AMERICAN VOLUNTEER JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor. CARLISLE, PA., MAY 9, 1861. OUR FLAG. to say how far it was carried, but we learn

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Jurtin :

Can any one interested in furnishing the

lankets for the volunteers give the cause of

the original blankets being cut in two; for we are freezing, with only a half blanket to

The Legislature has ordered an investiga-

ion, and we hope they will find out the actu-

l price of half a Mackinaw or Indian blanket.

ole of Pennsylvania are ready to pour out

heir blood and treasure like water to support

the Government, it will not do to trifle with

them. The tax-payers of Pennsylvania we

believe are willing to be taxed to the last cent to prove to the world that Republican Govern-

It is well that Mr. WILLIAMS, a red-hot Re

ublican, moved the "Resolution of Inquiry."

Had a Democrat presumed to do so, he would

have been denounced as a "secessionist" and

'traitor" at once, and no doubt been expell-

ed from the House for daring to inquire into

man in the House, and, unlike most the mem-

At a time like this, when the patriotic peo-

Soldier.

hield us from the cold and damp.

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

CONSTITUTIO

STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

Oh! say can you see by the dawn's early light What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming? Whose broad stripes and bright stars thre' the per-

ilous fight. O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly

streaming; And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in

air, Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there! Ob say does the star-spangled banner yet wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the

On the shore dimly seen thro' the mists of the deep, Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence re-

LIAMS is a strong partizan, and is the ablest Southern city shall be assailed and laid in What is that, which the breeze, o'er the towering

steep, As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half disloses; Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first bers of his party, he is an honest man .----• beam, In full glory reflected now shines on the stream;

Tis the star-spanglee banner ! oh long may it wave, O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave !

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore, 'Mid the haveo of war and the battle's confusion, A home and a country thould greet us no more? Their blood shall, wash out their foul footsteps,

pollution ; No refuge can save the hireling and slave, From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the

gravo, And the star-spangled banner ! in triumph shall

wave, O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave !

Oh! thus boit over, when freemen shall stand Between their lov'd homes, and war's desolation Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n res

Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation ; conquer we must, for our cause it is just, Then.con Let this be our motto-In God be our trust, And the star-spangled banner! in triumph shall

wave. O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave !

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—Four United States companies of mounted troops, numbering in all nearly four hundred men, left the Carlisle garrison on Monday morning. They took the Baltimore turnpike, and it is supposed they dare-devil fighting men. We pity the corps

that will be pitted against these veterans. WHAT'S THE MATTER ! mortars of the Secessionists are almost w We have, in this county, some twelve or fif- in shelling distance of the White Houseteen Volunteer Companies, organized, drilled when nearly every avenue to the capitol is and most of them uniformed, all anxious to blockaded-when a traitor in Montgomery De mustered into service. Many of them have boasts in April that his flag will float over been organized and drilling for three weeks Washington in May-when Southern gener or more, but yet they are here still, without als are rapidly concentrating their forces on even a prospect of orders. Here, in Carlisle, the shores of the Potomac-when organized our citizens have been at an immense expense, piracy threatens to destroy our commerceand our ladies have worked night and day to when unarmed men and peaceful soldiery are properly equip and make comfortable the he- murdered in broad day by a brutal and maroic young men who have enrolled themselves lignant mob, it is no time to talk of "armed as members of companies. Mechanicsburg, neutrality." Two antagonistic Governments Shippensburg, Newville, Hoguestown, Kings- cannot exist together within the bounds of town, as well as the different townships, have the United States. Either the constitutional shown the same praiseworthy zeal, and have Government of Washington, or the revolu been at a great expense in furnishing equip- tionary Government of the South, must prements for the volunteers. But, our compavail. In such a conflict, all true patriots will nies, we repeat, notwithstanding they were take sides with, and fight for, the old Flag among the very first to offer their services, and the old Union, which is sanctified by the are not yet accepted, and, the probability is heroism of the sages, the soldiers, and the they will not be. martyrs of the days of '76. Why is this? We desire to know the secret THE TWENTY DAY'S GRACE .--- In President of this matter. There has been an influence LINCOLN'S war proclamation, "done at the city of Washington, on the fifteenth day of tional rights of any State, but to assert and exercised against our companies. They have been kept back by the intrigue of some man April," the following important passage ocor men. Why? This county-one of the Inrgest in the State-is to be ostracised, it | eurs :---"I deem it proper to say that the first ser appears. Her offers to furnish troops are revice assigned to the forces hereby called forth jected with a sneer, and her patriotism is will probably be to repossess the forts, place. laughed at. Well, well. We shall know and properly which have been seized from the Enion; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects more about this business, perhaps, and shall speak of it as we generally speak of outrages foresaid, to avoid any devastation and des-

Pretended Fears of Invasion and Special Message of the Governor, A SCREW LOOSE IN THE COMMISSABIAT. Subjugation. The session in the House of Representa-The following message, communicating a The manner in which secession is fed and ives on Friday was prolonged until a late hour very important correspondence between the timulated is well illustrated by the enormous in the afternoon, debating a resolution of in-quiry offered by Mr. Williams. It is alleged Secretary of War, Gen. Cameron, Gov. Curmisrepresentations of the Baltimore Exchange, tin, and Gen. Robert Patterson, was sent into hat the appropriation of \$500,000, made by which is now the most dangerous because the Senate recently. The correspondence the Legislature to arm and equip the military and place the State on a war footing, has been the most able advocate of secession in the expended—every dellar of it—and it is but right that those who voted for the appropria-tion, as well as the tax-payers, should know what has become of the appropriation of the Government: Executive CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 2, 1861. what has become of the money. Not having been present during the debate we are unable "On the other side of Maryland the legions of the mighty North are rapidly concentrat-ing, in order to invade the new Confederacy. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania :

be broken down, so that the men, women and children of vast districts may be indiscrimi-

The object of all this stuff, says the Demo

cratic Union, is to excite Baltimore and Mary-

land to resistence and to involve them in a

fate which nothing but loyalty to the Govern-"

ment can avert. It is not true that North-

ern people are urging Lincoln to begin a

ashes, and that the Southern States shall be

Ships and arms, and money, and men, hay GENTLEMEN :

that it was exceedingly warm, and strong in-sinuations were made that money had been been lavishly placed at the disposal of Mr. Lincoln. Not content to suffer him, in his used for purposes not contemplated by the act, and that the State was "bleeding" for the benefit of speculators. That there is In my communication to you, of the 30th o April, I had the honor to say that a requisi-tion had been made for twenty-five additional own way, repossess, if he can, the property in the new Confederacy, which once belonged to this Government, the Northern people are regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, for the service of the National Government. As ome foundation for these rumors may be inforred from the following, received from Camp

unanimously and vehemontly urging him to begin a war of extermination. They insist that order was countermanded by a telegraphic dispatch on the evening of the ult. hat every Southern city shall be in turn assailed, and that those which resist shall be and by a written order received this morning laid in ashes; they propose that the Southern States shall be parcelled out among the con-querers; they urge that the Southern peo-ple shell near hear dealt with a southern peofrom Major General Patterson, I feel it to be my duty to lay the subject before you for your

The first order made upon me by the Feder le shall now be so dealt with as to preclude them forever henceforth from resisting or al Government was for sixteen regiments of even complaining of the policy of the North. infantry, which, by a subsequent order, was infantry, which, by a subsequent order, was reduced to fourteen. That order was filled To accomplish these ends, no means are deemed too harsh or cruel. It has been sugimmediately, and I continued to receive companies for the reasons assigned in my mess gested that armed gangs of burglars and shoulder-hitters be let loose on the towns; age of April 30th, until twenty-three regiments were mustered into the service of the that servile insurrection be incited in the country; that the dykes of the Mississippi United States.

Proclamation by the President. The order from Major General Patterson of the 25th of April was in the following terms

submit to men enriching themselves by their tal project that the mind can well conceive patriotism. We hope that all through whose has been started and favorably received by HEAD QUARTERS, MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON. Philadelphia, April 25, 1861.

hands any of the \$500,000 have passed will be able to prove a clean record. If not, it will be all the worse for them.—Harrisburg tion, plunder and confusion which will be intion, plunder and confusion which will be in-evitable south of the Potomac."

Sin: I feel it my duty to express to you that the force at the disposal of this Department should be increased without delay. I therefore have to request your Excellency o direct that twenty-five additional regiments of Infantry, and one regiment of Cavalry be called forthwith to be mustered into the serice of the United States. Officers will be detailed to inspect and muster the men into service as soon as I am informed of the points of rendezvous which may be designated by your Excellency.

I have the honor to be, With great respect. R. PATTERSON,

HEAD QUARTERS,

Government. I do not doubt that, at the pro-

sent time, so prudent a proposition will meet

with a ready affirmative response from a co-

ordinate branch of the State Government ; and

in that case, any force above that called for

organized and disciplined under State laws.

This force will then be in a condition to fil

For the purpose of a clear understanding of

mmunicate with this message the following

answers to interrogations put by me to the

His Excellency, Andrew G. Curtin, Governo

War Department on that subject:

Your obedient servant,

R. PATTERSON,

admitted into the service,

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, April 29, 1861.

Major General

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Government is

of Pennsylvania:

Pennsylvania.

Major Genera I commenced immediately to raise the addi-

the Department of War. to muster companies into service at Pittsburg has been withdrawn, and no more companies of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery, will be mustered into the service at the differ-Government in the State. The letter from Major General Patterson known through the Department of War. rescinding the order for additional regiments

And I further direct the enlistment, for no ess than one or more than three years, of eighteen thousand seamen, in addition to the resent force, for the naval service of the United States. The details of the enlistment Philadelphia, April 30, 1861. nd organization will be made known through the Department of the Navy. The call for volunteers hereby made, and

SIR :--- On the 25th inst., I addressed you the direction for the increase of the regular communication expressing my opinion that the army and for the enlistment of seamen hereforce at my disposal was inadequate, and sugy given, with the plan of organization adopt-d for the volunteer and for the regular forces

gress as soon as that body assembles. gress as soon as that body assembles. In the meantime, I carnestly invoke the be-operation of all good citizens in the meas-ures hereby adopted for the effectual suppres-sion of unlawful violence, for the impartial services of more three months volunteers. enforcement of constitutional laws, and for The three companies referred to in my comspeediest possible restoration of peace

tend to judgments entered or to be entered as hemselves at the French Court. Done at the City of Washington, this 3d day The State Department has instructed the well upon bond and warrant of attorney, as of May, in the year of our Lord one thous and eight hundred and sixty-one, and of new Minister, Judge Dayton, to explicitly make known to the French Government that upon mortgages to secure the same, and to there is not now, nor has there been, nor will here be, any or the least idea existing

91 o'clock at night, unless on special duty. THE WAR NEWS. There is more strictness than heretofore, with the view to maintain quiet, and the preservation of the peace. From Montgomery.

Traitors.

States, and that it only remains for an elec-

tion to be held for the designation of officers

It says the declaration of war made against

dered it necessary to Convene Congress, to de-

vise means to replenish the Treasury, and

The President incidentally refers to the

Charleston during the bombardment of Fort

Sumpter, and pays a high compliment to the Carolinians for their forbaarance before, and

heroism during and magnanimity after the

Commissioners have been sont to England,

France, Prussia, and Bolgium to ask our rec-

ognition as a member of the family of nations,

nd make treaties of amity and Commerce.

has united her powers and fortunes with us.

He has satisfactory assurances that other

He says the most of the the Executive

o assume the direction of postal affairs.

o administer the Government.

bombardment.

Message of Jeff. Davis—The Programme of the FROM WASHINGTON! Northern Route Opened-Military Appoint-ment-The Michigan Volunteers-Procla-mation of Gov. Letcher-Senator Bayard in MONTGOMERY, VIA NEW ORLEANS,] Tuesday, April 30, 1861. Congress met at noon. President Davis'

Washington-Delaware Troops. message announced the ratification of the permanent Constitution of the Confederate WASHINGTON, May 6. Soon after Senator Bayard's arrival on Satarday a placard was posted on a telegraph pole announcing the arrival of James A. Bayard, the prince of the Inner Court of the K. G. C. The secessionists apparently suspect an attack will be made on the Senator, and is his Confederation by Abraham Lincoln ren-

thought will take steps to prevent it. Company B of the Delaware Blues was mustered into the service of the Union, and the other companies are filling up rapidly. prudent caution observed by the fleet off

WASHINGTON, May 6.

The Secretary of War, in order to accom-modate the traveling public, has directed the opening of the military route between Washngton and Philadelyhia by way of Aunapolis, to two daily trains; those from the North leaving Philadelphia at 101 o'clock in the morning and 11 o'clock at night. The President has appointed Lieut. Nich-In make treaties of annuy and commercer I recommends the appointment of other diplomatic agents. He says the Confederacy, olson Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine

Corps, vice Taylor, resigned. The President has declined accepting more through Mr. Stephons, has concluded a Convention with Virginia, by which Virginia than one regiment of three months volunteers from Michigan. He will, however, receive two regiments under the requirements of the Southern will soon take their fortunes with atest proclamation.

Washington, May 6.

Departments are in successful operation. The Post Master General can soon be ready Governor Letcher, of Virginia, has issued a proclamation, saying that the soverighty of the Commonwealth of Virginia having been In conclusion, he congratulates the Condenied, her territorial rights assailed, her soil ederacy on the patriotic devotion exhibited lireatened with invasion by the authorities of by the people of the Confederacy. He says a people thus united and resolved Washington, and every attilies employed: which could inflame the people of the North-ern States, it therefore becomes the solemn just and holy, and we protest solomnly in the fact of mankind that we dosire peace at any duty of every citizen of Virginia to prepare for the impending conflict. To this end, and sacrifice, save that of honor and independence for these purposes, and with the determinawe seek no conquest, no aggrandizement, no tion to repel invasion, Governor Letcher auconcession from the Free States. All we ask thorize the commanding general of the miliis to be let alone, that none shall attempt our tary forces to call and cause to be mustered subjugation by arms. This we will and must into service, from time to time, as the public resist to the dires extremity. The moment this pretension is abandoned exigencies may require, such additional number of volunteers as he may deem necessary. the sword will drop from our grasp, and we

STAY LAW.

The following important bill has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and only requires the Governor's signature to become a

AN ACT relating to judgments and executions. SEC. 1. Be it enacted, d'c., That upon ill judgments now remaining unsatisfied, or which may be obtained within six months from the passage of this Act, there shall be a stay of execution for one year from the pasa sury or excention for one year from the pas-sage hereof; regards judgments now ex-isting, and from their date as regard judg-ments obtained after the date hereof: *Provided*, That the defendant is possessed of real estate That the detendant is possessed of real estate within the respective county or counties in which such judgment shall have been obtained, or in any other county within this Common-wealth to which the said judgment shall have been transforred subject to be sold for the perment of such indement and worth in course payment of such judgment and worth in opinion of any court or any judge in vacation, justice or alderman having jurisdiction of such judgments over and above other incumbrances, and the amount exempted from levy and sule on execution, or if said defendant shall give security for the payment of the same, to be approved by the court or judge thereof in vacation or a justice or alderman, within sixty days from the date of the judgment or from the passage of this Act, and no person or firm, bank or broker, holding collaterals as security for debts due or to become due shall, within one year from the taking effoct of this Act, sell at public or privato salo any such collaterals, whether the same consist of mortgage, bond, note, or other as curity, commercial or otherwise, and any party selling such collateral securities within

such time shall become responsible for the pur value or nominal amount thereof to the owner of such collateral. And provided furher. That the provisions of ot shall er

parcelled out among the conquerors. It is When the tonnage tax robbery was before the possible that a few extreme papers, like the House, he denounced the bribed sconndrels New York Tribune, may have contained such who favored the measure, in language the suggestions, but nine-tenths of the Northern people repudiate any such barbarous intennost scathing we ever read. He is an honest man, we repeat, and we are glad he is after tions. What the Northern people insist upon tional force; and a large number of companies is simply this: that the power and authority were accepted from different parts of the State, patriotism, when their object is to plunder of the Government shall be maintained; that and from which we had not taken companies he State Treasury. . A War Message. The message of Governor Curtin to the State Legislature, which assembled at Harrisburg on Tuesday, takes strong ground in favor of Pennsylvania opening a route from the North to Washington as a necessity of trade and transit. He entirely accords with the positions assumed by the President in his

the robberies now perpetrated. Mr. WIL- war of extermination ; that they insist every

Proclamation, and declares that rebellion nust be crushed out and the Nation restored to its entirety. He recommends an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for military purposes and advises the establishment of a reserve camp of 10,000 men, subject to the call of the General Government. The Governor also rec-

The UNION MUST BE PRESERVED 1-The Republic must be preserved, and every good eitizen must give heart and hand to the work. If the Border Slave States are willing "to are to assist in the re-capture of Harper's citizen must give heart and hand to the work. Forry. They are regulars, recently from If the Border Slave States are willing "to the country against all assailants," they must smoothly and prosperously. But in case this Texas. They are armed to the teeth, and are | take sides with the Union and the peace of

truction of or interference with property, or

that the Forts, Custom Houses, Navy Yards, Arsenals, ships and other property violently the Government; that the laws shall be en-

persons or property. If the rebellious com-

b use just so much force as may be adequate ty to-morrow.

the route between Washington and the North' panies are here and on their way to this ren-shall be kept open for the unmolested trans-portation of troops to and from the Capitol; The officer of the United States army detailed seized by the rebels shall be repossessed by ent points of rendezvous established by the s as follows:

attaining this settled purpose of the North, no more force will be used than is absolutely essential, and no violence committed upon

the use of force, and everything will pass off

forced wherever the rightful jurisdiction of the Federal Government extends; and, in short, that the Union shall be restored as it was before certain States attempted to secede, MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA set up a rival Government and commenced their career of pillage and aggression. In To His Excellency, A. G. Curlin, Harrisburg, Pa.

bination now terrorizing the South follow the gested that twenty-six additional regiments be

do so by giving obedience to those whom the pacific course is not adopted by the South, it munication of the 28th, are required for im-Union has chosen to command. When the will become necessary for the Government mediate service, and one troop will be on du-

WASHINGTON, May 3. The following document has just been isued by the President of the United States: A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, the existing exigencies demand

not feel at liberty, at present, to detail any

I hope the foregoing answers will be suffi-ientiy full and satisfactory for your purpose.

I take this occasion to again repeat my op-

Since the change in the order of the Nati-

ion of our citizens-who may soon leave the

State in the service of the Federal Govern-

ment. As the force directed to the National

eminently proper that a portion of our people, fully prepared for any emorgency, should fol-low their advance, and if necessity should oc-

cur, march to their relief. I am most happy

to find that Major General Patterson, in the

letter communicated with this message, seems

o fully concur in this opinion; and an expe-

ience and knowledge of military affairs, with

is high command under the Federal Govern-

nent, renders any expression of opinion from

I submit these facts which have transpired

since my message of the 30th inst., to aid you

n your deliberations upon the weighty issues

such a quartor worthy of the highest consid-

inion of the necessity for the immediate or-

ganization and equipment of at least fifteen

War.

Capitol will be very much diminished, it is for the defence of the country.

A. G. CURTIN.

Secretary of

I have the honor io be, . Very respectfully, yours, &c., SIMON CAMERON,

ficers to the duty indicated.

egiments.

erations.

involved.

immediate and adequate measures for the pro-tection of the National Constitution, and the preservation of the National Union, by the can not fail of final success. Our cause is uppression of the insurrectionary combinations now existing in several States for op-posing the laws of the Union and obstructing he execution thereof, to which end a military force, in addition to that called forth by my proclamation of the 15th day of April in the present year, appears to be indispensably

necessary. Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, Pres-ident of the United States, and Commander-in-chief of the army and navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States forty-two thous-reliance on that Divine Power which covers

and and thirty-four volunteers, to serve for the period of three years, unless sooner discharged, and to be mustered into service as infantry and cavalry. The proportions of each arm, and the details of enrollment and

rganization, will be made known through And I also direct that the regular army of the United States be increased by the addition of eight regiments of infantry, one regiment

making altogether a maximum aggregate in crease of twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fourteen officers and enlisted men; the details of which increase will also be made

perchy authorized, will be submitted to Con-

reedom, independence and self-Government.

for the Capilol-Major Anderson at Washfor the Capitol—Major Anderson at Wash-ington—Large Number of Troops Expect-ed—Naval Movements—Maryland—Cioil War Imminent—A Conference of Covern-ors—The Counsels of the Cabinet—Coner-al Harney Loyal—Important from Wash-inston. WASHINGTON, May 4.

It is ascertained that the Committee of the aryland Legislature, in their interview with the President this morning, addmitted both the power of the Government to bring troops through Baltimore or the State, and to take any measures for the public safety which in the discretion of the President might be demanded, either by actual or reasonably appro-

hended exigencies. They expressed their belief that no immediate effort at secession or resistance of Federal authority would be attempted by the Legislaure or State authorities, and asked that in this view the State should, as long as possible

be spared the evils of a military occupation or a mere revengeful chastisement for former The President roplied that their suggestion

nd representations should be duly considered.

out that he should now say no more than that the public interest and not any spirit of reand order, and with these, of happiness and prosperity throughout our country. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my that at the latest dates no Commissioners hand and caused the seal of the United States from the confederate States between the seal of the United States from the confederate States between the seal of the United States from the confederate States between the seal of the United States from the confederate States between the seal of the United States from the confederate States between the seal of the United States from the confederate States between the seal of the United States from the confederate States between the seal of the United States from the confederate States between the seal of the United States from the confederate States between the seal of the United States from the confederate States from the seal of the United States from the confederate States from the seal of the United Sta

FROM WASHINGTON!

shall be ready to enter into treaties of amity and commerce mutually beneficial. So long with IIis protection the just cause, we will continue to struggle for our inherent right to

portant from Annapolis-Specie en Route

The Issue Before Us.

part of the country; and I hereby command Patriotic citizen! choose you which you the persons comprising the combinations aforcwill serve, the world's best hope, our noble Republican Government, or that bottomless said to disperse and retire peaceably to thei espective abodes within twenty days from this pit, social anarchy. Adjourn other issues until this self-sustaining issue is settled. Hitherto a good Providence has smiled upon the American Union. This was the Morning Star that led on the men of the Revolution. It is precisely the truth to say, that when those sages and heroes labored, they made UNION the vital condition of the labor. It was faith in Union that destroyed the tea, will not, in all probability, be respected, we Washington, after traversing the Southern and that nerved the resistance to British aggression. Without it the patriots felt they were nothing, and with it they felt equal to all things. That Union flag they trasmitted to their posterity. To-day it waves over those who are rallying under the standard of the LAW. And God grant that in the end, as it is with Old Mother Country after wars be

tween the White and Red Roses, and Roundheads and Cavaliers, so it may be with the revolutionists of the South-that the Minisdaughter; than she may see PEACE in her ters of England and France have protested to borders, and all her children loving each oth- the Montgomery government against issuing er better than ever.

Davis will not dare to take the responsibility VIRGINIA SHINPLASTERS .--- The city authorof establishing his privateer system in the ities of Richmond have passed an ordinance, teeth of these two powerful maritime nations. directing the issue, in the name of the city, The Government at Washington have purof three hundred thousand dollars in small chased twenty-five additional steamers, and notes, for the redemption of which the faith will blockade every port on the Southern of the city is pledged. The law provides for coast within twenty days. the issue of two hundred thousand dollars in

The National Intelligencer says that notes of the denomination of one dollar; fifty the force now in Washington city is to be in-· thousand dollars in notes of the denominacreased to forty thousand men, and there will tion of *fifty cents*; and fifty thousand dollars in notes of the denomination of twenty-five be large camps formed at convenient distances, each perhaps equally large. cents.

for the re-capture and possession of its own of volunteers to serve for two years, or the war, but the authority therefore will be proviproperty, and the restoration of its own clearly-defined authority. It is for the South ded in time to cause no delay or inconveni ence. The Government informs me that no more

to say what amount of force, if any, shall be ecessary for the accomplishment of this purthree months men will be required, plans pose; for no more force will be used than they having been adopted to increase the army in a more efficient manner. I have, therefore, to invite. Neither will Baltimore be assailed request that my suggestion in relation to ad without it makes another murderous raid ditional regiments be not taken into conside upon unoffending soldiers, and compels the ation. I see that you have recommended to Government to teach it a stern lesson of obethe Legislature to keep a force under a State organization in readiness for State defence dience. and to respond to a call from the General

THE NORTH UNITED.-We should be very sorry if the Secessionists were to misunderstand the North at this crisis. They may have encouraged themselves in the belief that the North is divided. But, not so-the North by the Government and now collected, can be is a unit. The whole power of its twenty millions of people, of its vast accumulated the future wants of the Government, and in capital, of its mechanical skill, is at the ser- the best possible manner. vice of the Union. The North feels, too, at

this moment, not that its mission is to "subjugate the South," as traitors phrase it, but to restore order-not to destroy the constituthe terms and conditions upon which the Pennsylvania quota of the call of the General

vindicate the sovereignty of the Constitution, the Laws, and the Government, by which lone those rights can be secured and perpet-

nated. THE SECESSION FORCES .- It is reported that there are 6,000 volunteers in Richmond ready for service, 4,000 at Harper's Ferry, and 3,500 at Norfolk; and it is said that by the

DEAR SIRany disturbance of peaceful citizens in any end of the week there will be 25,000 troops at In answer to the queries propounded b In answer to the queries propounded by you to this Department and presented by O. J. Dickey, Esq., I have the honor to reply. Ist. That the quota of militia from Penn-sylvania cannot be increased at present. But the President has authorized the raising of Richmond. In all Virginia, it is said that

there are now 15,000 men in arms. These figures must be taken with considerble grains of allowance. The official report of the arms in possession of Virginia last year

The "combinations" here referred to are against the laws and authority of the United men; and, though some seem to have been this call one or two additional regiments, on scized at Harper's Ferry, she has not at pres-States. These "combinations" are warned ent the means to equip such a force. to disperse within twenty days from the notice given, a term of grace which expired on Cap. Oakes, one of the officers of the the 5th inst. As the President's command United States Army in Texas, has arrived at

States. He says that the greatest military may reasonably conclude that the defensive activity prevails throughout the South. The policy of the Government will now cease, and that, within the next few days, General Scorr men look well, drill well, are enthusiastic for will "cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war" upon all who continue in rebellion against conquest, determined on taking Washington, and on whipping the North. We shall see ! the lawful authority of the United States. addition to his pay. 4th. This is fully answered above.4

IT It is stated-and if true, may have a A KENTUCKY REGIMENT OFFERED TO THE material effect upon the future policy of the GOVERNMENT .- Fourteen companies of volun teers in the border counties of our sister State. Kentucky, have offered their services to the Government, through Colonel J. V. Guthrie, who will command the regiment. It is un etters of marque to privateers, and that Mr.

derstood that a regiment of ten companies has been accepted by Secretary Cameron, and that the regiment will arrive in this city to-morrow and Thursday, and proceed to temorary quarters prepared for them yesterday n the Seventeenth Ward. It is not certain yet whether they will encamp at Camp Denison or at Harrison. The companies are com-posed of stalwart men, and will undoubtedly rove very efficient in service.-Cincinnat

naper. Dr A story is told of a tavern-keeper by the name of A. S. Camp. The painter, in painting his sign, left out the periods, so it read: 'Tavern kept by a A S CAMP. painting his sign, left out

to be affixed.

the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. the President.

W. II. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

LUTHERAN GENERAL SYNOD .- The session of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church, comprising representatives from the several ocal Synods in the United States) which was to have been held in Lancaster on the 16th of this month, has been postponed. The President, Rev. C. W. Schaeffer, D. D., publishes the following official notice, giving the easons for the postponement:

uarters that the Secretary of the Treasury "On account of my position in the General Synod, I have had addressed to me the strongiffers in the same manner from the Presiden or other members of the Cabinet. The fact that such erroneous ideas obtain currency is est and most impressive representations regarding the propriety of postponing the meeting of General Synod, which was ap-pointed for May 16th. I cannot hesitate regarded as the best evidence that the consulations of the Cabinet are, as they ought to be, confidentially kept. The above is pre-dicated on information from the highest auabout coinciding with the sentiments expressed to me by the brothern in Lancaster themselves. thority.

The reports of General Harney being disviz: that in view of the political troubles that affected to the General Government are altoagitate the land, and of the extremely threatgether groundless. He has addressed a letming aspect of affairs, the meeting should be ostponed until such a time as the state of s friend Col. Oflan, of St. Louis, de claring that he will serve under any banner the country may render it practicable and dethan the one he has followed for forty years; sirable. Hoping for the acquiescence of the that he will continue in the service of the brethren, and with earnest prayer to God to Government which has bestowed its honors neal' all distractions in the Church and in the State, I take the responsibility of announc-ing that the meeting of the General Synod is upon him, and so long as he has breath will be its faithful and loyal soldier. He denies ostponed until further notice.

The Government Property at Norfolk.

We find the subjoined paragraph in th Baltimore Sun. If the information contained in it be correct, the destruction of the property of the United States at the Gosport Navy twenty-five regiments of voluntcers, to serve | Yard was not near so complete as was at first supposed, and the sccessionists of Virginia are rejoicing in having made "a big thing" of their first military effort at stealing. Five 2nd. The soldiers as soon as mustered into millions of dollars will be a considerable capiservice, are provided for by the United States. tal for them to begin business upon in the Old Dominion: Federal Government and the perpetuation of

3d. Camp equipage is always supplied by the United States; but being unable to do so RESCUED PROPERTY .---- A letter from a wellas rapidly as needed, would recommend your its blessings to posterity. informed and reliable gentleman at Norfold State to do so and present the bill for the informs us that the Virginians succeeded in same. Clothing is sometimes issued to volsaving much more property and munitions of unteers, but at present we have not the supthe rebel cause, and insane with the lust of plies, for that purpose; it is however being war from the destructive hand of vandalism prepared as rapidly as possible. The soldier than has been heretofore supposed. He says receives a monthly allowance for clothing, in that there were two sloops-of-war secured, one of them uninjured; an immense quantity of artillery, shot and shells, and powder sufficient

to supply all the probable demand of the State for a considerable time. The value of 5th. The law provides puy, as transportation from place of rendezvous to the place of musthe whole property thus rescued amounts, at a fair estimate, to about five millions of dollars.

6th. Not knowing the wants of the troops it is difficult to answer this query. Arms and So, after all, Virginia has made quite a suc equipments are furnished by the United cessful venture in the dawn of her second in So, after all, Virginia has made quite a suc dependence.

Should the troops be in immediate want o clothing or equipments, and the State can fur-nish them; the United States Government will reimburse the expense of doing so, but being out of the regular order of furnishing suppliwhen called into service : es, this Department could not, of course, direct that it should be done, but would recom-

mend it. 7th. The Department has no regular form in. The Department has no regulat form Licutenant, \$103-50; First, or Orderly Ser-of voucher for the purpose deemed. Any form Licutenant, \$103-50; First, or Orderly Ser-that shall specify the items in such detail as geant, \$29; other Sergeants, \$27; Corporals, The 28th Regiment of Brooklyn, and one

to enable the matter to be passed upon, would be sufficient. ignations in the army, the Department does clothed and armed by the Government.

iny subsequent grantee or owner of the premises so bound, as well as to the original obligor, or mortgagor, and also to all judgments or debts upon which execution has or may be waived by the debtor in any original oblithis Government of suffering a dissolution of the Union to take place in any way whatever. gation or contract, upon which such judgment has been or may bereafter be obtained. And WASHINGTON, May 5. provided further, That said stay of execution It is not considered for the public advantage shall not apply to mortgages, or bonds sethat the erroncous statements of the proceed cured by mortgage, or to ground rent deeds, unless the interest, if due at or before the ngs in the councils of the Administration hould go abroad. The assertions that the passage of this Act, shall be paid within six-Secretaries of State and of Navy have ty days thereafter, or if account when a structure ty days thereafter, or if account thereafter, shall be paid within sixty days after it shall become due. And provided further, That this act shall not apply to any judgment obtained that the shall not apply to any judgment obtained to the structure of the struc differed from their colleagues and from the President; wavering when others were firm and energetic, are without foundation-equal y untrue are the reports circulated in other

tained for the wages of labor. SEC. 2. That in all cases in which a defendant shall be entitled to a stay of execution under the provisions of this Act, and shall neglect or refuse to claim the benefit thereof. nny lessee or mortgagee of the premises levied upon, whose estate or interest therein would be affected by sale of the said premises, shall have the like right with the defendant to

claim such stay of execution.

In time of war, Governments are always lavish and often carcless in the expenditure of money. The State of New York has appropriated three millions for war purposes: City, one million ; our Board of Supervisors, a quarter of a million. This money is being disbursed under the management of a very be its faithful and loyal soldier. He denies fair persons. Some of the most conspicious the right of secession, and says that it will of them hold no official position. Wide doors to universal anarchy; that the Secession deal are open for all sorts of speculation and pe sign to establish amilitary dictatorship ; that culation, jobbery and robbery. Let those who handle patriotic funds be watched. It will have made war upon the Government

do no harm. It may do some good. We wish it to be understood that we copy and dishonored its flag ; that secession would be utter ruin to Missouri. He implores his fellow-cutizens of that State not to be seduced the above from the New York Tribune. We by designing men to become the instruments take it for granted that anything coming from of their mad ambition, and plunge the State Greeley won't be considered treasonable. into revolution. He declares that, whether The advice is good; and as we hear some governed by the feelings inspired by the flag pretty hard stories from Harrisburg, those he has served under, or by his judgment of who handle the funds had better " be watched." his duty as a soldier and citizen, or by his interest as an owner of property and a resident of Missouri, he feels bound to stand by The \$500,000 are gone, and the people will expect to have a strict account of the manner the Union, and, remaining in its service, will in which it has been expended. devote his efforts to the maintenance of the

A Soldier's RATIONS .- For breakfast, 7 A. M. there will be furnished for each man pro-

visions in the following quantities :-Important Movement of Troops-The Relay One quart of good coffee. House to be Occupied-Junction with the Eight ounces of bread. Three-eights of a pound of beef. At 12, M., for dinner: Five-eights of a pound of beef or mutton, Gen. Scott forwarded dispatches to Gen But ler yesterday, at Annapolis, placing the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment and other troops at his command, and giving him three days to take possession of the Relay House at the junction of the Baltimhre and Ohio and the D. Will well cooked, with potatoes. One punt haked beans to every ton men, and every other day, in lieu of haked beans, rice, bean or vegetable soup, will be furnished at the rate of one pint per man. At 5, P. M., for supper :

Eight ounces of bread. Three nints of coffee: Ohe quarter pound of cold beef or mutton. The coffee to be furnished will be properly sweetened, and milk in due proportion

also be provided. PATRIOTS .- While thirteen appointments, foreign and domestic, have been given to the editors and attaches of the New York Tribund not a single man connected, as editor or cor

respondent, lins volunteored to fight. The An order has been issued, prohibiting the men who talk the loudest are not the men w absenc of the troops from their puarters after fight.

Baltimore and Washington Railroads, nine miles from Baltimore and thirty miles from Washington. Gen. Butler responded, and informed Gen.

Fennsylvania Troops,

From Washington.

Washington, May 5, 1861.

the rate of pay allowed in the army of the Scott that he would have religious services on United States to which the militia is entitled the ground to-day. Mhe Sixth Massachusetts regiment went up the road early this morning. This movement is made co-operate with the Pennsylvania troops now advancing upor Baltimore on the other side.

\$194 per month; Major, \$175 per month; Captain, \$118 50; First Lieutenant, \$108 50; Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, ar Second Lieutenant, \$103 50; Brevet Second

be sufficient. 9th. In consequence of the numerous res-gnations in the army, the Department does clothed and armed by the Government geant, \$29; other Sergeants, \$27; Corporals, \$22; Privates, \$20; Musicians, \$21.

PAY FOR THE TROOPS .- The following gives

Colonel, \$218 per month; Lieut. Colonel