Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

THE DAILY DISPATCH is served to subscribers at SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier weekly. Price for mailing, $4 a year, or $2.50 for six months, in advance.

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PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Public Sentiment in Virginia—The Northwest—Movements of the Enemy—Incidents of the War, &c.

VIRGINIA.

Our correspondence continues very heavy, and we are compelled to omit everything except actual news. The accounts from all directions are encouraging.

A letter from the University of Virginia suggests the establishment of a camp at that place, where the students may see something of military life, and says:

We all feel that it is our duty to enlist soon in actual service, and we are determined to do so. Most of us have fair prospects of getting offices in volunteer companies in our respective counties, and yet we feel the need of more thorough and vigorous preparation. We have now three companies here, viz: "The Southern Guard," "The Sons of Liberty," and "The Jeff. Davis Guard," (just organized;) and unless they can be kept together and endowed in some manner or other with greater power of accomplishing the purposes of their organization, I do not believe that in three weeks there will be fifty students at the University of Virginia.

From Orange county we have the following narrative of the antecedents of Commander Thornton A. Jenkins, one of the volunteers in the work of destroying the Navy-Yard at Gosport:

He is a native of Orange county, and of the most obscure origin, his grandfather having been whipped for stealing, and his father guilty of a social crime of too gross a nature to mention. Thornton being an only child, and a sprightly boy, his teacher took an interest in him, and encouraged him to learn, and as he grew up he withdrew himself from his family, and the neighbors, in connection with the influence of Mr. Madison, obtained a Midshipman's commission for him, and sent him forth in the hope that in despite of his early disadvantages he might do honor to his native place. His recent incendiary exploit proves that first principles are most durable, and doubtless he would be willing to demolish the whole State, provided he could by so doing obliterate all recollections of his early history.

In honorable contrast to him is the gallant Spotswood, a native of Orange also. He (a great nephew of the immortal Washington) resigned his commission in the Federal Navy, assisted in extinguishing the flames kindled by the parricide Jenkins, and was the first to plant our glorious Southern banner where had before waved the now dishonored Stars and Stripes.

The rebellion in Northwestern Virginia has not assumed formidable proportions, although the Wheeling Intelligencer, Morgantown Star, and some other tory papers, are doing their utmost to inflame the minds of the people against their own State. The following, from the Wheeling Union, is a calm view of the matter:

It is conceded on all hands that the Ordinance of Secession, enacted by the Virginia Convention will be ratified by the people, and that by such a majority as was never before given in Virginia for any man or measure. The vote in the East, the Valley, the Southwest and the Central West will be nearly unanimous. There will be no contest except in the Northwest, and even in this section there will be a majority for the ordinance outside of the Pan Handle. We have already sufficient information to justify the expectation of decided majorities in favor of the ordinance in the counties of Wetzel, Tyler, Pleasants, Ritchie, Lewis, Bonrbon and Marion. In Wood, Taylor and Monongalia, it is believed that the majorities will be the other way.—From the other counties of the Northwest, outside of the Pan Handle, our information is not yet sufficient to determine with confidence to which side the majorities will incline; but in all of them many votes will be cast for the ordinance.

Along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad we learn that the Western counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan and Hampshire are not only for secession, but are supplying volunteers to the State with great enthusiasm.

In view of the certainty that the Ordinance of Secession will be ratified, some persons in the Pan Handle are beginning to organize a rebellion against the State. Citizens of more wisdom and loyalty will rather infer that a different course will become the people of the Pan Handle. They will not conspire to embarrass the noble old Commonwealth when she is pressed by her enemies.

The following is from the Parkersburg Gazette, of Thursday last:

The people of Northwestern Virginia, heretofore firm, honest Union men, after the exposure of the treachery of Lincoln will indignantly repudiate Unionism. He and his supporters have villainously imposed upon the honesty of a large portion of our people by professing to pursue a course of peace toward the South, while at the same time he was preparing the engines of destruction which were to devastate the country. No people are more patriotic than ours; but when Black Republicanism looks for encouragement and support in its crusade against the South, it will look in vain in Northwestern Virginia. When Lincoln assails the South, an almost unanimous cry will go up from our people of resistance to the death.

We learn from the Lynchburg Republican that the Langhorne Foundry, in that city, owned by F. B. Deane, Jr., & Son, are daily turning out large quantities of ammunition, in the shape of cannon ball and shell, for the Southern Confederacy, which cannot be excelled in quality by those of any other foundry.

The Grayson "Dare Devils" have been ordered to rendezvous at Wytheville, at which place they will be furnished with arms in a few days. It will be recollected that they started for Richmond from Lynchburg, notwithstanding the order to return, but upon arriving at Pamplin's Depot, the privates determined to go no farther without orders.—The officers, however, proceeded on to Richmond, and, after an interview with the proper officials, were assured that arms should be speedily furnished, and the "Dare Devils," as soon as possible, be mustered into service.

The twelve members of the Lynchburg Rifle Grays, who were sent home, are organizing a new company, to share with their old comrades in the defence of their country.

The gallantry of Western Virginia is worthy of all praise. The following, from the Greenbrier Era, is another evidence of the spirit that animates the people of the mountains:

The County Court on Wednesday last appropriated ten thousand dollars towards arming and equipping the volunteer companies of the county. This is a noble and generous act, and, if necessary, it will be appropriate ten or fifteen thousand more. The counties adjoining should at once organize volunteer companies, and follow in the footsteps of old Greenbrier. War is upon us—let Western Virginia respond to the call promptly, so that we may help our brethren of Eastern Virginia to defend the honor and dignity of the ancient Commonwealth, and protect the lives and property of her citizens.

FORTRESS MONROE.

The Baltimore American has the following news by the steamer Louisiana, from Norfolk:

Dr. Johns, for many years a surgeon in the United States Army, came up in the boat. The Doctor was on duty at Old Point, and strongly affiliating with the South, forwarded his resignation to the commandant, but that officer did not feel at liberty under the circumstances even to notice it. Dr. Johns is determined not to serve any longer in the United States Army. Mrs. Commodore Pendergast, whose husband is in command of the frigate Cumberland, left in the Louisiana for the fortress, and returned in the boat yesterday. All the women and children within the fortress—and the number was considerable—as well as the citizens residing outside of the works, in the houses and cottages, have also been required to remove therefrom. They were carried away in a steamer chartered for that purpose, and the most of them appeared to have retired to Virginia. Several vessels which have been detained at the fortress are still there. One was a steamer of the Parker Vein line. At Norfolk the troops were all under arms, and in sufficient numbers to defend the place.

THE NEW YORK SEVENTH REGIMENT.

A soldier in the New York Seventh Regiment writes to the Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore press as follows:

"If you are a lover of peace, and at the same time a friend of the South, determined but wise, you will, I hope, give some consideration to the facts and deductions that I here present you.

"The New York Seventh Regiment is famed over the country—you know what for. They are here now in obedience to a call which summons them to the defence of the Capital. They deprecate the necessity which brought them upon the soil of Maryland. As individuals and true gentlemen they appreciate, and I might almost say sympathize with, their Southern brothers. They have created upon the minds of all who see them an unmistakably favorable impression. Go among them and see if this is not true of this regiment of gentlemen. Now, remember that many of the officers and soldiers of this corps are intimately connected with members of the next Congress, and will, no doubt, exercise some influence upon that body.

"In view of all that I have stated, will the leaders of secession deem it a politic act, a wise act, to obstruct the passage of this regiment to Washington, to kill some of their number, and by such means convert the regiment into enemies? I can't regard the method, or even grammatical arrangement of words here written, but I hope you will understand me, nevertheless. [I am not a writer by profession.] Lastly, call to mind that Seward's Congress, followed by a Northern or National Convention, will have the power to end the war, if they will only have the disposition, and here the influence of the Seventh Regiment becomes of importance.

"Please consider the suggestions I have now to make: It is, instead of fighting the Seventh Regiment back to the bay, they be granted by the Maryland irregulars, gathering between here and Washington, a free passage, in compliment to the qualities which adorn them individually.

"As to the ungainly troops from Massachusetts, I have nothing to say respecting them."

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

A letter from Annapolis, April 29, says:

Yesterday (Sunday) presented a spectacle in the ancient city which has not been witnessed for years. Some two hundred soldiers attended worship at St. Mary's (Catholic) Church, while others were busily engaged in carting supplies from the Naval Academy to the depot for transportation to Washington. The laborers in the yard were also busily engaged in unloading ships which came in during the morning, while others were erecting plank quarters, &c.

But the most novel scene, in this quiet, religious city, was the departure of a portion of the Eighth Regiment (New York) for Washington, having the clatter of a full drum corps in deafening blast as they passed through the principal streets. However, just as this body had passed through the city an April shower came down in its fullest severity, and the troops returned to the yard and took quarters at the hospital, where they remained until this morning and then departed for the capital.

Four of the Atlantic steamers left for Philadelphia in the evening, and will return this evening with troops and supplies.

Notwithstanding the rain yesterday, citizens were carting their furniture to the wharf for shipment.

A private in the Sixth Regiment from New York, on Friday, fell prostrate under the severity of the heat, and was conveyed to the hospital, where he was properly cared for, and has now recovered.

Among the numerous strangers from the North now sojourning in the city, are Thurlow Weed and John Sherman.

AFFAIRS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Deputy Marshal Jenkins on Friday seized 250 barrels of flour, at the Baltimore depot intended for Baltimore; and on Saturday two kegs of powder and six revolvers were found among the effects of a citizen of Cecil county, Md., which were overhauled at the Broad and Prime street depot.

Captain Albert L. Magilton, late of the United States Army, has accepted the command of a volunteer regiment of Philadelphia, which is nearly full and ready for service. Captain Magilton served in the 4th artillery, United States Army, for a number of years.

On Saturday evening a meeting of the natives of Maryland residing in Philadelphia was held at the American Hotel, for the purpose of devising some means for the support of the exiles from Baltimore.

On the same evening speeches were made by the "exiles" from Baltimore at the Continental Hotel, J. B. Shoemaker, Edward Rawlings and T. Joseph Rogers.

HESSIANS COMMITTING SUICIDE.

A letter from Annapolis, dated April 27, says:

To day a recruit from Pennsylvania was punished for some misdemeanor on board one of the steamers, and after being released jumped overboard and was drowned. Another from the same State, and said to be a recruit from Norristown, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. The effort, however, was unsuccessful, and his wounds were properly dressed by one of the surgeons at the hospital, where he now lies in a dangerous condition.

GEN. BUTLER TO GOV. HICKS.

In the correspondence which passed between Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Gov. Hicks, at Annapolis, occurs the following:

I have understood within the last hour that some apprehensions were entertained of an insurrection of the negro population of this neighborhood. I am anxious to convince all classes of persons that the forces under my command are not here in any way to interfere with or countenance any interference with the laws of the State. I am, therefore, ready to co-operate with your Excellency in suppressing most promptly and effectively any insurrection against the laws of Maryland.

I beg, therefore, that you announce publicly that any portion of the forces under my command is at your Excellency's disposal, to act immediately for the preservation and quietness of the peace of this community.

Gov. Hicks replied:

I thank you most sincerely for the tender of your men; but I had, before the receipt of your letter, directed the sheriff of the county to act in the matter, and am confident that the citizens of the county are fully able to suppress any insurrection of our slave population.

THE "FIGHTING ZOUAVES."

The New York Journal of Commerce remarks as follows:

In connection with George Law's letter to President Lincoln, advising the clearance of a path through Baltimore at all hazards, it is a significant fact that that gentleman presented Wilson's Fighting Zouaves with a pair of revolvers each. It is the unanimous wish of that regiment—expressed on repeated occasions—to force a passage through the Monumental city. The same desire is expressed by the Fire Department Zouaves, and, in fact, is universally cherished by the soldiers of New York. The petition to the President urging that the Baltimore route be held by the Government at any cost, is receiving numerous signatures of influential citizens throughout the city. Col. Learned is organizing a "Pathfinders' Association," the avowed object of which is to cleave a road to the capital through Baltimore. "Our route is through Baltimore," is printed in large letters at the foot of a poster, stuck about town, asking for recruits for the Fifth Regiment of New York volunteers.

The New York papers complain that although there are 20,000 men now in that city ready to go to Washington, or anywhere else, they cannot procure fire-arms, especially Minnie rifles.

THE CAPITOL BUILDINGS, &c.

Alluding to the present condition of the Federal Capitol, a writer says:

Its costly and elaborately finished apartments were already so greatly defaced and abused that the arrival of a Southern army for its destruction will be scarcely necessary. It seems probable that Mr. Lincoln will have sufficiently done the work before he gets through. In the frescoed wall of the Capitol nails are driven for the hanging of accoutrements, sides of bacon, &c., and the places occupied by some of the troops are said to appear not only very dirty, but to smell so.

The latest arrivals of recruits from Pennsylvania were from the vicinity of Pittsburg, and it is stated they presented a most sorry appearance, many half shod, half dressed and decidedly unclean. All our Northern friends on the march through Maryland complain that they find the climate *very hot*. If this be the case thus early in the season, what will be the effect in July?

BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore American, of Tuesday, says:

With the continued absence of any new cause of excitement public sentiment is now every day more strongly manifesting itself.—The revolution of last week has been followed by a counter-revolution, and the real position of the people of Baltimore is developing itself.

It is stated that orders have been received from Washington to have the Star Spangled Banner displayed to-morrow from all the National buildings, including the Custom-House and Post-Office in this city.

FIRING ON A TUG.

On Saturday as the steam tug Ajax was going up the Bay to Baltimore, a large Government transport steamer fired a gun across her bows. The tug paid no attention, and a round shot followed. Still no attention was paid and the steamer started in pursuit, yawning and firing at intervals at the tug. Owing to the steamer being light and the Bay rough, most of the shots went over the tug. Finally in getting in smoother water the practice became better, and the Captain of the tug ran into Bodkin creek, where the large steamer could not follow, and thus escaped.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—There is good reason for stating that the Naval Academy is to be removed, at least temporarily, from Annapolis to Newport, Rhode Island.

It was ascertained at the State Department to-day that no more diplomatic and consular appointments will be made, and no consideration given to the subject, until all the avenues leading to the Capital are opened for the passage of citizens and United States troops.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The steamer R. R. Cuyler arrived from Annapolis to-night, with the frigate Constitution in tow, with 250 midshipmen from the Naval Academy, twenty-five seamen, and two companies of Massachusetts troops, one hundred men, to protect the ship. The steamers Alabama and Marion had arrived at Annapolis.

CONCORD, N. H., April 28.—Our City Council has appropriated $10,000 to aid the volunteers from this city. At Great Falls to-day the churches were closed, and a mass religious meeting was held in Market square.—The Granite State Guard is under orders for the war. Each member has been presented with a revolver, bowie-knife and blanket.—The citizens have subscribed over $10,000 in aid of the volunteers.

BOSTON, April 28.—Our volunteers go into the harbor forts on Monday. On Tuesday another 1,000 men leave this city for the South. Forty rifled cannon, contracted for by the State some time since, are expected to arrive in a few days. The First and Tenth Regiments, the Crescent Brigade, and Fletcher Webster's Regiment, are expected to leave here early in the week. A Battalion of Light Infantry, under Major Dodd, are anxiously awaiting a call.

HARRISBURG, April 28.—A confidential agent arrived here this morning, reports 2,400 men at Harper's Ferry, and 1,000 marched to Alexandria on Thursday. The officers at Harper's Ferry believe that General Beauregard is at Richmond with 7,000 troops.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Advices from Richmond are very interesting. Governor Letcher has seized all light draught vessels and steamers for privateering purposes. The regular liners Yorktown and Jamestown are now being fitted with privateering armaments and are to be manned very fully. The privateering enlistment is very active, and no doubt by a week hence thirty vessels will be sent out from Richmond alone. When these steamers were seized, our flag was hauled down and the secession flag hoisted and saluted.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 28.—A gentleman has just returned to this city, from a business tour through Alabama and Mississippi, leaving Mobile on Tuesday last.

He reports that hundreds of men who had gone to Pensacola to take Fort Pickens are returning home daily, disgusted, satisfied that it is impossible for the Confederate States to capture the fort. Large numbers of the troops at Pensacola were sick and dying and in hospitals, from the effects of fatigue, exposure, and hunger. Our informant reports the people of Alabama and Mississippi almost crazy with excitement.

In view of events at St. Louis, a regiment was sent from Springfield yesterday to occupy Alton.

A bill for a loan of $3,000,000 for war purposes, and another to send 10,000 men into camp to answer the next call of the Government, are before the Legislature. Both bills will probably pass to-morrow.

HARRISBURG, April 28.—There is general rejoicing here over the new requisition, the rejected volunteers being exceedingly glad.

Commissary General Irwin will leave for Pittsburg to-night, to establish a military camp. Troops will be collected there to protect the frontier of the southwestern counties, if necessary, and also to protect the Union men of the northwestern counties of Virginia.

The war enthusiasm continues as great as ever. Clearfield county, containing 4,000 voters, has 400 men ready to march, and offers a whole regiment.

One thousand regulars are at Carlisle Barracks.

Six hundred horses have been already purchased to mount cavalry formerly of Texas.—They will move during the coming week.

Five regiments at Camp Curtin will be ready to move at a moment's warning.

The Governor of Ohio is moving two regiments on Wheeling, one on Parkersburg, and one at Guyandotte and Point Pleasant, to protect the Union men of Western Virginia.

THE ARREST OF LIEUT. BROWN IN BOSTON—*Further Particulars.*—It has already been stated that Lieut. I. N. Brown, of the United States steam frigate Niagara, at Boston, who lest week refused to take anew the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, threw up his commission, and was subsequently arrested on a charge of treason.—From the Boston Post we gather the following additional particulars:

"Lieut. Brown resides at Louisville, Ky., and has been 27 years in the Navy. Upon the arrival of the Niagara here, Com. Stringham's instructions that all officers should be required to take an additional oath, obligating themselves to serve the United States *during the war*, was carried out as regarded the officers of that frigate. Lieut. Brown said that while not repudiating any allegiance to the United States Government, he, just returned as he was from a long voyage, and unacquainted with the exact state of affairs in the country, desired to acquaint himself with the condition of things before swearing to do all the Government might demand, *even to shelling the city which contained his wife and children.*—He wished to be put upon his parole of honor, and receive his discharge—if receive it he must—when at home in Louisville. The request was not granted, and then followed a rumor that he was about to carry two slaves with him to the South. This caused a large mob to assemble at the railroad depot, and there was much excitement until it was ascertained that the rumor was unfounded. Then he was charged with having stated that he was going to his plantation, and should fight for the flag he found flying over it, and for his native State. His remarks caused some angry feelings, but he was not molested. Application was made to District Attorney Woodbury for a warrant for the arrest of Brown, but after hearing the statements of witnesses, he said he had no authority to issue a warrant under the proclamation of the President, as rebels by that proclamation were allowed thirty days to lay down their arms. He advised Mr. W. L. Burt, who was acting in the case, to apply to Gov. Andrew, who at once commanded his arrest. In the meantime the crowd visited the Worcester depot, where a portion of Lt. Brown's baggage was, and broke it open; but finding no materials of war, disturbed it no further. Lt. B. was subsequently accompanied by the Mayor to the Charlestown Navy-Yard, and reported himself to Capt. Hudson, thus escaping ill-treatment from the Boston mob.—It was thought the charge of treason would be dropped.

A NEW BOMB-SHELL.—A new bomb-shell has been invented by Mr Loftis Wood, of Brooklyn, New York, which he claims will be more destructive than any projectile now used. Its form is similar to that of the ordinary shell. The interior walls are coated with a non-conducting composition, which prevents the charge from fusing them. The charge is molten material poured in through an easily-closed gate or opening. The thickness of the shell is so arranged that whether it falls upon hard or soft earth, stone or wood, it bursts, and the contents fly in every direction, and in all shapes and quantities. If it strikes wood, ignition instantly ensues; and if a human being, it passes down or through the body with the rapidity and effect of lightning. A series of test experiments have been tried, both with cannon and projecting by hand. In one of the latter trials, a person standing imprudently near the spot of explosion was struck by a descending piece of the filling about the size of a pea on the back of the neck. In an instant it traversed his body, scoring and searing a track for itself, and finally stopped in his boot. The injuries were not healed for nearly a month. This experiment was dropping a shell from the hand, at the height of fifteen feet, upon a stone. When propelled from a cannon its power of destruction may be imagined. The shell can be made in the form of a Minnie ball, with a compartment to contain a combustible compound for the purpose of more extensive and rapid conflagration. It has been offered by the inventor to the Government, in connection with his own services. The cost of the shell is only one-fourth that of the form at present used.

MAJOR ROBT. ANDERSON has made it a point at every stopping place at the North to complain of our "inhuman treatment" in firing on Sumter after the barracks were enveloped in flames. Did anybody prevent him pulling down his dirty stripes? And why is it that he has not told "the Northern people" that he had a 10-inch Columbiad planted on the parade ground at Fort Sumter, at an elevation sufficient to enable him to throw a 10-*inch shell into the crowd of unarmed citizens and helpless women, whom he knew full well would congregate in White Point Garden at the firing of the first gun?* This is not a rumor, the gun has been seen, the elevation and direction have been noticed, and by his own acknowledgment, and that of his officers, the guns in exposed places could not be worked without the certainty of destruction; so our mothers, wives and sisters have not been slaughtered, *because our guns kept him in his casemates.* This is the brave man who was supplied with fresh meat, vegetables, &c., &c., and was thought by some to be a friend. *Charleston Mercury.*

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.—A rumor having reached Washington that a battery had been thrown up by Virginia troops on the heights at the White House, below Fort Washington, on the Potomac river, an actual examination was made of the ground there, and for a mile or two all around, and nothing of the kind was anywhere discernible.

Personnel of the Southern Army.

We published yesterday, from the leading Black Republican papers of Philadelphia, a description of Lincoln's Ragged Regiments, and we now give the other side of the picture, as viewed by a correspondent of the Baltimore Exchange, on his route from Augusta, Georgia, last week:

Before I left the far South, seven regiments of Georgia and Alabama troops had left for Virginia, and orders were issued on Wednesday last to the Atlanta (Georgia) regiment, and to the Second Alabama Regiment, at Montgomery, to march on Friday. Their headquarters will be Lynchburg, Virginia. Both of these regiments are composed of the most sterling men in the communities where they were raised, and have volunteered for the war, and not for any specified number of months, or under any shackling conditions as to where they will do service.

The Second Alabama Regiment was raised three months since, and was the first regiment on duty at Pensacola. It was this corps of men that erected the first sand-batteries opposite Fort Pickens, and occupied them for months, anxiously awaiting the moment for an assault on that fortress. In this they were disappointed, and the time of their enlistment having expired, they returned to their homes, but did not disband. When the President called for troops in his second proclamation, the Second Regiment held a meeting, and by a unanimous vote tendered their services for the war. Between twelve thousand and fifteen thousand men in the States of Georgia and Alabama have received marching orders for Virginia, and already large bodies of them have arrived.

Along the line of the railroads in Alabama and Georgia, the greatest activity prevails.—The roads are thronged with extra trains of cars crowded with soldiers. Every kind of cars which can possibly be turned to the purpose of transportation, are brought into requisition. The troops are not only fully armed and equipped themselves, but attached to each train are cars loaded with all the arms, habiliments, and necessaries of war. The Fifth Georgia Regiment was resting at Augusta, awaiting facilities for transportation.

At Florence, S. C., I met the famous Palmetto Regiment, which garrisoned Morris Island at the siege of Sumter. They had three extra trains of cars, which they had just left to partake of breakfast. This regiment was the finest body of men I have ever seen wearing uniforms. The regiment will have its headquarters at Richmond, Va. Col. Cabell, formerly of the United States Army, but now Acting Quartermaster General for the Confederate forces, who will rendezvous in Virginia, expressed the opinion that he had never seen such material in the ranks, and added, that with such soldiers, defeat was not even a possibility, much less a probability.

At the different railroad stations along the road through South Carolina large bodies of troops were waiting transportation facilities, all eager to march on Washington. On reaching Wilmington, N. C., a most animated scene was presented. The wharf was thronged with the appliances of war. There were piles of round shot and thousands of bombs, on which a number of men were busily engaged, preparing them for immediate use. There were twenty-two pieces of cannon and thousands of muskets and small arms, which workmen were busy in packing in boxes to be sent to Raleigh, Goldsborough, and other points of rendezvous in the State. The enthusiasm in the Old North State knows no bounds. Communities which two weeks since it was thought were divided are now a unit, anxious to march forward to the relief of Virginia.

At the depot in Wilmington was a body of two hundred uniformed men, awaiting transportation to Raleigh. They were to depart by the regular passenger train, and their friends, in thousands, filled the depot building and crowded the streets through which the train passed, to witness their departure and cheer them with their approbation. More than half the crowd were females, and as the train left they, with tearful eyes, waved the volunteers adieu, and blessed them and the cause, which they were leaving their homes to promote and defend. This was the second detachment from Wilmington, and on Saturday another of several hundred would leave. The scene along the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, in point of enthusiasm, surpassed anything which I have ever witnessed. The communities of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, compared with those of North Carolina, were tame and unconcerned.

At every railroad station hundreds of the country people had gathered, and as the train stopped it was greeted with the most rapturous cheers. In almost every instance a majority of them in waiting were females; and at Bowden and Warsaw at least three-fourths of the number were of the gentler sex. At the first-named place the display of men was so meagre that a gentleman asked one of the ladies where all their men were. She instantly replied, "Gone to serve their country, sir. We are sorry that there are not more to go. I have three brothers, and they are all in the service at Raleigh. I am sorry that I have not more brothers, that they might attest their devotion to their country by marching to the defence of her honor." As she closed her remarks there was deafening cheers for the women of the Old North State, and three more for the beautiful speaker—for she was really beautiful—whose heart was so thoroughly devoted to the South.

On inquiry I learned that one-third of the men of the place had volunteered and equipped themselves, and that the ladies had prepared large quantities of lint and bandages, which they bestowed upon the State. The cases of individual feeling were of the most striking character. There was some kind of a demonstration at every planter's residence, cottage, cabin and hut. At the residences were to be seen the entire household, including slaves, who waved hats, handkerchiefs and the Confederate States flag; and frequently at the cabins one person only was to be seen, and in most cases that person was a woman, who cheered the train as it passed.—Gov. Ellis called for five thousand troops, and on Thursday evening he had accepted *thirty-two thousand*, and many of the counties of the State had not been heard from.

DISAFFECTION.—The Baltimore Republican, of Monday, says:

A number of the members of the far-famed Seventh Regiment, of New York, passed through this city yesterday, en route for their homes, having become disgusted with the duties devolving upon them in Washington.—One of these gentlemen states that great disaffection exists among the entire regiment.—Upon their arrival in Washington, they were called upon to take the oath to support the Federal Government for a term of three months.

This, nearly every man refused to do, unless the time was made shorter and the oath modified. The required modification was made, and about 500 of the entire number (991,) took the oath for thirty days. The remainder refused even to sign the oath, unless it was again modified by inserting the condition that they "*were not to bear arms against either Virginia or Maryland.*" To this the Government, it is said, gave their consent, and all but about fifty accepted the oath as modified. Many of them, however, have refused to take any oath, saying that they have been deceived, and will never engage in an unholy war against Maryland, and particularly Baltimoreans.

VIRGINIA POST-OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.—The following list of appointments is announced in the Baltimore Sun, of Monday last:

Henry S. Van Wickle, postmaster at Ayr Hill, Fairfax county, vice Margaret Williams, removed. Vespasian Chancellor, postmaster at Chancellorsville, Spotsylvania county, vice S. S. Guy, resigned. Wm Ruskell, postmaster at Chester, Chesterfield county, vice B. F. Lindsay, resigned. Alpheus T. King, postmaster at Lebanon White Sulphur Springs, Augusta county, vice Martin Evans, resigned. James T. Nottingham, postmaster at Sea View, Northampton county, vice Jas. B. Scott, resigned. James W. Magruder, postmaster at Union Mills, Fluvanna county, vice Thomas C. Morris, resigned. John W. Mackasay, postmaster at Boydton, Mecklenburg county, Va., vice R. A. Puryear, resigned. Charles Price, postmaster at Ivy Depot, Albemarle county, Va., vice Wm. H. Cosby, resigned. The post-office at Elebe Cottage, Alexandria county, Va., Mrs. Julia Brown, postmistress, was discontinued on Tuesday last.

COLLISION IN PARKERSBURG.—A Convention of Submissionists was held a few days ago in Parkersburg, Va. About the time it adjourned, a disgraceful and very general fight occurred in front of the Court-House, in which fists, brick-bats and canes were freely used, which resulted in some prominent citizens getting slightly hurt, while a number of persons were knocked down and hit, and one or two were badly whipped. Black Republican submissionism showed its hand very plainly, commenced the fight, and came out second best. A few more such scenes, (says the Gazette,) would set all decent men against the party.

TROUBLE IN ABE'S FAMILY.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes that there has been some intestine trouble at the White House. Mr Lincoln desired Mrs. Lincoln to return to Springfield with the family, at least for a short time, until the present difficulties that surround the Executive are dissipated.—Gen. Scott is said to have joined in the recommendation, but Mrs. Lincoln positively refused to "secede," and there the matter rests.

FROM PETERSBURG.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

PETERSBURG, April 30, 1861.

Our streets were again enlivened to-day by the presence of Palmetto troops, who arrived from Weldon by special train at 12½ o'clock. Though we have had to record the passage of so many troops, on so many different occasions, through our city, yet the welcome extended to this detachment of volunteers, and the interest expressed in and felt for them, were no less genuine and enthusiastic than on any previous occasion. Long before the hour of arrival, squads of gentlemen and companies of ladies wended their way thither, and every place at all prominent or comfortable was appropriated, and thousands not so fortunate were compelled to stand exposed to the sun, the wind and the dust. The troops were formed into line, and drawn up in front of Jarratt's Hotel, where they were welcomed in an able and patriotic address, by the Rev. Theodoric Pryor, who referred in eloquent terms to the prestige of their noble State, and paid a glowing tribute to her present attitude, and to the bravery and patriotism of her undaunted troops. Col. J. B. Kershaw, the commander of the regiment, answered in a strain at once eloquent and commanding, which gained for him the undivided and breathless attention and the hearty applause of the whole assemblage. Several other speeches were also made, one of which, that of the Chaplain, Lieut. Meynardie, was worthy of special note. Everything passed off pleasantly and to the entire satisfaction of all, with the exception of the temporary illness of one of the men belonging to the Lancaster Invincibles. Much sympathy was shown, and prompt measures were taken to relieve him, which were soon successful.

Considerable amusement was caused by several of the troops appearing in line minus their military hats. They had, unfortunately, lost them on their journey here, by having them blown off their heads while looking out of the windows of the cars when in rapid motion. The losses were soon restored, however, and new ones furnished by some of our citizens.

Several new companies have been organized this week, among which I may mention the "Lee's Life Guard," Capt. James R. Branch, numbering 100 men, for active service, and the Home Artillery, composed of 30 picked men, with two cannon, Capt. R. A. Young. This company is for home use entirely, unless urgent necessity should require their services elsewhere.

Our powder magazine is nightly guarded.

MON COEUR.

FROM PORTSMOUTH.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

PORTSMOUTH, VA., April 30, 1861.

A sad and unfortunate accident occurred at the Hospital yesterday afternoon. One of the Columbus City Guards, the crack company from Georgia, was shot in the leg just below the knee. He was asleep, and the revolver of one of his companions, who was stooping and reaching over him, fell from its case and exploded. The ball had not been extracted, and the wound will disable the sufferer for some time.

I must call the attention of the Convention now in session, and the State authority at Richmond, to the cases of Captains Osmond Peters and Hudgins, formerly of the revenue service, who have both resigned their positions. They are both efficient men, and must not be neglected. Unlike some of the officers of the Navy, they gallantly resigned without any assurance that they would be cared for. Captain Peters is a native of this city, and whom I have known from my boyhood. He has done active service in the Florida war, and is a high-toned, honorable gentleman, and an efficient officer.

Inspector Garrison, a fine soldier, educated at the Lexington Institute, was on the Hospital grounds yesterday evening, but came too late for the dress parade. He, however, inspected the Columbus City Light Guard.—This is the best drilled company here—all young men, and in fine condition.

A member of the Marion Rifles, of this place, or, rather of Newtown, near the Navy-Yard, uttered treasonable or seditious sentiments in relation to the discourse delivered by the Rev. Mr. Peterson on Sunday afternoon. He was promptly arrested and placed under guard, and to-day was sent over to Norfolk to be properly cared for.

I am told that, with the addition of the proper machinery at the Navy-Yard, small arms to any amount can be manufactured.—Might not the necessary machinery at Harper's Ferry be transferred here for the purpose?

OLD DOMINION.

THE LAW OF BLOCKADE.—A blockade is a high act of sovereign authority. Every belligerent has a right to blockade the ports of his enemy; but in order to render neutral vessels liable to the penalty which attaches to a breach of the blockade, there must be:

First. An actual blockade imposed by competent authority.

Second. Notice thereof.

Third. A violation of the blockade.

A mere proclamation that a particular port is invested is sufficient to constitute a legal blockade. For that purpose it is necessary that the place be invested by a competent naval force. A blockade commences from the time a competent force is stationed to prevent communication.

There are two kinds of blockade: one by the simple fact only; the other by notification accompanied by the fact. In the former case, when the *fact* ceases, (otherwise than by accident or the shifting of the wind,) there is immediately an end of the blockade. But when the fact is accompanied by a public notification from the Government of a belligerent country to neutral Governments, *prima facie* the blockade must be supposed to exist till it has been publicly repealed.

A blockade must be existing in point of fact, and to constitute that existence there must be power present to enforce it. The famous Berlin and Milan decrees and the British orders in council were held illegal because they assumed, in contravention of the clearest principles of public law, to impose the penalties of a breach of blockade where no *actual* blockade existed; in other words, to create a blockade by proclamation. The United States Government has uniformly insisted that a blockade should be made effective by the presence of a competent force, and have also protested against the application of the rights of seizure and confiscation to ineffectual or fictitious blockade.

A blockade having been established, the *ingress* and *egress* of vessels are acts treated as breaches of it, for the destruction of the enemy's commerce is the very object of the blockade. It is intended to suspend the entire commerce of the place, and a neutral is no more at liberty to assist the traffic of *exportation* than of *importation*. The utmost that can be allowed to a neutral is, that having taken in cargo before the blockade begins, she may be at liberty to retire with it.

The sanctions of the law of blockade are the seizure and condemnation of the offending ship or cargo, either or both.

NEIGHBORLY.—A Cincinnati paper threatens us with invasion under the pretext of aiding Western Virginia to resist the East. They do not seem to know in Cincinnati that the West had a majority of the State Convention, which sanctioned the Ordinance of Secession almost unanimously. The Cincinnatians are very obliging, but they will find that the people of Virginia are competent to manage their own affairs.—*Wheeling Union.*

A PATRIOTIC MECHANIC.—S. W. Adkisson, a mechanic, suggests to Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, that all boys and men, from 15 to 60 years of age, be armed and enrolled for the defence of the State. He says he is 55 years old; has three boys over 15 years of age, a few guns, a little lead and powder, and a few thousand dollars, all of which he offers on the altar of patriotism.

PRINCE ALFRED IN THE WEST INDIES.—Prince Alfred arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, in the line-of-battle ship St. George, on the 2d ult. He was enthusiastically received.—Addresses were presented to him by both Houses of the Legislature, and a regular round of balls and other amusements was in progress.

CHEAP SILVER.—A German chemist professes to have discovered a new mode of manufacturing sterling silver for seventy-five cents per ounce, and has formed a company to work it extensively. The only appliances used are a few chemical preparations, operated on by galvanic batteries.

GENERAL HOUSTON is out for Texas and the South. He calls upon his fellow-citizens of Texas to respond to Lincoln's order "lay down their arms and disperse," just as they responded, at San Jacinto, to Santa Anna's order to surrender their arms and their lives into his hands.

FATHER AND SON TO BE HUNG.—Thomas M. Lyons and Thomas Lyons, father and son, have been convicted of the murder of Charles Landrum, in Jasper county, Miss., and sentenced to be hung on the first Friday in May.

RESIGNED.—Major Lloyd J. Beall, late of the United States Army, has resigned his commission, and has gone to Montgomery to offer his services to the Confederate States. He is a native of Maryland. His father served as a captain in Howard's Veteran Brigade, in 1776.

Frederick Chatard, of Baltimore, Commander U. S. N., has resigned.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Lincoln's Idea of Equal Rights.—For the last few weeks Lincoln has been engaged in plotting his own