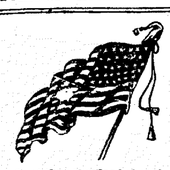
The Press.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1861.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## The Star-Spangled Banner.

Renowned as our national flag is in song and story, and enthusiastic as we have long known the devotion of the American people to it to be, no one could have sounded the depths of this feeling or realized its full extent before the present excitement was engendered and a stern necessity for upholding its honor against the desperate assaults of vile traitors was created. It floats now as an honored emblem everywhere. Flags of mammoth size are hung out by our extensive business establishments, and thousands of a smaller size line every avenue. It is worn as a badge by hosts of young men, printed upon business letters and envelopes, and greets the eye so often in various shapes, that the whole atmosphere seems to be brightened by it. All the ardent feelings that patriotic poets have expressed in regard to it are now burning in millions of hearts, impatient to attest by heroic deeds their attachment to their country, and their adoration of the bright and beautiful symbol of its greatness and renown. Never did French legions love their eagles, or British troops their standard, half so well as all loyal American citizens and soldiers now love the Stars and Stripes.

The vast armies now marshalling under its sacred folds will carry it in triumph wherever their duty calls them, or die in upholding it. The supporters of the piratical emblem of treason will learn to their sorrow, if they should ever dare to encounter our brave troops, how much invincible courage and determination it can inspire.

## The Present Contest.

The war which has been forced upon us was in its outset a purely defensive one. Never before did a brave and strong people endure greater outrages and insults for so long a period without resenting them. We have literally obeyed the Scriptural injunction, and, after being smitten on one cheek, turned the other to our assailants. We have sought peace—peace at almost any price consistent with our self-respect and the preservation of our honor. We have quietly overlooked hostile demonstrations, without number, which any other great nation would have been prompt to punish with terrible chastisement, until we almost deserved the sneers of the whole world for our pusillanimity and matchless forbearance—until the families of stanchest and most faithful members of the Society of Friends must have considered that our Government was more faithful to anti-war principles than the very founders of their sect.

But the opening of the Palmetto batteries upon Fort Sumpter, and the subsequent proclamation of the President, worked a most miraculous change. The blast of the bold bugle-horn of one of Walter Scott's heroes was worth a thousand men; but the booming of the cannon of the traitors against our brave and half-starved garrison was worth a million, and in less than three months' time they can be put in the field, fully equipped and ready for action if any necessity for marshalling them into service shall arise. As it is, with a requisition for only seventy-five thousand, no doubt three hundred thousand have already enrolled themselves, and at short notice will be prepared to march wherever their services are required. Yet the exertions in no quarter should be relaxed, for the aid of all the soldiers of the Republic who can be fully prepared may soon be needed.

The more resolute and determined we are now in our movements, the sooner will we be enabled to overwhelm the traitors who have taken up arms against us. The greatest misfortune we could suffer would be the indefinite prolongation of the contest through a long series of years, because neither party had strength and power enough to bring it to a speedy conclusion. It was the curse of Mexico, in her recent civil contest, that her resources were so much exhausted, and each of her contending factions so much enfeebled, that for a long period neither could command sufficient energy to strike a decisive blow, and thus a distracted and disorganized condition was prolonged, in which she enjoyed none of the blessings of peace, although there was little of the excitement and fierce energy of actual war.

We have the men, the wealth, the power, and the will to do all that is necessary to protect the honor of the nation, to secure its future welfare, and to punish armed rebels—and that speedily. And it will be best for all concerned if our military movements are at once conducted on a scale fully commensurate with the demands of the occasion, and the patriotism and resources of the loyal citizens of our country.

## Southern Pennsylvania.

The readiness with which our gallant State has responded to the call of patriotic duty has won the admiration and applause of every loyal citizen of our country. A large body of our troops are now on their way to the capital, and endeavoring to open free channels of communication with it. No one fears that Pennsylvania will falter in a single point of her duty. All know that she is ready and eager to bear a double share of the burdens and the dangers of the conflict. But while confident of her power not only to protect herself, but to carry the war into the strongholds of the enemy, there is much justice and wisdom in the following suggestions which we find in the New York *Evening Post* of yesterday:

On the southern frontier of Pennsylvania, in the midst of a population faithful to the Union, and within easy distance of the seat of Government, should be gathered a powerful army, to be drilled and kept under discipline, and ready to proceed at a moment's notice to any point where it may be needed. Between its camp and the seat of Government the freest possible communication should be kept open by railway and telegraph, and the slightest attempt to obstruct it should cost the lives of the offenders. It was not many weeks ago that it was understood to be the desire of General Scott to form an encampment at Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, for this very purpose. The plan was a wise one, and we do not see why measures are not taken to carry it into effect.

We hear that the rebels against the American Government are concentrating their forces at Harper's Ferry. Seven thousand men, it is said, are already collected there, and five thousand more are expected. This is to be the centre of their military operations, a point from which they might have struck at Washington, if that city had remained unprotected, and from which, close as it is on the borders of the free States, they doubtless hope to carry the war into Pennsylvania.

Here is a new danger to be guarded against. We must keep the war the other side of the Potomac, among those who began it; it is their baiting, and it is they who must pay the charge of nursing it. It is out of the natural order of things for the South to invade the North, the course of war and conquest is always in the other direction; and if this rule should now be violated we must have a force at hand ready to hew its violators to pieces.

## How the South Prepared.

We are informed, upon reliable authority, that, for the last six months, the South has been busily organizing military companies, and have purchased more than 30,000 copies of military works. Hence, they are fully prepared to fight "by the book." The North has purchased few works of military instruction. It is very important that the United States Government, selecting the best work on Tactics, should supply it liberally to the new levies, who will have to be drilled and disciplined, and require this assistance.

## The Tone of the Southern Press.

In many of the Southern journals we received last night the project of invading Washington is freely applauded. And attacks upon Northern commerce by privateers and upon Northern cities, by hostile armies, are spoken of as the most delightful and convenient recreations in the world. We shall see.

First Page.—Recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the European Governments; Appeal to American Women; A Patriotic Pilot; A Pennsylvanian in the South; Items in Chambersburg and Vicinity; Letter from Allentown; Letter from Doylestown; National Meeting at Darby, Delaware county; Ex-President Pierce on the Crisis; Union Meeting at Valley Forge; Secession Outrages in Alabama. Fourth Page.—The War Excitement; From Venezuela.

## The Feeling in Virginia and Maryland.

We had an interview last evening with Francis D. Hoskins, a resident of this city, who has been a student for the last year at the theological seminary at Alexandria, Fairfax county, Virginia. Hoskins represents that the feeling in favor of Secession among the Southern students was almost unanimous after Mr. Lincoln commenced his present course of action. The Northern students, some thirty in number, were unable to express their Union sentiments, and accordingly embraced the first opportunity to leave for their homes. Mr. Hoskins left the college on Saturday morning at ten o'clock. Arlington Heights, opposite Georgetown, D. C., were unoccupied, although it had been extensively rumored that the Secessionists had command of that point. In Washington all was quiet and peaceful on Saturday afternoon, and the American flag floated from nearly all the private and all the public buildings. At Baltimore, on Saturday evening, the most intense excitement prevailed, and at half past ten o'clock on Sunday morning the military of the city were called to arms in consequence of the rumor that eight thousand Northern troops were within two miles of that city, and resolved to march through. The troops pressed into service all the horses they could find, in order to carry artillery, and were prepared for any emergency. Mr. Hoskins and his companions left Baltimore in a private conveyance, at one o'clock on Sunday afternoon, by a circuitous route, and travelled North. They were not molested. At Cockeysville, seventeen miles from Baltimore, they found five regiments of Pennsylvania troops, who were engaged in repairing the bridges and the track of the Northern Central Railroad. Cockeysville heights are said to be the most commanding position in that portion of the country. At Touceytown, six miles from Baltimore, they observed a little squad of Maryland volunteers. Mr. Hoskins and his companions arrived at York yesterday morning. There was much excitement at that place, on account of several families having reached there from Baltimore.

## The Forts Reinforced.

The heart of every loyal American, no matter in what State he resides, must be rejoiced at the vigor which has recently been displayed in the military operations of our country, not merely in the enrollment of volunteers—sublime and majestic as the spectacle of hundreds of thousands of industrious, peaceable, and honest civilians transferring themselves in one short week into grim-visaged and resolute warriors undoubtedly is—but also in the promptness with which the threatened forts have been reinforced, the defences of the capital strengthened, the Arsenal at Harper's Ferry rescued from the grasp of the Rebels, and their traitorous schemes baffled in every quarter. No one doubts now that we have a Government, and as noble, loyal, enthusiastic, brave, and united a people in the faithful portions of the Union to sustain it as the world ever saw.

The feats of which the chivalrous devotees of the Palmetto flag have loudly boasted—such as capturing forts garrisoned by one or two old men or women, or by a little band of half-starved soldiers, whose supplies were entirely exhausted—occupying undefended public buildings—and inflicting gross and unprovoked outrages upon unarmed men—can no longer be repeated. Fields of action of a very different character will henceforth be open to these valiant braggarts, and time will show how they will bear themselves in future contests, in which the odds will be less than a hundred to one in their favor.

## The Military Spirit in Chester County.

We are pleased to learn that the citizens of Chester county, in every borough, village, and township, have gone actively to work, and are daily enrolling their names and pledging their lives, their property and sacred honor, in support of their country. On Friday evening last a large meeting of citizens was held at Odd Fellows' Hall in the borough of Downingtown. Colonel Samuel Ringwalt was called to the chair and made a patriotic speech, which was enthusiastically received. He was followed by Major J. Stuart Leech, M. V. B. Hardin; Wm. R. Downing, Mr. Lamborn, and others. About forty citizens enrolled their names at once, and yesterday proceeded to Harrisburg under command of Captain Guss, of West Chester. An energetic movement is now on foot for the formation of a "Home Guard." The "Guard" purposes to equip at their own expense, and "will offer their services to the Governor to defend the State against invasion and aggression from without and treason and secession from within." One hundred men will be ready in a few days.

Scottish-American Journal.—This admirable journal, under its new proprietorship and management, appears this week with new type, and fully carries out its purpose of "representing efficiently, effectively, and without fear or favor, the Scottish people on the American continent." As a class paper, it is one of the best within our knowledge, doing for Scotchmen and American-Scots what that excellent paper, *The Albion*, also published in New York, does for the English and Anglo-Saxon race in this country.

Electric Gas Lighting.—By an error of the press, not wholly inexcusable at this crisis when late news crowds in at the last moment, we were made to intimate yesterday, in our notice of the new apparatus for electric gas lighting, that this week the inventor may be seen at the store of Cornelius & Baker, 710 Chestnut street." For *inventor* substitute *invention*, and the erratum will be corrected.

Sale of Elegant Furniture and Pianofortes.—This morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 914 Chestnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior household furniture, new and second-hand; also, three fine rosewood piano-fortes, by Thos. Birch & Son, auctioneers.

Thomas & Sons' Sales this Morning.—Valuable Walnut-street Residence and Furniture, by order of administrator of the late Dr. Harris.

Stocks and Real Estate—At the Exchange. A very large sale, including first-class city and country property. See catalogues and advertisements of both sales.

## Counsel to our Volunteers.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

HOW TO PREPARE FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

[The following hints to our volunteers are timely, and should be heeded.—Eds.]

TO OUR YOUNG SOLDIERS.

1. Remember that in a campaign more men die from sickness than by the bullet.

2. Line your blanket with one thickness of brown drilling. This adds but four ounces in weight, and doubles the warmth.

3. Buy a small India rubber blanket (only $1 50) to lay on the ground or to throw over your shoulders when on guard duty during a rain storm. Most of the Eastern troops are provided with these. Straw to lie on is not always to be had.

4. The best military hat in use is the light-colored soft felt; the crown being sufficiently high to allow space for air over the brain. Your can fasten it up as a continental in fair weather, or turn it down when it is wet or very sunny.

5. Let your beard grow, so as to protect the throat and lungs.

6. Keep your entire person clean; this prevents fevers and bowel complaints in warm climates. Wash your body each day, if possible. Avoid tea, coffee and oily meat. General Scott said that the too free use of these (together with neglect in keeping the skin clean) cost many a soldier his life in Mexico.

7. A sudden check of perspiration by chilly or night air often causes fever and death. When thus exposed do not forget your blanket.

"An Old Soldier."

Negro Volunteers.—The following article from the *Bulletin* of yesterday expresses the sentiments of many of our citizens:

"We see it stated that companies of volunteers are organizing for the war among the negroes of this city. It is quite certain that, while the good motive that prompts such a movement is appreciated, yet their services cannot be accepted by the State, which has called only upon her legally recognized citizens for military service. The colored men of Pennsylvania may render themselves useful as artisans and workmen to accompany the volunteers, and to this there can be no objection. But their enrolment as volunteers will be entirely useless, as their services cannot be accepted."

## Meeting at Altoona.

Altoona, April 22.—An immense meeting was held here to-night. Patriotic addresses were delivered in front of the Logan House by John Scott, Esq., of Huntingdon, and Hon. L. W. Hall, Speaker of the Senate. Our ladies turned out to cheer the gallant volunteers on their way, and our mountains reverberated the call to defend the Union. The sons of Little Blair are responding nobly to the call, and entitle her to the claim of being the banner county of the State.

## The Rhode Island War Loan.

Providence, April 22.—Four times the amount of the State loan advertised for as the first instalment was offered to-day at 5 per cent.

## Union Meeting in Delaware.

Wilmington, Del., April 22.—A large and enthusiastic Union meeting is now going on in the City Hall. Every party and creed is represented. The Union feeling is intense, and strong resolutions have been adopted. Judge Hall is the presiding officer.

## Contraband Goods Seized at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, April 22.—Many lots of contraband goods have been seized by the committee of public safety. They give notice that hereafter no goods of any description for the Southern States shall pass through Pittsburg.

A splendid sword has been presented by the press of this city to J. Heron Foster, one of the editors of the *Dispatch*, who goes as an officer of the Washington Infantry. The *Dispatch* is now the oldest newspaper of this city.

# LATEST FROM BALTIMORE.

SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE TO THE PRESS.

THE FERRY BOAT AT HAVRE-DE-GRACE SCUTTLED.

POSITIVE TIDINGS OF THE 7TH REGIMENT.

MARYLAND BRISTLING WITH DISUNION BAYONETS!!!

### Northern Troops within Fourteen Miles of Baltimore.

In the present condition of broken communication with Baltimore, it is a relief to find a newspaper from that city. We have been furnished with the Baltimore *Sun* of Sunday morning, from which the following interesting news is obtained:

It will be seen that

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT

has arrived safely at Annapolis. The *Sun* says:

The Seventh regiment of New York, whose passage through this city was prevented by the burning of the bridges on the Philadelphia Railroad, it is rumored this morning took a boat at Havre-de-Grace, and have landed at Annapolis.

It is ascertained that the number of troops landed at Annapolis exceeded 2,000, including the Seventh regiment.

Seventh Regiment.—The Seventh New York regiment, numbering 1,100 men, left Perryville, Cecil county, at six o'clock, in the ferry boat of the Philadelphia Railroad Company. They will probably reach Washington either by railroad or on foot.

Steamer Maryland Carries the United States Troops to Annapolis.—The steamer *Maryland* landed troops at Annapolis last night, supposed to be the Seventh Regiment of New York.

The track was being torn up on the Annapolis branch, to prevent their transportation to Washington. She took the troops from Havre-de Grace.

Volunteers from Frederick.—Frederick, Md., April 20.—The marching of troops through the city of Baltimore has created intense excitement in this section of Maryland. About sixty of our citizens started this morning for Baltimore, in the mail train, to offer their services in repelling the invasion.

Call of the Legislature.—*To the Members of the Maryland Senate and House of Delegates:* At the earnest request of many prominent citizens, I respectfully invite your attendance in this city, I respectful y invite your attendance in the city of Baltimore on Thursday, the 25th of April. The crisis demands that our people should have the united counsels of the representatives of the counties. Baltimore wishes to act with them and for their best interests as well as her own.

Being, at the present time, the sole representative of Baltimore in the General Assembly, the duty devolves upon me to convene this call. I hope, as Marylanders, you will promptly respond to it. Coleman Yellott.

Baltimore, April 20, 1861.

Important from Washington.—We learn that the Hon. Anthony Kennedy, Senator of Maryland, and the Hon. J. Morrison Harris visited Washington on Saturday morning by special train, and had an interview with the President and officers of the Cabinet, and telegraphed to the Mayor as follows:

We have seen the President, Secretary of State, Navy, Treasury, and War, also General Scott.

The result is the transmission of orders that will stop the passage of troops through or around the city. J. Morrison Harris,
Anthony Kennedy.

### Details of the Rioting in Baltimore.

The excitement growing out of the mournful events of yesterday continued throughout last night, and rumors and alarms were started and circulated in every direction.

The general peace and order of the city, however, we are pleased to be able to say, was not disturbed. No violence of any kind within the corporate limits was perpetrated. This commendable spirit it is hoped will continue to actuate every good citizen. Let all bear and forbear. Below we give everything of interest that transpired after the hour at which this morning's *Sun* was necessarily compelled to go to press, in order to be in time for the mails.

Exciting Alarms, Burning of Bridges, &c.—During the hours of last night and early this morning the city remained in a state of great excitement, consequent upon reports that more Northern troops were expected to arrive by either the Northern Central or the Philadelphia railroads. Military sentinels patroled the streets, and on various corners stood groups of citizens busily arming, loading muskets and other weapons. Large armed crowds assembled at the several depots, and awaited the arrival of the troops. None, however, came on. About 3 o'clock this morning the bridge over Harris' creek, at Canton, on the Philadelphia railroad, was fired and consumed, in order to prevent the transit of troops by that route.

About the same hour the bridge at Melville, five miles from the city, on the Northern Central Railroad, was fired by a party who went out for that purpose. The watchman of the bridge, Mr. McComas, was accosted and ordered to deliver up the bridge. The party, several hundred strong, then proceeded to set fire to bridge by pouring on camphene. The watchman's house was torn down, as well as the fencing, and piled under and over the bridge to aid the flames and accelerate the work of destruction.

Rumors of More Troops.—Various rumors are afloat through the city that the Seventh Regiment of New York is en route for this city. They were said to have been at Havre de-Grace at 7 o'clock this morning, and afterwards at Harris' creek, Canton. That, however, was not credited, as the president of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Road had already promised to bring no more troops into Maryland. Again, they were said to be at Melville, on the Northern Central Road, where the track was obstructed by the burning of the bridge at that point. None of the rumors could be traced to an authentic source.

Accident to Colonel Brush.—Colonel Charles W Brush, of the Fifty-third Regiment, met with a painful accident at an early hour yesterday morning, while loading his revolver. One barrel exploded, and the ball, striking the knuckles of one of his fingers, the ball glanced and struck him on the left knee, inflicting a painful, though not a dangerous wound.

More Bridges Burned.—A squad of one hundred and sixty military and police left this city this morning for Havre-de-Grace for the purpose of disposing of the railroad boat, used for the conveyance of Northern troops across the Susquehanna, and to destroy the bridges on the line of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad. They have returned and reported the accomplishment of their mission. The boat was scuttled and sunk at her wharf, and the Gunpowder and Bush-river bridges were burned, as were also several smaller ones. The communication by railroad with the North is now entirely cut off.

The Northern Central Railway Bridges.—At fifteen minutes past one o'clock some fifteen armed men arrived at the first bridge beyond Cockeysville. Five of them guarded the watchman in his watch-box, while the rest went to the next bridge, near Ashland, where they pulled camphene, of which they had cans, set it on fire at the four corners, then returned to the other bridge, and likewise burned that. The watchman asked them to save his ladder in the bridge, which they did—asked him for tobacco, and came towards the city. They treated the watchman politely, stating that they were burning the bridges by order of the Governor. The trains are all detained at Ashland.

Pennsylvania Troops at Cockeysville.—The city has just been thrown into intense excitement by the report that there are ten thousand troops from Pennsylvania now at Cockeysville on the marsh to Washington through Baltimore.

Fort McHenry.—A rumor that Fort McHenry was to be attacked last night kept a great many people on the streets until a late hour.

The Maryland Guard and police were ordered to the vicinity of the fort for its protection. No disturbance occurred.

This morning thousands of people are pouring into South Baltimore and the vicinity of the basin, commanding a view of Fort Mottenry.

The St. Timothy's Hall (Catonsville) company of artillery has been brought in by the authorities, and is now stationed in front of the Old City Hall.

The steam gun of Mr. Dickerson has been purchased by the city, and is now stationed in front of the City Hall.

Exciting News from Norfolk.—The news from Baltimore had created intense excitement at Norfolk and all that region of the country, and the people were enthusiastic for repelling all Northern invasion.

The steamer *Louisiana*, which arrived from Norfolk this morning, reports that the United States officers were destroying all the Government property at the Navy Yard, and that the United States steamships *Merrimac* and other Government vessels, have been scuttled.

The United States steamer *Pawnee*, from Washington, had landed Government troops at Old Point, after which she proceeded to Norfolk.

The light from the flames of the burning bridges caused an alarm of fire in the city. The Melville bridge cost $6,000. The telegraph wires and posts along the road were also cut in several places.

Seizure of Arms.—At a late hour last night the people were informed that two thousand stand of arms were deposited in a warehouse on Union dock. They are Minie muskets, belonging to the State, and were awaiting transportation to Annapolis. The whole, with belts, knapsacks, and cartridge boxes were taken possession of by the crowd, who patrolled the streets ready for service. Most of the arms were subsequently surrendered to the proper authority, and will be used only in case of necessity.

Arrival of Troops from the Counties.—A company from Frederick city, 60 strong, under the command of Bradley T. Johnson, Esq.; the Patapsco Light Dragoons, Captain E J. Hinkle, of Anne Arundel county, and the Towson (Baltimore county) Mounted Guard, Captain Redley, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, and reported themselves to Mayor Brown. Three companies are said to be en route from Harford county.

The steamer *Pioneer* reached this city this morning from Easton, Md., with two companies of volunteers, under command of Col. Hambleton of the cavalry and Col. Strandberg of the infantry, who have offered their services for the defence of the city of Baltimore. They chartered the *Pioneer* in two hours after hearing of the conflict in this city. Col. Strandberg informs us that all party predilections have been forgotten on the Eastern Shore, and that they are now a unit for the defence of the South.

## LATER FROM NORFOLK.

### The Public Buildings in Ruins—Vessels Sunk.

By private advices from Norfolk we have been led to the conclusion, that by this time the extensive buildings in the navy yard at that place are a heap of ruins. The vessels in the harbor are sunk, and the machinery in the yard completely destroyed. This was done by U. S. troops, under orders from Government, to prevent the national property from falling into the hands of the Secessionists. Subsequent intelligence has demonstrated this statement to be premature, but the advices, as we have received them, seem to be direct and reliable.

### Movement of Transport Steamships.

New York, April 22.—The steamships *Ariel* and *De Soto* have sailed with the Massachusetts troops. The transports *James Adger*, *Roanoke*, *Marion*, *Chesapeake*, *Montecello* and *Parkersburg*, are still at their piers, but have steam up, and are ready to leave at a moment's notice.

The steamer *Montgomery* has also been chartered.

# LATEST NEWS

## By Telegraph to The Press.

### Important Movements in New York.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

New York, April 23.—The Board of Aldermen has this evening voted one million of dollars for our volunteers.

Hon D. E. Sickles is raising a regiment one thousand strong under sanction of the Governor.

At a meeting of the whole New York Bar, this afternoon, the announcement was received with enthusiastic cheers. The Bar raised twenty-five thousand dollars on the spot.

It is reported that the Governor has determined to appoint George Law Major General, with Col. May as Adjutant General. Hunon

### From West Chester.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

West Chester, April 22.—The excitement of this place surpasses description. To day one company of 200 men, under Captain Guss, left for Harrisburg, which, with the company of 100 Saturday, make 300 already from West Chester. Another company of 100 is forming, and also companies for home protection. The parting scene of husbands and wives, parents and children, and lovers from their betrothed, was very affecting. Each man was well armed with pistols, expecting to receive their arms at Harrisburg.

### From Baltimore.

ALL QUIET IN THE CITY—NO SECESSIONISTS ON THE TURNPIKE.

Wilmington, April 22.—Passengers from the South, in the train which has just passed here, report all quiet at Baltimore, and that the turnpike over which they travelled was clear of Secessionists.

### Reinforcement of Forts McHenry and Monroe.

Wilmington, April 22.—A United States naval officer arrived here states that the steamer *Spaulding* landed her troops, reinforcing Fort McHenry very quietly. The Baltimoreans were expecting her arrival, intending to capture her, but she started down the bay, frustrating their designs.

Fortress Monroe has also been reinforced with the Massachusetts regiments

It is also certain that the Sixth Massachusetts regiment has possession of Annapolis.

### Affairs in Baltimore--Description by an Eye-Witness.

New York, April 22.—Mayor Alberger, of Buffalo, who had been spending some months with his relatives in Baltimore, arrived here to-day, with a number of other gentlemen, who chartered a canal boat there on Friday for $200. They report the condition of Baltimore as fearful. Armed mobs were parading the streets, compelling all persons to unite with them in impreca tions against the North, the Government, and Lincoln. The principal streets are barricaded, and many of the houses have loop-holes cut in the shutters. Mayor Alberger was surrounded by a mob of drunken ruffians at the Eutaw House, who endeavored by abusive language to provoke a word in reply, intending no doubt to shoot him on the spot had he afforded them any pretext. He was unable to buy a revolver in Baltimore, the stores having been emptied by the mob. A prominent citizen, who was known as a Union man, was compelled to leave the city at six hours' notice with eight children. It was believed that no Northerner's life would be worth an hour's purchase there when the next gun was fired in the war.

### Union Sentiment in Western Virginia.

Wheeling, April 22.—The demonstrations along the Baltimore and Ohio railroad have been slight. At Harper's Ferry there were about 5,000 Virginia troops stationed.

The representatives of the Union sentiment of Brook, Hancock, and Marshall counties were sent to this city to-day to learn what action the Union men of this county propose taking in view of the demonstration in the Eastern part of the State, and to concert measures for special action.

Nothing has yet been done, but it is quite likely that a convention of the western counties will soon be called to take into consideration the propriety of a division of the State. Late advices from Morgantown, Monongahela county, represent the Union feeling as being very strong.

Nothing of special interest has occurred in this city to day. All has been quiet, but there is great anxiety to hear from Baltimore and Washington.

### Free Colored Volunteers in Louisiana.

ABOLITIONISTS ARRESTED.

New Orleans, April 22.—The free colored population at a meeting have resolved to tender their services to the Government for the defence of the State.

A meeting was called to-night to adopt measures to clear the city of Abolitionists. Two have already been arrested.

### State of Feeling in Missouri.

St. Louis, April 22—Quite a number of editorials from the prominent newspapers of the interior of the State express much indignation at the action of the Federal Government, in calling so large a military force into the field, and especially for calling for volunteers from the Border Slave States, but there is not much ill-temper manifested, and not a disposition to run the State into rash, indefensible measures than has been evinced in some other States There is a good deal of Secession feeling in some sections, but the prevailing sentiment is quite unanimous for conciliation and peace.

Many reports are afloat here, but the city is quiet and orderly, and no public demonstration of any character has been made.

### The Transport Steamers.

New York, April 22--The steamer *Chesapeake*, chartered by the Government, has a company of Government riflemen on board, and 3,500 barrels of provisions. She will probably sail in the morning.

The steamer *Parkersburg* has steam up and is waiting for the arrival of the Albany regiment. She will probably sail in the morning.

The steamer *Boenville*, arrived to-day from Havana, reports passing the transports *Cuyler* and *Columbia*, with the *Harriet Lane* as escort, to-day, bound South.

### Appropriation for the War.

CONTRABAND GOODS.

New York, April 22.—The message of the Mayor, to be sent to the City Councils to-night, will recommend the appropriation of $1,000,000 in aid of the war.

A resolution will also be offered to appropriate $500,000 for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who may fall in defence of their flag.

A lot of uniforms for the Southern army have been seized at the store of Messrs. Dubrik & Bro., Dey street.

The Connecticut regiment will be ready to move to-morrow, under Col. Daniel Tyler. Lieut. R. O. Tyler, who went with troops to reinforce Fort Sumpter, will be attached to the regiment.

### Seizure of Powder.

PURSUIT OF A SCHOONER LADEN WITH CONTRABAND GOODS.

New York, April 22.—The brigantine *Tornado* was seized yesterday, having on board a large amount of powder for the South.

An armed steam-tug has gone in pursuit of a three-masted schooner, which sailed yesterday from Perth Amboy, loaded with arms, &c.

### From Norfolk.

UNITED STATES SHIPS SCUTTLED—MACHINERY DESTROYED—THE PAWNEE AT NORFOLK.

New York, April 22.—It is stated by a gentleman arrived from Baltimore that a report prevailed there that some of the ships now at Norfolk had been scuttled, the heavy derricks in use at the navy yard had been thrown into the dock, and much of the machinery there had been destroyed by order of the United States Government.

The United States steamer *Pawnee* arrived at Norfolk on Saturday, from Washington.

### Reports from Norfolk.

Newark, April 22.—It is reported on the authority of a naval officer, arrived here this evening from Norfolk, that the U. S. steamer *Merrimac* and sloop-of-war *Germantown* were both scuttled and sunk, and the navy yard burned, by order of the Government. This needs confirmation. Another account states that the steamer *Merrimac* had been towed out beyond the obstructions in the harbor, with great difficulty, by means of floats ingeniously constructed.

### Norfolk and the Gosport Navy Yard on Fire.

New York, April 22.—Captain Lowry, of the ship *Julia E. Tyler*, from Hampton Roads on the 21st, reports that the pilot informed him that Norfolk and the Gosport Navy Yard were in flames, and that he could plainly see the fire when he was leaving the Roads.

### Kentucky.

Louisville, April 22.—A movement is on foot, and will probably be adopted in a day or two, between the civil and military authorities of Louisville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany, to prevent invasion by hostile troops from either North or South so long as Kentucky preserves her present status.

Seven companies of the State Guard, embracing an aggregate of 650 men, under Col. Tilghman, have been organized at Paducah, Kentucky.

### From the Fleet off Key West.

New Orleans, April 22.—The *Mohawk*, from Havana and Key West, reports that the steamer *Atlantic*, from New York with troops, had anchored off the Triangle shoals, and on the 13th was in communication with Fort Taylor. She left on the 14th for Sand Key.

The steamer *Powhatan* appeared off the harbor on the 14th and exchanged signals with the steamer *Crusader*.

The garrison at Fort Taylor and Key West barracks are engaged in drilling at the guns.

The steamer *Atlantic* brought out commissions for some of the new Federal appointees.

The commanding officer at Fort Taylor has been appointed postmaster at Key West.

### Important Report from Washington.

DIFFICULTIES WITH THE BALTIMORE AUTHORITIES ARRANGED—THE RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPH LINES TO BE REOPENED.

New York, April 22.—Collector Barney states that a gentleman, officially connected with the Government, says that he has information from Washington that a correspondence has been opened with the Baltimore authorities, resulting in an undertaking on the part of Baltimore to repair the railroad bridges, telegraph lines, and to keep the communication open for passengers, mails, and despatches, as well as the troops.

### Military Movements.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Tyrone, April 22.—Four more companies will leave this county during the next two days, making ten companies in all from Little Blair county. This place furnishes another company under the command of Captain Crowthers.

Over one-seventh of our actual population is now in the ranks.

Reading, April 22.—The Scott Rifles of Tamaqua, 85 men, and the German Yeagers of Pottsville, 80 men, passed through to day for Harrisburg. The German Light Infantry, 80 men, and Jackson Guards, 96 men, of Tamaqua, will leave there to-morrow, for Harrisburg.

Chester, Pa., April 22.—We are all for the Union here, now and forever. Our company, the "Union Blues," 115 men, has left for Harrisburg.

Boalsburg, April 18.—Centre county is alive for the Union. We are sending a company from this place. They will march on Saturday morning.

Easton, April 22.—The Providence (R. I.) Marine Artillery, under command of Colonel C. H. Tompkins, are still here. The directors of the Farmers & Mechanics' Institute have given them possession of the fair grounds and buildings, and they are drilling constantly, and have good accommodations for horses and men. Yesterday they received, by special train, seven rifled cannon. They await orders, and do not know at what moment they will receive them

Captain Glaus's company of 87 men left this morning for Harrisburg. They were presented with a flag from the ladies. This makes the fifth company that has volunteered from this city, and another is rapidly filling up, and expects to leave soon.

Mauch Chunk, April 22.—The Anderson Grays left this morning, forming three companies, comprising 350 men. Two more companies are forming. The excitement is intense.

Pottsville, April 22.—Sixteen hundred volunteers have left this county, and the number will be increased to two thousand.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, April 22.—At a meeting to-day a large sum was subscribed to equip Fletcher Webster's regiment. The First Boston regiment are anxiously awaiting orders to march.

CONNECTICUT.

New Haven, April 22.—The troops are rapidly concentrating here. The First regiment leaves on Thursday, and two more will follow by Saturday.

An immense Union meeting was held to-night.

NEW YORK.

Albany, April 22.—The State authorities have decided to muster into immediate service the balance required of the State quota. This gives 17,000 troops in addition to the regiments already ordered. Ninety companies have already sent in their rolls.

### The Camp at Cockeysville.

Harrisburg, April 22.—Three regiments of Pennsylvania militia have reached Cockeysville on the Northern Central Railroad, which is only eighteen miles from Baltimore. This is the point where the first bridge, on the regular going South, was broken down. They reached that point at noon on Sunday, and have since established their position, and are now doing camp duty and perfecting their military education by drilling. Last night two other regiments followed to the same destination, and they are accompanied by Sherman's battery of artillery. This is intended as a protection against any attempt on the part of the Maryland soldiery to use artillery against the camp. This demonstration is also intended to act against any attempt of Virginia to throw troops from the Harper's Ferry region upon Washington, and facilitate the movement of troops from the South to the relief of Washington. General Patterson is to proceed to Havre-de-Grace to hold that and the communication by the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, and by water throw forward troops by that route towards Annapolis and Washington.

Two thousand Pennsylvanians and fifteen hundred Ohioans are still in camp here, and the number will be increased this evening by another thousand. It is supposed that no additional force will be sent to Cockeysville at present. There can be but little doubt that a collision with the Maryland troops will soon take place at Cockeysville.

### New York.

New York, April 22.—The New York and Erie Telegraph Company have resolved to continue the salaries and retain their situations for all employees volunteering to serve their country. Thousands

Albany, April 22.—A large Union Democratic meeting was held to-night, and pledged the party to sustain the Government. The City Council has appropriated $30,000 for the benefit of the families of volunteers.

The banks of Poughkeepsie tender a loan of $100,000 to the State, and $10,000 to the city, for war purposes.

### From Havana.

New York, April 22.—The steamer *Bienville* arrived to day, with Havana dates to the 18th inst. The steamer *Cahawba* sailed the same day for New Orleans.

The *Empire City* had arrived there from Indianola with Texas troops, and would sail on the 19th inst for New York.

New Orleans, April 22.—The steamer *Cahawba* arrived to-day, with Havana dates to the 18th inst.

The reduction of Fort Sumpter had caused great sensation, and almost suspended business.

Sugar was quiet and fairly sold for D. S. No. 12s. Stock in port 325 000 boxes, against 226 000 boxes at the same time last year. Freights dull and declining. Exchange on London 8@9; on New York 2@½ discount.

# THE WAR!!!

## MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

## REGIMENTS LEAVING TOWN.

## THE DEPOT AT THE GIRARD HOUSE.

## PATRIOTIC LIBERALITY.

The feeling in regard to the war, about being inaugurated, knows no diminution in the city. The following items of note we record.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

At four o'clock yesterday afternoon the Fifth Pennsylvania regiment of volunteers, numbering seven hundred and eighty-three men, arrived in this city from Harrisburg. They came in a train of seventeen cars over the Pennsylvania Railroad, and proceeded to the Baltimore depot. The Fifth regiment was mustered into service on Sunday, at Harrisburg, and is composed of brave men from the interior counties who are eager for the fray, or, to use their own words, "spoiling for a fight." They were equipped at the State capital with muskets and blankets. They remained at the depot until seven o'clock last evening, when they marched to the Delaware and went on board the Ericsson steamers. They will proceed immediately to Washington. The following is a list of the different companies, with their officers:

Col., R. P. McDowell; Lieut. Col., B. C. Christ; Major, R. Bruce Petriken.

*The United States Zouaves*, Capt. C. Christ.
*Turner Rifles*, Capt. Ensing.
*Lebanon Guards*, Capt. Urich.
*Ringgold Rifles*, Capt. Laurence.
*Minersville Artillery*, Capt. Hower.
*Scott Artillery*, Capt. Madlan.
*Union Light Infantry*, Capt. Cooley.
*Standing-Stone Guard*, Capt. Miller.
*Columbian Infantry*, Capt. Brennan.
*State Guards*, Capt. Dawson.

THE CLOTHING ARRANGEMENTS AT THE GIRARD HOUSE.

The scene at the entrances of the Girard House, on Chestnut and on Jayne street, yesterday, were curious and interesting beyond description. Thousands of women of all ages and descriptions thronged the doors and besieged the officers in command of the admittances. There were many needy women, already blind and feeble with stitching, and likewise many of competence, who came to volunteer their services at any department of labor—cutting, sewing, binding, or fitting. The officers in charge of the establishment were much perplexed by the applications of these, and the place resembled for a time a species of Bedlam, filled with confused noises, vociferations, shouts, and the sounds of tramping feet. Messrs. R. S. Martin and