low, S. Sloan, J. J. Astor, R. H. McCurdy and A. C. Richards, arrived with him, for consultation with the President and heads of departments, upon the condition of public affairs. Major Heintzelman has been brevetted Lieutenant Colonel.

Additional Contributions for the War.

AGAWAM, Mass., \$10,000. Valpole, N. H., 5,000. Agawam, Mass., 2,000. Exeter, N. H., 5,000. Oxford, Mass., 4,000. Westbury, N. H., 3,000. Northbridge, Mass., 5,000. Newton, N. Y., 4,000. North Reading, Mass., 2,000. Sussex county, N. J., 4,000. Springfield, Mass., 25,000. Whitehall, N. Y., 6,000. W. Cambridge, Mass., 10,000. Waterloo, N. Y., 5,000. Claremont, N. H., 5,000. Middletown, Conn., 10,000.

Important from Western Virginia.

Proceedings of the New State Convention at Wheeling.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1861. Important intelligence has just been received from Berkeley county, referring to active co-operation there in the Union movement. The friends of separate State organization are willing to compromise on assurances of active Union co-operation in other sections of Virginia. The convention has been occupied all the morning with the speeches of Messrs. Willey, of Monongahalia, and Paulsen, of Mason, on Mr. Carlisle's motion of last night to recommend the report of the Committee on Federal Relations, and report an ordinance of secession. Mr. PATTERSON advocated a provisional government for the entire State. Mr. PATTERSON amended Mr. Carlisle's motion, instructing the committee not to report an ordinance, but in favor of the Western counties voting for State officers to fill the places of those now nominally filled. Mr. CARLISLE amended that if the Richmond ordinance was ratified on the 23d, a Convention be called early in June to take further action if necessary. The whole was referred to the Committee. Adjourned till evening.

Important from Maryland.

BALTIMORE, May 15, 1861. ROSS WINANS, an extensive iron manufacturer of this city, was arrested last night at the Relay House by the federal troops, while on his way in the train from Frederick, where he has been a member of the Legislature. There is considerable feeling in the city this morning in consequence of the arrest. Winans is a wealthy man, and contributed largely to build up the city; hence his popularity. The precise reason why he has been arrested seems to be a mystery to the citizens here. I have reason to believe that General Butler has evidence that Mr. Winans recently supplied Harper's Ferry for diabolical purposes, and that he has manufactured a large quantity of cannon balls and other war material for the enemy, that being unable to transport said war material across the line of the federal troops he proceeded to melt the balls into bar, thus destroying their identity; and that he has otherwise employed his means to aid and comfort those known to be in rebellion against the federal authorities. Upon examination, General Butler is not satisfied that these charges are correct, Mr. Winans will be promptly released. Winans' steam gun, so called, was neither invented nor manufactured by him. It was invented by a Mr. Dickinson, a native of Connecticut, who, by the way, removed the internal machinery of the instrument before an attempt was made to remove it to Harper's Ferry, so that the gun, in its present shape, is useless. Some time during last night about one hundred and fifty members of the Independent Grays and Maryland Guard left this city for Harper's Ferry, to join the Virginia forces. It is said that they took their arms with them. Governor Hicks is out with a denial that he in any way aided in the destruction of the railroad bridges. He talks rather plain to Mayor Brown, and is very severe upon Marshal Kane and Enoch L. Lowe, and promises to publish the entire facts relative to the destruction of the railroad property. The Governor also issued his proclamation this morning for four regiments of infantry or riflemen—the quota required of Maryland by the President's proclamation of the 13th of April.

Important Statement of Colonel Anderson at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, May 15, 1861. Colonel Anderson arrived here by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad at four o'clock this afternoon. He remained but a few minutes. A large number of the members of the Legislature, Governor Curtin and other officials were present, together with an immense concourse of people. Twelve companies of Maryland from Camp Curtin turned out, and were drawn up at the depot to receive him. The Colonel was greeted with loud and repeated cheers. He stated to Governor Curtin that John C. Breckinridge would join him at Cincinnati to take a command under him (Anderson). This announcement created a profound gratifying sensation among all classes. Colonel Anderson, also, stated that the European steamers yesterday brought a large quantity of improved modern arms for the federal government, and each succeeding steamer would bring more. He expressed the utmost confidence in the final success of the federal arms, and a reconstruction of the Union on the original basis. The action of neither House to-day was important. They are not ready to adjourn to-morrow noon, according to their previous determination. Two more companies of volunteers from Pennsylvania arrived to-day. The Pennsylvania Union Rifle Corps has been incorporated. The Michigan regiment (150 men) arrived to-night, and made an evening dress parade. Great numbers of citizens were present. The Governor introduced the captain, lieutenants and field officers encamped at Camp Curtin to the regiment. They made a handsome appearance and commanded general commendation. The regiment will move towards Baltimore to-morrow. They left Detroit last Monday night. The second regiment will follow in a few days. Five New York regiments are confidently expected to-morrow. OUR HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

Arrival of Troops at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 15, 1861. Four thousand five hundred troops left here at sunrise this morning in steamers for Baltimore. After them were three regiments from Philadelphia. The troops were landed at Locust Point, Baltimore, this afternoon. They will either remain in Baltimore or proceed. General George Caldwell, of Philadelphia, is in command. Baltimore remains quiet. More troops will follow soon.

A Fleet Below Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 15—Noon. It is reported that a fleet of seven steamers, with United States troops, are now coming up the river.

Proceedings of the Maryland Legislature.

PROCEEDINGS, May 14—11 P. M. After the adjournment of the House Messrs. Smith found himself without a quorum. They obtained one for the purpose of adjournment. Certain members made an unsuccessful effort to introduce a Military bill, when the opposition left the chamber and the city, and had to break up. Gov. Hicks this evening gave orders to call out the Maryland militia—four thousand volunteers—which have been accepted by the government, with the condition they are only expected to defend the United States property in the State and District of Columbia. There is a rumor that the Kentuckians at Harper's Ferry have not been furnished with arms, are in a state of mutiny, have declared for the Union and are about leaving for home. There is trouble there, and desertions are numerous.

The Maine Regiment.

BOSTON, May 15, 1861. The second Maine regiment left Boston, at six o'clock to-night, for New York, by the Fall River route.

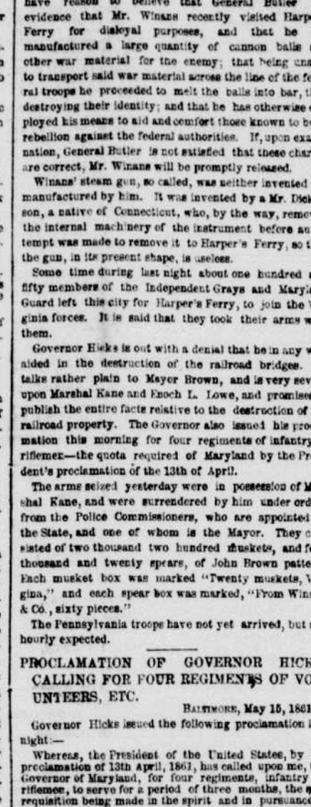
Arrival of Rifles in the Kangaroo and Africa.

The steamship Kangaroo, of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia line, had five hundred English rifles among her cargo. She arrived here on Tuesday last. The Africa, of the Cunard line, had also five hundred rifles among her cargo. They were landed on Monday last. Both these consignments were to the firm of Schuyler, Bradley & Graham, and were to fill State orders. These importations have given rise to exaggerated rumors in some newspapers.

Seat of War on the Upper Mississippi.

Important Strategic Points Occupied by the Rebels—Grand Demonstration to be Made on Cairo—Facilities and Numbers of the Rebel Troops, Etc., Etc.

Important Strategic Points Occupied by the Rebels—Grand Demonstration to be Made on Cairo—Facilities and Numbers of the Rebel Troops, Etc., Etc. We publish to-day a carefully prepared map showing the topography of the seat of war on the Upper Mississippi, embracing in it the points where the rebel forces are now gathering, evidently having for their object the blockade of the river and a base from which to operate in an attack on the United States troops and fortifications at Cairo, Illinois, now acknowledged the military key point of the Mississippi.



Proclamation of Governor Hicks, Calling for Four Regiments of Volunteers, Etc.

BALTIMORE, May 15, 1861. Governor Hicks issued the following proclamation last night: Whereas, the President of the United States, by his proclamation of 13th April, 1861, has called upon me, the Governor of Maryland, for four regiments, infantry or riflemen, to serve for a period of three months, the said requisition being made in the spirit and in pursuance of the law; and Whereas, the said requisition has been accepted by the Senate of Maryland, and for the defence of the capital of the United States, and not to serve beyond the limits aforesaid; Now, therefore, I, Thomas Hicks, Governor of Maryland, do, by this proclamation, call upon loyal citizens of Maryland to volunteer their services, to the extent of four regiments, as aforesaid, to serve during a period of three months within the limits of Maryland or for the defence of the capital of the United States, to be subject, under the conditions aforesaid, to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States. Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Frederick, this fourteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Arrival of Troops at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 15, 1861. Four thousand five hundred troops left here at sunrise this morning in steamers for Baltimore. After them were three regiments from Philadelphia. The troops were landed at Locust Point, Baltimore, this afternoon. They will either remain in Baltimore or proceed. General George Caldwell, of Philadelphia, is in command. Baltimore remains quiet. More troops will follow soon.

A Fleet Below Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 15—Noon. It is reported that a fleet of seven steamers, with United States troops, are now coming up the river.

Proceedings of the Maryland Legislature.

PROCEEDINGS, May 14—11 P. M. After the adjournment of the House Messrs. Smith found himself without a quorum. They obtained one for the purpose of adjournment. Certain members made an unsuccessful effort to introduce a Military bill, when the opposition left the chamber and the city, and had to break up. Gov. Hicks this evening gave orders to call out the Maryland militia—four thousand volunteers—which have been accepted by the government, with the condition they are only expected to defend the United States property in the State and District of Columbia. There is a rumor that the Kentuckians at Harper's Ferry have not been furnished with arms, are in a state of mutiny, have declared for the Union and are about leaving for home. There is trouble there, and desertions are numerous.

The Maine Regiment.

BOSTON, May 15, 1861. The second Maine regiment left Boston, at six o'clock to-night, for New York, by the Fall River route.

Arrival of Rifles in the Kangaroo and Africa.

The steamship Kangaroo, of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia line, had five hundred English rifles among her cargo. She arrived here on Tuesday last. The Africa, of the Cunard line, had also five hundred rifles among her cargo. They were landed on Monday last. Both these consignments were to the firm of Schuyler, Bradley & Graham, and were to fill State orders. These importations have given rise to exaggerated rumors in some newspapers.

The Fleet off Chesapeake.

The United States Steam Frigate Minnesota Arrive here this morning.

The United States steam frigate Minnesota arrive here this morning. The United States flag ship Cumberland is here and all are well on board of her. Attached is a list of the officers of the Minnesota. All well on board.

- OFFICERS OF THE MINNESOTA. Chief: Elias H. Stringham, Flag Officer and Commander-in-Chief. A. Ludlow Case, Commander and Flag Captain. Edward C. Griffin, Flag Lieutenant. George Halstead, Flag Officer's Secretary. Edw. W. Hale, Flag Lieutenant. OFFICERS OF THE SQUAD. G. J. Van Brunt, Captain. Isaac Warden, First Lieutenant and Executive Officer. John M. Wainwright, Second Lieutenant. John C. Baizer, Third Lieutenant. John Watters, Fourth Lieutenant. James P. Foster, Fifth Lieutenant. James G. Mitchell, Sixth Lieutenant. Robert Hill, Paymaster. Edward Gilchrist, First Surgeon. Samuel J. Jones, Assistant Surgeon. George Jones, Chaplain. Charles H. Loring, Gunner Engineer. George W. Collier, Second Lieutenant of Marines. C. I. Franklin, Master. G. M. Schuchman, Shipsteward. George W. City, First Assistant Engineer. William W. Dungan, First Assistant Engineer. Charles H. Levey, Second Assistant Engineer. George S. Bright, Second Assistant Engineer. E. J. Whittaker, Third Assistant Engineer. W. M. Murgrave, Third Assistant Engineer. George Sauer, Third Assistant Engineer. R. S. Falbot, Third Assistant Engineer. W. B. Cushing, Master's Mate. Geo. W. Greven, Master's Mate. Charles F. Loring, Master's Mate. Charles A. Hancock, Master's Mate. Thomas G. Bell, Boatwain. Charles W. Horner, Cook of the Harlan. Thos. H. Henry G. Thomas, Carpenter. A. A. Warren, Salmaker. Geo. F. Ferguson, Third Assistant Engineer's Clerk. H. G. B. Fisher, Captain's Clerk. W. M. Jones, Pilot. N. C. Bryant, Lieutenant (passenger).

The Chesapeake Flotilla.

The gunboats comprising this flotilla are quite ready for sea, and will leave for Chesapeake Bay to-day. Last evening the men on board the North Carolina were mustered, and the crews of the respective vessels selected. They are a fine, robust set of fellows, and will be able to give a good account of themselves. As already stated, Captain Ward, of the North Carolina, will command the flotilla. He will host his flag on board the Thomas Freedom, of which vessel he is the commander. Captain Ward is an officer of experience, and well versed in gunnery, which he has made his speciality. His new gun carriage, which is so constructed as to enable him to use any gun's crew, according to the prevailing system, to work ordnance of the heaviest calibre with perfect ease, has been frequently alluded to in the Herald. That him, no better officer could be appointed to command the Chesapeake flotilla, and his acceptance of a command which is generally considered to be a junior officer's, is the best evidence that could be adduced of his patriotism.

The following are the vessels and officers comprising the flotilla: Steamer Thomas Freedom, with schooner Diana, as tender, armed with a heavy and one light thirty-two pounder. Captain, Ward. Steamer Resolute, with schooner Barclay as tender, armed with one brass twelve pounder and one brass six pounder. Lieutenant Commanding, William Dobb; Master's Mate, Fuller. Steamer Reliance, with schooner Howell Cobb as tender, armed with the heaviest ordnance. Lieutenant Commanding, S. P. Mygatt; Master's Mate, Doyart. The schooners are not armed with ordnance, and will simply be employed in carrying coal, &c., for the steamers.

The United States Brig Perry.

UNITED STATES BRIG PERRY, U. S. NAVY YARD, NEW YORK. I have forwarded you a list of officers now attached to the United States brig Perry, which will sail to-day with sealed orders—E. C. Parrott, Lieutenant Commanding; Thos. Patterson, Lieutenant and Executive Officer; John H. B. O'Connell, Lieutenant; John L. Gilson, Third Assistant Surgeon; R. O. Duvenport, Master; Missions; Geo. C. Richardson, Captain's Clerk; John H. Opton, Paymaster's Clerk; G. W. Palmer, Lewis West, C. E. Webster, Master's Mate.

Interesting from the Rio Grande.

The steamship Arizona, from Brazos Santiago 30th ult., and Indiana the 1st inst., arrived in New Orleans May 5, with passengers and \$240,000 in specie. The news is unimportant. The purser of the Arizona reports—Left in Brazos schooner J. A. Woodhouse, from New York. He further reports that a consignment of \$1,000,000 was within four days of Matamoros when the Arizona left, and that part of the United States troops at Indianola left there in two vessels on the 10th, and the brig Mytic was to sail on the 15th with the remainder. The Fort Brown garrison of the 15th says—But a few days since we have assured ourselves visited our side of the river, that too, within twenty miles of this place. He came to solicit aid for an attack upon our settlements. A Mexican of whom he made a confession of \$1,000,000 was within four days of Matamoros when the Arizona left, and that part of the United States troops at Indianola left there in two vessels on the 10th, and the brig Mytic was to sail on the 15th with the remainder. The Fort Brown garrison of the 15th says—But a few days since we have assured ourselves visited our side of the river, that too, within twenty miles of this place. He came to solicit aid for an attack upon our settlements. A Mexican of whom he made a confession of \$1,000,000 was within four days of Matamoros when the Arizona left, and that part of the United States troops at Indianola left there in two vessels on the 10th, and the brig Mytic was to sail on the 15th with the remainder.

Reinforcement of Norfolk and Lynchburg by Rebel Troops.

We are reliably informed that a regiment of Louisiana troops of the Confederate States Army arrived at Norfolk on the 10th inst., and on the 11th inst. a detachment of five hundred Indians from North Carolina, an Alabama regiment of over eight hundred men, and two hundred Kentucky troops—the advance guard of an entire regiment from that State. It is said that the rebel army at Norfolk is now not less than six thousand men. Seven hundred Mississippi troops arrived at Lynchburg on the 10th inst.

The New Jersey Volunteers.

THURSDAY, N. J., May 15, 1861. The official requisition has been received here of the quota of the State for the volunteers recently authorized to be raised.

General War News.

The Philadelphia will probably arrive at the Navy Yard this morning, for the purpose of landing ordnance stores. She left Washington on Saturday last, loaded with ordnance stores, shot, shell, fixed ammunition, forty chronometers and six twelve pound howitzers. A portion of the fixed ammunition was landed at Fort Monroe. At Philadelphia, his between fifteen and twenty tons of ordnance stores were landed. Lieutenant Jeffries acted as Captain of the Philadelphia. When off Delaware Bay several guns were fired for a pilot, but none came. This compelled the steamer to drop anchor for the night. In the morning, finding that she could not proceed a pilot, she plied the steamer all the way to Philadelphia by the lead. All the lights on the Virginia and Maryland shores were extinguished. At Harper's Ferry there are now eight thousand men, and troops are continually pouring in. There are estimated to be no less than thirty thousand men in Virginia, exclusive of seventy thousand, armed and equipped, from the Old Dominion. It is fully to be supposed that the secessionists will not attack Washington. Everything that is done and said against the project by the secessionists is only a blind to mislead the federal government, and attack Washington by surprise. Green peas and strawberries are plentiful in the Norfolk markets. The former are selling at thirty-seven cents per peck, and the latter, very large, at thirty-seven cents per quart.

Interesting from Cairo.

(From the Chicago Times, May 13.) The occupation of Cairo by the Illinois troops has done more to defeat the treasonable projects of the Confederate States than any other movement which has yet been made. The importance of this position was so apparent to them, as well as to us, that for some time serious apprehensions were felt that its possession would be contested. The troops who first occupied Cairo were comparatively few in number, and while possessing the courage and the experience and efficiency of regular soldiers. Most of them had but a few short hours before been withdrawn from the varied and arduous duties of the frontier and the experience and efficiency of regular soldiers. Most of them had but a few short hours before been withdrawn from the varied and arduous duties of the frontier and the experience and efficiency of regular soldiers. Most of them had but a few short hours before been withdrawn from the varied and arduous duties of the frontier and the experience and efficiency of regular soldiers.

General War News.

The Philadelphia will probably arrive at the Navy Yard this morning, for the purpose of landing ordnance stores. She left Washington on Saturday last, loaded with ordnance stores, shot, shell, fixed ammunition, forty chronometers and six twelve pound howitzers. A portion of the fixed ammunition was landed at Fort Monroe. At Philadelphia, his between fifteen and twenty tons of ordnance stores were landed. Lieutenant Jeffries acted as Captain of the Philadelphia. When off Delaware Bay several guns were fired for a pilot, but none came. This compelled the steamer to drop anchor for the night. In the morning, finding that she could not proceed a pilot, she plied the steamer all the way to Philadelphia by the lead. All the lights on the Virginia and Maryland shores were extinguished. At Harper's Ferry there are now eight thousand men, and troops are continually pouring in. There are estimated to be no less than thirty thousand men in Virginia, exclusive of seventy thousand, armed and equipped, from the Old Dominion. It is fully to be supposed that the secessionists will not attack Washington. Everything that is done and said against the project by the secessionists is only a blind to mislead the federal government, and attack Washington by surprise. Green peas and strawberries are plentiful in the Norfolk markets. The former are selling at thirty-seven cents per peck, and the latter, very large, at thirty-seven cents per quart.