

THE NEWS.

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"Hold yourselves in readiness to march to the tomb of Washington and swear that no Northern 'Goths and Vandals' shall desecrate its sacred ground, and that you will make it an American Mecca to which the veterans of freedom and independence of the South shall make a pilgrimage."

He concluded—"I shall endeavor not to expose our State, and only march you beyond our borders under a pressing emergency, and then the Confederate flag floats there, too, is our country, now and forever. He congratulated the Confederacy on the patriotic devotion exhibited by the people. Merit of wealth and high social position are serving in the ranks. Railroads offer to transport postal matter at liberal rates, and taking bonds of the Confederacy for compensation. Our cause is just, and we protest that we desire peace at any sacrifice save honor and independence."

WE ASK NO CONQUEST, NO AGGREGATION, AND NO CONCESSION FROM THE FREE STATES. All we ask is to be left alone, that noness shall attempt our subjugation. This we will and must resist to the last extremity. The moment this pretension is abandoned, the sword will drop from our grasp and we shall be ready to enter into treaties mutually beneficial. So long as this pretension is maintained we will continue to struggle for our rights."

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"6. Operations will probably be commenced on the border of the Mississippi. It is not wholly improbable that the rebels may make their first strike in that quarter, and if they do, we will defend, and as offering some chance of arousing a secession excitement in Kentucky and Tennessee. But when these different points of attack are developed, it is impossible to say in what direction the distracted councils of the secessionists will be turned. We must wait. Neither can we further plans of the Administration be now surmised."

DEATH OF BISHOP ONDERDONK.—The death of the Rt. Rev. Benjamin Treadwell Onderdonk, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of the Diocese of New York, took place in that city, on Tuesday morning, in the 70th year of his age. Bishop Onderdonk has long been in failing health, and his ailments—doubtless aggravated by the excitement attendant upon the dissolution of the Union—were at length too much for him, and he expired, from this disease, he expired. By this event the Right Rev. Dr. Potter becomes Bishop of the Diocese, having been elected Provisional Bishop with right of succession. Bishop Onderdonk succeeded Bishop Horbart, in 1830. In January, 1849, in consequence of charges preferred against him, the Bench of Bishops pronounced him deposed, and he retired to his home in New York, where he died. A strong effort was made to get him restored to the full exercise of his episcopal functions, but it was unsuccessful. The last sixteen years of his life, he passed in the strictest retirement, supported by an allowance from the Bishops' Fund.

THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER SAYS:—LOOKING SQUALLY AT PENSCOLA.—News from Fort Pickens comes at long intervals and in sparing amounts, but it is clear that we are now reaping the benefit of Gen. Scott's sagacity. Distracting attention by a supposed expedition to Fort Sumter and another to Texas, he made Fort Pickens too strong to be taken before the rebels waked up to his real plan. The troops which were to land on Morris Island in such numbers are in Fort Pickens. The flying artillery, which was to operate with effect on the Rio Grande, is on Santa Rosa Island, keeping it swept clean from all secessionists and such rubbish. It appears therefore that instead of the capture of Fort Pickens, the result will be a great reinforcement of our forces, and a full measure of defeat; and the usual number of bills have been pushed through their various stages. Several of these were mere transcripts for consideration, others bills to amend the Education Act, and a few private bills, in which the public at large have no concern. The Education Laws have been consolidated into one Act, without any alteration having been effected in our educational system. One amendment, which would be of some importance, was attempted, but rejected. This was a provision in the Law to enable young men who received their education in the Prince of Wales College, St. Dunstan's College, or any other similar institution in the Province, to pass the Board of Education, should they feel inclined to adopt the profession of Teacher, without undergoing the expense and loss of time of studying for five months in the Normal School, where they could gain no addition to their stock of knowledge, except some little acquaintance with the goose, which, we have been told, is a very important part of a teacher's education. The amendment was lost in the Assembly, principally on the ground, we believe, that it gave some recognition of, and encouragement to, St. Dunstan's College. A sectarian bigotry would not allow even this very small concession to a Catholic institution which does not receive a schilling of the public revenue, while the Prince of Wales College receives £500 a year, and the Bishop of Wales College the public revenue, although the education to be given in the former is not inferior to that which may be obtained in the latter. The Legislative Council, however, under the influence of their leader, Mr. Palmer, adopted the amendment as their own, and sent it down to the House or Assembly; but the House again threw it out.

THE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN OF A LATE DATE SAYS:—The letter from our regular Pensacola correspondent contains the very latest news received from that important point. Matters look equally enough. The summons to surrender, it appears, comes from the other side this time.

A letter from one of the Confederate troops at Pensacola to a friend in Atlanta, Georgia, also gives a feeling description of the altered state of affairs, as follows:

"Times are equally here. We have to sleep on our arms every night. Fort Pickens has about 2500 troops within its walls. There are five war steamers lying back of the Island. We are now engaged in throwing up a sand battery, to be called the 'Gate City Battery.' Soldiering is a hard life. Hard work, fat bacon, and hard crackers. My hands are becoming badly. No time to fish yet. Plenty oysters at forty cents a hundred. Martial law is declared here to-day, and everybody notified, to take up arms immediately or leave."

ADDRESS OF GOV. PICKENS TO THE VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS.—Washington, April 30.—Governor Pickens in addressing his volunteers said: "He had been informed that Virginia had adopted the Confederate Constitution, and is virtually a member of the Confederacy. These volunteers were enlisted for a year, and Governor Pickens exhorts them thus:

"Hold yourselves in readiness to march to the tomb of Washington and swear that no Northern 'Goths and Vandals' shall desecrate its sacred ground, and that you will make it an American Mecca to which the veterans of freedom and independence of the South shall make a pilgrimage."

He concluded—"I shall endeavor not to expose our State, and only march you beyond our borders under a pressing emergency, and then the Confederate flag floats there, too, is our country, now and forever. He congratulated the Confederacy on the patriotic devotion exhibited by the people. Merit of wealth and high social position are serving in the ranks. Railroads offer to transport postal matter at liberal rates, and taking bonds of the Confederacy for compensation. Our cause is just, and we protest that we desire peace at any sacrifice save honor and independence."

WE ASK NO CONQUEST, NO AGGREGATION, AND NO CONCESSION FROM THE FREE STATES. All we ask is to be left alone, that noness shall attempt our subjugation. This we will and must resist to the last extremity. The moment this pretension is abandoned, the sword will drop from our grasp and we shall be ready to enter into treaties mutually beneficial. So long as this pretension is maintained we will continue to struggle for our rights."

THE BOSTON JOURNAL OF SATURDAY HAS THE FOLLOWING:—THE BLOCKADING FLEET.—The fleet which will blockade the Southern ports will consist of no less than fifty war vessels, with steam transports sufficient to accommodate a land army of 50,000 men. This looks like business. It is expected that the main portion of the fleet will be at sea within a week, and if troops are sent with them, as is proposed, the rebels will have as much as they can do to defend their coast without assuming the offensive either in Virginia or Maryland, as they have proposed.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE OF FRIDAY LAST, HAS THE FOLLOWING ANNOUNCEMENT:—Some idea of the intentions of the Government may be gathered from our Washington dispatches this morning—enough, in fact, to indicate that the policy to be pursued will not be a temporary blockade, but a permanent one. The movement of troops towards Baltimore has been a mere feint, and columns are advancing from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Annapolis and Washington. Although it is not probable, under the change of sentiment which has taken place in Baltimore, that any further rioting will occur on the passage of troops from the North to the South, yet the road through the city must be opened under all circumstances, and it is deemed best to open it in the presence of a force sufficient to overawe any latent spirit of rebellion which may still exist.

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