

Southern troops demand an attack on Washington but Va. opposes it.

All travel South of Philadelphia stopped today.

Commander Gregory has tendered his services to the Government.

Four Companies of volunteers left Baltimore yesterday for the rendezvous at Elmira, N. Y.

The 74 and 65th regiments are ready to leave on receipt of orders.

Gov. Magoffin of Ky. has issued a proclamation ordering an election for representatives to Congress on the 30th June.

In Delaware 3 companies have been sworn in under the Governor's Proclamation. He has issued a proclamation for 1000 rifles which added to the arms already on hand will suffice to place the State in a condition of defence.

A Cairo dispatch of the 3rd says that passengers from below continue to report the assembling of bodies of armed men. It is said that they are short of arms.

The Union feeling is gaining ground in Western Ky. where the disloyalty has been the most marked.

St. Louis, May 4th, P. M.

A Boston dispatch says orders have been issued for four new regiments. Col Fletcher Webster's regiment will proceed to Fort Warren Monday.

1,000,000 percussion caps were seized in N. York yesterday, which had been shipped for Charleston, and a case of revolvers at the American Express office.

A N. Y. dispatch today says Supt Kennedy has received a letter stating that there is a thoroughly organized plan to burn N. York, Philadelphia and Boston by cutting off the supplies of water and then setting fire to various points. The letter also states that men have been stationed at both Boston and Philadelphia for weeks. 125 men have been sent to N. York to carry out their designs. Also that although at first Jeff. Davis disapproved of such a proceeding, yet since the President's proclamation favored it. The letter is dated Louisville and the writer says he is an enemy, but will not fight with campfire and lucifer matches for weapons. Several well known secessionists in N. York are closely watched and considerable credence is placed in the statement and precautionary measures have been adopted by the Police.

Fort Madison and Earthwork fortifications, commanding the city and harbor is in possession of Government troops.

The steamer Maryland landed some Mass. troops from Annapolis and large quantities of stores at Fort McHenry yesterday.

The intelligence from Richmond is important, considerable alarm is said to exist there in consequence of the activity of the Government and the unexpected activity of the North. It was believed in Richmond that Pres. Davis had just notified the Governors of the border States acting in hostility to the Government to assemble at Montgomery, there to confer with the Confederate Government.

The Va. Legislature adjourned on the 1st until the 12th of June, by which time it was expected that returns of the Population on the ordinance of secession would be received.

Gen. Harney has prepared an address to the people of Missouri urging them to stay in the Union and that secession will prove the ruin of their State, and as to himself he is ready to stand to the last by the flag, to which 20 stars have been added since he entered the service.

Washington advises last night were to the effect that the war will be vigorously opened in a few days by demonstration upon Alexandria and Norfolk.

Three or four companies will cross the Susquehanna with a battery of artillery and occupy Harve de Grace. Troops will then be sent forward 10 miles to Bush River. The last movement may not be made for two days. A strong force of carpenters and builders will be sent forward to Bush river to build the bridge there. The bridges over the big and little Gunpowder rivers will be rebuilt as soon as a sufficient military force is sent to protect the workmen. The bridges will be completed by Thursday next and the road to Baltimore will then be opened and troops will be sent forward from Philadelphia to reinforce those at Perryville.

It is stated upon reliable authority in Washington yesterday, that there were only 1500 Virginia and Harper's Ferry. They are not well armed and very short of provisions.

The Government yesterday purchased two fort tugs, to be converted into gun boats for service.

The World's special says that Alexandria custom house and post office will be taken possession of soon by the federal troops. It is contemplated to suspend all Southern mails next week.

A report is current that there has been a collision between two vessels at the mouth of the Potomac and supplies for Washington by up country roads have been cut off by Virginia.

A corps of operators is being organized to be attached to the army.

The Times says the forces are moving toward Baltimore, and Ft McHenry has been well reinforced.

The Cumberland, Monticello, Yankee and several steam tugs are strictly blockading Hampton roads and James river. The steamer Baltic will sail today for Newport with the families and professors of the naval academy.

The Secy of Gov. Hicks says the appointment of the board of safety must precipitate that State into civil war. The majority of the board are sworn to secession and men of desperate political fortunes. The great seal of the State is at Annapolis and will be thrown into Chesapeake sooner than be placed on an ordinance of secession. The absence of the seal is a veto.

St. Louis, May 6, A. M.

Steamer Columbia with the Albany brigade, Salem Souves, a detachment of the 7th and two 12 pound howitzers for the 7th sailed yesterday.

The Post's special learns on good authority that the secessionists have planned for a fiery conflict with the federal troops, that they may attempt passing through Baltimore.

Gen Patterson has prepared a flying railroad artillery battery for use on the Annapolis and Washington railroad.

It is reported that all secessionists have been warned to leave Washington.

Capt Engle has been ordered to the command of the frigate Cumberland,

A letter from the interior of South Carolina says that while the writer was absent Charleston a fight with negroes occurred in his town, they burned four dwellings and eight stores in the town and four more in the vicinity, eight negroes were hung and a dozen more would soon be hung.

The Secy of Treasury instructed the collector of the port of N. Y not to grant leave of absence to employees volunteering, they must resign or not volunteer.

The Jersey City coast guard have seized two schooners loaded with 3,500 kegs and 1,100 barrels powder.

The Commercial special says armed vessels are stationed off Alexandria to protect fishermen who have been fired in to and their fleet taken from there.

Maj Anderson has arrived at Washington.

The frigates Niagara and Minnesota are ordered to sail immediately.

It is said the President will demand the restoration of Gosport navy yard and Harpers Ferry.

Washington dispatches say the N Y 69th will forthwith be located in the neighborhood of Georgetown.

St. Louis, May 6, A. M.

The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. have offered the Government the use of their rolling stock.

The Government has been officially advised, that at the latest dates no Commissioners from the Confederate States had presented themselves to the French Court. The State Dep't has instructed their ministers to Paris, Mr. Dayton to explicitly make known to the French Government that there is not now, nor has there been, nor will there be any, or the least idea existing in this Government of suffering a dissolution of the Union to take place in any way whatever.

The Md. Legislature in their interview with the President Saturday morning admitted both the right and the power of the Government to bring the troops through Baltimore or the State, and to take any measures for the public safety which in the discretion of the President might be demanded either by actually reasonably apprehended exigencies. They expressed their belief that no effort at secession or resistance to the federal authority would be tempted by the Legislature or State authorities, and they asked in this view they should be spared as long as possible the evils of a military occupation or a revengeful chastisement for former wrongs. The President replied that their suggestions and representations should be considered but he should say no more than that the public interest and not a spirit of revenge should actuate his measures.

St. Louis, May 6, P. M.

A special dispatch to the New York Herald says there are now 30,000 troops at Washington including the Pennsylvania troops who came through Baltimore. The troops take possession of Alexandria to-morrow.

The American flag floats over Harve de Grace.

A Herald dispatch says it is believed that the President will issue another proclamation today announcing the purpose of the Government to repossess the Federal property seized by the rebels and deal summarily with all heretofore found resisting its authority.

Advanced posts are to be established within a circuit of 20 miles of Washington extending into Va. in order to protect the agricultural districts supplying the Capital.

The City of Washington is placed in semi martial law and Lieut Edwards Provost Marshal. The law does not extend to civilians though close supervision is kept over their movements.

A dispatch from Washington to the Times says I believe the Railroad to Wheeling will be taken possession of soon. The secession troops only hold possession of the road from Harper's F. to Martinsburg.

It was rumored that the Camden Station, Baltimore, would be occupied Monday morning by a detachment from the Relay House.

Special Washington dispatches say it was the 6th Massachusetts regiment which took the Relay House, joined by the New York 5th another from Annapolis.

The Virginians boast of having 5,000 men at Harper's Ferry, but authentic accounts fix their number at 3,400. A demonstration on them by the Government is momentarily expected, as they are preparing to move the machinery of the armory to Richmond.

It is said that Gov. Sprague and the R. I. troops will soon move Southward.

Messengers from Alexandria report that large numbers of people have fled from the city in view of the contemplated attack by the federal troops.

The Times' Washington correspondent says all but four companies of militia have been discharged.

A number of the police admit the reception of 2,000 rifles by the secessionists from Harper's Ferry.

St. Louis, May 8, A. M.

Genlemen at Baltimore to-day from Fredericksburg say that Gov Letcher will soon issue an order for the evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the troops now rendezvousing there.

The twentieth regiment left N Y for Washington via Annapolis.

Sen Bayard, of Del., arrived at Philadelphia this morning, saying he left Wilmington fearing an assault would be made upon him, he was taken into custody at the depot but released by Maj Henry, he having no charge against him.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent to-day states that the government has certain advisers that there are 30,000 in the vicinity of Fairfax Court House, Va., and that within two days march of Richmond. There are at least 70,000 men available whose desire and expectation is soon to be quartered at Washington.

A gentleman who was at Gen Butler's camp this morning says there is a battery planted on the other side of Patapsco river which can rake him effectually. He informed Butler of it, who at once made preparations to take it.

The Herald's Washington dispatches 6th says the forces at the Relay House have been reinforced to-day, got an hour-and-a-half's notice a further reinforcement of 2,000 or 30,000 more could be furnished Butler.

There is no fear of fighting at Baltimore unless an attack is made by some impetuous and disorganized mob. There can be no formidable regular battle.

House and took possession of the telegraph, planted eight howitzers on the viaduct and invested the place. This gives full command of the road to and from the west. They cut off telegraphic communication to Harpers Ferry. It is rumored that this movement looks to the retaking of that place.

Gen Beauregard has left Charleston for Montgomery.

The entire N. J. troops are in Washington and elicit much praise.

Gov Andrew, of Mass. has received a dispatch from the war department saying no more additional troops would be required at present unless existing for 3 years.

At Philadelphia 4 Pa regiments and two other regiments are under orders to march to-morrow.

The Mo. Legislature still in secret session. The Senate has under consideration a bill to incorporate the Western Pacific railroad company.

The Union men at Atchison, Kansas were victorious yesterday at the municipal election.

N Orleans dispatches say over 300,000 applications have been made to the State department for letters of marque and reprisal.

In the Confederate Congress, 7th, Broke, of Miss., presented the ordinance of Virginia adopting the Provisional Constitution; also, resolutions appointing commissioners to Congress, two of whom Breckenridge and Staples were present. Mr. Broke moved that they be qualified and take their seats.

Mr. Rheet moved to go into secret session and the Va commissioners be invited to remain.

A later dispatch says that Va has been admitted as a member of the Confederate States government in secret session. Two of her members were sworn in and participated in discussions and voted on questions. No other business made public.

Montgomery, May 6th.—Curry of Alabama presented a bill fixing the time of election of Representatives in Congress; also, providing for the election of President and Vice President under the permanent Constitution. Referred to the Judiciary committee.

An act passed recognizing war with the U. S. and concerning letters of marque and reprisal and prize goods. The preamble recites acts of Lincoln and his proclamation and the necessity of the Confederate States to accept the writ thus commenced by him. The act authorizes granting letters of marque and reprisal on certain conditions, a proviso announcing the doctrine that free ships take free goods.

30 days granted to federal vessels now at ports of the Confederate States for purposes of lawful commerce to return to their homes. Five per cent of prizes received as fund for widows and orphans of those killed on private armed vessels and support of wounded.

Nashville, May 7th.—The proceedings of the Tenn legislature have just been made public. An ordinance of secession and alliance with the Confederate States passed subject to a vote of the people on the 5th of June next. A military bill was passed calling for 55,000 troops and appropriating \$2,000,000 unconditionally and \$3,000,000 conditionally.

Franklin, Ky., May 7th.—The legislature has adopted a resolution calling for the correspondence between Gov M. Jeff. and the Confederate States; also inquiring whether the Confederate States had made any requisition on Ky for troops and the Governors reply thereto; also to appoint a committee to inquire into the expediency of the suspension of specie payment by the banks.

Louisville, May 7th.—A reliable private dispatch says Arkansas yesterday passed an ordinance of secession by 69 against 1.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 7th.—It seems to be the disposition of some of the members of the legislature to retain the governor from using full military prerogative as commander in chief, any such bill will surely be vetoed.

The World's special Washington dispatches of May 7th says Maj Anderson contemplates addressing the people of Ky in behalf of the Union.

Several army officers who failed to get commissions in the rebel service on resigning have asked to be restored, they met with emphatic refusals.

There are sixty thousand stand of arms in the Washington Navy Yard.

The government has already received proffer of 250,000 men from West of the Alleghenies.

The war department has informed the governors of the States which had ordered out their quota of militia under the first proclamation of the President that it is desirable and preferable that those who are not marched forward shall be mustered in for three years under the subsequent proclamation, full instructions on this subject will soon be issued.

St. Louis, May 8, A. M.

New York, May 7th.—Eight companies of sappers and miners have been mustered into service; also five companies Col Baker's California regiment. Col Hawkins Zouaves will be mustered into service to-day and armed with Enfield rifles. New York and Philadelphia have been made military depots. Troops will be concentrated in these cities to be sent at the least emergency to any point by land or sea. The governor has accepted the tender of various yachts which will be armed for revenue service.

Baltimore, May 7th.—The troops at the Relay House are strengthening their position by throwing up breastworks and digging trenches.

Lieut Fauntleroy, U. S. navy, was arrested at Harper's Ferry this morning while enroute to Washington.

A Boston dispatch says that the 7th Mass regiment on learning that no more troops would be accepted under three years enlistment waited on Gov Andrew and offered their service for the full time.

Chicago, May 7th.—Two companies of Minnesota volunteers have been ordered by the Sec of War to fort Ridgely and two to fort Abercrombie to relieve the companies of second infantry at those points.

Returns from Ky indicate that the Union ticket has triumphed.

In the Mo legislature yesterday the bill for the extension of the Pacific railroad came up and elicited some discussion.

Mr Hyer then offered an amendment which is the same in effect as the bill he offered last winter. It recognizes the southwest railroad company and invests it with a number of privileges for the completion of the road.

The Charleston Courier says the collector at that Port has been instructed by the government of the Confederate States to clear private vessels and cargoes until war is declared and the will of Congress is made known.

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Messrs Scott, Guillet and Hyer spoke against the bill. Scott was particularly eloquent in putting the merits of the Iron Mountain road over those of the Pacific. The navigation of the Mississippi might be obstructed by our enemies and it would then be absolutely necessary for the State to construct some other highway in its place. But the Mo river plowed through the very heart of our territory and would always serve us as a means of communication between eastern and western borders, therefore there was no imperative necessity for completing the Pacific road. The object of the amendment is to open a line of communication with the South by means of the Iron Mountain railroad.

St. Louis, May 8, P. M.

Maj Anderson has accepted the command of the Ky brigade with the consent of the President.

Baltimore, May 7th.—The Union demonstration at Fresh Creek today was a grand affair. Hon Beverly Johnson in behalf of the ladies presented a flag to the Home Guards who had 150 members present, besides a large and enthusiastic gathering of the people. Mr Johnson said to the original cause which produced the present emergency Maryland has had no share, her people ever were and now are zealous in support of the Constitution and a government which they were foremost in forming and a-oping, no threat of treason has ever been whispered within her limits, while blessings and advantages of the Union have ever been fully estimated and appreciated, the loss of these advantages it is felt would be utter ruin, which all the States would more or less share; and our geographical position would make immediate and total separation impossible. But for the resistance to its just and legal authority the general Government had given no causes, and had the friends of Constitutional rights remained at their posts in Congress, the power of the government to transgress its authority would have been effectually thwarted. The leaders of the rebellion were actuated by an unholy thirst for official power; the fact is evinced in the elevation to place of all those who have deserted official power. They may as well strike at the heavens with their arms as against the American Union; defeat is certain to rebellion. The men in the free State according to the last census was 3,778,000 between the ages of 18 and 45; the slave States have 1,665,000. The seceded States, exclusive of Va., had only 531,000 and the difference of wealth is proportionate to that of men. It was no doubt the aim of the South to confine the war to the border States, Mr Cobb was even now congratulating them on the removal of it from their midst, but Maryland should frustrate this cowardly policy. Let those who have provoked the war bear its entire brunt. Maryland's position is to remain firm in her loyalty to the Government. The leaders of the rebellion did all they could for Mr Lincoln's election as a means of precipitating a revolution of the South. They relied for the success of their plans on the intervention of the border States and divisions in the North, but they were short-sighted men; the first gun fired at our noble but starving Garrison was a blow at the nation's heart and a united North has risen in vindication of the flag and for the maintenance of the Government. Heaven forbid the duty of that vindication should be forgotten by Maryland.

Washington, May 7th.—The Herald's correspondent says the greatest anxiety prevails at the War and Navy departments, perfecting details and encompassing and punishing traitors.

Another committee has been here from Baltimore. They reported to the President that the mob spirit was down and the loyalists were preparing to welcome the government troops. There will be at least 13 regiments raised in Baltimore of one thousand men each and accepted by the government.

Forty thousand troops will be concentrated at Washington.

The Mass 8th regiment yesterday sent five hundred boxes of splendid bread made by themselves to the N Y 25th.

Gen Patterson, of Pa., will move troops by detachments through Baltimore as soon as railroad is completed.

Maj Hunter, U. S. A., will be made a Colonel.

Sen Morrell tender a regiment of lumbermen, from Maine, now to be under six feet for the regular army, they are likely to be accepted.

The Governors of Pa., Ohio, Mich. and Ill., have agreed on a plan of co-operation for the support of the Federal Government. They are as a unit; their action having been ratified by the President. See Chase has ordered the stoppage at Cairo of all supplies of any kind to the rebellious States.

New York, May 8th.—Warren Leland of the Metropolitan Hotel has tendered his services to the Governor of his native State to lead the 1st Va regiment.

Philadelphia, May 8th.—Fifty West Point Cadets were detained yesterday.

set my hand and caused the great seal to be affixed.

Done at Omaha, this 30th day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, of the independence of the United States, the eighth-fifth, and of this Territory the seventh.

SAMUEL W. BLACK,
Attest: J. STERLING MORTON, Sec. of Nebraska.

General Order No. 1
H. J. QUAY
Omaha, April 30th 1861 }

All independent volunteer companies within the first Brigade, will report forthwith to Major General John M. Thayer. Each commanding officer of company will transmit to him, for the Acting Adjutant General of the territory, a complete muster roll of the company, together with a requisition in due form for arms and equipments.

Within the second Brigade, all commanders of companies will make their report to Brigadier Gen. Doremus, at Nebraska City, and transmit to him for the Acting Adjutant General, a complete muster roll and their requisitions for arms and equipments. All that portion of the Territory lying north of the Platte River constitutes the first Brigade, and all that portion south of the Platte constitutes the second Brigade. John M. Condon, Esq., of Omaha, has been appointed Acting Adjutant General of Nebraska, and to him the General of Division and the Brigadier General of the second Brigade will forward reports, muster rolls and requisitions at the earliest convenient opportunity.

SAM. W. BLACK,
J. M. COSTINE, Commander in Chief,
Act'g Adj't Gen'l.

THE ADVERTISER.
R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1861.

Appointments for Nebraska.—A. S. Paddock formerly of this Territory has been appointed Secretary of Nebraska.

H. W. DePuy is Agent for the Sioux Indians.

O. H. Insitt, is Agent for the Omahas.

John McCosine has been appointed Adjutant General for this Territory.

Consistency!

JOHN BELL, who was the candidate for President of the party whose platform was "The Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws," has been carried by the current, which seems almost invariably to flow in the South—into the ranks of the Secessionists. He joined the Secessionists because the Administration at Washington was in favor of "Enforcing the Laws." He like many others in the Border States, were opposed to Secession; it was "Unconstitutional, impolitic and ruinous to the best interests of every section of the country," but then he readily most attach to it. The Government of the United States must be maintained, but it must only be with moral sanction! The traitors in the Cotton States could destroy the best Government on the face of the Globe; steal the forts, arsenals and treasure of the U. States; fire on her ships and insult her flag; and yet Mr. Bell and the Border States can only say "Don't!" "Please don't, gentlemen!" you are acting very wrong—very wicked!" But when the Government proposes to enforce the laws and collect the revenue, they are then ready to join the Secessionists in resisting.

From the present position assumed by the Border States, they are the worst enemies the Union has. If it is true, as some fear, that the Union is irreparably lost, the Border States and the semi-Union men are to blame for it.

When Gen. Pillow telegraphed from Nashville to Montgomery that he could raise ten thousand volunteers to join the Southern army he was informed that the troops were not desirable unless accompanied with provisions. This shows where the pinch is in the Cotton States.

Every newspaper in New York now sustains the Government. They all vie with each other in their professions of devotion to the Union. Two months ago two-thirds of the N. Y. Press was supposed to sympathize with the Secessionists.

The Gov. Gen'l of Canada has refused to sell any arms to the United States, but offers to loan, free of charge, some 40,000 stand.

At the adjournment of the Illinois Legislature on Friday last, the members organized themselves into a Military Company under the name of "The Legislative Zouaves."

The prospect of hostilities between the United States Government and the Confederate States renders some inquiry into the laws of nations on this subject appropriate and interesting. What are the legal consequences and what the practical bearing of a state of war upon the individual rights of citizens of two confederacies having dealings with each other, are questions which should be clearly understood. As a contribution from a standard authority to the general stock of knowledge on the subject, we quote some extracts from Kent's Commentaries as found in lecture 3rd, on the Law of Nations, vol. 1:

INTERDICTION OF COMMERCIAL INTER-COURSE.

One of the immediate and important consequences of the declaration of war is

the absolute interdictio which is laid upon all commercial intercourse between the two countries. The law that prohibits lawfully subject between the people of the Powers of war, except under the clear and express sanction of the Government, and without a special license of duties growing out of a state of war, the interdiction flows, necessarily, from the pacifically already stated, that a state of war puts all the members of the confederations respectively in hostility to each other; and to suffer individuals to carry on a friendly or commercial intercourse while the two Governments were at war would be placing the acts of Government and the acts of individuals in contradiction to each other. It would contradict the operations of war, and thus would lead to disorder, insubordination, and treason. Trading opposes the existence of contracts and relations, and a reference to courts of justice;