LANCASTER, PA., MAY 7, 1861: CIRCULATION, 9000 COPIES:

Hasau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston.

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B. PALKER, the American Newspaper Agent, N. B. worner Fifth and Chestant Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper, at our lowest rules. His receipts will be regarded as payments.



our flag is flung to the wild winds free, Let it float o'er our lather land,
And the guard of its spotless fame shall be

FAVORABLE INDICATIONS. The intelligence from the seat of war for the last two or three days is a little more favorable than it was a week ago. The road from Baltimore to Washington City is now open for travel, and the Union feeling in Maryland seems to be once more in the ascendency. The Legislature of Maryland has refused to pass an ordinance of secession, and the indications are, that the mob rule in Baltimore is at an end.

In Virginia, too, there is a strong and growing feeling against secession, and it is stated that Governor LETCHER has informed the President that there is no intention on the part of the Virginians to attack Washington. And in Kentucky, they now talk of preserving an armed neutrality between the Northern and

extreme Southern States. But the National Administration should not depend on these favorable indications, nor abate in the least their preparations to meet and beat the foe at all points. The surest way to conquer a peace is for the Government to show a force sufficiently powerful to crush out rebellion. It may be, and we think it more than probable, that the formidable preparations of the Government have more to do with lowering the secession feeling in the border States than any disposition really entertained there for peace. It is all important, therefore, that the authorities at Washington should continue to move with energy—that there should be no flagging in their efforts until secession is permanently subdued and the country again restored to its wonted peace and prosperity. The people will sustain the Administration in all legitimate efforts to conquer a lasting peace, and will be satisfied with nothing short of it.

MORE TROOPS READY. The war spirit continues to prevail in this city with undiminished ardor. In addition to the four companies commanded by Capts. Hambright, Franklin, Bolenius and Patterson, more have been organized and their services tendered to the Government, and still two or will soon have the full complement of men. Heart rending and painful as is the thought that our free, glorious, and once happy Republic is now engaged in a conflict of civil strife that must result in indescribable evil, no matter how it ends, still there is a consolation that so many hearty, vigorous and active young men can be found who are ready to leave friends and homes and pleasant society, for the purpose of sustaining the rights and honor of our common country and its time honored flag. The sacrifice is great, but it is also glorious. The offering is a tender and precious one, and appeals to our warmest sympathies and heart-felt gratitude. When we see such devotion in a righteous and holy cause-in a strife for law and order against anarchy and rebellion-we believe that Heaven will smile

good to the Union will be our reward. Nor is the military spirit confined to this city. Everywhere throughout the county the same glorious patriotism is stirring the hearts of our people. In Columbia, Marietta, Manheim, New Holland, Safe Harbor, Strasburg, and in all the country districts new volunteer companies are rapidly being formed, and we verily believe that, should the necessity arise, five full regiments could be organized in Lancaster county alone.

THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAIL-ROAD.

Full preparations are being made at Harris. burg to put up the bridges on the Northern Central railroad. The Penneylvania Central has loaned or presented to the government a number of frames for iron bridges, which they have always ready to replace bridges destroyed or burnt on their road. 250 carpenters and other workingmen, of approved skill, have been quietly concentrated at York since Saturday week. They will be protected by the troops as they advance. Sills and heavy beams of timber have been forwarded. The whole of the civil engineering is under Thomas J. Power.

A LARGE SPECULATION. We see it stated in several papers that GEORGE LAW and others have obtained a contract from the Government for supplying the newly raised army with twenty thousand beeves at eight cents per pound live weightequal to FOURTEEN cents per pound when slaughtered. By the operations the contractors expect to realize a nett profit of \$600,000! This is one of the ways the Government is plundered, and the Treasury depleted. A few individuals are making princely fortunes at the expense of the tax payers of the country.

JUDGE GRIER.-For two weeks past, Judge Grier, of the Supreme Court of the U. S., has been holding Circuit Court in Philadelphia with Judge Cadwalader. On Saturday, a case which had been commenced two weeks before was concluded, and Judge Grier in discharging the jurors remarked: "Your labors commenced with the war: I wish to God the war was ended as your work has ended. The time has come when every man is bound to stand up for the Constitution and the Union, and settle the question whether we have a twenty days to disperse. The Proclamation Government or not." The jurors and members burst out with loud applause.

John Bell of Tennessee, the Union candidate for President last fall, has joined the Secessionists. In a recent speech at Nash ville, he advocated a strong military league James B. Sheripan & Co., at \$2 per annum between all the Southern States against the in advance. See advertisement in another

WHAT DO THEY MEAN!

The Republican papers are greatly troubled in regard to a declaration of Mr. Lincoln to the Baltimore Mayor, and Mr. Seward to Gov. HICKS, in relation to the specific and only purpose of taking troops to Washington.

Lincoln's statement is thus reported:

"THE PROTECTION OF WASHINGTON, HE AS-SEVERATED WITH GREAT EARNESTHESS, WAS THE SOLE OBJECT OF CONCENTRATING TROOPS THERE, AND HE PROTESTED THAT NONE OF THE TROOPS BROUGHT THROUGH MARYLAND, WERE INTENDED FOR ANY PURPOSES HOSTILE TO THE STATE, OR AGGRESSIVE AS AGAINST THE SOUTHERN

Mr. SEWARD said in a a letter to Gov. HICKS. "the force now sought to be sent through Maryland is intended for nothing but the ence of the Capital." The N. Y. Evening Post says that scarce anything that has happened lately has occasioned more excitement than these declarations, and that the feeling caused by them is "universal disappointment." The inference from these declarations is that the administration design to act entirely upon the defensive, so far as concerns operations in the neighborhood of Washington. Indeed, the very fact that the President called for but 75,000 troops seems to us conclusive that he does not contemplate any "aggression" upon, or "invasion" of the Southern States by land; for no sensible man would think of putting down the rebellion of conquering those States with that force. If that is to be done or atempted, he should have called out at least 250,000, as that would be none too many for vigorous aggressive campaign. But there are significant indications, in ad-

lition to the declarations above quoted, which tend to show that the present purpose of the administration is only to hold and defend the States still in the Union-to hold the capital and protect the North from invasion; and that do not expect a restoration of the old Union, but rather a permanent division upon Mason and Dixon's line, between the free and slave States. One proof of this is the apparently needless destruction of the Gosport Navy Yard (Norfolk, Va.,) with the immense amount of property, estimated at \$30,000,000, gathered there. For months the policy of eizing it had been openly discussed in the Convention and the papers of Virginia, yet the Government took no steps for its protec-tion, leaving it in the care of but sixty men. Surely, if it had been the wish of the Govern ment, it could have been held. And so of Harper's Ferry, and Fayetteville, North Carolina, with its 70,000 stand of arms, and other places; if the Government intended to invade the South, and to put down the rebellion with a strong hand, it seems to us they would have held those places and preserved the vast amount of public property destroyed and sur-rendered by the abandonment of them.—New Hampshire Patriot.

"Is the whole North going mad?" asks the Mobile Register, in noticing the reported declarations of Mr. Douglas, Gen. Cass, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Fillmore, and Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, of their determination to stand by the Government. And it adds:-

"Here is a representative man of every shade of Northern Conservatism. We confess action on the part of men who are wider apart/ by their antecedents than even by their place of residence, takes us by surprise. We endead or in vain to explain it by the supposition that these gentlemen consider Lincoln's proc-lamation a declaration of war between country and country, in which they are not, as loya citizens, permitted to select sides according to their own convictions as to the justice of the war. Were this the explanation, why this hot haste; why the endorsement of the justice or constitutionality of the war? We are then forced to the conclusion that the whole public mind of the North has been suddenly seized with one of those manias by which Providence

sometimes smites an entire people." The Mobile man is respectfully informed that the whole North is pretty "mad" already, twisted out of him " by the office seekers and and has been seized with a "mania" for their friends, according to his own admission. maintaining the Government and sustaining Mr. Denny, editor of the Dayton (Ohio) Gatheir flag when assailed by rebellion and zette, tells the story of his wrongs, and shows

the City, one million; our Board of Supervisors, already gone from here into the service, two disbursed under the management of a very few persons. Some of the most conspicuous of them hold no official position. Wide doors three more are rapidly filling their ranks and are open for all sorts of speculation and peculation, jobbery and robbery. Let those who handle patriotic funds be watched. It

will do no harm. It may do some good. We wish it to be understood that we copy the above from the New York Tribune. We take it for granted that anything coming from Greeley won't be considered treasonable. The advice is good; and as we hear some pretty hard stories from Harrisburg, those who handle the funds there had better "be watched." The \$500,000 are gone, and the people will expect to have a strict account of the manner in which the money has been expended

THE SEAT OF HOSTILITIES .- The following is a table of distances from Baltimore and Washington to various points where important military movements may take place:

upon our efforts, and that great and lasting 3. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad: Harper's Ferry to Parkersburg to Baltimore......

Washington
Annapolis to Washington

5 Alexaudria, London and Hampshire Railroad

DANIEL S. DICKINSON.-This distinguished gentleman delivered a speech in New York on

Saturday week, and during his remarks said:

My desires and efforts, and anxieties and

prayers, have been for peace, that everything might be yielded that could be consistent with nation's dignity and honor, and our great Republic can yield much to a portion of its erring people, rather than provoke or even permit a conflict of hostile forces; and even vet I invoke the benign spirit of conciliation! The Government must arm, and that in manner commensurate with its vast resources and becoming the priceless interests confided to its keeping—becoming a great, generous, and forbearing people, and becoming the lamentable occasion; but it should put on its armor for preservation, not for destruction; not for aggressive war, but for defensive peace; not for subjugation or coercion, but to arrest tumnit lawlessness, and disorder; not to lespoil others, but to keep its own; to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to vindicate the laws, to put down insurrection, and to repel invasion; to maintain the power and dignity of the nation, and preserve its flag inviolate; to save, if saved can be, the Union, already dissevered, from the final overthro-The contemplation of even the most brillian successes upon the field of blood, brings me in this controversy only heart sickness and sorrow; for I cannot forget that it is a war between those who should have loved, and cheered, and consoled each other, along the bleak and desolate pathway of life's perilous

pilgrimage, and that we may say of him who falls in the wicked and unnatural strife: "Another sword has laid him low, And every hand that dealt the blow, Ah me! it was a brother's."

TWENTY DAYS.

President Lincoln, in his proclamation calling for 75,000 troops, declared, "the first duty assigned will probably be to re-possess the forts," &c. He gave the Southerners was dated on the 15th of April, so that the twenty days are at an end.

"THE SUNDAY MORNING CHEONICLE."-A large, well-filled and ably edited newspaper, published weekly in Washington City by

REORGANIZATION OF THE STATE

In the House of Representatives, at Harris burg, on Thursday, Mr. Hall, from the sele mmittee of that branch, to whom had been referred the special message of the Governor reported a bill for the reorganization of the State militia, and other purposes of a similar character. By the provisions of the bill, the State Treasurer is authorised to borrow, on the credit of the State, three milions of de bearing interest at six per cent, to be used for defraying the expenses of organizing, arming, equipping, transporting and supplying the military forces of the State. No bond shall be issued for a less sum than twenty five dollars, nor shall it be negotiated for less than

The Governor is authorized by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, addition to those officers allowed by law, an officer in command of our State forces, with the rank of Major General, and entitled, when in service, to the rank, pay and emoluments of a Major General in the service of the Gov ernment. He shall also appoint two officers of the rank of Brigadier General.

The Governor is also authorized to establish two camps of instruction, at such places as may be determined on by the Governor, Ad-jutant General, and Quartermaster General. The number of men at each of these camps shall not be more than seven regiments Each camp shall be under the command of a commissioned officer of the rank not below that of a colonel. Unless in times of danger no person shall be required to serve in the camp for a period less than ten nor more than thirty days in each year. The chief of each staff department shall command all the subor-

dinate officers. The Governor may appoint all staff officers he may deem necessary for proper efficiency, the same to receive the pay allotted to persons of a similar rank in the service of the United States. He is also authorized and empowered to confer brevet rank on all such officers of the Pennsylvania troops as may distinguish themselves for bravery, and the brevet rank of second lieutenant on such non-commissioned officers and privates as may distinguish themselves by gallant and meritorious conduct.

The Governor is further required to call imnediately into the field and organize, for the defence of the Commonwealth, fifteen regi ments of cavalry and infantry, and also such numbers of companies of artillery and rifles as the interests of the State may require. Whenever the emergency of the State may require, he is empowered to call for any num; of troops not exceeding fifteen regiments In addition to these departments, there shall be an hospital department, under the command of a surgeon general, who shall rank as a brigadier general. Each division shall have an hospital surgeon with the rank of colonel, and each brigade, when in active service, an nospital surgeon, with the rank of major. These officers shall be recommended by a medical board. Their rank shall not entitle

proclamation of the Governor, regulate their pay and rations. The bill declares that it shall not be lawful for a volunteer to leave the State until he has peen armed and equipped for effective service hat this coincidence and simultaneousness of and has been accepted by the Governor under a requisition of the President. It shall be also lawful for the authorities of any city, town or borough, to assess and levy a tax for the support of the families of all volunteers in service This tax shall not exceed one mill on the

them to promotion, nor, unless when in service

under the requisition of the President, or the

lollar per annum. All incorporated universities, colleges and cademies in the Commonwealth, are also authorized to establish, in connection with their several institutions, a military professorship for the education of young men in mili tary discipline and the art of war.

THE "LIE TWISTED OUT OF HIM." It appears that Old Abe has a hard time in rying to preserve his "honesty," and that in spite of all his efforts "lies are actually the "stiffness" of the "second Jackson's" backbone. Mr. D. wanted the Post Office at ways lavish and often careless in the expenditure of money. The State of New York has appropriated three millions for war purposes; the City, one million; our Road of Congress, and a great of the First Regiment, to which the Fencibles and Jackson Garden, and was recommended by Judge McLean, seventeen of the Ohio Electors, ten of the First Regiment, to which the Fencibles and Jackson Green, and a great the City, one million; our Road of Congress, and a great the war."

James Finley Jefferson Gail B. H. Green, Jacob Gorner of the First Regiment, to which the Fencibles and Jackson Jackson Brinkey Lawrence of the War."

At last we have a correct list of the regimental officers of the First Regiment, to which the Fencibles and Jackson Brinkey Legislation and the war."

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> "I alluded to the current rumor, at home and at Washington, that the appointment of Postmaster was to be conferred on the exclusive recommendation of Mr. Schenck, or without any consideration whatever of the claims of other candidates, no matter how strong. To this he replied: 'I hold Mr. Schenck in high estimation, but I mean to decide between the applicants on the strength of the recom-mendations. I told him that I confided in his integrity and fairness, and that I believed he would examine the papers, and do right. To this he responded: 'I will try.' He remarked that his labors were excessive; that the pressure of office seekers was so great that promises had been extorted from him that he was afterward unable to perform; that 'lies had actually been twisted out of him.' He, however said that he did not mean to lie, but nevertheless, he had unwittingly made contradictory statements. I informed him that I did not wish to exact any promise of him, nor did I desire him to decide on the Dayton Post Office until he had time to examine the papers. He again assured me that ' he would examine

the matter at his leisure, and make a fair and mpartial decision.' I then left him, feeling certain that no ma ign influence would sway his judgment, because I had his royal word that he would inestigate and do right. I did not believe that Abraham Lincoln would be guilty of duplicity r that when he had taken a position, he could be forced out of it by the manipulations of an adroit and bold man. The sequel shows that I was mistaken. In less than twenty minutes after I had left the President, the tempter came, and 'Old Abe' succumbed, thus giving evidence that, under strong pressure, and con fronted by a man of indomitable energy and

iron will, he was weak enough to again have a lie twisted out of him!"" Mr. Denny says that notwithstanding Lincoln's promise to examine the papers and to decide "upon the strength of the recommendations," he never looked at the papers at all!

He yielded to Mr. Schenck's demand, and thus violated his solemn promise to investigate taken upon the resolution,

I remain your obedient servant,

E. C. REED, Secretary.

Jacobinism.—A leading Republican paper of
New York, referring to a report that the
Mr. E. C. Reed, Secretary of Military Cadets: President had agreed with the Baltimore folks that no more troops should be sent through

Maryland, says :--"The President runs no small risk of being uperceded in his office, if he undertakes to thwart the clear and manifest determination of the people to maintain the authority of the Government of the United States, and to protect its honor. We are in the midst of a revolution, and in such emergencies the people are very apt to find some representative leader, f the forms of law do not happen to have given them one. It would be Lincoln to bear in mind the possibility of such

an event." This is infamous language. It is the very spirit of anarchy, of Jacobinism, and calculated to inculcate a disregard of law and a resort to violence and mob law. If uttered by a Democratic paper it would have been denounced as treason by every Republican paper in the country. It looks like a foreshadowing of a scene of anarchy like that of the French Revolution.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.-The steamer Fulton, which sailed from New York last Saturday, took as passengers many of our new representatives to Foreign Courts, among them being Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, Minister to France, and family; Mr. Pennington, Secretary of Legation; Hon. Anson Burlingame. Minister to Austria; Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, Minister to Turin; Hon. James S. Pike Minister at the Hague; M. Vesey, Consul at Aix la Chapelle, and Mr. James O. Putnam. Consul at Havre

DEATH OF MAJOR PUGH. HARRISBURG, May I.—Major Pugh, Brigade Inspector of Philadelphia, died at the Pennas sylvania Hotel to-day, of congestion of the brain. When he arrived in the city last evel Daily, William H. sylvania Hotel to day, of congestion of the brain. When he arrived in the city last evening he was in good health.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

The War Feeling—The Union Guards— The Fencibles' Band—A Pleasant Sur-prise—Patriotic Generosity—Burial of a Soldier—Lt. Col. Welsh—Muster Rolls of Companies, &c., &c.

We continue our narrative of the incidents

We continue our narrative of the incidents of the campaign, in this city and county. Although the feeling is not so intense as it was a week ago, the excitement still rages vary high. We may expect stirring events to take place this week.

On Friday evening, any Saturday's Repress, it was annoanced, on the authority of pirvate advices from Harrisburg, that the Union Genards, of this city, had received orders to report at Harrisburg on Saturday, to fill a vacancy in the Fifteenth Regiment, organized the other day. The members of the company went to work with commendable alsority to get themselves in readiness to leave by the mail train of Saturday, and at 9 o'clock they met at their armory, presenting the appearance of the best equipped company which has yet been furnished by Lancaster. This company is composed of about eighty men, rank and file, enrolled from the flower of the young men, rank and file, enrolled from the flower of the young men of Lancaster. They were furnished with new uniforms, made here after the State pattern, with gum blankets, new knapeacks, haversacks, and various olher articles of camp comfort, contributed by friends or from the private rescurers of the members, their entire equipments coating some \$500 or \$1000. The company lacked only the army blanket, overcoat, arms and ammunition to be prepared for active service.

Before leaving the armory they were addressed in appro-

some \$500 or \$1000. The company lacked only the army blanket, overcoat, arms and ammunition to be prepared for active service.

Before leaving the armory they were addressed in appropriate terms by Rev. Mr. Mombert, who was followed by Rev. Mr. Appleton, who, in behalf of the Oity Bible Society, presented each member with a copy of the Scriptures.

They then marched to the depot, wherea large concourse of citizens had collected to witness their departure, and cheer them on their patriotic mission. After the arrival of the train a despatch was received stating that the company could not be received now, and directing the railroad authorities not to pass them or or any other companies over the road at the expense of the State, without special orders. The company, therefore, considerably dampened in their entitudissm, marched back to their armory.

It seems that 2d Lieut Bear, of the Guards, was in Harrisburg yesterday, and was assured by officers and others in authority there, that if the company would go up on Saturday they would be at once mustered in to fill a vacancy in the Fifteenth Regiment, as was the case with Capt. Patterson's and Capt. Waltman's companies, who marched under similar circumstances.

The latter, it seems, went on their own responsibility, marching to Elizabethtown, where being refused passage as State troops they collected the means to defray their own expenses. It was represented at Harrisburg on Friday that, inasmuch as the Union Guards were already equipped at their own expense, they would have a preference. They had made arrangements for quarters at the Pennsylvania Hotel, at their own expense, until the State was ready to receive them into camp, and the unexpected turn the matter took at the depot was a grievous disappointment to the company.

the finest of health and spirits, and seem to be well pleased with camp life, notwithstanding they were nearly drewned out on Friday night.

Corporal Delker, of the same company, was also in the city a few hours one day last week, having been called home on business. We saw no change in him, he being the same say, happy John as of yore.

We also had the pleasure of taking by the hand Lieut. Jacob H. Smith, of the Jackson Rifles, who was in the city on business for himself and company. His account of the sojourn of the troops at Cockeyaville is vivid and interesting. He returned to Camp Scott on Saturday evening.

We also saw Bergeant Gable, of the same company. He is looking well and hearty, and is evidently satisfied with a soldler's life. He returned to Camp yesterday morning.

Is looking well and nearty, and is evidently satisfied with a soldier's life. He returned to Camp yesterday morning.

LIEUT. COLONEL WILES.

It gives us much pleasure to note the promotion of Capt. Welsh, of Columbia, to the position of Lieut. Colonel of the' 2d Regiment, stationed at Camp Scott. Our friend "Ben,' the graphic and interesting correspondent of The Express, has the following just and handsome notice of Col. Welsh's services in the Mexican War:

"I am pleased to state that Capt. Welsh, of Columbia, has been elected Lieut. Colonel of the Second Regiment.—He will prove a brave and competent officer. Col. Welsh was a private in the Mexican War, in the Second Kentucky Regiment, under Col. McKee and Lieut. Col. Clay, both of whom were killed. Col. Welsh was wounded in the right leg by a musket ball at the battle of Buena Vista, from the effects of which he still slightly limps. After his discharge from the hospital at Satitib, he was promoted to a second lieutenantcy for gallant behavior, and served till the close of the war.

Officers of the Text rest rest ment.

Lieutenant Colonel—Tilghman H. Good, Allentown, Major—Thomas W. Lynn, Northampton, Pa. Adjutant—James E. Miltimore, Reading, Pa. Adjutant—Jrederick S. Pyler, Lancaster; Pa. Assistant Quartermaster—Lawrence Moser, Easton, Pa. Surgeon—Jacob Ludlow, Easton, Pa. Assistant Surgeon—Wm. H. H. Michler, Easton, Pa. Assistant Surgeon—Wm. H. H. Michler, Easton, Pa. Sergeant Major—Elwin G. Minich, Allentown, Pa. Quartermaster Sergeant—William Andrews, Reading, Drum Major—John P. Shindie, Lancaster, Pa. Secretary—H. A. Blumer, Allentown, Pa. DEPARTURE OF THE LANCASTER CITI INFANTEY.

given with an enthusiasm which fairly made the depot ring, after which the immense crowd slowly dispersed.

THE MILITARY CADETS TO ACT AS A HOME GUARD.

At a regular meeting of the Lancaster Military Cadets, held in their Armory on Monday evening, April 29th, resolutions were read and adopted, to the effect of offering their services to the Mayor of the city to act as a Home Guard. The Mayor tras been informed of said resolutions by the Secretary of the Company, and from his answer their services will be accepted most heartily when necessity requires it. The following is the correspondence:

air. E. C. Reed, Secretary of Military Cadets:
Your favor of to-day is received, and your patriotic resolutions duly appreciated. Whether your services as semine Guard" will be required depends upon circumstances. Should the necessity arise I shall promptly inform you, and doubt not that you will respond with slacrity to any call which the civil authorities of the city may make upon you.

On Wednesday morning Company I, First Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, attended in a body the funeral of Corporal Edward Hostack, was died Tuesday afternoon of disease of the lungs. The Company was proceeded by martial music playing the Portuguese Hymn, and accompanied by the officers of the Regiment. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Hostamiller, after which a salute was fired over the grave.

Corporal Hostack, though 50 years of age, and exempt from military duty, volunteered his services and was accepted. He had been through the Mexican war, and had also seen service in Europe—participating in fifteen en-

The Diagnothian Literary Society of Franklin and Marshall College have generously tendered their fine hall for the use of the sick among the Ohlo Regiments, encamped in the neighborhood, to which purpose it is now being applied. This act, while it shows the patriotism and thought fulness of the Society, also presents another evidence that the students, as a body, are as loyal and self sacrificing as any other class of our citizens.

MUSTER BOLL OF THE LANGETER CITY INFANTET.

-william P. Leonard, William D. Steigerwalt, George D. Cornell, J. S. Keith John Glazier

Captain-A. W. Bole

Schwanner Scharz, M. Schaller, J.
Stutter, P.
Schupp, G.
Smith, J.
Smith, G.
Stautsenberger,
Shute, A.
Spandler, N.
Thies, E.
Wesseman, H.
Weber, J.
Wunderlin, F.
Westerman

1st Corpora

Company Quarterma

2d " James McCan, 3d " George A. Souders, 4th " John Peart. Musicians—Eli T. Derrick, William Mintse

F. C. Kline,
B. Litenberger,
Charles Long,
Charles Louring,
C. P. Lanigan,
E. H. Miller,
David Morgan,
Theodore McCracken,

David Morgan,
Theodore McCrack
Richard Quin,
S. B. Richards,
John R. Richards,
Jerry Sheets,
Jacob Sourbeer,
H. W. Bmith,
Joseph Sourbeer,
Timothy Sullivan,
Jacob Swager,
Henrick Thaler,
J. Z. Thomas,
Jacob Tyler,
John Tyler,
Julius Updegraff,
James L. Wright,
Henry Wike,
James Wolfe,
Lewis Worley,
Jacob Wolfe,
Andrew Yackly,

Abraham W. Rotn

Whilam Studen, Philip Sprow, John C. Sohu, Jacob Seitz, Andrew W. Snavely, John Shroll, Henry Shireman, John F. Trout, Leang Wolfensharger,

Thompson.

The Committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were passed with entire unanimity amid the greatest enthusiasm:

WHEREAS, The Government is threatened with overthrow by a formidable force, and its Capital is now surrounded by a hostile army, and our neighboring State of

nd rapine; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the people of Little Britain and parts

consists of three in each school district of the townsnip, and is as follows: Eastland District—William P. Haines, Morris Reynolds, William M. Griffith.

uiney
Hickory Hill—Joseph C. Taylor, Benjamin Furniss
onathan Reynolds.

onathan Reynolds.

Fairview—William Morris, James Patterson, Wm. Hays
Fairmount—James J. Bitzer, Dr. J. W. Zell, T. Miller

Oak Hill—Isaac B. Millington, S. Haryey Scott, Benja

A roll for volunteers was then opened, and forty signs

LANCASTER RIFLES .- We are pleased to learn

HANDSOME DONATION .- Mr. M. P. COOPER

THE WEATHER .- May day came in with

THE WEATHER.—May day came in with a leaden sky and a cold North-Wester, which effectually brushed the anticipations of the young folks who had planued Maying parties into the woods, to search for the wild flowers of Spring. The next day continued raw and unpleasant, and on Friday we had considerable of a sprinkling of snow mixed with a cold and chilling rain—On Sunday morning there was a heavy hoar frest, and at this writing (Monday morning) rain is again failing and the weather is decidedly disagreeable. "Winter still lingers in the lap of Spring."

READING AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD .- The

Grove-Francis Doud, Albert Wilson, James

MUSTER BOLL OF THE MAYTOWN INPANTRY

Captain—Henry A. Haines.
st Lieutenant—Henry S. Book,
2d " Dr. Abraham N. Breneman.
st Sergeant—Walter D. Carpenter,

John Brown, John M. Kilne, John Fritz. George M. Book,

Captain-Henry A. Hair

ist Corporal-

Martin Clodfelter, William D. Carlton

Captain—Thomas Welsh.
1st Lieutenant—E. Y. Rambo,
2d " E. A. Kelsey.
1st Sergeant—Wm. H. H. Welsh,
2d " Q. K. Hambright,

was ready to reserve them into camp, and the interplected turn the matter took at the depot was a grievous disappointment to the company.

A PLEARANT SURPRISE.

On Saturday evening, at 5 o'clock, the Yencibles' Band, unexpectedly of course, arrived home on a furlough. As the train came into the depot the sweet strains of "Home, Sweet Home" saluted the ears of the delighted but surprised spectators. The Band marched to Gruel's Saloon and Confectionery, North Queen street, when after performing the beautiful air "Home Again," in their own sweet style, tray were taken in and handsomely done for by the proprietor. During Saturday night numbers of our citizens were serenaded, and the Band was hospitably entertained by them in return. On Sunday morning they proceeded to Camp Dennison, and performed for the dress parade of the lat and 2d Ohio Regiments. It is needless to say that the Buckeye boys were delighted with the soul-stirring music of their Lancaster friends. The members of the Band look well, are in the finest of spirits, and with their bronzed faces look like men who have seen some hard-hirs. They lelt again for Camp Scott on vesterday moraed faces look like men who have seen some hard. They lelt again for Camp Scott on yesterday morang at 11 o'clock. By the way, we were glad to notice that Captains Clem-ns. Cogley and Shindle bear their blushing honors so ley and Shindle bear their blushing honors so
Long may they and their gallant comrades of the
i' Band live to cheer the citizens of good old Lanth their glosions was

Fencibles' Band live to cheer the citizens of good old Lancaster with their glorious music.

A COTTENDATE AND COMPLIMENT.

A correspondent of the Chambersburg Times, who is a member of the Chambersburg Company attached, we believe, to the lst Regiment at Camp Ecott, thus speaks of our own giorious Fencibles' Band:

"Every one is charmed, who visits the Camp, with the music of the Band attached to the Lancaster Fencibles.—Now I profess to bave an ear for sweet sounds, and I must say that with the exception of several Bands I heard at the Baltimore Convention, and with due deference to our own musical association, it is the best Band I ever heard.

the Baltimore Convention, and with due deference to our own musical association, it is the best Band I ever heard. It is worth a trip from Chambersburg to York to hear them when a Begiment is on drill."

A number of the Fenchles arrived home on Saturday on a furlough, and returned to Camp Scott on yesterday morning. Among them we noticed Corporal Andy McGinnis, and Privates Harry Biggs, Andy Eicholtz, Eberman, Duchman, Kuhns and Altick. The gallant fellows are in the finest of health and spirits, and seem to be well pleased with camp life, notwithstanding they were nearly drowned out on Friday night.

promoted to the responsible position of Quartermaster. We learn that he makes a capital officer, and attends thoroughly to the wants of the soldiers. The following are the officers: Colonel—Samuel Yohe, Easton, Pa. Lieutenant Colonel—Tilghman H. Good, Allentown, Pa.

Emanuel Myers, Joseph Young.

Pursuant to notice given on the day previous, a meeting of the citizens of Little Britain township and parts adjacent convened on Tuesday evening, the 23d ult, at the public house of A. & B. Brogan, at Oak Hill, for the purpose of devising means for the security of their fellow-citizens on the Maryland border, whose lives and property are threatened by the mob rule now existing in that distracted State. Morris Reynolds was chosen President; John P. Hays, Aaron Brogan, John J. Evans, Joseph C. Taylor, Robert Scott, David Burnite and George W. Marshall, Vice Presidents; Vincent King, E. B. Patterson and John A. Alexander, Secretaries.

On motion, a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting was appointed, consisting of Jaseph C. Taylor, Thomas Furniss, Sanuel E. Fairlamb, Levi Barnett and Dr. W. L. Thempson. During the absence of the Committee, the meeting was eloquently addressed by Dr. Gatchell, Vincent King and Dr. W. L. Thompson.

The Committee, reported the following prescribe and

Fife Major—Joseph M. Cogley, Lancaster, Fa.
Secretary—H. A. Blumer, Allentown, Pa.
DEPARTORS OF THE LANCASTER CITY INFANTEX.
This fine company, as announced in our last, proceeded to Harrisburg in the 6 o'clock train on yesterday evening week. In the afternoon they were marched to the front of the Depository of the "Patriot Daughters of Lancaster," No. 24 North Prince street, where they were furnished of the Depository of the "Patriot Daughters of Lancaster," No. 24 North Prince street, where they were furnished with haversacks, shirts, overcoats, stockings, and other articles necessary for camp comfort. Each man was also furnished with a cup. On their way to the depot, the company was drawn up in front of the City Hall, where they were addressed in an eloquent and feeling manner by Mayor Sanderson, in behalf of the citizens. Proceeding to the depot a vast concourse of their fellow-citizens was collected there to see them off and wish them God speed.—Rev. Mr. Appleton, of St. John's Free Church, offered up 'a ferrent prayer in their behalf, and, in behalf of the City Bible Society, distributed a copy of the New Testament to each member of the company, accompanied with feeling and appropriate remarks. Prayer books and other memer

Resolved, That we, the people of Little Britain and parts adjoining, will sustain the Government of the United States in its defence of the Constitution and in the enforcement of the laws; that we will stand by the flag of our country with unwhaken firmness, and look with sust pleion upon every one whose devotion to it in this hour of peril shall falter.

Resolved, That we hold it to be the first duty of our government to allow the forces, now on their march to Washington, to destroy every hostile force that may be mustered to impede their speedy arrival for the defence of the capital. As the train approached it was discovered that the

To the Hon. Mayor of Lancaster:

Dear Rin: 1 have the honor of informing you that at a regular meeting of the "Military Cadeta," held on the evening of the 29th inst, the following resolutions were read and approved:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Lancaster Military Cadeta do offer our services to the Mayor of the city.

Action of the Hon Mayor of this resolution, and in behalf

and call which the certain annual property of the Lancaster Military Cadets in company assembled.

Truly yours, &c., GEO. SANDERSON.

MILITARY FUNKRAL.

Trick Property Company L First Regiment of the Company L First Regime

LANCASTER KIFLES.— We are pleased to learn that there is an increasing demand for the rifles manufactured by Henry R. Leman, at the Lancaster Rifle Works, in this city, be having received an order for 1200 from the city of Philadelphia. On Thursday Capt. E. K. Young selected and purchased forty rifles for the new volunteer corps at Christiana, which has been drilled for some time by Captain Young. This company, we learn, will receive forty muskets from another source. We also hear of other parties in the county who are making arrangements to arm the home guards in their respective districts with Leman's rifles—certainly a highly commendable movement. MEDICAL SOCIETY.—At an adjourned meeting of the Lancaster City and County Medical Society, held at their Hall, on the 1st inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen delegates to represent said Society, at the next annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, to be held in Pittsburg on the second Wednesday of June next: Drs. Samuel Parker, John L. Atlee, Sr., John Ream, Henry Carpenter, J. F. Haber, Samuel R. Sample, J. N. Eckert, P. Cassidy and John K. Ranb. service in Europe—participating in fifteen en s. Peace to his ashes!

I EANDSUME DUNATION.—Mr. M. P. COOPER, of East Lampeter township, with particite liberality, forwarded to the Mayor, on Thursday last, ten barrels of superfine four, to be distributed among the families of poor men who have left this city to defend their country. The fiour has been pieced in the hands of John R. Bitner, No. 91 North Queen s reet, for distribution. There are scores of other farmers in this country who can well afford to be equally liberal with Mr. Coopes, and we hope that the praise-worthy example will not be lost upon them. If will be a source of great encouragement to our brave volunteers who have so nobly and promptly resented to Captain—David W. Patierson. 1st Lieutenant—Daniel H. Heitshu, William Whiteside Lieutenant—Daniel H. Heitzhu,
"Dr. William Whiteside.
mmissary Sergeant—Walter G. Evans.
Sergeant—Alonzo C. Anne,
"G. M. Van Tassel,
"Jacob Simpson,
"Uriah S. Frank. FATAL ACCIDENT .- On Tuesday night PATAL ACCIDENT.—Un Tuesday night a young man named John Sauber met with an accident, which proved fatal, on one of the trains going west—having both his legs nearly severed from the body. It appears that he was sleeping on the bumper of one of the ears, and in the vicinity of the Little Conestoga Bridge the coupling broke, the shock throwing him down across the track, when several cars passed over his body. The unfortunate man was prompt to the home in this time.

t, sonn Girrier.

thamilton, George
Killian, John D.
Long, John P.
Leonard, George
Metrger, Amos
McEroy, John
Miller, George H.
Morrissey, Charles
Mecke, William
Mulbolland, Joseph D.
Pastor, Peter
Phillips, William H.
Beady, Michael
Rots, George
Suter, John P.
Sauber, Conrad S.
Suydam, Jacob
Suydam, William
Sherwood, Benjamin
Selbor, Peter A.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS, AND CLOSING OF THE

Spindler, James Smith, George Smith, Charles Shot, John Sherer, Benjamir Sturgis, Nathan Shertz, John Tombow, Samuel Toll, George S. Weidell, William LEAVE KASTWARD

way man hang-or rimanelpins and intermediate omoes, at 7 a.m.
Western Through Mail—For Harrisburg, Pittsburg and Western States, at 10 a.m., and 9 p. m.
Way Mail West—For Landisville, Elizabethtown, Mount Joy, Middletown, Harrisburg, Lowistown, Huntingdon, Tyrone, Altoona, Hollidaysburg (and Way Mail between Altoona and Pittsburg) at 10 a.m.

Southern Mail:

1.30 p. m.

For Reading, via: Neffsville, Litts, Rothsville, Ephrata,
Reamstown, Adamstown and Gouglersville, daily, at 8 a. m.
For Lebanon, via: East Hempfield, Manheim, White Oak, Mount Hope and Cornwall, daily, at 10 a. m.
For Millersville and Slackwater, daily, at 1 p. m.
For Mark Harbor, daily, at 1 p. m.
For Hinkletown, via: Landis Valley, Oregon, West Earl,
and Farmersville, daily, at 2 p. m.
For Paradise, via: Greenland and Souderaburg, daily, at
2 p. m.

2 p. m. For Litis, via: Neffsville, dally, at 2 p. m. For Strasburg, via: Fertility and Wheatland Mills, daily, at For Strasburg, via: Fertility and Wheatland Mills, daily, at 2 p. m.
For Lampeter, daily, at 2 p. m.
For Pheenixville, via: New Holland, Blue Ball, Goodville,
Churchtown, Morgantown, Honeybrook, Chester Springs,
and Kimberton, Tri-weekly, Thesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 m.
For Port Deposit, Md., via: Willow Street, Smithville, Bud,

and nowlandship, and, friendshy, monday, wednes-day and Friday, at 6 a. m. lill, Old Line, Sporting Hill nowland Mastersonville, Semi-weekly, Wednesday and Fri-day, at 6 a. m. for Liberty Square, via: Conestoga, Marticville, Coleman-ville, Mount Nebo, Bethesda and Rawlinsville, Semi-

weekly, Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 p. m. Office hours, from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. On Sunday, from 9 to 10 a.m.
Postage to California, Oregon and Washington Territo-ries, 10 cents.
Letters, alleged to be valuable, will be registered, and a Conts.

ers, alleged to be valuable, will be registered, and a t given therefor, on application and payment of the ration fee of five cents, in addition to the regular

postage.

All letters are required to be pre-paid with stamps before they can be mailed. JOHN J. COCHBAN, Postmaster. OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

better than those occupied by many of our brother volunteers; we sleep in the long ferry house on beds of plank and straw; the first predominates, and as I write the rain falls patteringly from the roof on our sleeping places.

The men are "eager for the fray," and the only wish I hear expressed is "I wish we could fight," or "why don't the secessionists come?" We are one and all ready, not only for the fight, but for the privations which we know are yet to come. So far we have been comfortably housed and provisioned, as well as could be be expected. We are, I understand, to be quartered at some place along the route from Harrisburg, with what was called 'two dough at that, such as if ed to the criminals in our prisons, and chunks of bread and crackers, the latter having a decided plaster of Paris style. This was the supply. It was carried in a haversack or bag, made of common canvas. With this superior (?) quality of provisions carried through an intensely hot sun, could you wonder that its quality would be impaired by Sunday evening? Pennsylvania must do something better than this for the galiant soldiers "But to my narrative. The idea was prevalent among the soldiers that the Baltimoreans still maintained their position, ready at any time for action, and that ten o'clock was the hour of attack if we attach which we lay down, sometimes to sleep, oftener to rominate.

We soldom see a drunken soldier, although the profanity.

ruminate.

We soldom see a drunken soldier, although the profanity and obscenity is at times fearful. The ranks are filled with all sorts of men, of every rank and station; and those who have any desire to preserve the contents of their knapsacks, sleep with loaded revolvers and bowie knives of most for sleep with loaded revolvers and bowie knives of most for sleep with loaded revolvers and bowie knives of most for-

Sunday is no Sunday here, all days are alike, varied per. haps with now and then an alarm, a shooting affray, or omething equally interesting.

The men are strong and sturdy, inured most of them to hardship and as brave as is possible—and above all they believe they are in the right, and will show a tolerably

midable proportions.

good front in the event of a battle.

Let no young man leave home and friends and enrol lor the arrival of the provision train, and that for conveying soldiers having passed a feeling of dedeliberation, if he does he will repent it. Those who are
only on the outside have no idea of the privations to be
borne, of the company and companions we must associate
with—and the step should be well considered by every
man—young or old, before it is taken; once taken lot all
be borne bravely—like men, like soldiers. I write on my new desk rig-the bottom of a tin pan

covered with paper—and look out through the chinks on the cold Susquehannah which is rather uncomfortable.

For The Intelligencer. WHAT MUST BE DONE TO KEEP THE MESSES. EDITORS: In the peculiar circumstances of the dark cloud of suspense and terror now overshadowing our country, it is right and proper that prudence should be exercised by those who speak their sentiments, as well as those who write and act for the public good. In the present excited condition of the public mind, it is hard to tell one hour

what may occur the next inrough a word imprudently spoken, or an act which might be regarded as a menace by any one of our citizens.

Until we can control the hearts of men, we cannot restrain their principles and opinions by force. If for a season the free exercise of sentiment and speech is repressed, it will gather strength often superior to the resistance, and the explosion becomes the greater, because of the restraint. The passive condition of public sentiment is strained to its utmost tension, and requires but a single insulting word or blow to cause civil war in our midst. Political parties are not dead, nor are the principles which underlie those engines of public opinion extinct. They flow on quietly as mighty contending elements, even while the storm, which is raging for the supremacy of the laws and the Government, is uniting the powers of the country to restore it again to 'peace and prosperity. This being the case no one political faction should have a freedom of speech and action above another; no leading men of any political party should be denounced and stigmatized more than those of another; no Committees of Vigilance composed exclusively of one party should be allowed to exercise a watchfulness over the actions and language of the other. Those things are regarded as menacing insults to the offending party, and, if not checked, will most certainly lead to bloodshed and riot.

It may as well be said now in kindness, before it may be necessary to write it in blood, that no insult dare be offered to ex-President Buchanan; and those who are silly enough to denounce him as the cause of our trophles must.

of to ex-President Buchanan; and those who are stilly enough to denounce him as the cause of our troubles must be checked and restrained, as much as those who sympathise with the Bouth.

If there is a Vigilance Committee, composed of Republi-If there is a Vigilance Committee, composed of keptoni-cans, for the purpose of watching the language and con-duct of Democrats, as is alleged to be, that committee must be disbanded if we would avoid a civil strife. It is regarded as an insult and a menace, and if any citizen is molested for principles he has avowed heretofore, or may hold still, which are not just in unison with those held by the Republican party, it will lead to the worst kind of conse-quences.

Republican party, it win read to the wines and any quences.

These are not threats, but kind admonitions, and any person who watches carefully the public pulse must see and feel by its rapid beatings that political blood is at fireheat, and hostile attitudes are already being taken, and notwithstanding the patriotic pride which drives us all together in the single tissue of the support of the Government, a wrong step, an excited insulting word, a single blow, in those circumstances will lead to riot and bloodshed. those circumstances will lead to riot and bloodshed.
Admonitions in regard to every other cause for excitement have been thrown out. Measures have been very properly taken by the city authorities to keep down all exciting demonstrations by the citizens. But the points to which I thave alluded have not as yet been touched, but they are nevertheless the most important of all—hence my suggestion.

PEACE.

THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE. THE EDITORS BOOM TABLE.

THE WESTMINSTER QUARTERLY REVIEW. American edition. Published by Lionard Scorr & Co., New York, who also publish the London, Edinburgh, and North British Reviews.

We have received from J. M. Westhaeffer, 44 N. Queen street, Lancaster, the above-mentioned Review for April. We have received from J. M. Westhaeffer, 44 N. Queen street, Lancaster, the above-mentioned Review for April. The following are its contents:

1. Mr. Kingeley on the Study of History; 2. The Sicilian Revolution; 3. Voltaire's Romances and their Moral; 4. The Universities and Scientific Reducation; 5. Early Intercourse of England and Germany; 6. The Cotton Manufacture; 7. Maineon Ancient Law; 8. Exton; 9. Austria and her Reforms; 10. Contemporary Literature.

WORKS OF WORTH .-- We would call attention to valumen of undoubted varacity in his native city, as a gentleman in whom implicit confidence may be placed. Parley's Pictorial History of North and South America is one of the most valuable and interesting works on the history of our country we have ever perused. It is an elegant volume of about one thousand royal octavo pages, illustrated with more than three hundred engravings, illustrative of the many stirring events recorded in its pages, portraits of eminent men; &c., as Washingto, Jefferson, Monroe and the Old Iron Duke of Democracy bimself, who crushed the South Carolina nulliflers. It is also of great value as a book of reference. A case in point: In the Press of Saturday last, the Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser writes, "Gen. Bragg has under his command about 8000 troops, a larger number I believe than Gen. Scott commanded in the valley of Mexico." Now if he had had a copy of the above history he might have saved teen. Scott commanded in the valley of mexico." Now if he had had a copy of the above history he might have saved his reputation and learned that our own brave Scott (who spurned the scoundrel who would lure him from his flag,) invested the City of Yera Cruz with 13,000 men.

The book is filled with stirring incidents and historical facts from beginner to end. cts from begining to end. Heroes and Martyrs of the Modern Missionary Enter prise, is a work of inestimable worth, fully sustaining the high praise bestowed on it by the fundred of clergy who have reviewed it, and should have a place in every library. Published by O. W. POTTER, Providence, R. I., and sold only by subscription.

We would say in conclusion to our fellow-citizens of Lancaster, improve the present oppertunity to obtain the above works, as it is the first and may be the last time the

The Requisition for Troops from Penn sylvania, Twenty-six Regiments only. HARRISBURG, May 1.-The second requisi tion for troops, it appears, was misinterpreted. The total required from Pennsylvania was intended to be twenty six regiments-making only ten for the second requisition. formation is from a reliable authority.

DEATH OF BISHOP ONDERDONK .- The Right Reverend Benjamin Treadwell Onderdonk, Bishop of the Diocese of New York, died on Tuesday morning, at his residuce, in Twentyseventh street, in that city. He was born in New York in the year 1790, and was consequently, at the time of his death, in the 72d year of his age. Since 1845, he had been suspended from his ministerial functions.

COCKEYSVILLE CAMP. We extract from a letter to the Chambe Times, written from Camp Scott, the following nteresting narration of affairs and incidents at Cookeysville Camp. From a perusal of this extract our readers can appreciate the trying position in which our brave soldiers were placed while encamped on the Maryland border :

on the Maryland border:

""Our soldiers were not long in being convinced that the camp was an object of suspicion, and threats that five hundred Marylanders before morning would blow the d—d Northerners to h—l, was anything else than pleasant music to their ears. As night came on apprehensions of an attack were generally indulged in, and no declarations to the contrary were admitted. Without a cover, save the blue firmament above—for there was no provision of tents—the soldiers wrapped their blankets around them and laid down on the earth to anything else than pleasant dreams. The scene was a severe introduction to warfare. Twenty-four hundred soldiers, not one hundred of them all who had ever before felt the pride and pomp and circumstance of glorious the pride and pomp and circumstance of glorious warfare,' who had, in most cases, never endured warfare, who had, in most cases, never endured hard physical labor, in response to the call of their country, for the first time, and in an enemy's land, sought repose in the open air after the fatigue and exoitement of a long and depressing march. The moon shone in all her glory, and the blessed starsholes in the sky—beamed forth in all their lustre.— Music burst forth from the hills and the trees, from crickets and frogs innumerable, while streams of water in the distance flowed gushing on their course. Occasionally a number of the men would arise, and as they moved from place to place, with their white blankets wrapped about them, looked like so many walking spectres.

"There was an evident uneasiness in the camp. An occasional report of a sentinel's gun would startle; the sound of horses tread would alarm. Suddenly, attention men!' was called, and guns were seized for duty. Repair to rest!' was again the word; but there was no rest, the body was prostrate, but the mind was active. And another, and another time came the word 'Attention!' and the brave men arose each time for defence. Presently came a trans, and then was confirmed the services of the sound of horses and the property of the sound of horses and the property of the sound of horses tread would alarm. Suddenly, and then was active. And another, and another time came the word 'Attention!' and the brave men arose each time for defence. Presently came a tear and the was confirmed the services of the sound of the same and the sa

carriage into camp, halting at the General's quar-ters. And then was confirmed the suspicious move-ments of attack. Soon after the General appeared ments of attack. Soon after the General appeared among the men, and assured them that there would be no further cause for apprehension, and that they were secure. Let us see if these brave 2400 men had not reason to have their fears aroused. The carriage referred to, bure to the camp Col. Geo. P. Kane, Marshal of the city of Baltimore, and Major Belger, of the War Department at Washington.—The Marshal notified the President of the United States, through the Secretary of War of the pres-The Marshal notified the President of the United States, through the Secretary of War, of the presence of our soldiers, and of the further determination of the authorities and citizons of Baltimore to repel the passage of any more troops through that city.—

Ample preparations were made for this purpose. One battery was within one mile of our camp, and two batteries with about four thousand men, were three miles off. They awaited the decision of the authorities on the part of the United States, and had that decision been withheld one hour longer, we would all have been mown down by the formidable force as grass before the scythe. We could not have withstood their firing upon us ten minutes. It was to inform the Companding Ganaral et the withstood their firing upon us ten minutes. It was to inform the Commanding General of the promp response made favorable to the desire of the Balti OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

PIRRYVILLS, Friday, May 3.

You have doubtless heard of Perryville, perhaps visited it, in any case you will not be surprised when I tell you that a portion of the 6th Regiment of old Schuylkill is stationed here, as also are some eight hundred of the Philadelphia Guards.

Our quarters are not as pleasant as our homes, but are better than those occupied by many of our brother volunteers; we sleen in the long ferry house on beds of plank for bridden lines.

some other point, at 1 P. M. This welcome information was given by him to a number of our companies, and was soon in the possession of all. It buoyed up their hearts amazingly, since it was understood in my absence that no attack would be made upon us during the day.

"About 11 A. M., the soldiers were removed to a woods near by in order to allay their fears and avoid the scorching heat of the sun. The change was heartily appreciated, as the locality had in its centre a well of most excellent water. The promised hours

a well of most excellent water. The promised hours for the arrival of the provision train, and that for

A LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

New York, April 20, 1861. Dear Sir :- Unable to attend the meeting t Union Square, in consequence of indisposi tion, I beg leave to state my sentiments on the subject of your coming together in the folowing words:

Ministers of religion and ministers of peace. according to the instructions of their Divine Master, have not ceased to hope and pray that peace and Union might be preserved in this great and free country. At present, however, that question has been taken out of the hands of the peacemakers, and it is referred to the arbitrament of a sanguinary contest. not authorized to speak in the name of any of my fellow-citizens. I think, so far as I can judge, there is the right principle all among them whom I know. It is now fifty years since, a foreigner by birth, I took the oath of allegiance to this country, under its title of the United States of America. cheers.] As regards conscience, patriotism, or judgment, I have no misgiving. Still desirous of peace, when the Providence of God shall have brought it, I may say that

since the period of my naturalization I have known but one country: In reference to my duties as a citizen, no change has come over my mind since then. The Government of the United States was then, as it is now, symbolized by a national flag, popularly called "the Stars and Stripes." [Loud applause.] This has been my flag, and shall be to the end, play, in the gales that sweep every ocean, and amid the gentle breezes of many a distadt shore, as I have seen it in foreign lands, its own peculiar waving lines of beauty. May it live and continue to display the waving lines of beauty, whether at home or

> as long as heaven permits, without limit or +JOHN HUGHES.

> Archbishop of New York. CONDITION OF AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI. CAIRO, April 28.-A gentleman who left

> abroad, for a thousand years, and afterwards

New Orleans on Friday, furnished the following :- The whole country between Jackson, Tenn., and New Orleans, is in arms. At every station along the road companies were seen drilling. They appeared destitute of arms, using old muskets, shot guns and rifles. The telegraph lines are in the sionists, and not permitted to give information as to the movement of troops. The leading sccessionists at New Orleans are in hourly expectation of news of the capture of Washington. Our informant, was told the North should have no more news until the Treasury at Washington was in the hands of the Con federate troops, and President Lincoln and Cabinet prisoners. All the troops, except those at Fort Pickens, were being rapidly moved North. The best of those, originally destined for the reduction of that fortress, have been withdrawn. It is not believed at New Orleans that any attack on Fort Pickens will be made for weeks to come. A passenger from Memphis reports that a secret of volunteer companies was held in that city ast night. From hints thrown out, it is believed that their purpose is to march at once upon Cairo cut the levee, and then make an attack. The troops were all in good health

FRANCE AND THE SOUTHERN CON-FEDERACY.

New York, May 2.

The Paris correspondent of the Times gives the particulars of an official interview between Mr. Faulkner, Minister to Paris, and Thou-venal, the French Minister, on the subject of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Faulkner protested most energetically, in the name of his Government, against any recognition of the new American Confederacy. until at least his successor had arrived. Mr. Thouvenal said the United States Government need not have any apprehension of a speedy recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the Government of France.

UNION MEETING AT BALTIMORE. olutions were adopted in favor o

Baltimore, May 2.—A large meeting was held at the Corn Exchange, this morning, which was attended by our merchants gener ally, and a large number of other gentlemen. diate reconstruction of the bridges destroyed