THE WATCHMAN.

J S BARNHART, EDITOR.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1861.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS must excuse us for the half sheet which we issue this week. It is all we have been able to give. Last week one of our hands was so unwell as to be unable to work, and another, Mr. James Culp, enlisted in the army and went off with the Eagle Guards. The prevailing war excitement, also had a tendency to distract our attention, and all things considered, we are entitled to some indulgence

FLAGS are going up all over town. On Tuesday last several were run up, and several more are about to be raised. A large and handsome flag has been placed on the Catholic Church, through the patriotism of Rev. Mr Vondergreen and his congregation We would suggest that all the different congregations in town follow the example, and place upon their church edifices the stars and stripes of our beloved country

The Governor has made a demand upon the State for flannel shirts, for the soldiers to wear during the war. As a matter of course, the ladies of Bellefonte will come in for their share of making the shirts. If they can evince as much spirit of patriotism as did the women of the Revolution, now is the opportunity to do it. Two or three hundred shirts will fall to their lot, and let them show their patriotism by talking with their needle.

☞ The following is a list of the names of the Bellefonte Fencibles, John B Mitchell, Captain

John B Mitchell, William McCallan, Jas A Foster, John A Rogers, John H. Speer, Jas H. Rankin, Henry H Montgomery, Isaac May, Sidney T Muffly, Cyrus Brickenden, C F Sumercal, William L. Raphile, Monroe Armor, Edmund Blanchard, John J Curtin, Jabez H Hughes, Charles H Hale, William Harper, Henry P Harris, Samuel Nichols, Joseph W Schoen, Henry H Stone, George Rowen, James P Waddle, William S Hutton, Thomas F Kelly, Cornelius W. Haverald, Abram V Miller, Henry C Pontington, Jesse Steward, Simon Kunsh, Jacob Dingee, Wm J Smith, R F Adams, H H Benner, J H Robinson, A Contner, S T Dixon, T R Stephenson Joseph D Thomas, W C McCauley, Isaac Thomas, John Anderson, Jeremiah O'Leary, A S Valentine, Jr, R C Cheesman, I. T Swiers, Geo W Hutton, Charles Robb, Mathew Johnson, G W Rodgers, J R Tate, Wm. F Montgomery, H Shearer, Abraham Grafius, John F. Jack, J P Wilson, Joseph Schnell, Jr., Foster Tate, Geo W Armstrong, Barnes K Bullock Wm McGuire Geo H. Burkert, Geo A Bayard, Asa Showalter, Charles Johnson, W C Vanvalin, Jas M Rossstead, John Harris, Hezekiah Dixon, John A Bayard, Thomas W Kelly, James P Gregg, Geo W D Pifer, John R Tate, Allison Hall, Henry C Yeager, John Dangerfield, Wilson H Ammerman, James Harris, John Croft, William A McCoy Daniel Pruner, A Gregg Neff, Bartholomew McInarney, Michal Laughlin, Mart Hays, Lewis Durlacher, Alfred Hicks, John C Auman, George D. Ingraw, J. W. Bonk, David Hagerty, Samuel Butler, John L. Johnson, James F Biddle, Thomas C. Crawford, John Williams, William R Orner, Walter Johnson, Jos. G. Stone, J. H Meyer, Thos. H. Grafius, John Swartz, James G Luse, Henry Calhoun, J M Lucas, John Kerr, Jos. Peters, Geo. W. Lucas, Park Billoch, Albert Fern, Antes Harnish, T. McCafferty, Thos. Rothrock.

☞ The following is a list of the names of those who contributed, on Wednesday last, to the fund for the relief of the families of those who have gone to fight the battles of our country

Samuel Linn,	$100,00
I C Mitchell,	100,00
W T Valentine,	200,00
Jas. T. Hale,	200,00
Wm. F Reynolds,	200,00
H N McAllister,	200,00
R B. Valentine,	300,00
M. T. Milliken,	300 00
R. Valentine,	300,00
Wm. Rogers,	100,00
R. C. Humes,	250,00
Jas. Gordon,	100,00
A S. Valentine,	150,00
McCoy, Linn & Co.,	200,00
C. T Alexander,	100,00
M. Weddle,	100 00
Geo. Livingston,	100,00
Joseph Green,	100,00
John Brackbill,	25 00
G W. Tate,	25,00
Henry Vandyke,	100,00
John T Johnston,	50 00
Wm H. Longwell,	50 00
Wm Gahagan,	25 00
J. D Turner,	25 00
S. Haupt & Co.,	50,00
F J don,	25 00
Wm H. Blair,	100 00
J. G McMeen,	100,00
E. Green,	50 00
Wm. J. Stein,	25 00
M R Leob,	25 00
Wm. Marshall,	25,00
Thomas Sherlock,	20,00
R. G. Durham,	25,00
John Tonner,	50 00
James Alexander,	25 00
Wm McAfferty,	3 00
A. Ammerman,	15,00
George Downing,	20 00
Wm. S. Tripple,	20 00
John Way,	15 00
Ferdinand Leob,	25 00
J. T Comley,	10 00
William S. Wolf,	10,00
John P. Harris,	20 00
J. Stewart Lyon,	200 00
N. Hillibish,	20 00
J. B. Butts,	25,00
Wm. Kerlin,	10,00
T. K. Knox,	5,00
Wm. Levy,	10,00
Wm. Furey,	10,00
U. J. Curtin,	100,00
J. Ward,	10,00
J. M. Wagner,	25 00
A. C. Iddings,	25,00
John Adams,	25.00
A. Hoy,	25,00
J. W. Weaver,	10,00
Wm. Curtin,	10,00
J. Klinger,	10,00
D. McGinly,	10,00
M. A. Leob,	15,00
A. H. Weaver	25,00
Geo. W. Jackson,	25.00
A. M. White,	10,00
Saml Harris,	10,00
J. Wheed,	10,00
J. S Willets,	25 00
Wm. T. Wilson,	100,00
Wm. A. Keelah,	5,00
[illegible] Emmerville,	25,00
[illegible] Grey,	10,00
[illegible] Wagner,	50,00

MILITARY—THE EAGLE GUARDS.—For the last two weeks our town has been the scene of the wildest excitement and the most intense enthusiasm in regard to the war. On Saturday last, the Eagle Guards, under the command of Capt. A. B. Snyder, a distinguished soldier of the Mexican war, took their departure for the seat of operations. The company, when it left this place, numbered 125 men, but on its arrival at Harrisburg, was reduced to 77 men, in accordance with the army regulations, which permit only that number in one company. The surplus of the Eagle Guards, Bellefonte Fencibles and Cameron Infantry, were then formed into another company, called the Curtin Guards, under command of our townsman, Capt. John H. Stover. This company is now full, and ready to march at any time. Prior to the departure of the Eagle Guards, they marched to the Court House to hear some parting prayers and addresses, but the room was soon filled to overflowing, and great numbers were compelled to remain outside. In view of this, the meeting adjourned to the Court House Yard, where some interesting exercises took place. Prayers were offered by the Revs. Switzer, of the M. E. Church, and Bower, of the Baptist. Addresses were delivered by Judge Linn, Rev. Mr. Vondergreen, and H. N M'Allister, Esq. At the close of Mr M's remarks, he offered the following resolution, in compliment to the ladies of Bellefonte, who have done and are still doing so much to soothe and alleviate the anticipated sufferings of those gallant spirits, who have so nobly volunteered to sustain the honor of our country's flag

Resolved, That the Ladies of Centre county who have encouraged their brothers, sons and husbands to respond to their country's call by enrolling themselves as members of the "Bellefonte Fencibles," "Eagle Guards," and "Cameron Guards," respectively, have manifested to the world that the spirit of '76 still actuates the *daughters* of the *women* of the Revolution, and have entitled them to their country's gratitude and their country's praise.

The resolution was most enthusiastically adopted.

The Guards were then marched off in good order to the various hotels for dinner, and took their departure immediately after the meal was over.

NAMES OF THE GUARDS

There is quite a number of names belonging to the Guards which we have not got. We give, however, all we have.

John Barger, Edward Spear, George Funk J hn Bryan, James Barger, Constance Barger, Evan R Griffelow, Thos R Bathurst, Geo H Nicly, Zebulon B White, Simon Bathurst, John Funk, Wm H Shultz, Thomas Martin, Jacob Fults, Wm. D Harper, Wm Reeder, Robert M. Pruner, William Taylor, Joseph Funk, Thomas Evans, Jas R Curtin, Joseph L. Neff, James O Lucas, Henry Kennlott, D H Parsons, Charles Johnston, Markus M McKean, D Irvin Johnston, A B Snyder, Robert Jacobs, Wm Galbraith, Samuel L Miller, Joseph Fulton, William Ward, James Heverly, Henry L M'Mullen, James Powers, James Dowling, W C Davis, John S. Bovil, Henry D Sands, James K M. Cartney, Wm T McMullen, George W Garline, George Cox, Abraham S Keys, Chas Glenn, Chas Peil, John H Thomas, Mich Bottorf, Wm Bottorf, E K Hutton, Wm J Mackey, Wm H Blair, D Fetters, Henry E Rowan, Lemuel B Hoover, Henry H Clapp, Wm W Weisler, James Simon, Abraham Harshbarger, John Sheffie, A Entimshizer, Thos Ammerman, E Sharp, J Shelly, Andrew Morrison, John Lochard, P Brady, R Miles, Jr, Wm L Raphile, J Shirk, J D Kulp, Geo Wyland, Ed Dowling, J G Swiers, D Sweney, J. Dana

Directly after the Guards had departed a meeting was called at the Court House, to raise money for the support of the families of those who had enlisted, and about one thousand dollars were subscribed in addition to the five thousand subscribed during the first part of the week. The spirit of patriotism ran high and men subscribed cheerfully and liberally.

On last Monday night, also, a meeting was called for the same purpose, and a large amount of money was raised. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Wilson, M'Allister, Stover, Hunter, Hale, Macmanus, Bush, Test, and Rev. Finley Biddle. The following are the names of the subscribers of Saturday afternoon and Monday night:

H. Brokerhoof,	$100 00
J. P. Harris,	20 00
B. C. Clapp,	20 00
J S. Lyon,	22 00
N. Hillibish,	20 00
J B Butts,	25 00
Wm Kerlin,	10 00
T. R Knox,	5 00
Cash,	1 00
J. H. McClure,	10 00
Geo. Alexander,	25 00
W. W. Brown,	25 00
Cash,	5 00
J L. Test,	25 00
D. Rhodes,	50 00
Isaac May,	100 00
D Weaver,	25 00
J Struble,	50 00
H J. Mead,	25 00
E Fisher,	10 00
Ira Fisher,	10 00
R. McKnight,	10 00
Ed. Graham,	20 00
J. D. Wingate,	20 00
A Miller,	10 00
Jno. Alexander,	10,00
John A Hunter,	20 00
Jas. Alexander,	20 00
D. J. McCann,	50 00
Eli Miller,	5 00
R. Miles,	10 00
John Hoffer,	50 00
C. Derr,	50 00
Thos. Burnside,	25 00
Jas McManus,	15 00
Wm. P McManus,	10 00
M. Thompson & Co.,	100 00
D. G. Bush,	50 00
J. Levy,	10 00
Wm. Boggs,	10 00
Geo. Valentine,	150 00
A. Gregg, Jr.,	10 00
R. S. Downing,	20 00
Austin Curtin, Jr.,	10 00
J. Martin,	10 00
J. Hughs,	25 00
D. W. Hall,	10 00
Wm. Brown,	15 00
Robt. Hepburn,	25 00
J. S. Barnhart,	10 00
D. Welch,	10 00
A. O. Furst,	5 00
B. Galdbraith,	20 00
T. M. Peck,	5 00
J. S. Parsons,	10 00
C. W. Lambert,	10 00
Rev. J. H. Bernard,	10 00
Jacob Shrom,	5 00
John Hoy,	10 00
B. Hutton,	10 00
R. H. Crosthwaite,	4 00
Jas. A. Miller,	10 00
John Harvard,	5 00
J. W. Furey,	10 00
J. B. Taylor,	5 00
John Crosthwaite,	6 00
J. Montgomery & Son,	10 00
B. Rich,	20 00
A Nail,	5 00
D K Tate,	5 00
Thadeus Brew, Jr.,	5 00
S. H. Norman,	10 00
S Dixon,	50
C. Cambridge,	4 00
Cash	5 00
Rev Patterson,	5 00
Samuel Smith,	5 00
Geo. Smith,	1 00
Hon. D. Strohecker,	5 00
H Kechler,	1 00
Benj Lucas,	25
Wm Schriber,	1 00
David Krape,	5 00
S. J Lucas,	2 00
J. Amy,	1 00
Jno. T. Hoover,	20 00
H P Tretzvulny,	10 00
Wm. C Welch,	10,00
J. M Wilson,	10 00
Wm Baird,	2 00
Wm A Thomas,	150 00
J Mayes,	10 00
Wm Buchfield,	10 00
W. S. Gilliland,	10 00
J. Askey,	5 00
T. R. Reynolds,	100 00
S T. Murray,	25 00
Wm H. Humes,	50 00
R D Cummings,	50 00
H Barnhart,	5 00
D. Krape,	5 00
J. S Axel,	25 00
C. F. Wilson,	5 00
F. B Riddle,	10 00
J. McCalmont,	5 00
Thos. Boas,	1 00

THE VERY LATEST NEWS!

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS SOUTH.

NEWS FROM CAMP CURTIN.

Rumored Attack on McHenry.

Anarchy and Mob Law in the City of Baltimore.

SECESSION IN DELAWARE.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

LANDING OF TROOPS AT ANNAPOLIS.

GOVERNMENT VESSELS SCUTTLED

THE GOSPORT NAVY YARD TO BE BURNED

REINFORCEMENT OF FORT MONROE

WESTCHESTER, April 21 —A messenger has reached here with a paper signed by sixteen men of the neighborhood, stating that the bridge at Conewingo, over the Susquehanna, has been taked possession of by six hundred men by order of Gov. Hicks, and it is feared that it may be burned to night. The appeal is made for aid to sustain the people in its defence.

GEN. SMALL'S MEN

Twenty-five men of Gen Small's regiment are at Oxford, on the way back to Philadelphia They have made their way from Baltimore as they best could

THE NATIONAL GUARDS.

Captain Gus [illegible], mustering this company, the National Guards of this place, numbering one hundred and fifty-four men. They will be ready to start in the morning. The streets are a scene of bustle. Sixty of the National Guards are armed and equipped, but have no ammunition.

A CONFLICT ANTICIPATED—INVASION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BORDER

Reports have been received confirming the invasion of the Pennsylvania Border by a party of men, who have designs upon the Conowingo Bridge

A detachment of the National Guards, numbering fifty five men, with ammunition sufficient for two thousand rounds, will leave here early to-morrow morning to defend the bridge. They go via the Baltimore Central Railroad to Oxford A collision is anticipated. Wm. H. Dock, the local editor of the West Chester *Record*, accompanies the party

WEST CHESTER April 22, 2 A M.—Twenty eight men of Gen. Small's Brigade arrived yesterday at Oxford, Chester county, having walked from Baltimore, and reported that 500 Marylanders were after them, and were on the boundary line. Troops from West Chester, and citizens of Downington and Coatesville and other parts of Chester and Lancaster counties, went to the point named last night

HARRISBURG, April 21 —A gentleman who has just arrived here from Baltimore, reports that he left that city at eight o'clock this morning, at which time no unusual excitement prevailed there. He reached Ashland, twelve miles from Baltimore, at ten o'clock, and remained there until nearly noon. Up to that hour there was no sound or news to indicate any unusual proceedings at Baltimore.

HARRISBURG, April 21.—Passengers who left Washington at 4 o'clock this morning, reached this port via the Northern Central Railroad, at 6 o'clock this evening. They report that an intense excitement prevailed at Baltimore. Prominent Philadelphians were watched closely. One of them was arrested but subsequently released on the intercession of prominent Secessionists. The whole city had been turned into a military camp.

Some of the carpenters who went to repair the bridges of the Northern Central Railroad have returned They report that the design to repair them has been abandoned for the present.

HARRISBURG, April 21, 10 o'clock, P. M.—It is stated by officers of the United States Army, who arrived this morning from Baltimore, that the guns of Fort McHenry were turned towards Baltimore city, but the firing had not yet commenced.

An officer of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, who returned to-night, says that he saw in Baltimore, on Saturday, on parade in the streets, twelve brass field pieces, two troops of horse and a regiment of infantry. The latter seemed to be composed of merchants' clerks.

A rumor was prevalent in Baltimore this morning, that the New York Seventh Regiment and Massachusetts Sixth Regiment reached Annapolis in safety.

WILMINGTON, April 21st—Evening.—A message has been received in this city to the effect that prominent men of the Border States have asked for a *cessation* of hostilities, with the view to another attempt to compromise.

Nothing new has been received from Baltimore, but it is generally believed that a rencontre between Fort McHenry and the city has taken place—to what extent is not known.

Important from Harrisburg.

The Virginia Forces Concentrating at Harper's Ferry—Lower Pennsylvania Threatened.

HARRISBURG, April 20.—Virginia is concentrating her forces rapidly at Harper's Ferry Five thousand troops are to assemble there, whose supposed destination is Washington

Three railroad bridges between this city and Baltimore have been torn up or burnt.

The State Administration is in possession of important information relative to the plans of the Secessionists in Virginia and Maryland, which they refuse to communicate, deeming its publication at this time inconsistent with the public welfare.

Fears are entertained that the Maryland are will make a demonstration at Chambersburg, and orders have been sent to Franklin to collect all the arms in that county and prepare to defend Chambersburg.

Three hundred regulars are coming from Carlisle to-night.

GEN. KEIM AND STAFF ARRIVED FROM WASHINGTON.

HARRISBURG, April 20.—General Keim and staff, consisting of General Schaeffer, of Lancaster, Col. Jordon, of Dauphin, and major Young, of Berks, have been ordered here from Washington, to take charge of the troops at this point. They left Washington this morning and arrived to-night, traveling eighteen miles from Baltimore by carriage Judge Wilmot accompanied them.

They found five bridges destroyed on the Northern Central road, and were ten hours on the way from Baltimore. An intense excitement was prevailing in that city when they left.

Sherman's Federal battery, also the battery of the Reading Artillery, consisting of four pieces, will reach here at midnight.

The following Ohio companies have arrived in addition to those previously reported —Cincinnati Zouaves; Pickaway Guards, Cleveland Greys, Cincinnati Rovers, Cincinnati Lafayette Guards, Urbanna Rifles and Mansfield Independents. Each of these companies are over eighty strong, and many are in a fine state of discipline

HARRISBURG, April 21 —A body of two thousand men were thrown forward, by the midnight train, to the first bridge on the way to Baltimore which has been destroyed, on the Northern Central Railroad These two thousand are to be followed by three hundred regulars from Carlisle, and by Sherman's Battery of Flying Artillery and one thousand more volunteers on Monday.

The State Administration will send munitions and suitable small howitzers and field pieces to Chambersburg on Tuesday.

INFLAMMATORY REPORTS.

BALTIMORE, April 21 —The city has been intensely excited by the report that there 10,000 troops at Cockeysville marching to Washington through Baltimore. The ringleaders in the last riot are busy at work inflaming the minds and arousing the passions of the worst class of the Baltimore people.

Things here are in a terrible condition. The mob is ready for anything, and threats are made of killing Lincoln's office holders, and burning out the union men. The Union men are praying for help from the North.—A force of five thousand men sent to the help of the Union men, and who would overcome the police, would be enough to hold Baltimore and command Maryland.

TROOPS AT ANNAPOLIS.

The Steamer *Maryland* landed her troops safely at Annapolis last night

The track was being torn up on the Annapolis branch to prevent their transportation by that means to Washington

GOVERNMENT VESSELS SCUTTLED.

The steamer *Louisiana* arrived at Baltimore from Norfolk this (Sunday) morning and brings intelligence that the Federal officers were destroying all the U. S. property at the Navy yard, and that two U. S. steamers, and other vessels had been scuttled and sunk by order of the C. S. Government.

NAVY YARD BURNED.

The Navy Yard was to be burned last night, if not prevented by the State authority.

TROOPS LANDED.

The U S steamer *Pocahontas* from Washington, landed Government troops at Old Point Comfort, after which she proceeded to Norfolk.

REINFORCEMENT TO FORT MONROE.

The Steamers *R. Spalding*, of Boston and the *Empire City* of New York, reached old Point Comfort on Saturday night, and left 1000 troops at Fort Monroe.

From Chambersburg.

Arrival of three fugitives from Harpers Ferry—Destruction of the arms and Buildings complete.—The Rebels concentrating at Harper's Ferry

CHAMBERSBURG, PA, April 21.—On the night of the burning of the Harper's Ferry Armory, four men of Lieut. Jones' command were on guard and could not leave with the garrison Lieut. Jones supposed that they were killed, but this was not so They were taken prisoners and had until yesterday afternoon, when two of them escaped over the bridge, and a third by swimming the river and canal [illegible] the Ferry. The three fu[illegible] o'clock this morning [illegible] ation of the buildi[illegible] plete Six or se[illegible] were there, and fl[illegible] here last night, fr[illegible] ce. There is evid[illegible] Maryland and [illegible] Line the scene of warfare.

From Harrisburg.

Reports from Chambersburg—Attack Apprehended—Mustering of Volunteers.

HARRISBURG, April 21.—Private advices from Chambersburg state that the people are apprehensive of an attack from the Virginians concentrating at Harper's Ferry. A battery is to be thrown up to repel invasion. They have patrols out to prevent a surprise.

Our city is a vast camp. The streets are crammed with people, companies marching in every direction, and martial music is heard on all sides.

The following Pennsylvania troops have arrived since midnight:—Standing Stone Guards, Huntingdon county 100 men: Eagle Guards Centre county 79; Cameron Infantry, 116. The excess of the Centre county companies was formed into a new company called the Curtin Guards, with a full complement. Burns Infantry, Mifflin county, 76 men.

There are also five companies from Schuylkill county; Marion Rifles, 83 men; Ashland Rifles, 86; St Clair Rifles, 45 Lewellyn Rifles, 56; Columbia Infantry, 79

Affairs in Baltimore.

DESCRIPTION BY AN EYE WITNESS.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Mayor Alberger, of Buffalo, who has 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 of Friday for $200. They report the condition of Baltimore as fearful. Armed mobs are parading the streets compelling all persons to unite with them in imprecations against the North, the Governor and the Union. 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 the Northerner's life would be worth an hour's purchase there when the next gun was fired in the war

THE MILITARY AT HARRISBURG

The War Excitement on the Increase.

Three Thousand Troops in Harrisburg

[Special Correspondence of the Phila. Bulletin.]

HARRISBURG, April 19—10½ o'clock, P M —Without exaggeration, it may be said that Harrisburg is fairly wild with excitement.—The news received by telegraph this afternoon, of the attack made on volunteers, while passing through the city of Baltimore, and the subsequent despatch that the Arsenal at Harper's Ferry had been destroyed by our troops in order to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy, brought the excitement to a pitch that it is difficult to suppose any other event in the history of our struggle can exceed. The telegraph offices and the office of an afternoon paper was besieged by the public, eagerly seeking for any additional information that was to be obtained, while upon the streets and in the hotels the subject was discussed in the most vehement manner. Add to this the stir occasioned by each additional arrival of a hundred or more volunteers with the piercing tones of the fife and the jarring notes of the drum, and you can easily imagine what I mean when I say the town is wild with excitement.

Amid all this tumultuous talking and fierce gesticulation, the State Government came in for a large share of reproach And as the war of words waxed high, the excited crowd inquired why, in view of the condition of matters and things, the order was not given by the Governor to send off the recruits, and strengthen the forces of the volunteers who have already gone South, in case of an attack on the City of Washington. Then there was forced upon them the conviction of a truth—one which the public has known all along, but which in the excitement of the moment they forgot, that with but a few exceptions none of our volunteers are armed, and that there are no arms here with which to furnish them This is a lamentable fact at the present crisis.—There are no arms here, and notwithstanding the repeated despatches of the State Department to the proper authorities, none have arrived yet. This morning the Governor received a telegraph of to-day from Pittsburg, (not Philadelphia, as the telegraph of to day makes me say,) that five thousand stand of arms were on their way, but up to the present hour of writing, nothing had been heard concerning them

Wishing to get the latest information, I stepped up to the Executive Department a few minutes ago, and was there informed that a special despatch had just been received stating that 5000 stand of arms left Pittsburg this evening, and would arrive here to morrow morning at an early hour; also that a thousand arms would arrive from Philadelphia at the same time. This is good news to the volunteers here, as many of them feared that they would be obliged to leave without being suitably armed, depending upon supplies at Washington, and that then, in the case of an attack being made upon them at Baltimore, they would fall easy victims to the violence of a mob.—As soon as these arms are received, a large number of troops will be mustered and immediately despatched South.

The camp ground to day presented a very animated appearance. The tents all day long have been hauled from the arsenal, and the soldiers have been busily employed in erecting them, and in making beds of straw. Stores and cooking utensils have been supplied in number, and camp life is commenced in earnest. Besides this, a large quantity of provisions are being stored away, and every exertion is made to secure the comfort of the troops.

At 8 o'clock, this evening, the number of soldiers who are encamped amounted to about 1750 men, while in the town, quartered at the hotels and boarding houses, there are about a thousand more. Camp orders, regulating the troops, have been issued by E. C. Williams, Brigadier General in command, and the strictest enforcement of the rules is adhered to. No soldier is allowed to be out of his tent after nine o'clock, and all lights must be extinguished at the tap of the drum. Special hours are set apart for the admission of visitors; but an order from the Governor admits me at all hours, by which means I am enabled to obtain every information.

I have mentioned that Camp Curtin has been named in honor of the Governor, and it was his intention to review the troops this afternoon; but as I telegraphed he was compelled to leave for Philadelphia, at noon, where his presence was indispensable. The probability is that the review will take place to-morrow or during the early part of next week.

The executive department is thronged at all hours with individuals seeking interviews with the Governor upon military matters, and to so great an extent is this carried, that this morning I waited two hours at his room before I could obtain an opportunity to speak to him. So numerous are the despatches received by him to which answers are required, that this morning a telegraph wire was placed in the Governor's office, so that now messages can be transmitted direct.

It is but proper to add that it is to the kindness of Thomas A. Scott, Esq., Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, that the Governor is indebted for this act.

Offers of volunteer companies are made from every quarter, but the complement required of this State, being now made up, the Governor refused their services, simply advising them to neglect no opportunity in making themselves proficient in military tactics, until the time arrives when they may be needed more than at present.

An incident has come to my notice which seems to illustrate the patriotism of the men of our State. Recently, six brothers, (some of them married men) enrolled themselves in the several volunteer companies recruited in Harrisburg, for the purpose of marching to the defence of the National Capital. Before entering the ranks they had a miniature taken, representing the brothers on one plate, which they presented to their mother as a memento of their love and patriotism.—Surely it was of such men that the Roman mother proudly exclaimed, "These are my jewels!"

The appearance of some of these volunteers, as they enter the city, strongly speaks to the heart of the object that has brought them here They come clothed in the coarsest fabrics, and that scantily enough in some cases. Under their arms they carry a pair of new brogans anticipating, as it were, the demand that may be made upon their feet in marching, before they get thro, while in their hands they sling an old leather bag, containing a change of raiment or an extra shirt or two. At the side of some of them, strapped to their waists, dangle old swords, which, perhaps, were wielded by their forefathers in the first great struggle for American liberty, while others carry old muskets, of a half a century ago make, on their shoulders, all of them seemingly determined to use what means have been provided them, to the best of their ability. And then of the pistols, the Colt's revolvers and other weapons, thrust into their pockets, at the last moment, by parents and friends.—Who can tell?

There was a rumor afloat this afternoon, that all the armed troops would leave for Washington during the night; but as yet it is without foundation. The Curtin Guards I know, marched from the camp to their armory, where they supplied themselves with arms, and then marched back to the camp ground. I have no doubt, however, but that on the return of the Governor, this rumor will be verified.

After I enclosed my telegraphic despatches to day several other companies of volunteers arrived, some of them armed. Others have been arriving during the night. Fifteen hundred troops from Ohio, are telegraphed as about to arrive at midnight. Between this and morning, there will no doubt be a large accession to the forces already here.

The State Capital Band serenaded a number of public men and all the volunteers, in turn, last night. The expense was generally defrayed by Messrs George W. H. Smith Robert Randall, Charles L Goebring, Richard Wildey and Oscar Thorpe.

At a meeting of the German citizens of this place, held last night a series of resolutions were adopted, pledging their fidelity to the Constitution of the United States.

It is with difficulty that the names of the different companies are obtained as they arrive, as in many cases they neglect reporting to the proper authorities, so that no record is to be had, save by being on the spot at the time—an absolute impossibility when you are somewhere else. I have no doubt, whatever, but what with the arrivals I have already telegraphed—together with those volunteers on the camp ground, there are three thousand troops now in this town waiting marching order Appended is a list of the companies encamped this evening

Johnstown Infantry, Captain T. M Lapsley, 84 men

Johnstown Zouave Cadets, Captain I. M. Power 78 men

Independent Infantry, Bloomfield, Captain H. D. Woodruff, 80 men.

Pittsburg Turner Rifles, Captain Henry Amlung, 104 men.

Bellefonte Fencibles, Captain J. B. Mitchell, 120 men.

Tyrone Artillery, Captain James Bell, 40 men.

Wayne Guards, Captain W. L. Neff, 75 men.

Juniata Rifles, Captain A. McLoyd, 75 men.

State Capital Guards, Captain W. B. Sipes, 62 men.

Wyoming Artillery, Captain A. H. Emery, 67 men.

Easton Volunteers, Captain Charles H. Hickman, 86 men.

"Easton," Captain Samuel Yoke, 95 men.

Union Rifles, Allentown, Captain G. H Good, 78 men.

Hollidaysburg Fencibles, Captain F. Minier, 76 men.

Reading Reipers, Captain J. M. Cooley, 89 men.

Green Castle Light Infantry, Captain T. B. Strickler, 42 men.

Chambersburg Artillery, Captain P B. Housam, 56 men.

Saint Thomas Artillery, Captain T. B. Elder, 35 men.

Cameron Guards. Captain T. M. Eyster, 119 men.

Shawnee Guards, Captain Thomas Welch, 90 men.

United States Zouaves, Captain George Siegrist, 74 men.

COL.

THE journeymen coopers of Chicago are on a strike for the *seventeenth* time this season.

Important Report from Washington.

Difficulties with the Baltimore Authorities Arranged.

The Railroads and Telegraph Lines to be Re-Opened.

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.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin of the 20th.]

Important Military Movements.

RETURN OF SMALL'S BRIGADE.

The Massachusetts and New York Regiments Reach the City.

THE BALTIMORE MOB.

Philadelphia has, within the last few days been the theatre of important military movements. The city has assumed the appearance of the city which was threatened by an invading army, and where nine-tenths of the men were hurrying to arms to drive back the invaders. Recruiting and enroling are going on upon all sides, and there are litterally "wars and rumors of wars." One of the most mortifying incidents of the week was the return home of General Small's Washington Brigade, composed entirely of Philadelphia troops. This body of men went from Philadelphia with the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts, yesterday morning, and they came in for a share of the ill treatment heaped by the Baltimore Plug Uglies upon the Bay State volunteers. The Philadelphians were entirely unarmed, and they were, of course, unable to contend with an immense mob of armed ruffians. They were brutally treated, and finally sent back to Philadelphia by the authorities of Baltimore. They reached home at a late hour last night, and proceeded at once to their rendezvous in the Northern Liberties, where their arrival created the most intense excitement. The feeling of indignation was extreme

Lieut. Hames, of Company A, of the insulted Brigade furnishes some facts relative to the disgraceful riot. From his account it appears that the train, consisting of seventeen cars, reached Camden Station, (within the city limits of Baltimore,) without encountering any obstacle. It was about half-past eleven o'clock when it hauled in an open space

The first cars were occupied by the armed Massachusetts troops, who at once disembarked and formed into line a short distance from the railroad. A few secessionists were spectators and expressed their dislike to the volunteers by throwing missiles at the cars and using objectionable epithets. The mob increased in numbers, and finally engaged in a dispute with the Massachusetts Regiment which resulted in the infliction of injuries to the parties named. The New England men became incensed because their flag was torn and the mob fired stones and became violent. Finally the troops started to march away, and as they did so the collision occurred.

The cars being left to themselves, an interval of nearly three quarters of an hour elapsed It was impossible for the inmates to say why the train was not moved, but the supposition is that the authorities of the road knew that the track ahead had been torn up, and did not think it advisable to proceed All this time the crowd was increasing, and it became so bold that an attack was made upon the cars, the inmates of which, (with the exception of the Massachusetts Regiment,) had retained their seats. Stones, bricks and pistol balls poured into the frail structures. The window glasses were demolished, and the woodwork began to yield For protection the volunteers threw themselves upon the floor of the cars, and in many cases secured the doors with such fastenings as were at hand. There were no weapons in the party, and no reply was made to the assault. It was during this unprovoked outrage that the injuries were inflicted upon the persons who have been reported as wounded.

This species of warfare continued until an official, which our informant believed to be the Baltimore Chief of Police, appeared upon the scene. Under his instructions the unfortunate volunteers were crowded into as few cars as possible, the riot in the mean time continuing in all its force.

A man in military clothes, on horseback, then succeeded in calming the mob, by telling them that "the volunteers in the cars were prisoners of war, and would immediately be sent back to the North."

As soon as possible a new locomotive was attached to the train, and it moved towards Philadelphia. At short distances it picked up volunteers, who, in the melee, had escaped from the cars and walked homeward.—Some of the secessionists attached a flag of the Confederate States to the engine, but it was taken down almost immediately, and before the cars had acquired much headway. The rest of the trip to Philadelphia was devoid of interest, except that at Wilmington General Small was called for, and is reported to have responded in a brief speech.

GEN. SMALL'S STATEMENT.

General Small gives the following account of the affair.—

"One half of the Washington Brigade, consisting of six companies of the First Regiment, under Lieut. Col. Berry, and four companies of the Second Regiment, under Lieut. Col. Schoenler and Gullman, mustered at Depot, Broad and Prime, at 10 o'clock on Thursday night, and were ready to proceed at once. They were delayed by the arrival of the Massachusetts Regiment, and by an accident to one of the cars, and did not leave the depot until 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The train was a heavy one, having nearly three thousand men on board and moved very slowly. Consequently, it did not arrive in Baltimore until nearly noon yesterday, instead of reaching and passing it, as was anticipated, at or before daylight.