



A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Politics, Temperance, Literature, Science, The Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, The Markets, Education, Amusement, General Intelligence, &c.,

"WE STAND UPON THE IMMUTABLE PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE—NO EARTHLY POWER SHALL DRIVE US FROM OUR POSITION."

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The Star-Spangled Banner.

Oh! say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there!
Oh! say, does that Star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?
On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream—
'Tis the Star-spangled banner! O long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!
And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war, and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out our foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave,
And the Star-spangled banner, in triumph doth wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!
Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their lov'd home and war's desolation:
Bless'd with vict'ry and peace, may the Heaven-
renewed land
Praise the power that hath made and preserved
As a nation!

Military Terms.

In order to understand intelligently the various military movements which are taking place, it is necessary to familiarize one's self with many of the military terms in current use. Indeed, so extensively has the soldier's dialect become incorporated with our daily conversation, that some acquaintance with it seems almost essential. Below will be found most of these terms ordinarily occurring. In compiling them we have been guided by *Harler's Tactics*, *U. S. Infantry and Rifle Tactics*, and other reliable authorities.

Abandon.—To retire from and yield an untenable position to the enemy.

Abatis. (pronounced ab-bet-see.)—Felled trees, with their sharp branches placed outward, interlaced and presenting a thick front.

Accoutrements.—Comprise belts, cartridge-box, bayonet-scarbard, but not weapons.

Adjutant.—An assistant of the Colonel, or other commander, in the details of regimental or garrison duty, usually selected from the rank of Lieutenant.

Adjutant General.—Principal staff officer of an army, to whom communications for headquarters are addressed. The Adjutant-General's department in the U. S. Army comprises one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, four Brevet-Majors, and eight Brevet-Captains.

Advance Guard.—A detachment preceding the main army.

Aid de-Camp.—Member of a General's staff, whose orders he receives and executes.

Alignment.—Lines on which troops are formed for battle.

Ambulance.—A moving hospital attached to an army for the purpose of rendering immediate assistance to sick or wounded soldiers.

Approaches.—The line of entrenchment, ditches, etc., by which besiegers approach a fortified place.

Apron.—A sheet-lead covering for mouth of cannon.

Armstrong Gun.—A rifle cannon loaded at the breech. Its projectile is made of cast-iron, so constructed as to closely fit the grooves, when it is forced through the bore.

Army Corps.—A division of the army organized for a campaign, composed of infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

Banquette.—A slight elevation inside of a fort, upon which the soldiers stand to fire over the parapet.

Barbette Guns.—Guns fired over a parapet with wide range, distinguished from guns in embrasure, which fire through a narrow cut in the embrasure, and with a limited field of range.

Bastion.—In fortifications the advanced

portion of a regular work, consisting of two faces, enclosing a salient angle and two flanks.

Battalion.—A body of infantry of two or more companies under one commander.

Battery.—A number of cannon of any kind arranged for firing together.

Berm.—A narrow piece between the parapet and ditch.

Billeting.—Temporary lodgment of soldiers in private buildings.

Bomb.—A shell thrown from a mortar.

Boyan.—Zigzag ditches by which the besiegers approach a fortified place.

Breast.—An honorary commission for meritorious service, but not effecting the lineal rank.

Brigade.—Two or more regiments.

Counter-Scarp.—The exterior slope of a ditch facing the escarp.

Cadence.—Exact time in marching and retreating movements.

Caisson.—The ammunition-carriage accompanying a field-piece.

Canteen.—Drinking-flask.

Captain.—Commander of a company.

Carbine.—A small musket or rifle used by cavalry.

Cartridge.—A charge of powder rolled in paper for muskets, and in flannel for cannon. Ball cartridge have a ball inserted at the end of the powder.

Casemat.—A bomb-proof chamber in fortifications.

Casualty.—To dismiss an officer ignominiously from an army.

Cavalry.—A term including all kinds of mounted troops.

Colonel.—Commander of a regiment.

Colors.—The two silken flags belonging to a regiment.

Columbiad.—A gun of large calibre, for throwing solid shot or shells.

Commissary.—An officer who purchases and distributes provisions.

Company.—A body of men, numbering from fifty to one hundred.

Corporal.—The lowest grade of non-commissioned officers.

Counter-march.—A change of the direction of the regiment or company from front to rear by a flank movement.

Coup de Main.—A sudden attack concerted with a surprise.

Crenelated.—Loop hole.

Countersign.—A secret word of communication to the sentinels on post.

Curtain.—That part of a rampart which joins the flanks of two bastions together.

Court Martials.—Are divided into general courts to try important cases; garrison courts for lesser delinquencies; and drum-head courts for summary punishment.

Cuirassiers.—Heavy cavalry, protected by breastplates. None in the U. S. service.

Column.—A body of troops so drawn up as to form a narrow front. A column is close or open according to the distance between the companies.

Display.—To open the order of troops from column into line of battle.

Dragoons.—Cavalry who sometimes serve on foot.

Division.—Two or more brigades.

Echelon.—(French, meaning ladder.)—A formation of troops following each other on separate lines like the steps of a ladder.

Escarp.—The side of a ditch next to the parapet.

Enfilade.—To sweep with a battery the whole length of a work, or line of troops.

Engineers.—Officers who build fortifications. Topographical Engineers are those who make military surveys, or reconnoissances.

Entrenchment.—To throw up a parapet with a ditch in front.

Escalade.—An attack on a fort, with scaling-ladders.

Esplanade.—A level surface within a fortified place for exercising, etc.

Fascines.—Brushwood bound together in convenient bundles for carrying, and used to make firm footing on marshy ground.

Field Officers.—Comprise the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major of a regiment.

Fatigue Duty.—Labor in distinction from the use of arms, such as carrying provisions, water, etc.

File.—A line of soldiers ranged one behind another.

Forlorn Hope.—A selected party, generally volunteers, to attack a breach, in storming a work. The duty is very dangerous, and the survivors are generally promoted.

Furlough.—Leave of absence.

Glacis.—A bank of earth gently sloping toward the country.

Generals.—All officers above the rank of Colonel. There are only two grades in the United States, Major and Brigadier-General. By special act the brevet of Lieutenant-General was conferred on General Scott.

Gabions.—Baskets of wicker-work used in the construction of parapets, trenches, etc.

Graps.—Large shot sewed together in cylindrical bags, and made to fit in cannon like cartridges.

Grenades.—A small shell with a short fuse, which may be thrown into the enemy's works.

Guidon.—A small silken flag borne by cavalry and light artillery.

Gunpowder.—Is composed of seventy-six

parts of saltpetre, fourteen of charcoal, and ten of sulphur.

Haversack.—A coarse linen bag for carrying provisions on a march.

Hatlock.—A cloth cap with large cape to protect the neck from the sun.

Holsters.—Pistol-cases attached to cavalry saddles.

Howitzer.—A piece of artillery with a chamber at the bottom of the bore, in which the cartridge is placed; intended for firing shells.

Infantry.—Foot troops, divided into companies of the line and light infantry.

Disunion Conspiracy.

As one by one new facts are developed, to make it clearly evident to the whole country that the disunion conspirators have been gradually perfecting their schemes during the last thirty years, men may well contemplate with amazement such an extraordinary spectacle. It cannot be doubted that up to within a recent period a very large majority of the people of the South, like those of the North, were devotedly attached to the Union, and even at the present time there must necessarily be a large body of men there who still love it, and are only temporarily prevented from giving free expression to their sentiments by the system of terrorism which has been established. But during all this period a comparatively small, but determined band of leaders, have steadily pursued one aim. No matter what party was in power; no matter what issues seemed for the moment to command public attention; no matter what objects they professed temporarily to have nearest their heart, their one steady and unchangeable aim was disunion, and to the disruption of this great Confederacy, they unceasingly devoted all their energies, in season and out of season, making all other questions subordinate to this. When in power they embraced every opportunity presented to them to sow the seeds of dissension and distrust, and to turn the energy and resources of the Republic into whatever channels could be made most available and useful, when the proper period arrived, for its destruction. History furnishes no parallel for the guilt of these persistent and unflinching enemies of our country. Other nations, it is true, have had their conspirators, but none, who, for so long a period, or for such slight causes and pretences, or who had so fair a chance of enjoying the highest honors of a nation, and securing the chief portion of its posts of honor and preferment, have played the part of incarnate traitors. If the full account of their machinations could be written what a terrible lesson of duplicity and iniquity it would teach! We talk of associations of men in other countries, who have banded together for series of years to accomplish cherished political objects, and who have, in some instances, stained their names and cause with infamy, but the worst of these cannot compare in depravity with the zealous devotees of the secession movement. By what gradual process they have undermined the fidelity of many of the officers of the army and navy, of Southern birth and poisoned their minds with the false and treasonable idea that their highest allegiance was due to the desperate politicians, who controlled the people of their native States! How zealously have they magnified the importance of every little difference of opinion, or of supposed interest, between the people of North and the South, and insisted upon the absolute triumph of the views of the latter on all questions! How industriously have they disseminated the idea that in any case the Southern doctrine should not prevail, unless such failure would justify a resort to revolutionary measures for redress!

Conscious of the strength of our Government, and of the beneficent nature of its operations upon the people of our whole country, so long as the propositions to destroy it merely took the shape of threats, we could afford to laugh at their folly, and to despise them; but now, in looking back at the past, we can see the double significance of what at the time was supposed to be mere blatant demagoguism. The traitors aimed at once to frighten and terrify the patient and yielding North into submission to their demands, and to undermine the loyalty of their people and prepare them for desperate measures when, in the fulness of time, their plot had thickened and their preparations for establishing a Southern confederacy were complete. Nothing was better calculated to gradually accustom the Southern mind to the secession scheme, from which they would have originally shrunk back with horror, than a perpetual repetition of the cry, year after year, that each question that arose in our national politics was sufficiently important to justify and demand a dissolution of the Confederacy if the wishes of the Fire-eaters were not complied with.

The conspirators simultaneously pressed forward different branches of the programme. One was to constantly increase the stringency of their claims upon the North, and the other to swell louder and louder, year after year, their threats, defiant and rebellious tone, while they terrified, cajoled or purchased tools and agents of their villainous scheme in all parts of the country, and thus gradually laid what they supposed would be an impregnable basis for their great rebellion.

Not War, But Murder.

As we read the daily telegraphic Bulletins from the scene of hostilities it is hard to realize that we are engaged in a war. The whole conduct of the Southern traitors has been that of highwaymen and cowards, and not what we should expect from chivalrous soldiers. For two armies to meet in battle array, and fight, is manly and honorable. We feel that those who fall meet the fate of combat, and even when defeat comes upon enemies we still respect them, for we know that they did all that brave men could to gain a victory. Warfare is sad necessity but when it is marked by treachery and cowardice it is murder. We had at least expected from the soldiers of the Southern States an exhibition of that chivalrous sentiment, which they profess to hold, and which is their most distinguished characteristic in the eyes of the world.

With the exception of the assault on Fort Sumpter (and the difference in force was so enormous that they could well afford to be honorable), the armies of the Confederate States have been carrying on this contest in the spirit of an armed and angry mob. They burn and murder, and steal and persecute, but do not fight. They shoot solitary sentinels in the dead of night, fire at officers from an ambush, hang men for being true to their allegiance, and tear and leather harmless pedlars, build masked batteries; but when there is an opportunity for honorable warfare they retreat. They assassinate at Alexandria, retreat at Philippi; they shoot from ambuscade at Vienna, but abandon Harper's Ferry; they murder when the opportunity offers, but when the chances of war are tendered to them they hastily plunder, burn, and steal away.

So far as the Southern traitors are concerned, we can hardly expect a different course of warfare. They seem to have abandoned every feeling of honor and humanity, in adjusting their allegiance to the Constitution. Their orators exhort them to deeds of rapine, their newspapers glorify assassination, their preachers exhort to the fiercest passions of man's nature, and the basest feelings of bigotry and fanaticism; their generals urge them to deeds of infamy, bulletins of column and wrath. Where are the gallant natives of the South—their men of other days, who were as honorable as they were brave—the soldiers of Cowpens, New Orleans and Buena Vista, the descendants of the companions of Marion, Jackson and Taylor—the men who did honor to their country and their profession? How have we fallen! Instead of posts of honor and preferment, have they played the part of incarnate traitors. If the full account of their machinations could be written what a terrible lesson of duplicity and iniquity it would teach! We talk of associations of men in other countries, who have banded together for series of years to accomplish cherished political objects, and who have, in some instances, stained their names and cause with infamy, but the worst of these cannot compare in depravity with the zealous devotees of the secession movement. By what gradual process they have undermined the fidelity of many of the officers of the army and navy, of Southern birth and poisoned their minds with the false and treasonable idea that their highest allegiance was due to the desperate politicians, who controlled the people of their native States! How zealously have they magnified the importance of every little difference of opinion, or of supposed interest, between the people of North and the South, and insisted upon the absolute triumph of the views of the latter on all questions! How industriously have they disseminated the idea that in any case the Southern doctrine should not prevail, unless such failure would justify a resort to revolutionary measures for redress!

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The Officers of Our Army.

It is a very sad thing that we have already lost so many of our officers. Although comparatively few of our rank and file have been killed by the enemy, Ellsworth, Greble, and Winthrop have been sent to their graves, and Col. Kelley has been so seriously wounded that a long period must probably elapse before he can regain his wonted strength and vigor. As the contest progresses, we fear that there will be many more such calamities if proper precautions are not taken, not only on account of the daring bravery of many of our best leaders, but because it is evident that the sharpshooters of our enemies will, on all possible occasions, take special pains to select the most shining marks they can perceive. The welfare of the service requires, that greater precautions should be taken by those to whom the movements and companies, regiments and brigades are entrusted, to avoid exposure and protect their lives. The death of a trusty officer at a critical moment often causes frightful disasters, and may lead to the loss of a battle or to the unnecessary destruction of hundreds of our soldiers.

It is no discredit to the numerous able officers connected with our army—in which rank may be properly included many who have not enjoyed a complete military education—to say that from the very nature of the contest in which they have so suddenly become involved, one of the greatest difficulties is to obtain a sufficient number of thoroughly trained and scientific officers. Unfortunately, peaceful pursuits had, for a long period, so thoroughly engaged public attention, and the number of graduates at our principal military school has been so small compared with the number of officers required to command the immense army we have called into the field, that rich as the country is in talent and knowledge of all kinds, it is compelled to rely, in a great measure, upon those who have always heretofore been civilians, to command as well as form the army of the Union. All that can be done is to combine as skillfully as possible officers of the regular service, who possess complete military education, with such martial civilians as have shown by their past lives an aptitude for war and a genuine command. But meanwhile let us hope that the warning which should be conveyed by the fatality which has already carried away our most popular officers will not be neglected, and that in future engagements regulations providing for their protection will be strictly enforced.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT

THE BLOW ABOUT TO FALL.

Twenty-One Regiments Enter Virginia.

BATTLE NEAR WM'SPORT.

THE REBELS Routed.

THEIR LOSS HEAVY—OURS LIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

The preparations for the forward movement, of which we have advised you, are quickly but rapidly making. Evidence that the blow will be struck before many days comes from additional and independent sources. Of its nature or direction we cannot properly speak; but you may rest assured that the impatience of the people has made itself felt here, and that the Cabinet has very recently decided to make a movement upon a large scale, and to forward an object which the country has much at heart. It is believed that an effort will be made to capture a masked battery near Mount Vernon to-night.

The Rhode Island battery has gone to Baltimore, but may be sent farther.

The 14th New York Militia and 2d Maine crossed into Virginia, in the course of last night and this morning. The 11th is at Arlington House. A Minnesota regiment crossed to-night.

WILLIAMSPORT, Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

The Reporter of the Associated Press went down the Potomac yesterday, to see the expected move of troops across the river at Sheppard's Ford, two miles below dam No. 4. The towpath of the canal was cut to permit the artillery to have an easy grade down into the fording, but the opposite bank was found to be so precipitous that the troops could not ascend with ease, and the crossing was abandoned. The mistake arose from the incompetence of the guides. The ford is naturally one of the best on the river, and the proper ascent on the Virginia shore very easy. Within a radius of three miles from the ford lay encamped the 2d and 3d Pennsylvania Regiments under Col. Wynnok.

The Regular Cavalry, four companies of the 2d Parker Battery of Artillery, Gth, 21st and 23d Pennsylvania, under Col. Thomas, 15th and 24th Pennsylvania Regiments under Gen. Negley, the 11th Pennsylvania, and 1st Wisconsin, and McCallen's Independent Rangers, under Col. Perkins, and the 4th Connecticut Regiment, lying in camp at Hagerstown, are now encamped here, and under marching orders. At 3 o'clock A. M., the column will cross the river.

Burassie's Rhode Island battery is confidently expected to-night or early to-morrow, and it is reported that the regiment from Col. Stone's column will join the column to-morrow. In order to lessen the size of the column only 5 wagons instead of 11 are to be allowed to each regiment. Ten days' rations are to be taken in bulk.

The stars and stripes were hoisted on a tree on the south side of the river to-day by a Marylander, by the name of Sanders, in full view of the Confederate pickets. They did not fire upon him. Colonel Jackson lies at Hokes Run, three miles this side of Martinsburg, with about 3,000 men. The enemy were observed busily engaged in erecting earthworks immediately back of the Heights, opposite Doubleday's battery.

Late this p. m. it is thought they design putting guns in position to obstruct the march of our troops. About fifty shots were exchanged this morning between the advance guard of the hostile forces at Sheppard's Ford. No casualties so far as known. There will doubtless be sharp work before the 4th passes over unless the Rebels retreat.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon a special conveyance arrived in this town, bringing Corporal John N. McGinley of the Independent Rangers, he being the first soldier brought here wounded in an action. Considerable excitement was occasioned upon his arrival, and from statements made by him and from those on higher authority, the Governor's operators glean the following:

Between 3 and 7 o'clock this morning the troops which have been concentrating at Hagerstown and Williamsport for several days past, crossed the Ford at Williamsport. Gen. Patterson reviewed them as they filed past him.

The morning was bright and beautiful, and the soldiers were in excellent spirits. Scouting parties of Capt. McCallen's rangers and others selected from the 1st Wisconsin Regiment were out at midnight, and frequently during the night brisk firing was heard between the Federal pickets and those of the enemy on the Virginia side.

The proper ford having been ascertained, the advance took place before daylight, the post of honor being assigned to Captain McCallen's Independent Rangers, and the 1st Wisconsin, and the 11th Pennsylvania regiments.

The advancing column consisted of the brigades of Abercrombie, Thomas and Negley. The Independent Rangers behaved remarkably well, getting close up to the enemy—within a distance of only 70 yards. Abercrombie's brigade led the advance, and the casualties of the conflict were almost exclusively on the 1st Wisconsin and 11th Pennsylvania regiments.

Col. Jarrett and Lieut. Col. Coulter led the skirmishers, opening upon them at 400 yards. The whole of the rebel force at Martinsburg, consisting of four regiments of infantry, and one regiment of horse, were engaged in the action.

They had with them four pieces of artillery, part rifled cannon, and were commanded by Gen. Jackson. The first city troops of Philadelphia were assigned a position near the United States cavalry, under Capt. Perkins, and behaved remarkably

well as far as known.

The casualties on our side are two killed and several wounded. Several of the dead and wounded of the Secession troops were left on the field in their hasty retreat, one or two of whom were buried by our men.

The loss of life on their side is said to be very heavy. In anticipation of a retreat by our forces, the rebels had leveled the fences on both sides of the turnpike area, with the ground, so as to cut them off in the event of their retreating to the Potomac. The first stand was made at Porterfield Farm, on the turnpike, near Haynesville, where it was necessary to destroy a barn and carriage-house, to make a charge upon the enemy. Here the conflict was fierce, the rebels standing well up to their work, and finally slowly retreating. Knapsacks and canteens were hastily thrown aside as innumerable to a backward march. They left behind them a number of blankets, and other articles of value, indicating a heavy loss on their side.

From Washington.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH NEAR THE CITY.

TWO ZOUAVES AND FIVE REBELS KILLED.

EXTENT OF THE FEDERAL ARMY GARD.

PROCLAMATION BY GEN. BEAUREGARD.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

Reports have reached the city from good authority, stating that a skirmish took place across the river during last night, between the Federal Zouaves and the rebels, in which four or five of the former and two of the latter were killed and several wounded.

Gen. Beauregard has issued a proclamation announcing that after to-day no one shall enter or depart from his lines without a pass from the President of the Confederate States.

A high officer of the Government declares that the relations of our Government and Great Britain were never more amicable than they now are.

The Government has discovered that rebel spies are in the habit of leaving the city by the Baltimore and Chesapeake Bay boat up the Patuxent river, and go thence into Virginia.

The army of occupation, here, and in the vicinity, is regarded as the largest body of men ever assembled on this continent.

The friends of Col. Forney are using their influence to have Hon. Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, elected Secretary of the Senate.

A large majority of officers, Senators, members of the press, and others left here to-day for Fortress Monroe.

The statement that passes are granted indiscriminately by Gen. Mansfield or his aid, Capt. McKay, or at hotels, in blank, is untrue. Ten of fifteen passes per day at farthest are given, and never, except on the strongest letters of introduction.

Later from Baltimore.

THE MILITARY OCCUPATION OF THE CITY.

RUMORED ARREST OF THE MAYOR.

OTHER PROMINENT SECESSIONISTS TO BE ARRESTED.

MORE ARMS, SEIZED.

BALTIMORE, July 1.

The military still remains posted through the city. Col. Lyle's regiment and a detachment of Boston artillery occupy Monument square; a detachment of Col. Morehead's regiment is near Greenmount cemetery; and a guard is also stationed in the Custom House. The latter is said to be to protect the large amount of specie there, designed for Washington to pay the troops.

There have been rumors of an intention to arrest the Mayor, but they are incorrect as no such design is entertained. It is rumored that other prominent secession leaders are to be arrested, but nothing definite is known. A small quantity of muskets have been found secreted at the Eastern Police Station, and search is still going on.

Gov. Banks has struck a blow at the heart of treason in Baltimore by the arrest and imprisonment of George P. Kane, Marshal (or Chief) of all the Secessionist villainies wherof Baltimore has been the focus, from burning railroad bridges to obstruct the advance of patriot soldiers to the defense of Washington, to sending arms, munitions, and supplies to the army traitors in Virginia, is notorious, and his retention as Marshal by the Police Commissioners is a proof of their own traitorous proclivities. Moreover, we learn that in his pocket, at the time of his arrest, was found his commission as Brigadier-General in the Rebel army, Baltimore by the arrest of Kane and the appointment of Col. Kenly as Provost Marshal, is virtually placed under martial law, as it should have long since openly been. All know that it is a focus of conspiracy and treason; all know that it is liable at any critical moment to break out into open and violent rebellion; but it will do that whether the Secessionists are continued in power or not; and of the two dangers, that of meeting them with the staff in their hands is greater than that of fighting them after it is taken away. This is one step in the right direction.

The N. Y. Fire Zouaves, encamped near Alexandria, have been running a mill where they found a quantity of wheat. They proved themselves good millers!