

WEDNESDAY'S NEWS.
WASHINGTON, April 21.—The army, has resigned. It will be remembered that he commanded at the Vicksburg (Ga.) arsenal at the time of its surrender. On his arrival in this city he was ordered to Fort Monroe, which he accepted. He is a native of Maryland.
The current rumor, that seems to be true, that Col. May, of the same State, resigned yesterday.
Our neighbor, Alexandria, is in commotion to-day. The Confederate and State flags are flying in every direction, and every preparation is being made for war. The city is in a state of excitement, and the feeling is progressing. Three persons, whose feelings were antagonistic to the secession movement, were required to leave the city.
The government here is strengthening the troops of the public buildings to-night. The capital is surrounded by hastily thrown up defenses, which were worked last night and today have been barricaded by the Treasury Department. In fact, precautionary movements are visible in every direction.
A number of Washingtonians, earnestly sympathizing with the secessionists, have left the city for Virginia.
The local trade with Alexandria, and that from down the river, is almost entirely suspended. Provisions, especially flour, have already risen in price. One of the river boats, the George Page, was employed by the Virginians last night on secret service, some say for the transportation of troops and munitions of war.
Several prominent secessionists from Virginia yesterday paid a hurried visit to Washington.
The government has received a message from the Governor of Tennessee, in reply to a demand for the quota of troops from that State. He emphatically says he will not comply, but would rather furnish fifty thousand men against the north.
Troops from the north were all day expected to arrive here. Much solicitude is expressed concerning them, but it is generally believed that they will be successful in their journey.
Whatever truth there may be in the report of a concentration of troops about twelve miles from Washington, or six from Alexandria, it is certain that the secessionists are earnestly at work, but there is no public knowledge of their plans and purposes.
WHEELING, April 21.—The Union sentiment all about is buoyant. A large meeting was held in Clarksburg, Harrison Co., yesterday. Resolutions were adopted censuring severely the course pursued by Governor Letcher and the eastern Virginians. Eleven delegates were appointed to meet delegates from other northeastern counties, to meet at Wheeling, May 12th, to determine what course should be pursued in the present emergency. The facilities for obtaining information were very meagre, but the reports thus far received, speak encouragingly of the Union sentiment in western Virginia.
St. Louis, April 21.—The Democrat of this morning says Gen. Harney having received the necessary orders yesterday, about 700 men were enlisted under the President's proclamation, and placed under the command of the officers of the U. S. arsenal. It is understood that about 1,500 men have tendered their services, and will be accepted. There are now about 1,300 troops at the U. S. arsenal.
BOSTON, April 21.—There is great activity in the Charleston Navy Yard. The steam frigate Minnesota is rapidly repaid, and is also the brig Bambridge. The steam frigate Mississippi is progressing rapidly, and the Colorado will be ready in ten days.
Naval recruits are constantly arriving, and a large number of caulkers have volunteered for the war.
NEW YORK, Apr. 21.—The steamer Yankee has arrived from Norfolk. She reports that on arriving at Norfolk, on the afternoon of the 17th, finding that there was a movement on foot to seize her, she proceeded to the Navy Yard and took protection under the guns of the battery. On the 18th the custom house officers of the State came to seize the Yankee, but the Commodore refused to yield her up.
The Yankee then towed the U. S. Sloop of war Cumberland to Fortress Monroe.
The U. S. steamer Pawnee, under command of Commodore Paulding, on her arrival at Fortress Monroe, took on board the 3d Massachusetts regiment and proceeded to the Navy Yard. On arriving there they found that the U. S. officers had commenced the demolition of the public property, in order to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. They had scuttled all the ships except the Cumberland, which had been towed to the Navy Yard. They had also destroyed the machinery, and prepared for the demolition of the buildings, assisted by the steam frigate Yankee, towed out from the Navy Yard, and after passing the Navy Yard, sent up a signal rocket, when the match was applied, and in an instant the ships, ships, masts, masts, and work-ropes were all in flames, and so rapid were they that Commodore Rogers, of the Navy, and Captain Wright, of the Engineers, were unable to reach the vessels, where a boat was waiting for them, and they had to be left behind. Besides the buildings there was a valuable stock of provisions, cordage, and artillery, etc.
Among the most valuable property destroyed were the following vessels:
Ship—the line Penna., receiving ship.
Columbus.
New York.
Delaware, on the stocks.
Steam frigate Merrimack.
Frigate Patoms.
Sloop-of-war Germania.
Frigate John Jay.
It is not positively known whether the blowing up of the dock was effected.
The burning of the Navy Yard was accomplished by the Union men, who are in a majority in that neighborhood, but comparatively unarméd.

near the Navy Yard the Cumberland and Merrimack with their broadsides towards the Pawnee, all their guns manned and loaded, the officers in command thinking that she was in the hands of the secessionists. The officers of the Pawnee were already prepared for action, supposing the enemy were in possession. The response to the hail, declaring the new owner was the U. S. steamer Pawnee, was responded to with shouts from all on board the vessel, as well as on shore.
The Union men employed in the yard cut down the flag-staff, so that it could not be used by the enemy.
The guns in the yard and at St. Helena were spiked.
The steaming Yankee reports that the Pawnee and Keystone State left Norfolk for Washington, with the marines from the barracks and the crew of the Pennsylvania, and went to be here this morning.
NEW YORK, April 21.—A gentleman from Charleston, who left that city on Thursday last, says that the southern troops were in excellent condition. It was the intention of the southern confederacy to march north with 50,000 or 60,000 men, expecting to be joined with 50,000 additional troops to be raised in Virginia.
Mr. Russell, of the London Times, was in Charleston.
A gentleman who left Baltimore last Friday afternoon says that he had an interview with the Governor of Baltimore just before starting, who informed him that he had received instructions from the government to purchase coal and forward provisions, and although there were plenty in the city, no allowance would be made by the government for fear of the mob.—N. Y. Trib., Tuesday.
NEW YORK, April 21.—The 5th, 11th and 69th regiments sailed to-day, the latter being accompanied by the pier by about 10,000 recruits, for which there is not as yet any means of transportation.
The steamer Montgomery it is said will be converted into a gun-boat.
The New York Times has a report that the government has sent to England for twenty Armstrong guns.
HARRISBURG, April 21.—The Marylanders burned all the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad between Cockskeyville and the Pennsylvania line, as soon as the Pennsylvania troops arrived.
The Seventh and Eighth Regiments go to Chambersburg tonight, and will form a camp. They will invade Virginia if the troops of that State advance.
Three new regiments and twenty-three companies, that had offered their services, were rejected for the present, but directed to be held in readiness, as another requisition to fill the quota of Maryland and Virginia is expected in a few days.
Gen. Negley is expected to arrive here tomorrow, with 1500 men from the western counties.
THURSDAY'S NEWS.
HAVRE DE GRACE, April 21.—The Baltimore Sun and Exchange of this morning arrived here at 5 o'clock this evening, having been detained by the storm.
General Trimble has issued an order stating that there was no absolute restriction on steamship travel, but no persons would be allowed to leave the city without permits. Every one must exercise their own judgment as to leaving the city by private conveyance, but in doing so their personal safety may be endangered.
Two thousand stand of arms have arrived from Harper's Ferry.
Supplies of pork, flour and provisions for New York have been stopped.
Several parties of hinges, from Providence, R. I., to Baltimore, were stopped, but allowed to pass.
Numerous seizures of arms and powder are recorded. A consignment of 800 kegs of powder to Foley Brothers, of Baltimore, from New York, were halted here.
The passenger train from Camden station left for Washington, on Tuesday afternoon, but when nearing the Relay House they were informed that the train from Washington had already taken possession of near the Annapolis junction and impressed into the government service, it was supposed for the purpose of carrying troops from the junction to Annapolis. The conductor then took his train back to Baltimore.
There is no ticket nominated for delegates to the Legislature except that of the Southern Rights Association.
It is thought that the navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal will be stopped on account of an apprehension that engines will be seized at Washington.
The trains on the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were running regularly yesterday, via Cleveland and Pittsburgh.
Two light boats on the Potomac have been burned by the Virginians, in order to prevent government vessels from conveying troops to Washington.
Heavy guns were heard yesterday morning, near the White House, and the supposition is that a transport steamer had been fired on.
The mails between Washington and Annapolis have been stopped, and the mails from Richmond are detained by the government.
A messenger from the Annapolis Junction last night, brought intelligence that 100 troops had arrived there from Washington, and took their position at the junction, and the whole road from Washington to that point was in possession of government. The Annapolis road is also under guard. The road is but little damaged and a train of cars passed over it yesterday. The rails had been removed in various places but were easily replaced.
A military force was dispatched from Baltimore late last night, to proceed to the Relay House, for the purpose of protecting the viaduct at that point. They took several pieces of artillery with them.
The Baltimore Sun makes sport of the special dispatches to the northern press, communicating reports of the shelling of Baltimore.
The same paper says that although President Davis was not at Richmond he would be there in a few days with an advance guard of 1,000 South Carolinians, and be rapidly reinforced, the enrolment of 30,000 having been ordered.

The reported capture of Fort Pickens, from Norfolk has not been traced to any reliable source. An attack upon that fort is, however, reported from other sources.
Gov. Ellis, of North Carolina, has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature on the 1st of May.
A correspondent of the "Exchange," writing from Montgomery, says that it is currently reported that Jefferson Davis will soon start for Richmond, and making that his headquarters, assume the command of the Confederate army. Vice-President Stephens to administer the government during his absence.
The papers contain the following dispatch from Annapolis:
ANAPOLIS, April 21.—Two companies of the Massachusetts regiment have this morning taken possession of the railroad depot here, preparatory to leaving for Washington.
A passenger from Norfolk says that he came through from Wilmington North Carolina, with Vice-President Stephens, who took the boat for Richmond. It is also reported that Gen. Beauregard had arrived there, and that 2,500 South Carolina and Georgia troops were on the way to Portsmouth, and the Virginians have taken possession of the port of Norfolk. They secured a large quantity of ammunition, which has been sent to Richmond.
A steamer, supposed to be the Baltic, arrived off Old Point Comfort on Monday evening.
CHAMBERSBURG, April 21.—The Seventh and Eighth regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers arrived here last night and are comfortably quartered at Camp Merrin and Chambers. The excitement here has subsided.
Much strong Union feeling prevails throughout Washington county, Maryland. Families are arriving from Washington and the south via Frederick and Hagerstown by every train.
HARRISBURG, April 21.—The Hon. Mr. Millard, Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, bearer of government dispatches, left Washington yesterday, at 7 o'clock P. M. He came by pony express round Baltimore, riding eighty miles, to the railroad station in this State. Arriving there at 1 o'clock P. M., he reached this city by special train at 5 o'clock P. M. He came through Maryland almost the whole distance by night, and was not disturbed. His dispatches refer to instructions to the collectors of customs in the western States, and also instructions with regard to supplies for the troops and officers moving toward Washington. When he left Washington no southern troops had arrived. The road from Annapolis to Washington was understood to be under the control of the government.
Three thousand troops had reached Annapolis, and it was understood that a movement would be made towards Washington to-day. There was no present lack of food at Washington. The Pennsylvania troops there stand the training and fatigue duties of active military life very well. The Administration shows no sign of faltering.
A reliable report came to Washington before he left, that the Baltimore military had kept guard over the banks all day.
The crowd at Baltimore were becoming more exacting, ordering private persons out of carriages and driving off. The papers there dare not publish the accounts of these outrages for fear of the mob, and are under a reign of terror.
The statements concerning the muzzling of "Union" muzzles above and beneath, hoisted over Mr. Melhaffey's saw mill. The eagle and inscriptions were cut from wood, in the establishment.
THE LUMBER MARKET.—The national troubles have seriously affected the lumber market at this point. The late freighting was general, and a large number of rafters are now wanted, yet little is purchased, and there is no demand. Prices are not fixed. Some timber has been run through, but very little lumber. It is probable that the manufactured lumber still at the headwaters will be kept there until the times become more settled.
FRIGHTS FROM VIRGINIA.—On Friday evening a train of wagons containing several families fleeing from the persecution of the rebel Virginians, arrived here from Fairfax county. They represent the secessionists on the banks of the Potomac to interrupt the navigation of the river. The fugitives were obliged to leave everything behind them and fly, to avoid confiscation and compulsory service in the rebel army. Each wagon and carriage displayed the stars and stripes.

SHAWNEE GUARDS.—The name adopted by Capt. Welsh's company is "Shawnee Guards," a local and familiar title. We give elsewhere a letter from our correspondent in camp, but by some mistake have not received direct communication later than Monday afternoon. We may yet receive in time for publication later news, and some statistical information concerning the company which we have asked of Capt. Welsh. If not in time, it may be as well to state that on Tuesday the Brigade to which our company is attached was brought back to York from Camp Carroll, near Cockskeyville and quartered in the fair ground of the York County Agricultural Society, where the men have comparatively comfortable quarters in the stalls. On Monday night our boys had a prospect of a brush. A company was called for to march a mile and a half from the camp, up the railroad, to defend a bridge reported as threatened by the secessionists. Capt. Welsh volunteered and took his men over the whole ground on a run. They found the bridge safe, and were not attacked. We shall doubtless have a more detailed account from our correspondent. Numbers of our citizens have visited the camp at York, and with one exception find our boys in first-rate health and spirits. We regret to learn that one young man, Edward H. Miller, is quite sick from the unaccustomed exposure. Two of the company deserted, as will be

seen by our letter from camp. Their punishment has only commenced with the contrary of their fellow citizens. We will not give the names. Their friends sufficiently feel the disgrace of their base desertion.
The destination of the Brigade now at York is uncertain, but the latest opinion is that they will return to Harrisburg, thence go to Philadelphia, and proceed southward over the Philadelphia and Wilmington route. We will endeavor to keep our readers advised of their movements.
P. S.—We have received our second letter, but to our disappointment it does not contain the roll of the company and the list of non-commissioned officers. These we will try to procure before the boys get out of hail.
THURSDAY.—On Thursday about 8 o'clock a woman who had tried several doors in the neighborhood without finding them open, entered the dwelling of Mrs. Cyrus H. Jacobs, in Second street, unobserved. She was walking out when discovered. After her departure it was found that she had stolen a valuable gold watch. The police was put on her track, but only succeeded in learning that she had been seen in Marietta. The alarm was given there, however, and the woman was arrested there the same evening. She was searched, but the watch was not discovered. The Marietta constable secured her in his own dwelling, and during the night she endeavored to escape, jumping from the second story window. The officer recaptured her, and on Friday morning brought her to Columbia, where she was fully identified. She acknowledged the theft but assumed a crazy appearance—probably a ruse. She said she had stolen the watch and offered to take the officer to the place of deposit. She then made a wild goose chase through the grave yards, but could not point out the assumed place of concealment. She was taken before Justice Hunter who was too old a hand to be taken in. He had her thoroughly searched, when the watch was found artfully stowed away about her person. She had in a bag a couple pairs of new shoes, and a new pair of rubber shoes. She gave her name as Sarah Parker. Justice Hunter committed her for trial and she went down.

THE HOME GUARD.—A second "Home Guard" meeting was called for Monday afternoon, at 5 o'clock (the first meeting having been resolved into a regular volunteer movement) at Old Fellows' Hall. The meeting was organized by the selection of Philip Shreiner, Esq., as President, and Col. A. S. Green, as Secretary. The President briefly stated the object of the meeting, to be the formation of a volunteer corps, by those citizens who were not prepared to take active part in the present struggle between the Government and the traitors of the South, for the protection of our homes and property. A roll was prepared by the Secretary and those present invited to sign their names. On motion of Mr. P. X. Ziegler, the President appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Ziegler, Wright and Grove, to prepare a code of rules for the government of the proposed company. On motion of Mr. Appell it was resolved that two companies, a rifle and a dragoon company should be formed. A number of names were appended to the pledge. The committee on rules was instructed to report at an adjourned meeting to be held at the same place on Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock.
On Tuesday evening at the appointed hour the meeting assembled, but owing to the occupancy of the Hall by Capt. Fisher's volunteers it was thought best to adjourn to meet at the Town Hall next evening, at 7½ o'clock.
On Wednesday evening the meeting was called to order by Philip Shreiner, Esq., Chairman, and Tans. F. Wright, Esq., appointed Secretary, pro tem. The report of the committee was received and the rules prepared a lapse, with slight amendment. The roll list by this time largely increased. It was resolved to meet next evening at the same hour and place for the election of officers. On motion adjourned.
On Thursday evening the meeting was called to order (P. Shreiner, President, A. S. Green, Secretary,) and after the adoption of the following resolutions, the election of officers was proceeded with:
Resolved, That the corps now forming, and designated the "Columbia Home Guard," be constituted the Municipal Police Force of the borough of Columbia, and its jurisdiction, for the protection of persons and property, shall be subject to the municipal authorities of said borough.
Resolved, That the aforesaid municipal authorities be requested to furnish the necessary arms for the protection and defense of the said persons and property, said arms to be under the supervision and control of said authorities.
Resolved, That each person whose name has already been, or shall hereafter be, enrolled as a member of this corps, shall take the oath of allegiance to support the "Constitution of these United States."
The officers elected were: Captain, Wm. Hipple; First Lieut., Dr. J. Z. Hoffer; Second Lieut., Thos. F. Wright; First Sergeant David Evans; Second Sergeant, John D. Wright; Third Sergeant, Nathaniel Green, Fourth Sergeant, Wm. F. Lloyd; First Corporal, Jacob Ward; Second Corporal, Joseph Sample, Third Corporal, Pearce Lundy; Fourth Corporal, George Hulse.
The meeting adjourned. The company met on Friday evening at the Town Hall for drill.
The number of citizens enrolled in the "Home Guard" is eighty-one, and the list will be largely increased. When the company is fully organized we will publish the muster roll.
Besides these there are seventeen names subscribed to the Dragoon roll. This company will doubtless contain sufficient recruits to render it an efficient body of cavalry. It will act in conjunction with the "Home Guard" as a local guard and patrol.
In addition to these companies another is being formed of the younger men of the borough, who have not yet enlisted. The company will be like the others for home protection, or to answer a call for service under the Government.
The military organization of our citizens during the present alarming crisis is not only a prudential but a necessary measure. We are sufficiently near the border to be exposed to peril even should the tide of war turn southward, as we sincerely hope it may. Marauding guerilla bands will doubtless be abroad, and more especially when our borders are left unguarded by the advance to the enemy's country of our regular forces, will be the more to be feared and guarded.

at the mercy of southern banditti. We have seen that in times of peace Northern property and Northern life is held lightly by the thieving chivalry. Will open hostility between the North and South render them more respectful of either? No! We must be ready to defend ourselves, if assailed, and so organized that the entire male population shall be available on the first alarm. Our "Home Guard" will prove a useful institution.
THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT IN COLUMBIA.—Small as has been our credit—for by some mischance (although the "Shawnee Guards" was the first Lancaster county company accepted by the Governor and the first from the county on the ground in Harrisburg) the arrival of our company was unnoticed in most of the telegraphic dispatches to the city papers—our boys are, nevertheless, too earnest in the good cause to hold back because of a little apparent lack of appreciation of Columbia's prompt action on the part of the press. Our paper of last Saturday contained a call for a meeting in Old Fellows' Hall in the evening for the purpose of forming a "Home Guard." On the assembling of the people it was found that Col. Fisher had returned from Harrisburg for the purpose of forming immediately a second company, with the hope of being in time to find a place in the present Pennsylvania contingent. The formation of the "Home Guard" was therefore deferred for the evening. With but few preliminary words a roll, which had been opened during the afternoon and which contained a number of signatures, was produced, and in a few minutes was run up to over fifty names. Before the disposal of the meeting the list numbered about sixty. Next day being Sunday we supposed volunteering would cease, but on stopping at Col. Fisher's office we found the good work progressing, and the company nearly, if not quite, made up. By Monday at noon it was overflowing, many being refused. On Monday evening the company organized by the election of J. W. Fisher Captain, Arnot D. Collins First Lieutenant, and J. C. Hoyer, Second Lieutenant. The ranks were afterward thinned, the staidest and most able-bodied men being retained. A sufficient surplus will be kept to make up for any possible rejection when mastered into the service. The company has taken the name of the "Cookman Rangers" in honor of Rev. Alfred Cookman, who so eloquently aroused the enthusiasm of the people at our first meeting last week. They are as fine a body of young men as any town in the State can turn out, and Columbia may be proud of them. They will give a good account of themselves. The officers are gentlemen of energy and character. The Lieutenants have some experience in drill, and have been putting the boys through, night and day. The company is already attaining considerable proficiency in marching and evolutions. During the latter part of the week a number of old State muskets have been procured and the men are exercising in the musket drill. Their training here will be found advantageous when they are ordered to the field. There being at present a large excess of applications over the contingent called for by Government, our second company has not been accepted. It will be among the first, however, accepted on the new levy, certainly soon to be made to fill the contingents of the Border Slave States, refused by their Governors. We would make the entire list of volunteers for Capt. Fisher's company, accepted and rejected, numbering one hundred and one man:
Samuel A. Ackerman, Patrick Keagy,
John W. Albright, David Lewis,
Robert Allison, David J. Lewis,
Samuel Barris, Jerome Lang,
Wm. Brightland, Robert McAnall,
Henry Berntseisel, Jas. McLaughlin,
James Moss, Jno. McFadden,
Conrad Bitter, James Mallen,
Thos. Bennett, Jeff. Moore,
Harrison Baker, Wm. H. Miller,
Julius Boyer, Wm. McDivitt,
Robert Conolly, Henry Muller,
Chas. Cook, F. J. Miller,
F. H. Caldwell, R. H. Martin,
Jno. B. Chalmers, Frank McCoy,
Jacob O. Clark, J. B. Crist,
Arnot D. Collins, Stephen S. Clair,
Wayne Dunn, John Ottinger,
Samuel Evans, William Preston,
Jno. B. Eichelman, Joseph Pesserer,
August Earl, John M. Read,
George Ebert, Martin Keuttel,
Christen Eisenhart, John R. Richards,
J. W. Fisher, Michael Reilly,
Adams Fisher, Michael Rogers,
Geo. E. Grove, Wm. Reim,
Geo. W. Findley, Peter Sipe,
R. J. Fry, Michael Summers,
Harry Fisher, Jno. T. Sumpstman,
Jno. C. Fullerton, Wm. L. Smedley,
P. F. Gore, Francis Smedley,
Wm. R. Grove, Geo. H. Swartz,
George F. Guhn, Edward M. Shreiner,
Benj. F. Hoopes, Jno. A. Smyth,
Sam'l M. Hinkle, Chas. A. Sterne,
Franklin J. Heckerl, H. C. Steigleman,
Harvey Hornberger, John Saylor,
Wm. Hoyle, L. M. Small,
Daniel Heiler, Geo. B. Strawbridge,
A. R. Henggelder, John E. Taylor,
J. A. Hogendubler, John J. Torbit,
Wm. Hippy, Jacob Todd,
J. C. Hoyer, Jno. L. Wright,
L. Heiler, William Williams,
David Jones, Wm. Welsh,
Cyrus Jones, Wm. H. Wagner,
David D. Jones, Jackson Waites,
Donald Knox, Thos. Wilson,
Herman Kercher, Whitefield Welsh,
Wellington Kershaw.

benches for \$202 28, of which \$250 00 was paid into the Borough Treasury leaving a balance of \$2 58 due the borough.
Mr. Eberlein moved that the resolution before Council, February 15th, allowing an abatement of 5 per cent. on taxes paid prior to the first of June, and which was disagreed to be reconsidered. Agreed to.
Mr. McChesney moved that an abatement of 5 per cent. be allowed on all taxes paid on tax duplicate of 1861, on or before the 15th of June. Agreed to by the following vote:
Yeas—Messrs. Appold, Breneman, Bruner, Eberlein, McChesney and Shuman.
Nays—Messrs. Hippy and Hershey.
On motion of Mr. Breneman, the Borough Treasurer and Mr. Bruner were authorized to borrow for the use of the corporation, six hundred dollars, for sixty days, at Columbia Bank.
Mr. Shuman moved that a Special Committee of three be appointed to take charge of the money appropriated by the Borough for the aid of the Volunteer Company, which was agreed to. The President appointed Messrs. Fraley, Chief Burgess, Appold and McChesney the Committee.
Mr. McChesney moved that a special meeting of Council, be held on the 25th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., to make necessary exonerations on tax duplicate of 1860, and that the Finance Committee be instructed to have the duplicate settled by next stated meeting. Agreed to.
On motion, the Supervisor was directed to notify individuals obstructing streets that now run through to the river to remove such obstructions.
Mr. Appold offered the following resolution, which was adopted:
Resolved, That the Supervisor, under direction of the Board of Council, be and is hereby instructed to proceed with the turpicking and repairing of Walnut street from Front to Fourth street.
The following bills were ordered to be paid: J. M. Cowden, \$1,50; Sam'l Waites, \$26,77; D. S. Chalmers, \$15,18; C. Bowers, \$5,00; W. Timony, \$1,07; J. Wolf, 60 cts.; T. J. Bishop, \$3,00; J. A. Hogentogler, \$8,20; James Henry, \$2,25; J. K. Eberlein, \$2,25; Nath. Keesey, \$2,10.
On motion, Council adjourned.
Attest: Wm. F. LLOYD, Clerk.
For the Columbia Spy.
Our Army Contingent.
CAMP NEAR ASHLAND, MARYLAND, }
April 22, 1861. }
DEAR SPT.—In compliance with your request that the readers of the Spy should be kept advised of the movements of our company, I give you hastily such information as the bustle of the past three busy and exciting days permits. We arrived at Harrisburg on Friday afternoon, and after dining at one of the hotels, marched to Camp Curtin, about one mile from the city. Here we remained until evening. There being no quarters prepared we returned to Harrisburg to sleep, and were again marched to camp next morning. On Saturday we procured our supplies—arms, munitions, &c.—and such comforts (!) as the State had in readiness for her soldiers, consisting principally of a blanket and a tin cup each man—no uniforms. At half-past seven o'clock on Sunday evening we received orders to prepare for immediate march. The camp was instantly in a tumult of preparation. After various delays, towards morning we were packed into live-stock cars (of the P. R. R. and shipped southward over the Northern Central. Passed York at sunrise Sunday morning, and at eleven o'clock reached Ashland, a station near Cockskeyville, in Maryland, some sixteen miles from Baltimore. Unloaded, two companies, (our own included) were detailed to guard the bridges and line of the Northern Central Railway, whilst as we supposed the remainder of the Brigade was to push forward for Baltimore. Our captain was determined that we should have a hand in all the work to be done, so interceded, and had the company excused from guard duty. We were ordered into our position in the line and the brigade was marched about one mile from the railroad, where we took up an elevated position and encamped. Up to this time we were equally ignorant of our destination and our strength. Dismissed from ranks we scouted through the camp for information. We ascertained that we formed part of the First Brigade Pennsylvania Volunteers, Brigadier General Wynkoop commanding, composed of the First, Second and Third Regiments. The First and Third have each ten companies, seventy-seven men rank and file each company. The Second, in which we are, consists of but eight companies. Our Regimental Officers are Col. Stambaugh, of Chambersburg, Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Irwin, of Lewistown, Major James Given, of West Chester, Adjutant Isaac S. Waterbury, (the accomplished, so well-known on the old State road,) of Harrisburg. The companies composing the Regiment are Capt. Welsh's, (our own,) Columbia, Copt. Mitchell's, Bellefonte, Capt. Eldon's, Chambersburg, Capt. Siper's, Harrisburg, Capt. Given's, West Chester, and three others which I cannot just now recall.
During Sunday afternoon our camp was filled with rumors that we were to march through Baltimore as a gaz de charge; that we were to be employed in assisting the police of that city in keeping down the secessionists, &c. Later rumors had it that the rebels had 10,000 men under arms, and were organizing for an attack on us during the night. As the latter report gained belief our officers felt the necessity of preparation, and we were consequently, put through a pretty lively drill until night, when we were ordered to bivouac with our arms ready for immediate service. The majority of the men were compelled to lie on the bare ground. A squad of "ours" made a charge on a straw stack and succeeded in capturing and bringing in sufficient bedding to "hitter down" the whole company. With our blankets around us and the haypress for our canopy we lay down to pass our first night in camp in the open air. Prowling bands of secession "Plugs" from Baltimore kept the camp in an uproar all night. Captain Welsh being an old campaigner compelled us to lie still and keep cool, consequently we passed a unpleasant night, most of us sleeping sound.

The Columbia Spy.

COLUMBIA, PA.
SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1861.

Columbia, April 24, 1861.—I hereby authorize H. WILSON to collect and receive all Arms and Accoutrements. Property of the State.

BENJ. F. COX,
Brigade Inspector, Lan. co.
All persons having State arms are requested to leave them at the signs of Hiram Wilson, for the use of the "Home Guard."

THE VOLUNTEERS ADDRESSED BY THE CLERGY.—Being in arrears with our paper we are enabled to mention that on Friday evening the clergy of the borough in Old Fellows' Hall, Messrs. Messers, Cookman, Grimes, Maddock, Esick, Peters and Doney spoke feelingly and impressively to the volunteers.

READING AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—Our time and room has been taken up with the martial excitement that we have not been able to give this important work its due attention. It will, we believe be commenced at an early day. We will keep our readers better posted in future, at the pressure of exciting news does not drive everything but war news to the wall.

THE OHIO REBELS.—We were present at the reception on Tuesday last, of the First and Second Regiments Ohio Volunteers, by Mayor Anderson, of Lancaster. These Regiments were quartered for a time at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, but as the troops began to enroll in were removed to Lancaster to await their arms. They are a fighting crowd and look as if ready to do anything, only wanting the weapons. Some of the company were partially uniformed, having been organized militia companies before the call for volunteers. Others stood just as they came off the streets. They were introduced by Major Shacker, Aid to Gen. Keim, detached for this service. Major Sanderson warmly welcomed our fellow soldiers to Lancaster, and was thanked by Col. Wilson in a stirring address in which his reference to the relief of the First Pennsylvania regiment, when invested in the city of Puebla by an overwhelming force of Mexicans thrilled every heart, and was loudly cheered. The "Zouave" and "Union" cheers of the Ohioans were novel and decidedly popular. The men are now quartered at the Fair Ground.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.—COLUMBIA, April 18, 1861.—Council met.—Thomas Welsh reported absent.
Mr. Bruner was called to the chair. Minutes of previous meetings read and approved. The Road Committee made the following report:
Expenses for grading Fourth st., \$58 31
Less dirt sold, 20 35
\$37 96
Total expenses from Jan. 1st to April 13th, \$81 02.
The Finance Committee reported as follows: The Treasurer has paid on account of Mary Harry's Bond, \$575 and interest; also, interest on bond held by Miss Hamilton; also, the gas bill for the quarter ending March 31, \$54 58, which leaves a balance due the Treasurer of \$16 74.
The Market Committee reported that they had rented the butcher stalls and market