

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE PA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1861.

W. W. BROWN, - ASSOCIATE EDITOR

How to the Line, let the Chips fall where they may.

Our paper is not printed this week, until after the arrival of Friday Evening's Mails. It, therefore, contains the late news up till that time.

The News.

It is utterly impossible to publish a weekly newspaper a title of the exciting and important news brought to us by every mail. The whole land is filled with notes of war. Scarcely a village is so small that its inhabitants are not forming themselves into military companies, and rushing forward to the protection of their country. Men and money in endless amounts are proffered to those in authority, to be used anywhere and in any manner for the promotion of public safety. Every State North of Mason & Dixon's line presents a busy and exciting spectacle. All are responding with alacrity to the call of our constitutional President. Regiment after regiment are passing southward, and Washington will soon be a perfect hive of patriots, ready to defend its soil with their lives. On the other hand we hear that bold measures are contemplated by the disunionists. They are said to be gathering in force for an invasion of the border States, designing to seize Washington and consummate a violent revolution. Virginia has, by her convention, taken sides with the rebels, and instead of sending her sons to help defend the Government that has always honored her, she is intent on accomplishing its overthrow. This state of affairs exists, in some degree, in all the border States. Appearances now indicate a square conflict between the free and slave States—between loyal citizens and a fanatical crowd of rebels, led by men who boast of their deeds of treason.

What is Patriotism?

Not Democracy. Not Republicanism. It has no sympathy with traitors. It is careless of pecuniary interest. It is reckless of personal safety. It abhors lukewarmness. It was the spirit of 1776. It is the spirit of 1861. If any one doubts it, let him walk our streets, enter our stores and marts of business, talk with our merchants, brokers, bankers, clergymen, cartmen, firemen, workmen of every class, and citizens of every rank and condition. Let him consider what a spirit unites the people as one man. It is not anger, or revenge, nor mere excitement. It is the united uprising of a great people, who, with unparalleled forbearance, have borne insults and injuries until patience is a crime. The quality of this spirit is especially indicated by the fact that, while these insults and injuries were in a sense personal to the North, they could move nothing but pity. But when emboldened by impunity, impudent and sacrilegious hands are laid upon the sacred flag of our Union, and the principles sealed by our fathers' blood are openly defied and trampled under foot—a patriotism is aroused from which the bravest of the traitors will hide himself before it is assailed.

Chaplains for the Army.

Every regiment should be provided with a Chaplain. One true minister of religion is of the value of a regiment for the moralization of a Division. The men who have enrolled themselves in our city, we observe, are, many of them, members of churches, or the sons and brothers of Christian people. The cause of the Government is the cause of God. "Who resists it, resists the ordinance of God." Who fights in it, fights for the Almighty ruler. "The sin of rebellion is as witchcraft." Let this sentiment be preached at the head of every army. Who can tell its animating power? Let prayer by the appointed ministers of religion go up from every camp. Who can estimate its cheering influence in the battle? It is the flag of Heaven enfolding with the Stars and Stripes Washington prayed on the battle field. Religion made the iron men of Cromwell. It was Havoc's saints that reconquered India. We believe the Clergy of our city are ready to respond at an hour's notice with professional services. There is but one sentiment among them, and that is for the Government. How could they be other than for "The ordinance of Heaven?"

Troops in Washington City.

From a gentleman who arrived in this city last evening, from Washington, we have the first specific intelligence of the number of national troops in Washington. On Sunday last the muster rolls called for rations for eight thousand two hundred men. This is calculated to set at rest many apprehensions freely expressed, that the force concentrated at the Federal Capital for the defense of the Government had been overrated. Sunday evening was thought by many of the experienced officers to be the critical period, and if that passed over without an assault as beyond immediate peril. The secession forces believed to be in the neighborhood of Alexandria, were estimated at six thousand. Many families were coming North for safety, and it cost our informant \$300 to get his household from Washington to Philadelphia, in consequence of the obstructions on the railroads. Philadelphia Inquirer Apr. 24.

The Government, say our Baltimore correspondents, has assumed control of the Northern Central Railroad, and the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio road, as military roads, and it will take possession of them for the transportation of troops. It will include possession of part of the high-ways of Baltimore for the same purpose. This will bring the right of way through the mob city to a test which will either completely establish or effectually abolish their right to interfere with the passage of soldiers en route for the defence of the capital.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS!

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS SOUTH. NEWS FROM CAMP CURTIN.

Rumored Attack on McHenry.

Anarchy and Mob Law in the City of Baltimore.

SECESSION IN DELAWARE. ANOTHER OUTRAGE, LANDING OF TROOPS AT ANNAPOLIS.

GOVERNMENT VESSELS SCUTLED. THE GOSPORT NAVY YARD TO BE BURNED.

REINFORCEMENT OF FORT MONROE.

WESTCHESTER, April 21.—A messenger has reached here with a paper signed by sixteen men of the neighborhood, stating that the bridge at Conowingo, over the Susquehanna, has been taken possession of by six hundred men by order of Gov. Hicks, and it is feared that it may be burned to night. The appeal is made for aid to sustain the people in its defence.

GEN. SMALL'S MEN.

Twenty-five men of Gen. Small's regiment are at Oxford, on the way back to Philadelphia. They have made their way from Baltimore as they best could.

THE NATIONAL GUARDS.

Captain Goss is mustering his company, the National Guards of this place, numbering one hundred and fifty-four men. They will be ready to start in the morning. The streets are a scene of bustle. Sixty of the National Guards are armed and equipped, but have no ammunition.

A CONFLICT ANTICIPATED—INVASION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BORDER.

Reports have been received confirming the invasion of the Pennsylvania border by a party of men, who have designs upon the Conowingo Bridge.

A detachment of the National Guards, numbering fifty-five men, with ammunition sufficient for two thousand rounds, will leave here early to-morrow morning to defend the bridge. They go via the Baltimore Central Railroad to Oxford. A collision is anticipated. Wm. H. Dock, the local editor of the West Chester Record, accompanies the party.

WEST CHESTER, April 22, 2 A. M.—Twenty eight men of Gen. Small's Brigade arrived yesterday at Oxford, Chester county, having walked from Baltimore, and reported that 500 Marylanders were after them, and were on the boundary line. Troops from West Chester, and citizens of Downingtown and Coatesville and other parts of Chester and Lancaster counties, went to the point named last night.

HARRISBURG, April 21.—A gentleman who has just arrived here from Baltimore, reports that he left that city at eight o'clock this morning, at which time no unusual excitement prevailed there. He reached Ashland, twelve miles from Baltimore, at ten o'clock, and remained there until nearly noon. Up to that hour there was no sound or news to indicate any unusual proceedings at Baltimore.

HARRISBURG, April 21.—Passengers who left Washington at 4 o'clock this morning, reached this port via the Northern Central Railroad, at 6 o'clock this evening. They report that an intense excitement prevailed at Baltimore. Prominent Philadelphians were watched closely. One of them was arrested but subsequently released on the intercession of prominent secessionists. The whole city had been turned into a military camp.

Some of the carpenters who went to repair the bridges of the Northern Central Railroad have returned. They report that the design to repair them has been abandoned for the present.

HARRISBURG, April 21, 10 o'clock, P. M.—It is stated by officers of the United States Army, who arrived this morning from Baltimore, that the guns of Fort McHenry were turned towards Baltimore city, but the firing had not yet commenced.

An officer of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, who returned to-night, says that he saw in Baltimore, on Saturday, on parade in the streets, twelve brass field pieces, two troops of horse and a regiment of infantry. The latter seemed to be composed of merchants' clerks.

A rumor was prevalent in Baltimore this morning, that the New York Seventh Regiment and Massachusetts Sixth Regiment reached Annapolis in safety.

WILMINGTON, April 21st.—Evening.—A message has been received in this city to the effect that prominent men of the Border States have asked for a cessation of hostilities, with the view to another attempt to compromise.

Nothing new has been received from Baltimore, but it is generally believed that a rencontre between Fort McHenry and the city has taken place—to what extent is not known.

Important from Harrisburg. The Virginia Forces Concentrating at Harper's Ferry—Lower Pennsylvania Threatened.

HARRISBURG, April 22.—Virginia is concentrating her forces rapidly at Harper's Ferry. Five thousand troops are to assemble there, whose supposed destination is Washington.

Three railroad bridges between this city and Baltimore have been torn up or burnt. The State Administration is in possession of important information relative to the plans of the secessionists in Virginia and Maryland, which they refuse to communicate, deeming its publication at this time inconsistent with the public welfare.

Fears are entertained that the Marylanders will make a demonstration at Chambersburg, and orders have been sent to Franklin to collect all the arms in that county and prepare to defend Chambersburg.

Three hundred regulars are coming from Carlisle to-night.

GEN. KEIM AND STAFF ARRIVED FROM WASHINGTON. HARRISBURG, April 20.—General Keim and staff, consisting of General Schaeffer, of Lan-

caster, Col. Jordan, of Dauphin, and major Young, of Berks, have been ordered here from Washington, to take charge of the troops at this point. They left Washington this morning and arrived to-night, traveling eighteen miles from Baltimore by carriage. Judge Wilmot accompanied them.

They found five bridges destroyed on the Northern Central road, and were ten hours on the way from Baltimore. An intense excitement was prevailing in that city when they left.

Sherman's Federal battery, also the battery of the Reading Artillery, consisting of four pieces, will reach here at midnight.

The following Ohio companies have arrived, in addition to those previously reported:—Cincinnati Zouaves; Pickaway Guards, Cleveland Greys, Cincinnati Rovers, Cincinnati Lafayette Guards, Urbanna Rifles and Mansfield Independents. Each of these companies are over eighty strong, and many are in a fine state of discipline.

HARRISBURG, April 21.—A body of two thousand men were thrown forward, by the midnight train, to the first bridge on the way to Baltimore which has been destroyed, on the Northern Central Railroad. These two thousand are to be followed by three hundred regulars from Carlisle, and by Sherman's Battery of Flying Artillery and one thousand more volunteers on Monday.

The State Administration will send munitions and suitable small howitzers and field pieces to Chambersburg on Tuesday.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—The city has been intensely excited by the report that there 10,000 troops at Cookeysville marching to Washington through Baltimore. The ring-leaders in the last riot are busy at work inflaming the minds and arousing the passions of the worst class of the Baltimore people.

Things here are in a terrible condition.—The mob is ready for anything, and threats are made of killing Lincoln's office holders, and burning out the Union men. The Union men are praying for help from the North.—A force of five thousand men sent to the help of the Union men, and who would overcome the police, would be enough to hold Baltimore and command Maryland.

TROOPS AT ANNAPOLIS. The Steamer Maryland landed her troops safely at Annapolis last night.

The track was being torn up on the Annapolis branch to prevent their transportation by that means to Washington.

GOVERNMENT VESSELS SCUTLED. The steamer Louisiana arrived at Baltimore from Norfolk this (Sunday) morning, and brings intelligence that the Federal officers were destroying all the U. S. property at the Navy yard, and that two U. S. steamers, and other vessels had been scuttled and sunk by order of the U. S. Government.

NAVY YARD BURNED. The Navy Yard was to be burned last night, if not prevented by the State authorities.

TROOPS LANDED. The U. S. steamer Tullahoma from Washington, landed Government troops at Old Point Comfort, after which she proceeded to Norfolk.

REINFORCEMENT OF FORT MONROE. The Steamers R. Spalding, of Boston and the Empire City of New York, reached old Point Comfort on Saturday night, and left 1000 troops at Fort Monroe.

From Chambersburg. Arrival of three fugitives from Harper's Ferry—Destruction of the arms and Buildings complete—The Rebels concentrating at Harper's Ferry.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., April 21.—On the night of the burning of the Harper's Ferry Armory, four men of Lieut. Jones' command were on guard and could not leave with the garrison. Lieut. Jones supposed that they were killed, but this was not so. They were taken prisoners and held until yesterday afternoon, when two of them escaped over the bridge, and a third by swimming the river and canal. The other remains at the Ferry. The three fugitives arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning. The say that the destruction of the buildings and the arms was complete.

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

From Harrisburg. Reports from Chambersburg—Attack Apprehended—Mustering of Volunteers.

HARRISBURG, April 21.—Private advices from Chambersburg state that the people are apprehensive of an attack from the Virginians concentrating at Harper's Ferry. A battery is to be thrown up to repel invasion. They have patrols out to prevent a surprise.

Our city is a vast camp. The streets are crammed with people, companies marching in every direction, and martial music is heard on all sides.

The following Pennsylvania troops have arrived since midnight:—Standing Stone Guards, Huntingdon county, 100 men; Eagle Guards, Centre county, 79; Cameron Infantry, 110. The excess of the Centre county companies was formed into a new company called the Curtin Guards, with a full complement. Bonus Infantry, Mifflin county, 76 men.

There are also five companies, from Schuylkill county; Marion Rifles, 83 men; Ashland Rifles, 86; St. Clair Rifles, 45; Lovellville Rifles, 56; Columbia Infantry, 79.

Affairs in Baltimore. DESCRIPTION BY AN EYE WITNESS.—NEW YORK, April 22.—Mayor Alberger, of Buffalo, who had been spending some months with his relative in Baltimore, arrived here to-day with a number of other gentlemen, who chartered a canal boat there of Friday for \$200. They report the condition of Baltimore as fearful. Armed mobs are parading the streets compelling all persons to unite with them in imprecations against the North, the Governor and the Union. The principal streets are barricaded, and many of the houses have loop-holes out in the shutters.

Mayor Alberger was surrounded by a mob of drunken ruffians, at the Rutaw House,

who endeavored, by abusive language, to provoke a word in reply, intending, no doubt to shoot him on the spot had he afforded them any pretext. He was unable to buy a revolver in Baltimore, the stores having been emptied by the mob. A prominent citizen, who was known as a Union man, was compelled to leave the city at six hours' notice, with eight children. It was believed that no Northerner's life would be worth an hour's purchase there when the next gun was fired in the war.

A TRAITOR ARRESTED.

HANOVER, April 22.—Capt. Jeniper, a southern man by birth, stationed at Carlisle, resigned his commission informally yesterday, and immediately left that place, after obtaining all the movement of our troops for the rebel States in order to inform them of the movements and intercept our men, but Gov. Curtin knowing him to be a secessionist, had appointed several gentlemen to watch his movements.

He was immediately followed after his flight, arrested at Hanover junction, and from thence transported back again to Carlisle as a prisoner of war. He will be kept marinated in due time, and receive a traitor's sentence. A man that will eat the bread of the government, and then forsake it in the hour of need, is not fit to die a natural death. Gov. Curtin deserves great credit for vigilance.

GRAVELY OVERESTIMATED. HARPER'S FERRY, April 22.—The number of men reported to be in possession of Harper's Ferry has been greatly overestimated by the despatches sent from here. The number is small, and they occupy now a worthless place. The government arms had all been removed before its destruction.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 22.—The Baltimore and Wilmington railroad is in the hands of the Government. The road is clear of all obstruction, and troops are rapidly transported to Washington by way of Havre de Grace.

BOMBARDMENT OF BALTIMORE. A private dispatch gives us the important fact that the guns of Fort McHenry are now bombarding the city of Baltimore.

The regular lines to Baltimore is down, but the report is generally credited.

THE LATEST NEWS. BY THURSDAY EVENING'S MAILS. Encampment at Perryville, Md.

HAVRE DE GRACE, April 23.—Col. Dare has taken up a position at Perryville, on the Maryland bank of the Susquehanna, opposite this place. The volunteers occupy the large depot building of the Baltimore Railroad Company, and are comfortably housed, and have ample room for drilling.

HAVRE DE GRACE, April 23—9 o'clock, P. M.—A gentleman has just arrived from Washington, who he left at 7 o'clock this morning, and passed through Baltimore at 10 o'clock P. M. He heard of the capture of Fort Pickens on the road, but not at Baltimore. Extras had been issued at Baltimore, but he did not see them, and brought none with him.

A system of martial law has been adopted in both cities, but there was no official proclamation.

HAVRE DE GRACE, April 23.—Evening.—Passengers arrived this evening who left Baltimore at 11 o'clock this morning, say that they heard nothing of the reported capture of Fort Pickens.

The city was quiet. Martial law was rigidly enforced. The troops arriving from the country had been ordered back, but directed to hold themselves in readiness for service. The force in the city was considered sufficient for its defence.

Secessionists Assailed in Kentucky. CINCINNATI, April 23.—A company of secessionists, 113 strong, left Cynthiana, Ky., yesterday to join the Rebel army. When the train reached Frankfort, they were ordered to display their flag, which they did by extending a secession flag from the car windows. Stones were thrown at it when the Lieut. fired into the crowd. The cars were immediately attacked by the citizens, and paving stones rained in upon them promiscuously. They finally got away with but little injury. Great excitement prevails and threats are made to tear up the track. The citizens declare that no more secession troops shall pass through the place.

Western Virginia for the Union. WHEELING, Va., April 23.—The Union sentiment hereabouts is buoyant. A large meeting was held at Charlesburg, Harrison County, yesterday. Resolutions were passed censuring severely the course pursued by Gov. Letcher and the Eastern Virginia. Eleven delegates were appointed to meet delegates from other Northwestern counties, to meet at Wheeling, May 13th, to consider what course to pursue in the present emergency.

Military Movements in Pennsylvania. HARRISBURG, April 23.—The Marylanders burned all the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad between Cookeysville and the Pennsylvania Line as soon as the Pennsylvania troops retired.

The Seventh and Eighth regiments go to Chambersburg to-night, and will form a camp there which 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 very few days.

Gen. Negley is expected to arrive to-morrow with 1500 men from Western counties.

HAVRE DE GRACE, April 24.—A gentleman has passed through from Baltimore which he left early this morning.

The utmost reliance can be placed on the following information by him.

It is stated that Fort McHenry has certainly been reinforced by six hundred men. The Baltimoreans had planted cannon toward the fort, but the commander required their removal, and this was complied with.

Cannon pointed against another side of the Fort were also removed.

It is stated that an agreement has been entered into between the authorities of Baltimore and the Government for re-building the bridges at the expense of Baltimore, and the road to be in running order in ten days.

N. Y. Seventh Regiment Arrived. NEW YORK, April 24.—Mr. Simonton, the correspondent of the Times has arrived here. He left Washington yesterday, and reports that the New York Seventh Regiment had arrived via Annapolis at Washington.

BY FRIDAY'S EVENING MAILS.

From Baltimore.

HAVRE DE GRACE, April 24.—The Baltimore Sun and Exchange, of this morning, arrived here at five o'clock this evening, having been detained by the storm.

Two thousand stand of arms have arrived from Harper's Ferry.

Supplies of pork, flour, and provisions for New York, have been stopped.

Two light boats on the Potomac have been present 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.

The Baltimore Sun makes sport of the special despatches to the Northern press, communicating reports of the shelling of Baltimore.

The same paper says that although President Davis is not at Richmond, he soon will be there, with an advance guard of five thousand South Carolinians, and be rapidly reinforced, the enrollment of thirty thousand having been ordered.

Governor Ellis, of North Carolina, has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature on the 1st of May.

From Washington via Harrisburg. Harrisburg, April 24.—An intelligent New York merchant who left Washington at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, says that there are more than 10,000 men in Washington.

Provisions are becoming scarce in that city, and the Government is supplying flour to families at \$8 per barrel. This is the flour seized at Gettysburg and known by the Government to have been in Richmond, on Tuesday.

THE MILITARY AT HARRISBURG. The War Excitement on the Increase.

Three Thousand Troops in Harrisburg. [Special Correspondence of the Phila. Bulletin.] HARRISBURG, April 19.—10 1/2 o'clock, P. M.—Without exaggeration, it may be said that Harrisburg is fairly wild with excitement.—The news received by telegraph this afternoon, of the attack made on volunteers, while passing through the city of Baltimore, and the subsequent despatch that the Arsenal at Harper's Ferry had been destroyed by our troops in order to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy, brought the excitement to a pitch that it is difficult to suppose any other event in the history of our struggle can exceed. The telegraph offices and the office of an afternoon paper was besieged by the public, eagerly seeking for any additional information that was to be obtained, while upon the streets and in the hotels the subject was discussed in the most vehement manner. Add to this the stir occasioned by each additional arrival of a hundred or more volunteers with the piercing tones of the life and the jarring notes of the drum, and you can easily imagine what I mean when I say the town is wild with excitement.

Amid all this tumultuous talking and fierce gesticulation, the State Government came in for a large share of reproach. And as the war of words waxed high, the excited crowd inquired why, in view of the condition of matters and things, the order was not given by the Governor to send off the recruits, and strengthen the forces of the volunteers who have already gone South, in case of an attack on the City of Washington. Then there was forced upon them the conviction of a truth—one which the public has known all along, but which in the excitement of the moment they forgot, that with but a few exceptions none of our volunteers are armed, and that there are no arms here with which to furnish them. This is a lamentable fact at the present crisis. There are no arms here, and notwithstanding the repeated despatches of the State Department to the proper authorities, none have arrived yet. This morning the Governor received a telegraph of to-day from Pittsburg, (not Philadelphia, as the telegraph of to-day makes me say) that five thousand stand of arms were on their way; but up to the present hour of writing, nothing had been heard concerning them.

Wishing to get the latest information, I stepped up to the Executive Department a few minutes ago, and was there informed that a special despatch had just been received stating that 5000 stand of arms left Pittsburg this evening, and would arrive here to-morrow morning at an early hour; also that a thousand arms would arrive from Philadelphia at the same time. This is good news to the volunteers here, as many of them feared that they would be obliged to leave without being suitably armed, depending upon supplies at Washington, and that then, in the case of an attack being made upon them at Baltimore, they would fall easy victims to the violence of a mob.—As soon as these arms are received, a large number of troops will be mustered and immediately despatched South.

The camp ground to day presented a very animated appearance. The tents all day long have been hauled from the arsenal, and the soldiers have been busily employed in erecting them, and in making beds of straw. Stores and cooking utensils have been supplied in number, and camp life is commenced in earnest. Besides this, a large quantity of provisions are being stored away, and every exertion is made to secure the comfort of the troops.

At 8 o'clock, this evening, the number of soldiers who are encamped amounted to about 1750 men, while in the town, quartered at the hotels and boarding houses, there are about a thousand more. Camp orders, regulating the troops, have been issued by E. C. Williams, Brigadier General in command, and the strictest enforcement of the rules is adhered to. No soldier is allowed to be out of his tent after nine o'clock, and all lights must be extinguished at the tap of the drum. Special hours are set apart for the admission of visitors; but an order from the Governor admits me at all hours, by which means I am enabled to obtain every information.

I have mentioned that Camp Curtin has been named in honor of the Governor, and it was his intention to review the troops this afternoon; but as I telegraphed he was compelled to leave for Philadelphia, at noon, where his presence was indispensable. The probability is, that the review will take place to-morrow or during the early part of next week.

The executive department is thronged at all hours with individuals seeking interviews with the Governor upon military matters, and to so great an extent is this carried, that this morning I waited two hours at his room before I could obtain an opportunity to speak to him. So numerous are the despatches received by him to which answers are required, that this morning a telegraph wire was placed in the Governor's office, so that now messages can be transmitted direct.

It is but proper to add that it is to the kindness of Thomas A. Scott, Esq., Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, that the Governor is indebted for this act.

Offers of volunteer companies are made from every quarter, but the complement required of this State, being now made up, the Governor refused their services, simply advising them to neglect no opportunity in making themselves proficient in military tactics, until the time arrives when they may be needed more than at present.

An incident has come to my notice which seems to illustrate the patriotism of the men of our State. Recently, six brothers, (some of them married men) enrolled themselves in the several volunteer companies recruited in Harrisburg, for the purpose of marching to the defence of the National Capital. Before entering the ranks they had a miniature taken, representing the brothers on one plate, which they presented to their mother as a memento of their love and patriotism.—Surely it was of such men that the Roman mother proudly exclaimed, "These are my jewels!"

The appearance of some of these volunteers, as they enter the city, strongly speaks to the heart of the object that has brought them here. They come clothed in the coarsest fabrics, and that scantily enough in some cases. Under their arms they carry a pair of new brogans anticipating, as it were, the demand that may be made upon their feet in marching, before they get thro' while in their hands they sling an old leather bag, containing a change of raiment or an extra shirt or two. At the side of some of them, strapped to their waists, dangle old swords, which, perhaps, were wielded by their forefathers in the first great struggle for American liberty, while others carry old muskets, of a half a century ago make, on their shoulders, all of them seemingly determined to use what means have been provided them, to the best of their ability. And then of the pistols, the Col's revolvers and other weapons, thrust into their pockets, at the last moment, by parents and friends.—Who can tell?

There was a rumor afloat this afternoon, that all the armed troops would leave for Washington during the night; but as yet it is without foundation. The Curtin Guards I know, marched from the camp to their armory, where they supplied themselves with arms, and then marched back to the camp ground. I have no doubt, however, but that on the return of the Governor, this rumor will be verified.

After I enclosed my telegraphic despatches to day, several other companies of volunteers arrived, some of them armed. Others have been arriving during the night. Fifteen hundred troops from Ohio, are telegraphed as about to arrive at midnight. Between this and morning, there will no doubt be a large accession to the forces already here.

The State Capital Band serenade a number of public men and all the volunteers, in turn, last night. The expense was generally defrayed by Messrs. George W. H. Smith, Robert Randall, Charles L. Goehring, Richard Wilder and Oscar Thorpe.

At a meeting of the German citizens of this place, held last night, a series of resolutions were adopted, pledging their fidelity to the Constitution of the United States.

It is with difficulty that the names of the different companies are obtained as they arrive; as in many cases they neglect reporting to the proper authorities, so that no record is to be had, save by being on the spot at the time—an absolute impossibility when you are somewhere else. I have no doubt, whatever, but what with the arrivals I have already telegraphed, together with those volunteers on the camp ground, there are three thousand troops now in this town waiting marching order. Appended is a list of the companies encamped this evening:

Johnstown Infantry, Captain T. M. Lapsley, 84 men.

Johnstown Zouave Cadets, Captain I. M. Power, 78 men.

Independent Infantry, Bloomfield, Captain H. D. Woodruff, 80 men.

Pittsburg Turner Rifles, Captain Henry Amlung, 104 men.

Bellefonte Fencibles, Captain J. B. Mitchell, 120 men.

Tyrone Artillery, Captain James Bell, 40 men.

Wayne Guards, Captain W. L. Neff, 75 men.

Junata Rifles, Captain A. McLoyd, 75 men.

State Capitol Guards, Captain W. B. Sipes, 62 men.

Wyoming Artillery, Captain A. H. Emery, 67 men.

Easton Volunteers, Captain Charles H. Hickman, 86 men.

"Easton" Captain Samuel Yoke, 95 men.

Union Rifles, Allentown, Captain G. H. Good, 78 men.

Hollidaysburg Fencibles, Captain F. Miller, 76 men.

Reading Reipers, Captain J. M. Cooley, 89 men.

Green Castle Light Infantry, Captain T. B. Strickler, 42 men.

Chambersburg Artillery, Captain P. B. Housan, 56 men.

Saint Thomas Artillery, Captain T. B. Elder, 35 men.

Cameron Guards, Captain T. M. Eyster, 119 men.

Shawnee Guards, Captain Thomas Welch, 90 men.

United States Zouaves, Captain George Siegrist, 74 men.

COL.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin of the 20th.] Important Military Movements.

RETURN