The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday, April 23, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUMMONS, SUBPŒNAS, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, WARRANTS, ATTACHT EXECUTIONS, EXECUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION B'KS, JUDGMENT BONDS, FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.

JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.

COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.

SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.

COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

To Arms! Soldiers and Citizens!

HEAD QUARTERS 4TH BRIGADE
14 DIV. PENNA. U. V.

It is desired that a Regiment of a 1000 men from this county be tendered to the Governor. Companies already organized will fill up the complement of 77 men to each Company. The citizens of each Township and Borough are hereby called upon to organize new companies and report themselves in readiness for action, as at any moment you may be called to the seat of war in the defence of our Government, or to protect our dwellings, our families and property from the devastating brands and ravages of traitors and secessionists, who are stealthily preparing for a descent upon our Northern homes.

F. H. LANE,
Brigadier General.

HUNTINGDON, April 22, 1861.

Special Notice to our Patrons.

We have determined on issuing *The Globe* at least twice a week hereafter—on Mondays and Thursdays—and extras as often as we can secure help to get them out. The terms of *The Globe* will remain the same, $1,50 a year, or 75 cents for six months, in advance.

☞ Under the present high state of excitement, it is impossible to keep up with the news with this number of the *Globe*. Everything is confusion. Men are wild. In a day or two we expect to be able to give our readers the news regularly and early.

☞ Last week's *Journal & American*, made a rough fling (under the present state of excitement,) at the Democrats. We do not wish to quarrel with them *now*. None but fools and traitors will attempt to disturb the union of all true patriots.

War is Upon Us.

Ten days ago the population of the Northern States of the Great American Confederacy was about equally divided upon the propriety of the intention of the General Government to recapture and hold the Federal property within the limits of the seceded States. Bold and eloquent advocates of the course of these States in attempting to separate themselves from our venerated Union were heard in every city and village of the old Keystone. But as the startling intelligence reached the inhabitants north of Mason and Dixon's line, that Robert Anderson and his brave associates had been attacked by the rebel forces—that the Star Spangled Banner was lowered from the mast, and Sumter evacuated—a storm of enthusiastic patriotism spread throughout the free States, and gave such out-bursts in every city, village and hamlet within our boundaries as exterminates every feeling of sympathy for the Southern aggressors.

In common with thousands of our fellow-citizens of the Northern States, we rigorously opposed the election of Mr. Lincoln, and on many occasions, in a very emphatic manner, expressed our dissent from his political positions. But he was constitutionally elected, and properly inaugurated as President of the United States, and no one will dare now to deny that allegiance which our common country rightfully exacts from all loyal citizens.

The war now on us is not one of aggression upon Southern rights, but one of defence of our Government, and under whose star-emblazoned ensign our armies have marched to victory in every contest since our independence was declared. Now the strength and perpetuity of our Government is to be tested. All the civilized nations of the globe will look with intense interest on the conflict now begun upon the shores of America. The great problem is now in the process of solution.

All party lines are obliterated. The freemen of the Northern States are one solid phalanx of supporters of our Union. There can be but two classes—PATRIOTS and TRAITORS. In one of these every citizen of the whole Confederacy must take an unequivocal position. The day of vacillation has passed and the hour for prompt decisive action is upon us. We want no half-way men now.

Glorious old Pennsylvania—slow but steady—is from centre to circumference true to the Union. Nobly and promptly did her sturdy sons answer the appeal of the Chief Executive—to arms! Thousands of Pennsylvanians are now on duty and thousands more are ready to obey the command to march. Could the infatuated Southern Secessionists only witness the unanimity of the freemen of the North, since the traitorous attack upon Fort Sumter, they must quail with fear.

To Arms! To Arms!!

Citizens of Huntingdon county,—to arms! to arms! War is now upon us, and the time has come, when every lover of his country should feel himself loudly called upon to come to the rescue and support of the Government.—Our most earnest suggestion to the citizens of every township in this country is, to call township meetings forthwith, and organize all male citizens, who are able to walk and hold a fire-arm, into a township and *home guard*. Many reasons urge us to this suggestion,—the principle one of which is, that a rumor is now current, that the enemies of our Government are now throwing small squads of rebels into our peaceful and unprotected towns and neighborhoods, for the purpose of setting our houses and homes on fire when we and our families are at rest. Whether this rumor be true or not we cannot, of course, positively say. But even if the rumor be false, our suggestion is none the less important and imperative. We certainly need the full co-operation of every good citizen in these trying times; and if home guards are organized, the help of all can be better felt in this way than in our individual capacity.

Then, fellow-citizens, up at once and to work! no time is to be lost! The only course now left for Freemen is, to be on their guard, ready to defend their homes at a moment's warning.

SOUTHERN LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL.—If anything were needed to add to the infamy of the Montgomery rebels, it is the action of Jefferson Davis in announcing his intention to issue letters of Marque and Reprisal, which is neither more nor less, under the circumstantes, than an attempt to commence the war by an aggression upon private property, and to throw a flimsy veil of legality over the worst of crimes—piracy. This scheme has long been threatened, and now the effort to put it into execution is boldly made. If any are found rash or foolish enough to accept this invitation, they will richly deserve the fate which probably awaits them, of being strung up on the yard-arm of their own vessels as the basest of felons. It is said that weeks ago some Northern captains, in view of the present rupture, applied to leading Southern conspirators for plundering privileges as it is now proposed to grant. If any attempt to exercise them, and they should be captured, as they inevitably will be, God help them.

What is Our Duty?

When the first gun was fired at Lexington, by the hireling soldiery of a titled tyrant, our fathers did not organize themselves into opposite parties, for the purpose of discussing the merits of the cause. They did not propose false questions of humanity or impracticable issues or policies. They rallied at once to the standard of the Stars and Stripes, and around that banner they swore to maintain the government against which the Revolutionary War was waged. They swore to maintain the government of their own creation, which was thus ruthlessly assailed, because it sought the establishment of free institutions by the equalization of men—their interest, their labor, their influence and their power of self-government. The small revenue derived from the American Colonies was of smaller importance in the estimation of the British aristocracy, compared to the prestige of their self-annointed power. It was for the vindication of such power that King George precipitated his troops upon our shores, and swore to deluge the land with the blood of his subjects. The present attempt of the traitors at the South bears a strong resemblance to the efforts of the British aristocracy to mould and use the people of the American colonies for their own purposes, and therefore the duty which our fathers discharged in the Revolution becomes incumbent now on us, during the threatening of the present rebellion by an aristocracy as insolent and as overbearing as that which has borne England down under a load of debt, and made her laboring masses the mere toys and instruments of their will and pleasure. We must support the Government in all things tending to the success of its own vindication, and we must give it the confidence and obedience which are its due in the hour of peril. If any man hesitates to do so, he is not of those who are loyal, and can only be regarded as a traitor. If any man fails to see in the movements of the traitors at the South, a conspiracy to change the form and principle of free government, he is blind to his own interests, unworthy of his citizenship and should not be trusted. The case is too plain and the facts too apparent and startling to be misapprehended, and therefore the duty of every man is clearly set before him, and he can as clearly manifest his willingness in its discharge.

The restoration of the peace of this Union can only be accomplished by the most complete and confirmed enforcement of the law. To do so on any other principle—to re-adjust and reconstruct without asserting the power of a fixed nationality, would be to bind these States together with a rope of sand, and leave the administration of their affairs to the presumptive promises of every prowling political demagogue and mountebank in the land. In its efforts to vindicate the laws, and to stay the progress of rebellion, the Administration is only attempting to assert this nationality. They are only attempting to protect the lives and property of the people against the aggressions of rebellion when they seek the enforcement of the law.—These two declarations constitute actually the policy of the Administration—and the enforcement of the law for the protection of the public property, the people are called on to defend their position and sustain their acts. He who declares the government incapable of enforcing its own laws, is not loyal to that government. He who refuses to aid the government in the enforcement of its laws, is a traitor, and can offer no excuse for his treason. —*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

WAR NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Cincinnati, April 17.—Chief of Police Dudley this morning seized thirty boxes of guns on the steamer Ohio, No. 3. Twenty-three of the boxes were marked "G. T. W., Little Rock, Arkansas," and seven were marked "L. R., Memphis."

Five boxes of guns were also seized on board the steamer Glendale, which had been reshipped from the steamer Fannie McBurnie on Monday last.—These occurrences have occasioned much excitement, and attract a great crowd to the landing. The guns were shipped at Parkersburg, Virginia, and are supposed to have come from Harper's Ferry.

A heavy shipment of powder has also been stopped. All the river steamers have been prohibited from taking provisions South. Two steamers have been chartered by the city authorities to act as police boats, thoroughly armed, and will stop and search all passing boats.

A large consignment of bacon for Charleston via Nashville, was taken off the steamer Glenwood this morning.

The excitement in the city is on the increase.

The volunteer companies are all full, and more men are offering than can be accepted.

THE MILITARY MOBBED IN BALTIMORE.

Ten men Reported Killed.---The Fighting Still Going On.---The Railroad Track Torn Up.---Martial Law Proclaimed in Baltimore.---Important from Harper's Ferry.---The Armory Evacuated and Burned.---Great Movement of the Military.---Affairs at Norfolk.---Arrival of Volunteers at Baltimore.

Baltimore, April 19.—Noon.—The detachment of Gen. Small's first Pennsylvania Regiment and the Massachusetts Regiment have arrived, and are now marching through the city on their route to the Baltimore depot.

Fatal Disturbance in Baltimore.

Baltimore, April 19.—The city is in an intense excitement. The volunteers in forcing their way through the streets, were attacked and fired upon. Ten persons are reported as killed.

[SECOND DESPATCH.

Baltimore, April 19.—A terrible scene is now occurring in Pratt street.

The track having been torn up by the Secessionists, the troops from Philadelphia and New York, attempted to march through, and were attacked by the mob with bricks and stones.

The military fired upon their assailants who returned the fire.

Two members of the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment were killed, and several were wounded. The fight is still going on.

Ten of the mob are said to be wounded.

Martial Law Proclaimed.

Baltimore, April 19.—At the Washington depot an immense crowd had assembled.

The rioters attacked them at the depot.

The military fired on the mob. Several persons were wounded, some fatally.

There are said to be four of the military and four rioters killed.

The city is in great excitement.

Martial law has been proclaimed.

The city military are rushing to their armories.

Civil war has commenced.

Certain parties threaten to destroy the Pratt street brigade.

As the soldiers passed along Pratt street a perfect shower of paving stones rained on their heads.

The cars have left for Washington, being stoned as they left. It was the Massachusetts men that were attacked. Three of the mob are known to be dead, and three soldiers were killed. Many were wounded.

The stores are being closed.

Our military are rapidly forming.

The Minute Men are turning out.

It is not ascertained what portion of the troops were attacked. They bore a white flag as they marched along Pratt street and were greeted with showers of stones. The Mayor went ahead of them with the police.

An immense crowd blocked up the streets, and after enduring various insults, the soldiers finally turned and fired on the mob, several of whom were wounded.

Harper's Ferry Evacuated and the Building Burned.

Baltimore April 19.—The *Sun* of this morning, has the following despatch:

Harper's Ferry, April 19, 12 A. M.—At a quarter past ten o'clock to-night, the United States soldiers at Harper's Ferry fled from the Government buildings after setting them on fire. This was done when no Virginia troops were here, and none are here now.—Most of the shops are now burning.—The United States soldiers crossed the bridges into Maryland in great haste. Railroad Bridges all safe.

Another Account.

Washington, April 19.—The report is general that the Post Office Department has received a despatch confirming the burning of the Harper's Ferry Armory. It is said that the Superintendent ordered the Arsenal and workshops fired, in order to prevent their being occupied and used by an overpowering force of Virginia troops advancing for the purpose.

LATER.

THE BALTIMORE RIOT.

The Philadelphia Volunteers not Passed Through Yet—The Train Ordered Back—Names of Citizens Killed and Wounded—Northern Mechanics Driven from Virginia—The Insanity in Richmond—Pennsylvania Troops in Washington.

Baltimore, April 19—2 P. M.—The Philadelphia volunteers are reported to be now at the outer depot, but at the request of the Governor and Mayor the President of the road has ordered the train back, and it is said that they have started back.

R. N. Davis, of the firm of Pegrain, Payuler & Davis, was killed during the riot at Camden Station. John McCan, P. Griffin and G. Needham were mortally wounded.

Baltimore, April 19—3 P. M.—The excitement is still on the increase, and all kinds of reports are afloat with regard to the Massachusetts troops.

It is now said that before all the regiment were started off, crowds assembled and commenced placing obstructions on the track, and in some places tearing it up.

It is understood that the principal part of the Massachusetts regiment have got through.

Wheeling, April 19.—The Mayor has issued a proclamation calling on all good citizens to preserve the peace, and abstain from discussing exciting topics. The stars and stripes are generally displayed, and a strong Union feeling prevails. Union military companies are forming. One company, organized as Home Guards, is composed of men over 45 years of age. Our delegates—Hubbard and Clemens—returned from Richmond to-day and were warmly received.

The news from Baltimore concerning the attack on the troops created indignation.

The Douglas Democrats of this city to-day nominated W. G. Brown, of Preston county, for Congress, the only delegate from Virginia who remained in the Convention that nominated Douglas. He will be supported by all opposed to secession, and will undoubtedly be elected.

The Burning of Harper's Ferry Armory.

Carlisle, April 19.—Lieut. Jones, late in command of Harper's Ferry, arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon with his command, consisting of forty-three men. Lieut. Jones having been advised that a force of twenty-five hundred troops had been ordered by Gov. Letcher to take possession of Harper's Ferry, and finding his position to be untenable, under directions of the War Department, he destroyed all the munitions of war, the Armory, Arsenal and all the buildings. He withdrew his command under cover of the night, and almost in the presence of twenty-five hundred troops. He lost three men. Fifteen thousand stand of arms were destroyed.

They made a forced march of thirty miles last night, from Harper's Ferry to Hagerstown, Md.

Lieut. Jones and his command have endured great fatigue, and accomplished a great work, in preventing the arms and property from falling into the hands of the rebels. They were enthusiastically received by the entire population.

He says that as the Federal troops rushed across the Potomac bridge, the Harper's Ferry people dashed into the Arsenal. He believes that a large number must have perished, as repeated explosions were heard. He saw the light of the burning buildings for many miles.

Harrisburg, April 19.—The following additional particulars of the burning of the Harper's Ferry Armory, are furnished by Lieut. Jones, now at Carlisle Barracks.

Lieut. Jones says that he learned, yesterday, that six hundred Virginians were approaching by the Winchester road, to seize the Arsenal. He immediately placed piles of powder and straw in all the buildings, and waited patiently the approach of the enemy. The picket guard having given the alarm, the garrison set fire to the outhouses and carpenter shops, the fuses beginning to burn when he commenced his retreat.

The citizens of Harper's Ferry were evidently in league with the party advancing to seize the Arsenal, and were instantly in arms and followed the soldiers. Two of the Regulars were killed by their fire, and two others deserted before the troops reached Hagerstown. They marched all night, and, missing the train at Hagerstown, took omnibuses to Chambersburg to-day, much exhausted by their night march. They were entertained by the people of Chambersburg, and received with loud cheers along the route.

LATEST NEWS.

The Defence of Washington.

The Phila. *Press* of Monday says:—"We have reliable private advices from Washington, received by a special messenger from that city at a late hour last night, that the successful defence of the National Capital against any attack that can be made upon it is certain. No matter what may be the movements organized to assail it, they will be baffled and repelled until the reinforcements now on their way to strengthen it will render it absolutely impregnable. Gen. Scott has now quite a large force of well-appointed men under his command, and it will be readily imagined that he has not neglected the repeated warnings which have been given of the schemes of the rebels, and that he has taken every precaution which his military knowledge and experience suggested. If any of the rebels should be rash enough to make a demonstration in that quarter, they will only rush on to destruction."

From Chambersburg.

Arrival of Three Fugitives from Harper's 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 held until yesterday afternoon, when two escaped over the bridge and a third by swimming the river and canal. The other remains at the Ferry. The three fugitives arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning. They report that the destruction of the armory buildings and arms was complete.

Six or seven thousand Virginians were there, and five thousand more were expected last night from Richmond, under Col. Lee. There is evidently a design of invading Maryland and making Mason and Dixon's line the scene of warfare.

From Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22—Evening—We are without telegraphic or railroad communication with Baltimore or Washington, and consequently have no news from either city showing the state of affairs there to-day.

We advise our readers to put no faith in the reports of fighting and bombarding at Baltimore. We have received nothing authentic on the subject at the time we go to press.

From Washington.

[Special Despatch to the Bulletin.]

Washington, April 19, 3 P. M.—Northern mechanics, who have been driven out of Richmond, have just reached here. They state that the excitement there is very great, and that the Confederate flag waves over the State Capitol. No troops have arrived since the Pennsylvanians came on last night. The latter are distributed all through the Capitol.

The Pawnee arrived this morning from Charleston, and now lays off the Arsenal. She met no difficulty.

The Mail Agent on the down train of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad informs me that all the arms at Harper's Ferry were burned in a pile last night.

Harper's Ferry.

Washington, April 19.—The information in relation to the burning of the Armory is based on information sent to the Post Office Department, by an official of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. There can be but little doubt of its correctness.

The Secession of Virginia.

Washington, April 19.—It is reliably stated by parties direct from Richmond, that the Ordinance of Secession was publicly proclaimed yesterday.—The vote on its passage had been kept secret.

Louisville, April 19.—Gov. Magoffin is here trying to negotiate with the banks for a loan of half a million of dollars to arm the State for defence. It is supposed that some arrangement will be made.

There was an immense Union meeting held last night. Speeches were made by Messrs. Guthrie, Nicholas, Bullock and Brown. Resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring that as the Confederate States have commenced war with the Federal Government, Kentucky has a right to choose her position, and acknowledges loyalty until the Government becomes the aggressor; oppose the call of the Government for volunteers for coercion; oppose the raising of troops to co-operate with the Southern Confederacy, when the acknowledged intention of the latter is to march on Washington; that secession is a remedy for no evils; that Kentucky will not take any part against the Federal Government; that Kentucky should maintain an independent position with the Union both against the Administration and seceded States, and declaring her soil sacred against the hostile tread of either, and that Kentucky be armed in accordance with law.

The War Feeling in New England.

Excitement at Boston.

Boston, April 20.—The most intense excitement prevails here relative to the Baltimore mob, and vengeance is threatened for the death of the Massachusetts soldiers.

Governor Andrews has requested the Mayor of Baltimore to have the bodies of the deceased preserved in ice and sent to him.

The war feeling is becoming more intense every hour all over New England. Despatches pour in from all parts, announcing the holding of mass meetings. Three full companies enlisted at Newburyport, to-day, at an hour's notice.

Salem has voted $15,000 and sent two companies, numbering 160 men, who arrived here to-day.

The Irish, French and Germans are enlisting *en masse*.

The Baltimore Mob.

[From the Phila. Evening Bulletin, April 20.]

Philadelphia has, within the last few days, been the theatre of important military movements. The city has assumed the appearance of a city which was threatened by an invaded army, and where nine-tenths of the men in the community were hurrying to arms to drive back the invaders. Recruiting and enrolling are going on upon all sides, and there are literally "wars and rumors of wars." One of the most motifying 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 they proceeded at once to their rendezvous in the Northern Liberties, where their arrival caused the most intense excitement. The feeling of indignation was extreme.

Lieut. Haines, of Company A, of the insulted Brigade, furnishes some facts relative to the disgraceful riot. From this 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 halted in an open space.

The first cars were occupied by the armed Massachusetts troops, who at once disembarked and formed in line 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 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 mob 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 those 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 meantime continuing in all its force.

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

As soon as possible the new locomotive was attached to the train, and it moved towards the 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 acquired much headway. The rest of the trip to Philadelphia was devoid of interest, except that at Wilmington Gen. 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 the command of Lieut. Col. Berry, and four companies of the Second Regiment, under Lieut. Col. Schoenleber and Major Gallman, mustered at Depot, Broad and Prime, at ten 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 three o'clock yesterday morning. The train was a heavy one, having nearly 2000 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.

As the streets were full of people at that hour, the arrival of so large a train excited much attention, and before more than one half the Massachusetts Regiment could be sent through the city by the horse cars to the Washington depot, great excitement was created. Four cars, containing the Boston troops, got safely through.—Before the next detachment reached the Washington depot, the railroad on Pratt street had been partly taken up and a large number of anchors from the shipping, with other obstructions, had been placed upon the road. The rear guard of the Massachusetts troops were therefore obliged to leave the cars and march through the streets.—Before they started from the Baltimore depot, a disorderly crowd, headed by a man carrying a Secession flag, had gathered around them and threatened their advance. They however proceeded on their march, but had not gone far before they were assailed by missiles of every kind, and pressed upon by an immense mob. A conflict became inevitable, several of the Massachusetts men were struck, and it is reported that four were killed. The first man of the Boston troops injured was struck on the head by a piece of iron thrown from a building, and almost instantly killed. Then the troops fired upon the crowd, killing and wounding a number of them. They resumed their march and passed successfully through.

In the meanwhile the Pennsylvanians remained in the cars at the Balmore Depot, awaiting transportation through the city. This soon became impossible in consequence of the excitement, and the placing of other obstructions on the road. General Small then made every effort to have the troops sent back out of the city, beyond the reach of danger, as his men were entirely unarmed. The confusion which prevailed prevented as prompt action as was necessary, and before the cars could be removed, they were assailed by the mob returning from the conflict with the Massachusetts troops. The windows of the cars were broken by missiles thrown in, and a number of the men injured.

The Pennsylvanians behaved gallantly, and many of them sprang from the cars upon their assailants, and engaged in a hand to hand conflict with them. It was impossible, however, to distinguish friends from foes, as the mob was composed of Union men and Secessionists, who were fighting among themselves; and the Pennsylvanians not being uniformed, could not be distinguished from either.

This state of things continued more than two hours, when Marshal Kane, the Chief of Police of Baltimore, appeared upon the ground, restored something like order, and placed the Pennsylvanians in cars, ready to be returned North. The officers and men from Pennsylvania conducted themselves during the whole of these trying and perilous times with the utmost courage and deliberation. Regular troops could not have behaved better.

During the excitement, and while he was making arrangements to have the troops sent back, Gen. Small was cut off from any communication with his command by the mob, who made an attack upon the depot, as he was coming out of it. He was pointed out as one of the "soldiers," and came near falling into the hands of the mob, when he coolly turned the tide in another direction by appearing to be engaged in looking at some goods at the depot.

Myers, one of the officers, was knocked down and his sword taken from him, and was stabbed several times in the side.

The main body came back last night, reaching Broad and Prime streets about 11 o'clock.

Sergeant Roland, of the Frankford Guard, who was reported killed, turned up this morning, unhurt. We have been unable to learn how he got back to Philadelphia, which he reached this morning. Twenty-five men of this company were missing. Lieut. Gritt, who was left at Havre de Grace, to look up stragglers, telegraphed up this morning that five had turned up at that point.

Captain Ritman, of the Frankford Guard, tells us to-day that he feels confident that Linnaeus R. Jennings, a member of the company, is killed.—He was last seen in desperate conflict with the Baltimore mob.

We have it upon the authority of Captain E. W. Power, of the Buena Vista Guard, that when the dead body of a Philadelphia volunteer, who had been killed, had been put in a car by his comrades, the mob seized the corpse and kicked it about in the street until they actually kicked the jaw off.

Proclamation of Gov. Curtin.

HARRISBURG, April 20.—The following proclamation has just been issued by the Governor:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER OF PENN'A.,
HARRISBURG, April, 20, 1860.

Pennsylvania ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth—

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, An armed rebellion exists in a portion of the States of this Union, threatening the destruction of the National Government, periling the public and private property, endangering the peace and security of this Commonwealth, and inciting a systematic piracy upon our commerce; and whereas, adequate provision does not exist by law to enable the Executive to make the military power of the State as available and efficient as it should be for the common defence of the State and the General Government,

And whereas, an occasion so extraordinary requires a prompt exercise of the Legislative power of the State.

Therefore, I, Andrew Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby convene the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, and require the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to meet in their respective Houses, in the Capitol, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1861, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, then and there to take into consideration and adopt such measures in the premises as the present exigency may seem to them in their wisdom to demand.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the general seal of the Commonwealth to be fixed at Harrisburg this the 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1861, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

By the Governor, ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Noble Anderson.

The reports furnished by the officers and men of the garrison of Fort Sumter give a different coloring to the event of last week from that furnished by the Charleston papers. But they confirm all we had thought and hoped concerning the conduct of Major Anderson. There is but little doubt that if their powder and provisions had not given out, and the smoke of the burning woodwork had not nearly suffocated them, they might have held the fort long enough to enable the naval force to throw in reinforcements and supplies.

The story of the evacuation of Fort Sumter is so well told in Major Anderson's brief despatch to the Secretary of War, that we place it on record here. He writes as follows:

"SIR:—Having defended Fort Sumter for thirty-four hours, until the quarters were entirely burned, the main gates destroyed by fire, the gorge wall seriously injured, and the magazine surrounded by flames and its door closed from the effects of the heat—four barrels and three cartridges of powder being available, and no provisions but pork remaining, I accepted the terms of evacuation offered by General Beauregard, being the same as were offered by him on the 11th inst., prior to the commencement of the hostilities, and marched out of the fort on Sunday afternoon, the 14 inst., with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away the company and our private property, and saluting my flag with fifty guns.

"ROBERT ANDERSON,
"Major of the First Artillery."

True Grit.

We heard of a young man, who yesterday enrolled his name on the books of one of our volunteer companies, which will leave this afternoon for the East, who was born and raised in the the city of Charleston, S. C., but has been a resident of Pittsburgh for the past six years. His father, who has been in New York for the last two weeks, together with himself, prior to the bombardment of Sumpter, was strongly in favor of the South. The young man, who has two sisters living at home, is the only male protector in the house during the frequent absence of the father on business. Under these peculiar circumstances, together with the fact of his not being aware how his father would receive the intelligence of his son going to fight his relations and friends, the son, anxious to enlist, resolved to postpone the matter until the return of his parent, whom he expected in Tuesday morning's train of the Pennsylvania R. R. The father returned according to expectations, and yesterday at noon was informed by a third party of the son's idea of enlisting, when he replied with tears in his eyes in the following language:

"It is hard for one to make war on his old friends, acquaintances and relations, but the South has violated law, and committed treason against our government. For this she deserves to be punished, and as my son has heretofore belonged to a military company in times of peace, I know of no one better suited to help inflict that punishment than himself, therefore tell him I say go, by all means." Here is an example of a thorough patriot and an honest man. One on whom no praise can be bestowed too extravagantly. There is no doubt it was a hard task for him to give his consent to his son's enlistment, but he saw at once the traitorous position in which the South has placed herself, and accordingly yielded up his only son to go and help fight the battles of his country. What more could an aged parent do?—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*