AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., MAY 2, 1861.

VISIT TO CAMP CURTIN.

On Saturday last we paid a visit to "Camp Curtin," a short distance west of Harrisburg. We found there assembled some three thousand troops—hale, hardy looking men, who have already made rapid progress in the march and drill. We conversed with a number of officers and men, all of whom expressed a strong desire for more active service, and particularly are they anxious to be ordered *through* Baltimore. Should these brave men be gratified in their wish, and resistance be made to them by Baltimoreans, farewell that city of treason and mobs. It will be reduced to ashes and its inhabitants put to the sword, as certain as a just God reigns. Thus will summary vengeance be taken for the cowardly murders of the unarmed Pennsylvania and Massachusetts troops. We see it stated that the Baltimoreans are becoming more reasonable and are now disposed to permit the troops to pass through their town.—We hope so, but yet we don't trust them, and our Government should be careful not to be deceived by these blood-thirsty wretches. If another attack is made upon the troops, we hope to see the city buried in its own ashes—and it will be.

But, to return to "Camp Curtin." We found the "Sumner Rifles" in very comfortable quarters, with plenty of the best quality of provisions. By permission of the head cook, SAM. GREER, we had a view of the kitchen, and took occasion to inspect the beef, pork, coffee, rice and beans on hand, and found everything sweet, clean and good. The officers and men are in the best of spirits, and express themselves ready for any emergency. They drill daily, and the company is considered one of the best on the ground. Our word for it, the "Sumner Rifles," should they engage in battle, will never turn their backs upon the enemy. Most of them are hard-fisted working men, who will take great pleasure in settling accounts with the traitors and scoundrels who have insulted our flag and murdered our citizens. In another column we publish the muster-roll of this fine company.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Glass' Hotel in Ashes—Narrow Escape of the Inmates—Heavy Loss, &c., &c.

On Monday morning, about one o'clock, as two United States soldiers were returning to the Garrison from town, they discovered (in passing GLASS' Hotel,) that the building was on fire. They at once gave the alarm, but before Mr. GLASS, his family and boarders could be roused, the fire (which originated, it is supposed, at the foot of the stairs,) had made such headway, that escape from the main building, in the ordinary way, was found impossible. Indeed, so rapid were the flames, that in a few minutes every story was in a blaze. LEMUEL TODD, Esq., and family, occupied a corner room in the second story.—Finding that the entire building was on fire, Mr. T., his wife and two children jumped to the pavement, and lit on a matress that had first been thrown out. They all escaped without injury. Mr. HARRISON BOWMAN of Middlesex township, who was lodging in the house, jumped to the pavement from the second story, without receiving any damage. S. V. RUBY, Esq. occupied a corner room in the *third* story. He remained in his room, (in the hope that a ladder would arrive,) until the flames bursted through the door. Finding the heat too great to permit him to remain longer, he threw his bed to the two soldiers on the pavement, who held it, and he leaped upon it. It was a fearful jump, but yet Mr. R. escaped injury. He was severely burned, however, before he left his room, both his hands being almost roasted. He is doing well. ANDREW BIXLER of West Pennsborough township—a member of Capt. HENDERSON'S new Volunteer company—also occupied a room in the third story. He, too, jumped from his window to the pavement, and the only injury he received was a severe sprain of one ancle and one or two bruises. He is at HANNON'S hotel, and is well cared for. Mr. GLASS and his family, occupied rooms over the back building, and they all got out in safety. All the furniture in the main building was lost. Mr. TODD lost every stitch of clothing belonging to his family, his furniture, valuable papers, &c.; also some $200 in gold. About $100 of this has been fished from the ashes.

Mr. GLASS is insured, we learn, on his house and furniture, to the amount of $7,500. This amount, however, will not cover more than two-thirds his loss; perhaps not that much.

How the fire originated no one knows. It commenced on the stair-way, and no doubt was the result of carelessness on the part of some one about the house.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we learn that it was Mr. DINKLE, of the Night Police, who first discovered the fire. He was immediately joined, however, by the two soldiers, who assisted him in giving the alarm. We make this statement with great pleasure, as many of our citizens were severe in their censures of the police for supposed dereliction of duty.

THE LADIES AT WORK.—The ladies of our town meet daily in Rheem's Hall, where they employ themselves in making clothes for the soldiers. A number sewing machines are in use, both at the Hall and in private houses, and several of our tailors are engaged in cutting garments. The ladies promise to proceed in the good work as long as their services are needed.

HON. HORATIO KING, late Post-Master General, is at present, with a portion of his family, sojourning in our town. Mr. K. has numerous friends here, all of whom were glad to see him and bid him welcome.

HOME GUARD.—A large number our citizens have organized a Home Guard Company, for the protection of the town. W. M. PORTER is the Captain.

A PRACTICAL IDEA.—The physicians of Reading at a recent meeting held, resolved to attend to the wants of the families of the volunteers gratuitously during the war. This is a good idea, and we hope our own physicians will see the necessity of not being behind the Reading doctors.

SPEECH OF JOHN A. DIX.

We print on our first page this morning the speech of JOHN A. DIX, late Secretary of the Treasury, delivered at the great Union meeting in New York, where prominent men of all political parties united in pledging their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors in defence of the Government. Let every man read it. Gen. Dix discloses a part of the correspondence of the late Administration with the commissioners from South Carolina, which shows that the authorities of that State were repeatedly warned that, if they assailed Fort Sumter it would be the commencement of a civil war, and they would be responsible for the consequnces. As long ago as the 6th of February, Mr. Holt, then Secretary of War, gave full and fair warning to the commissioners, in the following words: "If with all multiplied proofs which exist of the President's anxiety for peace, and of the earnestness with which he has pursued it, the authorities of that State shall assault Fort Sumter, and a peril the lives of the handfull of brave and loyal men shut up within its walls, and thus plunge our country into the horrors of civil war, then upon them and those they represent must rest the "responsibility." Mr. Dix says this reply had the cordial approval of the late President and his constitutional advisers—and furthermore he affirms that "if South Carolina had tendered war to the late Administration as she has to this, *it would have been unanimously accepted.*" This is history, uttered by one of the constitutional advisers of the late President—and if confirmation of its truth is necessary we have only to point to the fact that the moment Mr. Buchanan heard of the attack upon Fort Sumter he declared that the Administration had exhausted forbearance and that the Government must be sustained. Hereafter let no man suspect the fidelity of those who forbore with the delusive hope of re-establishing peace, until the guns of the rebels were turned upon Fort Sumter. The late Administration was prepared to do precisely what the present Administration has done, had the same circumstances demanded the assertion of the power and authority of the Government by arms.

PROTECT THE BIRDS.—Every insectiverous bird which frequents the premises of a gardener, farmer or horticulturist, is worth its weight in gold to him, and should be valued accordingly. A few years ago our Legislature wisely passed a law for their protection; but in many neighborhoods it is more honored in the breach in than in the observance. The late Washington Irving was a great friend to birds, and would not, under any circumstances, permit one of them to be molested upon his premises. The consequence was that every grove, every tree and every shaded bower was vocal with their music; and the delight he experienced in listening to their songs, in beholding them build their nests and rear their young, more than repaid him for his watchful care. Besides, the birds are the farmers best friends—destroying whole armies of bugs and flies and other insect pests, which, but for their help, would soon decimate our crops of fruit and grain and grass. Protect the birds, and they will repay you ten fold for the little care bestowed upon. Should cold or snow drive them to your door-yard, after they have been tempted from their southern homes, feed them, and care for them as you would feed and care for your fowls or other inhabitants of the barn yard. An agricultural friend, who has learned to value these little annual visitors, says he would consider it no greater offence for a person to to come on to his premises and kill a turkey, than one of the little birds.

☞ We notice that the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, whose editor is a foreigner, and who has recently been commissioned Post-Master of that city, continues its daily assaults upon the late President, Mr. BUCHANAN. In times like these, there are few men who are so bigoted, wicked and devilish as not to be willing to smother their political opinions for the good of their country. But the foreigner of the *Telegraph* is not of this class. Day after day his vile sheet contains violent, libellous and brutal attacks upon the late President and the Democratic party. As to the cause of this war, we have our opinions—we expressed those opinions before the election, and were laughed at by Republicans, because of the predictions we made. But, now we see the reality—now we are arming and drilling for the contest—a contest to save the Union. A very large majority of the army will be composed of Democrats—the men the *Telegraph* is daily assailing with fiendish malignity. *They* will assist to fight this battle through without stopping to enquire what party is to be held responsible for its commencement. It is time, therefore, that the mouth-piece of the administration at Harrisburg change its course, and instead of assailing Democrats, and dealing in vituperation, assist to restore good feeling and unanimity for the cause we are now contending for. These infamously libellous attacks upon Mr. BUCHANAN and the Democratic party must be discountenanced.

Stand by the Union!

Democrats! we have fought, in other times, to maintain the Union against the attacks of its sectional enemies. Now that we are in the midst of this bloody civil feud, let us stand by the old banner under which we have marched to many a political battle. Let us not be heard crying, "The North against the South," or "The South against the North," but "THE GOVERNMENT AND THE UNION!" It becomes our duty, our sacred, solemn duty, as citizens of a State loyal to the Government, to stand up for the maintenance of the authority of that Government. Let us be true to the covenant formed by our fathers, and discarding sectionalism of every sort, stand together for the vindication of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union.

"The Union, Oh! the Union,
So glorious and so pure!
We'll shoulder stand to shoulder,
To keep our Union sure."

☞ The latest news from the South, indicates that the Federal Capitol is in no danger of capture. The road to Washington from the North is open. It is supposed that 20,000 troops will have concentrated at that point by this time.

☞ A western paper announcing the death of a gentleman in Iowa, says "He was a great admirer of Horace Greely, but otherwise a very respectable man."

Senator Douglas.

This distinguished Democrat takes the position that whilst he was entirely and emphatically opposed to the policy of the Administration, which has involved us in our present difficulties, and whilst he will be unalterably hostile to the political doctrines of that Administration, he believes it his duty to lend all the aid he can give to the President in the exercise of those powers which the Constitution has vested in his office. This is the position for Democrats to take. Stand by the Government, but preserve your organization, your principles, your opinions, and never, *never*, yield one jot of that creed which you believe to be the hope and the salvation of your country.

Requisition Upon Gov. Curtin for More Troops!

TWENTY-ONE REGIMENTS MORE FROM PENNSYLVANIA!

The General Government on Monday made a requisition upon Gov. Curtin for twenty regiments of infantry, and one of cavalry—making a total of thirty-eight regiments from this State, and a grand total of 29,500 men. These regiments will be speedily brought forward.

The Governor, we understand, will recommend in his Message the formation of ten regiments as a reserve, to be brought out, should occasion require it.

SUMNER RIFLES.—The Sumner Rifles of Carlisle, are a part of the 9th Regiment. That is composed of the following companies:

9TH REGIMENT.—National Guards, No. 1; National Guard, No. 2; National Guards, No. 3; Sumner Rifles, Easton Yeagers; Keystone Rifles; Wetherill Rifles; Catasqua Rifles; Washington Light Infantry; Brady Alpines.

Colonel—H. C. Longenecker.
Lieut. Colonel—Wash. H. R. Hanger.
Major—Charles Glantz.

WOFUL LACK OF ENERGY.—Many of the prominent Republican journals are scoring LINCOLN and his Cabinet unmercifully for the inefficiency exhibited in the present crisis. FORNEY'S *Press* of a day or two since, said:

"The New York *Times, Tribune*, and *Courier and Enquirer* this morning were emphatic in their complaints of the Administration for lack of energy in getting off troops to Washington, and the general inefficiency it has manifested throughout the campaign. In this they simply reiterate the prevailing sntiment of *all classes* regardless of party."

☞ THE Baltimore *Sun*, which has always been a violent secession journal, continues its attacks on Gov. Hicks, and advises the secessionists not to trust him. This would almost seem to establish that he has not been a traitor, playing a deep game, as many supposed.

GOV. HICKS.—Gov. Hicks of Maryland, has sent in a long Message to the special session of the Legislature of that State. FORNEY'S *Press* reviews this document in an able manner, and concludes the review thus:

"The conclusion to which the Governor arrives is, that the only position of Maryland should be a neutral one. This will never do. We want no neutral ground around the heart of the Republic. Maryland must be maintained in the Union. If Governor Hicks has failed in his efforts to preserve her loyalty, President Lincoln will take up his unfinished task and complete it. Maryland has been a glorious State, and we would fain have faith in her people; but the neutrality which places embargoes on provisions and blockades the Capitol is treason, and cannot be tolerated. If this State will return to the position she has so long held, no one will greet her more affectionately than Pennsylvania; but if she will persist in her present course, she must meet the consequences."

That's the way to talk. We want no neutrals now. If Maryland continues neutral or turbulent, she must be dealt with as she deserves.

COUNSEL TO OUR VOLUNTEERS.—The following hints to our volunteers are timely and should be heeded:

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. You 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 strong 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.

SHERMAN'S BATTERY.—Speaking of the arrival of this celebrated battery at Philadelphia, the *North American* of that city says:

"The troops are as lusty as are anywhere to be found. They are now attired in a fatigue-dress of dark blue flannel. The battery is a formidable affair. Seventeen large freight cars were filled by the horses alone, while ten trucks were filled with cannon-balls, and many more cars with the men composing the company. One of the men is accompanied by a huge white bull-dog, with a head like that of an exaggerated catfish, the under jaw projecting beyond the upper one about an inch. The brute is said to be as savage as a tiger, and able to bring the heaviest man to the ground by a spring at his throat."

What a Spectacle!

What a spectacle we now present to the world! A nation boasting of its superiority over all others, noted for its advancement in civilization and the diffusion of Christianity, engaged in deadly strife, not against a foreign foe, but among its own members. A war between brethren. A war in which Christians are found fighting against their fellow Christians with whom they have often engaged in acts of religious worship—a war in which ministers of the Gospel are found leading forward their troops to engage in fierce conflict with other troops commanded like their own by ambassadors of the Prince of Peace? What reason has every American to hang his head for shame. Well may every Christian pray, earnestly and unceasingly, "Spare thy people, O Lord, and give not thy heritage to reproach."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Muster Roll of the Sumner Rifles.

The following is a complete list of the "Sumner Rifles" of Carlisle. This company is at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, ready for service. After the other companies from this county have been accepted, we shall endeavor to give the names of the men composing them.

Captain—Christian Kuhn.
1st Lieutenant—Augustus Zug.
2nd do John B. Alexander.
1st Sergeant—John S. Line.
2nd do Barnet Sheafer.
3rd do Jacob W. Keeny.
4th do John S. Low.
1st Corporal—Charles P. Sanno.
2nd do Charles H. Foulk.
3rd do Thomas Caldwell.
4th do John J. Sheafer.
Music—John S. Cole, David E. Peters.

PRIVATES.

Algire, Samuel E.	Martin, Robert A.
Armstrong, Cassius	McGown, William
Baley, David	McMaster, John
Blain, William S.	Noble, J. W. J.
Curn, Henry	Noble, James
Caufman, John H.	Nobles, James H.
Cornman, Augustus	Nealy, William
Deemer, Alexander T.	Peaters, Alexander
Dunian, Mathew W.	Rodgers, Alexander
De-Mole, Edward	Robinson, John
Earich, George	Ramsey, William S.
Elliott, Samuel	Swartz, John
Egolf Lemuel	Swartz, Andrew
Eabright, Henry	Snodgrass, Wm. M.
Elfline, George W.	Sites, Samuel
Engleberger, William	Smith, Alfred B.
Fink, John C.	Sharsman, John C.
Gilmour, Peter	Spotswood, Edward
Gould, George W.	Sanno, Edward B.
Gregg, William B.	Sterrett, James
Gregg, John M.	Stinemyer, Harman
Grier, Samuel	Sadler, Samuel G.
Heavinger, George W.	Staub, Michael B.
Hipple, Benjamin	Spong, John
Keller, Henry	Thompson, David
Keeserman, William	Vansant, John
Kuhns, Philip	Vanard, Wilson
Lippart, William	Watts, jr., Wm. M.
Lobach, Albert T.	Winans, Jackson W.
Long, jr., A. Kennedy	Wolfe, Alexander
Low, Jacob M.	Wert, Henry P.
Liszman, Jas per	Weakley, James G.

From the Mechanicsburg Journal.

Slemmer Phalanx.

This is the title of the first volunteer company organized here. It was adopted in honor of the brave Pennsylvanian, now in command of Fort Pickens. The company is composed of the "bone and sinew" of our town, and under the command of their efficient officers have attained considerable proficiency in the military drill. The following is the roll call of the company:

Captain—Jacob Dorsheimer.
1st Lieutenant—D. H. Kimmel.
2nd do I. B. Kauffman.
1st Sergeant—G. M. Paarsons.
2nd do D. Hoover.

PRIVATES.

Levi Zerbe,	J. A. Swartz,
M. W. French,	D. C. May.
John Mohler,	Benjamin Hoover,
E. P. Zinn,	A. Rupley,
T. J. Ker,	D. Stevens,
William Meekins,	W. Brown,
Isaac Kauffman,	E. Hopple,
L. M. Coover,	R. Cook,
O. H. Behne,	J. Snyder,
B. D. Dull,	Henry Shaner,
John Lamont,	George Dougherty,
F. Axer,	A. Blosser,
Eli Koser,	H. Garrett.
W. Durnbaugh,	William Fetro,
Henry H. Smith,	J. Cholus,
T. J. Mountz,	Charles Houter,
William Christ,	H. Miller.
J. H. Duey,	William Guyer,
W. S. Fry,	E. B. Nisley,
Samuel Cowden,	F. H. Schriver,
Michael Ritter,	John Hood,
John C. Rupert,	W. Hudden,
Jacob W. Strock,	Charles Mondorf,
D. Arnor,	J. Krouse,
Jonas Shutt,	A. S. Barnes,
G. W. Bauman,	D. E. Detrick,
C. Dougherty,	A. F. Stohl.
S. H Nesbit,	J. W. Coover,
J. G. Robb,	J. Fink,
David R. Mell,	Seth Coover,
Enhraim Coble,	R. Stevenson,
Simon C. Bowman,	William Brunner,
Samuel E. Worst,	W. M. Zerbe,
George Brunner,	J. H. Rahan.
Henry Kline,	H. Keller,
William Finical,	H. Kunkle,
J. W. Sawyer,	

What is Martial Law?

At the present crisis, the significance of a term so much used, and with so little accurate sense of its meaning, becomes unusually important.

Bouvier defines martial law as "a code established for the government of the army and navy of the United States," whose principal rules are to be found in the articles of war, prescribed by act of Congress. But Chancellor Kent says this definition applies only to *military* law, while martial law is quite a distinct thing, and is founded on paramount necessity, and proclaimed by a military chief.

Martial law is generally and vaguely held to be a suspension of all ordinary civil rights and process—and as such, approximates closely to a military despotism.

It is an arbitrary law, originating in emergencies. In times of extreme peril to the State, either from without or from within, the public welfare demands extraordinary measures. And martial law being proclaimed, signifies that the operation of the ordinary legal delays of justice is suspended by the military power, which has for the time become supreme.

It suspends the operation of the writ of *habeas corpus;* enables persons charged with treason to be summarily tried by Court Martial instead of Grand Jury; justifies searches and seizures of private property, and the taking possession of public highways and other means of communication. Involving the highest exercise of sovereignty, it is, of course, capable of great abuse, and is only to be justified on emergencies of the most imperative and perilous nature, such as now appear to exist in Baltimore and Washington.

DIVISION OF VIRGINIA—There can be no doubt that Western Virginia is nearly unanimous against secession. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says:

"We are informed that there is a strong movement on foot among many of the counties west of the Alleghany, urging a general convention in this city early in May, to look to such action as shall be necessary in case of the movements of Eastern Virginia and other parts of the State against the Government. The object is a new organization, either as a State or as part of some other State under the Federal flag. We have been requested by several of our friends in the back counties to give the notice a prominent place in our columns, so that the Union men may promptly take such action in the premises as may be necessary. It is needless to say that we heartily endorse and encourage the movement.

MATERIAL AID FROM CANADA.—A private letter to a gentleman of Philadelphia, dated Chicago, April 22, says:

"The volunteers from our place have just left for Camp Yates, at Springfield. The Illinois quota is already raised and will be quartered by this evening. There is a scarcity of arms in the West; but the Government of Canada has nobly come to our aid and offered us 80,000 stand of arms, 10,000 of which will be here to-night."

☞ One of the Norristown volunteers was accidently shot and killed at Perryville, on Monday night last.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR NEWS.

From Washington—The City Quiet—15,000 Troops Concentrated—Government Supplying Provisions—Capitol Converted into a Storehouse—Intention to destroy the Capitol—Re-enlistment of Marines—Pennsylvanians First in War—Destruction of the Secession Batteries—Jefferson Davis Resigns—Twenty-seven Millions Worth of Property Destroyed—Communication Open to Washington—The Potomac Protected—Enthusiasm of the Troops—Soldiers Enjoying Good Health—Effects of Blockading Southern Ports.

WASHINGTON, April 26.

The city is quiet, and a feeling of greater confidence begins to prevail among all classes.

There are now 15,000 fully armed and disciplined troops in the city, a force sufficient to hold the Capitol against any numbers which the secessionists can possibly concentrate at this point.

The Government is supplying the people with flour at $7 per barrel, while it is selling at Baltimore at the rate of $12 per barrel.—The Government has a stock of 30,000 barrels on hand, which they dispose of at the price named and only by a single barrel to families, in order to keep down speculation.

The Capitol building has been converted into one vast store-house, where provisions, arms and ammunition are stored.

Before the city was perfectly safe, it was the intention of the Government to have blown up the Capitol and all the public buildings, rather than have permitted them to fall into the hands of the Secessionists. This alternative is now entirely unnecessary, owing to the perfect safety of the city.

The marines at the Washington Navy Yard, whose term of service had lately expired, are re-enlisting with the patriotic declaration that this is no time to abandon the Government.

The Ringgold Artillery of Reading, Pa., were detailed for duty yesterday, and proceeded down the Potomac to the vicinity of Alexandria, where they destroyed several heavy embankments and the material of several batteries. This gallant corps is winning golden opinions among the people and army officers gathered in this city.

Jefferson Davis has resigned the Presidency for the time to the Vice President, for the purpose of co-operating with the army of rebels.

The destruction of property at Norfolk, including the ship Pennsylvania, amounts to over twenty-seven millions.

Communication is now open between Norfolk and Washington.

The enthusiasm here among the troops is unbounded. They are all fired with a zeal to defend the capitol, to punish the traitors and vindicate our nationality. The Pennsylvania troops are in excellent health and spirits.

More troops at Washington—The road clear—Gen'l Keim in Washington—Baltimore more friendly—Northern Vessels Seized—Travelers stopped—Reaction of Sentiment in Baltimore—Merchants anxious for peace.

PERRYVILLE, Md., April 26.

The steamer Wyoming has just arrived from Annapolis, which she left at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York, was disembarking when the Wyoming left.

The road to Washington was reported to be all clear.

Gen. Keim, of Pennsylvania, had gone on to Washington.

The communication with Baltimore is much improved; the steamer which left at 1 o'clock this afternoon arrived here just as the evening train was about to start for Philadelphia.

It was boarded in the stream by the Captain of the Fairy, which brought the passengers to Perryville. Among the passengers going North are five Maine timber men ordered out of Virginia.

They obtained a pass from Gov. Letcher, out of the State, but were stopped frequently; at Baltimore, being intercepted by the troops, they appealed to Gen. Trimble personally, who expressed regret that travelers were interfered with, and protected their departure.

Intelligent men from Baltimore express confidence that the secession mob rule will soon be overturned. The leader of the *Sun* of to-day is regarded as a most favorable symptom, and an index of future events.

Four thousand troops are at Harper's Ferry and three thousand five hundred at Norfolk, and it is said that there will be twenty-five thousand at Richmond by the close of the week.

Trains leave Baltimore and put Back Again—Afraid of the Federal Troops—Arrival of the New York, and Massachusetts Troops—Troops at Richmond—A Schooner With Provisions Seized—Conservative Feeling Gaining Ground in Baltimore.

PERRYVILLE, April 26.

The Baltimore *Sun* of this morning, received here, says that a passenger train left for Washington yesterday morning, but on approaching the Annapolis Junction, found the Federal troops lining the road. The train put back, the conductor apprehending that it would be seized.

The Seventh New York regiment and part of the Massachusetts volunteers took up the line of March from Annapolis on Wednesday morning, arriving at the junction at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and left for Washington.

The train returned to the Junction, at four o'clock, P. M., and again left with the Massachusetts regiment; on the arrival of the Seventh Regiment at Washington, they marched up Pennsylvania avenue to the President's House, and from thence to the War Department.

Six thousand volunteers are in Richmond ready for service. The Virginia troops are erecting a battery at Yorktown, and another three miles above Richmond.

The schooner Annie J. Russell with a cargo of wheat for a Massachusetts port has been seized at Richmond. It is reported that troops at Harper's Ferry have been ordered to another point, and it is supposed will move to a position near the Capitol.

The Baltimore *Sun* has a leader which seems to indicate that a conservative influence is gaining ground in Baltimore.

A Secession Train Attacked at Frankfort, Kentucky.

The citizens of Frankfort are taking strong grounds against secession in their vicinity. Yesterday, as the train on the Central Kentucky road was passing through that city, conveying a body of troops to join the Southern Confederacy, it was attacked by the citizens, and a lively battle ensued. The particulars, as we learn them from an eye-witness, are as follows:

At the time of the arrival of the train, consisting of four cars, a destructive fire was raging at Frankfort.

Upon the train was a company of volunteers, numbering 115 members, under command of Capt. Desha, and coming from the vicinity of of Cynthiana. As the train approached, the volunteers began to shout for "Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy." They were met with replies of "The Union and the Constitution."

When the train stopped at the station the volunteers were ordered to show their flags, which they did, displaying a Secession flag from the window of the car. Several missiles were thrown at it, when the lieutenant of the company drew a revolver and fired into the crowd. Immediately the cars were attached by the citizens, and boulders, paving-stones, etc., rained upon it promiscuously. Two efforts were made to start the train, and twice it was stopped, but the volunteers keeping under cover, were so far protected that but little personal damage was effected.

At a third attempt the train got under way, and went on with its Secession load, highly gratified that they had escaped with their lives.

The greatest excitement prevailed during the remainder of the day, and threats were made to tear up the track. Prominent citizens declare that no more trains bearing Secession troops shall pass through that place, and we presume if the attempt is made that scenes of violence will be the result.

While we deprecate scenes of violence, unless under the order of the Government, at the same time we must say that by this act we have hope that Kentucky is in earnest in the preservation of the neutral position she has assumed.

FROM WASHINGTON!

Southern Protest Against an Attack on Washington—Proclamation by the President—Term of Enlistment Extended—A National Armory to be Established at Rock Island Ill.—Steamer Fired Into—Blockade of Southern Ports—Batteries on the Potomac—The Charleston Mercury Protests—Release of General Harney.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

The Charleston *Mercury* earnestly protests against the advice of certain Southern journals, which urge an immediate assault on Washington and its occupation as the Capitol of the Confederate States.

The Alexandria *Gazette* says that Gen. Lee has ordered the release of Gen. Harney, who was stopped at Harper's Ferry on his way to Washington, and mentions a rumor that Jefferson Davis is to come to Richmond this week.

Stephens has returned to Montgomery.

Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

The President has issued the following proclamation:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WHEREAS, For the reasons assigned in my proclamation of April 19th, a blockade of the ports of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas was ordered to be established:

And whereas, Since that date public property of the United States has been seized, the collection of the revenue obstructed, and duly commissioned officers of the United States while engaged in executing the orders of their superiors have been arrested and held in custody as prisoners, or have been impeded in the discharge of their official duties without due legal process, by persons claiming to act under authorities of the States of Virginia and North Carolina, an efficient blockade of the ports of these States will also be established.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

(Signed.) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Blockade of Southern Ports.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

Some excitement has been produced in diplomatic circles, growing out of the proclamation of the President, directing a blockade of Southern ports. It appears that a blockade to be respected by foreign powers, must not only be effective, but that due notice must be given of such intention to their representatives. With Brazil and all the South American Governments, a notice of ninety days is required under existing treaties. But this has not been given by our Government.—Hence, consignments of coffee and other natural products, designed for Southern ports, are delayed in their transportation to that portion of the country—the merchants not having been notified of the effects of the immediate blockade.

It has, therefore, become necessary that specific inquiries be made of the Federal Government in relation to the subject, so that treaty rights and priveleges be not damaged. The foreign Ministers will insist that the stipulations shall be respected and observed; otherwise naval forces will be despatched to the blockaded ports as a means of foreign protection. The delicacy of the question is apparent, and from what is known may involve serious consequences to all concerned—at all events produce trouble now as well as in the future.

Among the letters recently received at the Post-Office Department is one from a South Carolina postmaster countermanding orders for stamps, and refusing to make his returns, saying that he will attend to his business when Postmaster General Reagan shall reach Washington.

Gentlemen from Virginia give as their opinion that the ordinance of Secession will be affirmed by over 100,000 majority. The northwestern counties are, however, decidedly opposed to secession.

Baltimore Quiet—the N. Y. Seventh Regiment.

PERRYVILLE, April 29.

The latest arrival from Baltimore reports the city quiet. Members of the N. Y. Seventh Regiment from Washington say when the regiment offered its services to the Government, it was for the defence of the Capitol, and not to engage in a war against any State or States. Fifty members had refused to take the oath on reaching Washington; the rest took it on condition not to be called out of the District of Columbia. They say the feeling of the regiment toward the people of Baltimore is of the most friendly character.

Term of Enlistment—Armory to be established

WASHINGTON, April 29.

The Government to-day formally decided to receive 40,000 of the 75,000 volunteers recently called for by proclamation for the term of three years, 25,000 for five years, and 18,000 sailors for the same period. Orders to carry this measure into effect will be at once issued.

An armory in place of that at Harper's Ferry is to be established at Rock Island, Ill.

Naval Affairs.

BOSTON, April 29.

A force of 2,500 men where employed yesterday in the Charlestown Navy Yard on the vessels now fitting out.

Steamer Fired into.

BALTIMORE, April 29.

The steamer Adelaide, arrived at Baltimore on Saturday morning from Norfolk, reports having been fired into off Old Point Comfort by the Harriet Lane.

Highly Important News.

Great Britain and France Take Active Measures against the Slave-State—Rebellion. 300.000 Arms on the Way—Canada to Furnish Arms and Provisions for the United States, if Required.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1861.

It is stated, by the best authority, that LYONS, the British minister, sent a special messenger to detain the steamer *Persia* at New York until full despatches could be forwarded by him to the Home Government. Lord LYONS is advised, I understand, to proffer to the United States Government, for the suppression of the Slave-State rebellion, arms and ammunition, and troops from England and Canada. By the *Persia* he sent out orders for three hundred thousand stand of the improved Minie musket, and for a fast number of the celebrated rifled cannon. Orders in future are not to be filled in England for the Rebel Government for arms or ammunition, or ships of war.

It is believed that an English and French fleet will be sent to the Southern ports at an early day, to co-operate with the United fleet in the blockade of Secession ports.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has joined with VICTORIA to suppress the Slave-State rebellion. It is stated that his offers of service to President LINCOLN are now on their way to Washington.

It is hoped here that YANCEY and his confederate traitors will be seized by France and England and sent the United States to be tried and hung under the extradition treaties.

Orders have been issued, it is reported, to the Governor-General of Canada to offer to the United States men and arms.

Highly Important from Harrisburg.

The Governor's Message—A Stay Law—An Open Transit to Washington—$3,000,000 to be Appropriated—A Requisition on Pennsylvania for Twenty-one more Regiments—Pennsylvania to Have 40,000 Men—Rejoicing Among the Troops.

HARRISBURG, April 28.

The Governor's message to the Legislature will recommend the passage of a stay law.

The declaratory portion of the message will say that Pennsylvania will open a route from the North to Washington, it being essential to trade and transit. Whether Maryland stays in the Union or goes out of it, no hostile soil will be permitted to lie between the national capitol and the States loyal to the Union. Rebellion must be crushed, and the nation restored to its entirety. The national property seized by the rebels must be re-taken and possessed at every expense of treasure and blood. An appropriation of not less than three millions of dollars, perhaps five, will be recommended.

A requisition from the General Government was received to-day, through the hands of Gen. Patterson, for twenty-one more regiments—twenty infantry and one cavalry—making a total for Pennsylvania of thirty-eight regiments—twenty-nine thousand five hundred men.

Applications for filling all this contingent have already been filed at the Adjutant General's office, save for four regiments giving a chance for Philadelphians.

The Governor will also recommend in his message that ten thousand men be brought out, encamped, drilled, and armed, beyond the present requisition of the General Government, in order to form a reserve, to march to any point that may be required, and to fill up losses occasioned by battle or disease. Thus, Pennsylvania will have forty thousand men altogether in the field.

From Pensacola.

A CARLISLER IN TROUBLE.

The correspondent of the Mobile *Tribune*, writing from Pensacola, gives the following particulars of affairs in that vicinity. It will be seen that our former citizen, WILLIAM H. LAMBERTON, Esq., found himself in a very uncomfortable fix, recently, and was glad to compromise matters by leaving those parts

PENSACOLA, April 18, 1861.

I stated in my last letter that the Federalists had demanded that the navy yard should be given up. That was a false report. It was contradicted last night, but too late to make the correction in my letter.

The commander of Fort Pickens had an interview with General Bragg, yesterday evening, and asked permission of him to send a messenger to Washington. Of course, the request was not granted.

The Federalists say that they will act entirely on the defensive, consequently *there will not be any fighting for two weeks, if then.* General Bragg will have ample time to prepare to make an attack on Fort Pickens.

Wm. H. Lamberton was arrested last night, at 8 o'clock, charged with communicating with the ships and Fort Pickens. He has been looked upon with an eye of suspicion for some time. I understand that he will be sent to Montgomery to-night, and, if what is reported be true, he will stand a very good chance to follow Capt. Jones.

P. S. Jennie has just come to supper, and says that W. H. Lamberton has been trying to get him to take charge of his business.—Lamberton is ordered to leave on the cars to-night. His family will also be sent up to-night. I believe he deserves death under the present circumstances.

[From the Mobile Mercury of April 20.]

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 19—6 o'clock, P. M.—I arrived here only a few hours ago, and, of course, have not had time, even were it possible, to obtain much reliable information for you. There are, of course, a thousand and one rumors afloat, out of which I could make you a pretty good sensation dispatch were I so disposed.

Col. Harvey Brown is now in command of Fort Pickens, and I understand has informed General Bragg, through Lieut. Slemmer, who visited the General's headquarters yesterday, to report Colonel Brown in command, and also to give the information that Brown would act entirely on the defensive.

Beyond any doubt, Fort Pickens has been reinforced, and now holds as many men as is necessary to fully garrison it. There are now anchored off the bar seven United States war vessels, five of which are known to be—the *Brooklyn* and *Wyandotte*, steamers, and the *Sabine, St. Louis* and *Supply*, sailing vessels—of the force of these vessels you can inform your readers. The two others making up the seven, are supposed to be the steamers *Atlantic* and *Powhatan;* if not these, we only know that the vessels are large enough to represent them. All these vessels can be seen plainly with the naked eye from the water side of the city.

I know of no other information of interest to you, with, perhaps, the exception, that the former postmaster at Warrington, Wm. H. Lamberton, is now in prison, by order of General Bragg, under the charge of holding intercourse, and giving information to the fleet outside.

P. S. Almost every family has left the navy yard and its vicinity, and taken up quarters here, and all over the country generally. I believe they have been requested to leave. This is certainly an indication that hot work may soon come.

While I write, the man Lamberton has been brought into the office of Judah & LeBaron, under arrest. I heard the instructions from Gen. Bragg to Mr. LeBaron read to Lamberton. They are that Lamberton is to leave these parts instanter, being looked upon as a dangerous and suspicious character. If found in this vicinity again, he is to be taken up and handed over to the General, to be dealt with.

☞ TRUE.—Many beautiful women while walking the streets, seem, very angry if they are gazed