

LATEST FROM THE WAR.

President's Proclamation!

MORE TROOPS WANTED.

Seizure of the Relay House.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 3, 1861.

By the President of the United States:

Whereas, existing exigencies demand immediate and adequate measures for the protection of the National Constitution and the preservation of the National Union by the suppression of the insurrectionary combination now existing in several States for opposing the laws of the Union and obstructing the execution thereof, to which end a military force in addition to that called forth by proclamation of the fifteenth day of April in the present year, appears to be indispensable necessary, now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States, when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States forty-two thousand and thirty-four volunteers, to serve for a period of three years, unless sooner discharged, and to be mustered into service as infantry and cavalry. The proportions of each army and the details of enrollment and organization will be made known through the Department of War; and I also direct that the regular army of the United States be increased by the addition of eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery, making altogether a maximum aggregate increase of 22,714 officers and enlisted men, the details of which increase will also be made known through the Department of War; and I further direct the enlistment, for not less than one nor more than three years, of 18,000 seamen, in addition to the present force, of the naval service of the United States. The details of the enlistment and organization will be made known through the Department of the Navy. The call for volunteers, hereby made, and the direction for the increase of the regular army, and for the enlistment of seamen hereby given, together with the plan of organization adopted for the volunteers and for the regular forces hereby authorized, will be submitted to Congress as soon as assembled.

In the mean time I earnestly invoke the co-operation of all good citizens in the measures hereby adopted for the effectual suppression of unlawful violence, for the impartial enforcement of Constitutional laws, and for the speediest possible restoration of peace and order, and with those of happiness and prosperity throughout our country.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

Signed, ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

CAPTURE OF THE U. S. TROOPS IN TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, May 2, 1861.

Col. Van Dorn with 800 Texans has captured 450 Federal troops under Maj. Sibley, who were at Indianola, and attempted to escape in two sailing vessels. Van Dorn pursued them in three small steamers, and shortly after their route seaward was cut off by a steamer from Galveston with 120 men and three pieces of artillery, when Maj. Sibley surrendered.

The officers are on parole, and the arms have been turned over to Texas, private property excepted. The men will be allowed either to join the army of the Confederation, or to take an oath not to serve against it.

BALTIMORE, May 2.—Midnight.

Rumors are current that the United States troops have crossed the Maryland line and are now moving towards this city.

Union ward meetings were held to-night throughout the city, and delegates elected to a City Convention to meet on next Monday. The delegates will meet to-morrow to take action relative to the public safety bill.

Resolutions were adopted in all the wards to the following purport:

"That we cherish the Constitution and laws of the United States, and will devote our fortunes and lives to defend their integrity against all revolutionary or violent assaults.

"That we regret the violent attack on the troops of the United States while peaceably marching through the city to protect the seat of government, and indignantly repudiate making it a pretext to organize an armed mob, under the disguise of a special police, to place the city in a hostile attitude to the general government, and hereby declare our abhorrence for the attempt of the Legislature to inaugurate a military despotism by a bill for the creation of what is called a Board of Public Safety.

"That the persons named for the said Board have not the confidence of the people, and we protest against the whole measure as an invasion of the prerogatives of the Governor, and a usurpation of executive power by the Legislature."

These Union meetings were largely attended and very enthusiastic.

A strong feeling of indignation is manifested against the proposed action of the Legislature.

NEUTRALITY MEETING IN MISSOURI.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Saturday, May 4, 1861.

The Hon. Mr. Phelps to-day addressed the largest meeting held here since the Secession excitement. He argued that Secession was unconstitutional, and believed in revolution only, when the evils were so great that civil war was preferable. Missouri should not take part in the war between the North and the South, commenced without consultation with her. He approved of Gov. Jackson's refusal to send troops to aid the Federal Government and expressed the hope that the Border States will act as mediators, and stay the hand of civil war. He believed that the military law of 1836 and '37 should be reenacted, as that entailed no expense on the State. Virginia had passed an Ordinance of Secession; but he expected the people to stand firm against Secession. While he would bow in submission to the finally expressed will of the people, he would vote against Secession.

After Mr. Phelps had spoken, Mr. Bedford of Arkansas, a Secessionist, spoke a few minutes, when Judge Orr replied, denouncing him completely.

Secession is declining in this county.

SEIZURE OF THE RELAY HOUSE.

BALTIMORE, May 5—10 P. M.

This morning Knox Clifford, overseer of James H. Lockett's farm at the Relay House, attempted to cross the bridge over the Patuxent at that point, and was met by guards of United States troops, who prevented his crossing. Soon afterwards, thirty cars arrived from Washington, with nearly eighteen hundred troops, said to be the Eighth Regiment of New York, and the Sixth of Massachusetts, under command of Brig. Gen. Butler.

There was intense excitement at the Relay House, and many of the inhabitants, frightened, foolishly left, some coming to this city.

The troops were followed by their camp equipage, and had, beside muskets and small arms, several cannon and howitzers. They took possession of Mr. Lockett's and Talbot's farms, established a camp, and announced that if any hostile demonstration was made they should fortify the neighboring heights.

The troops are said to have cut down the telegraph poles on the line west of Relay, so as to prevent communication between Baltimore and Harper's Ferry. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is also held, to prevent forwarding supplies to Secession troops in Virginia.

It is believed here that the road from Wheeling will be taken possession of for the same purpose, and soon Secession troops will hold the road only from Harper's Ferry to Martinsburg.

The troops this afternoon were drilling at the Relay. Their approach is said to have been so quiet and stealthy that the first the telegraph operator knew of it was when the guard came in and took possession. The news is not generally known here, but so far as it has been announced, it has been received with satisfaction, except among the National Volunteers, who attacked the Massachusetts troops, and they feel themselves powerless to resist.

Two-thirds of the members of the Legislature are here, some of whom intended to leave this afternoon for Frederick. I cannot learn whether they were permitted to pass the Relay.

A special train will leave to-morrow morning.

The intention of the troops was to permit no communication West for the present. If this be carried out, the assembling of the Legislature will be postponed until they can find other means of reaching Frederick, or they conclude to meet elsewhere.

The Union men are rejoicing over the prospect of this unexpected stay of treasonable legislation, which they believe must be entirely stopped. The intention of the Secessionists was, in view of the certain defeat of the Committee of Safety bill, to keep the Legislature in session to take advantage of any contingency which would enable them to accomplish their purpose. The prompt movement of troops has already deranged their plans, and demoralized the whole Secession movement in Maryland.

There is a rumor that Gen. Scott is in the city, but I am unable to find any foundation for it.

The repairs on the Central Railroad North, are rapidly approaching completion, and by to-morrow it is supposed that the Pennsylvania troops will move toward the city.

There are rumors also that a detachment from the Relay House will occupy Camden station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in the morning, but there is no definite information.

At the Union Convention last night, a motion was made to amend the resolutions so as to admit the right of Secession by a sovereign Convention. The motion was voted down, the almost unanimous sentiment being for the Union, without an if.

HOW THE ARMS WERE TAKEN FROM THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, April 28, 1861.

I am now able to give a complete and accurate narrative of the transfer of the 21,000 stand of arms from St. Louis to Springfield.

Capt. James H. Stokes of Chicago, aide of the regular army, volunteered to undertake the perilous mission, and Gov. Yates placed in his hands the requisition of the Secretary of War for 10,000 muskets. Capt. Stokes went to St. Louis and made his way as rapidly as possible to the arsenal. He found it surrounded by an immense mob, and the postern gates all closed. His utmost efforts to penetrate the crowd were for a long time unavailing. The requisition was shown. Capt. Lyon doubted the possibility of executing it. He said the arsenal was surrounded by a thousand spies, and every movement was watched and reported to the headquarters of the Secessionists, who could throw an overpowering force upon them at any moment. Capt. Stokes represented that every hour's delay was rendering the capture of the arsenal more certain; and the arms must be removed to Illinois, now or never. Major Collier agreed with him, and told him to take them at his own time and in his own way. This was Wednesday night.

Capt. Stokes had a spy in the camp, whom he met at intervals in a certain place in the city. On Thursday he received information that Gov. Jackson had ordered two thousand armed men down from Jefferson City, whose movements could only contemplate a seizure of the arsenal, by occupying the heights around it, and planting batteries thereon. The job would have been an easy one. They had already planted one battery on the St. Louis levee, and another at Powder Point, a short distance below the arsenal. Capt. Stokes immediately telegraphed to Alton to have the steamer City of Alton drop down to the arsenal landing about midnight. He then returned to the arsenal, and commenced moving the boxes of guns, weighing some three hundred pounds each, down to the lower floor.

About 700 men were employed in the work. He then took 500 Kentucky flint-lock muskets which had been sent there to be altered, and sent them to be placed on a steamer as a blind to cover his real movements. The Secessionists nabbed them at once, and raised a perfect Bedlam over the capture. A large portion of the outside crowd left the Arsenal when this movement was executed; and Capt. Lyon took the remainder, who were lying around as spies and looked them up in his guard-house. About 11 o'clock the steamer City of Alton came alongside, planks were shoved out from the windows to the main deck, and the boxes slid down. When the 10,000 were safely on board

Capt. Stokes went to Capt. Lyon and Major Callender, and urged them, by the most pressing appeals, to let him empty the Arsenal.—They told him to go ahead and take whatever he wanted. Accordingly he took 11,000 more muskets, 500 new rifle carbines, 500 revolvers, 110,000 musket cartridges, to say nothing of the cannon and a large quantity of miscellaneous accoutrements, leaving only 7,000 muskets in the Arsenal to arm the St. Louis Volunteers.

When the whole were on board, about 2 o'clock on Friday morning, the order was given by the captain of the steamer to cast off.—Judge of the consternation of all hands when it was found that she would not move. The arms had been piled in great quantities around the engines, to protect them against the battery on the levee, and the great weight had fastened the bows of the boat firmly on a rock which was tearing a hole through the bottom at every turn of the wheels. A man of less nerve than Capt. Stokes would have gone crazy on the spot. He called the Arsenal men on board, and commenced moving the boxes to the stern. Fortunately, when about 100 boxes had been shifted, the boat fell away from the shore, and floated in deep water.—

"Which way?" said Capt. Mitchell of the steamer. "Straight to Alton in the regular channel," replied Capt. Stokes. "What if we are attacked?" said Capt. Mitchell. "Then we will fight!" said Capt. Stokes. "What if we are overpowered?" said Capt. M. "Run her to the deepest part of the river and sink her," replied Capt. "I'll do it," was the heroic answer of Capt. Mitchell, and away they went past the Secession battery, past the entire St. Louis levee, and on to Alton in the regular channel, where they arrived at 5 o'clock in the morning.

When the boat touched the landing, Capt. Stokes, fearing pursuit by some two or three of the Secession military companies by which the City of St. Louis is disgraced, ran to the market house and rang the fire-bell. The citizens came flocking pell-mell to the river, in all sorts of habiliments. Capt. Stokes informed them of the situation of things, and pointed out the freight cars. Instantly, men, women and children boarded the steamer, seized the freight, and clambered upon the levees to the cars. Rich and poor tagged together with might and main for two hours when the cargo was all deposited in the cars, and the train moved off, amid their enthusiastic cheers, for Springfield.

GEN. HARNEY FOR THE UNION.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1861.

The reports that General Harney is disaffected to the Government are groundless. He has addressed a letter to his friend Col. O. Fallon of St. Louis, declaring that he will never serve under any other banner than the one he has followed for forty years; that he will continue in the service of the Government which has bestowed its honors upon him, and so long as he has breath he will be faithful and loyal soldier. He denies the right of Secession; says it will lead to universal anarchy; that if Secessionists design to establish a military dictatorship, have made war upon the Government, and dishonored its flag; and that Secession would be utter ruin to Missouri. He implores his fellow citizens of that State not to be seduced by designing men to become the instruments of their mad ambition, and plunge the State into revolution. He declares that, whether governed by feelings inspired by that flag he has served under, or by his judgment of duty as a soldier and citizen, or by his interest as an owner of property and resident of Missouri, he feels bound to stand by the Union, and remain in its service, will devote his efforts to the maintenance of the Federal Government, and the perpetuation of its blessings to posterity.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

HARRISBURG, May 3.

The Ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers left Camp Curtin yesterday morning to join Camp Wayne, near West Chester.

The Tenth Regiment left here last Thursday to join Camp Siffer, at Chambersburg.

On the same day six companies also left here to fill up the Sixteenth Regiment, at Camp Scott, in York.

The Eleventh Regiment will leave this morning to some point, at present unknown to us. It will be accompanied by the celebrated Repass Cornet Band, of Williamsport.

SUSPENSION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION BY THE CONVENTION.—Accompanying the Ordinance of Secession of Virginia, which has just been published, is a schedule authorizing a poll to be opened in each military camp of Virginia Volunteers, whether in or out of the State, to ascertain the sense of the voters there assembled upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the ordinance by the people. It is also provided that the election for members of Congress for Virginia to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, required by law to be held on the fourth Thursday in May next, be suspended until otherwise ordered by the Convention.

THREW HER SHOES AT THEM.—A day or two since, an incident occurred to the Harlanburg (Lawrence county) volunteer company, which is worthy of record. There is an old Irish superstition that if a shoe is thrown at you, when starting upon any expedition, it is certainly good luck, or success in what you have undertaken. As the company passed through Croton, an enthusiastic Irish girl pulled off her shoe and threw it at them. The company understood the matter, and halting, gave the girl three rousing cheers.

DISCOVERY.—A letter in the Independence Belge, says that a distinguished chemist, M. Rousseau, has made a discovery by means of which any private family may make sugar for its own consumption. With a peculiar apparatus an ordinary cook can fabricate a whole week's supply of the article at one time.

THE MOBILE MERCURY says that twenty-five of the crew of the Star of the West, recently captured off the coast of Texas, arrived at that city on the 23d. They were transferred to the steamer Southern Republic, and sent to Montgomery to await the orders of the government.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—NEW YORK May 3.—The steamship Northern Light has arrived out from Aspinwall, which she left on the 25th ult.

She brings 360 passengers and \$868,000 in gold.

The ship Marco Polo, from Australia for London, had put into Valparaiso dismasted and leaking by contact with an ice berg.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, } EDITORS.
R. W. STURROCK, }

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, May 9, 1861.

SUMMARY OF THE DAILY INTELLIGENCE.

In the State Senate on the 3d inst., an act to provide for the inspection of salted provisions for the army and navy and for exportations, was rejected. An act was passed authorizing the several counties of the State to grant relief to the families of the volunteers.

In the House, the stay law was discussed, amended and laid aside. The Governor's veto of the Philadelphia Police bill was discussed. A resolution was passed inquiring of the Governor how much of the half million dollars already appropriated for military purposes has been spent, how expended &c.; and a communication was presented from the commanding officers of Camp Curtin, complaining of the inferior quality of the blankets furnished to the troops.

From Louisiana we learn that that State is very slow in furnishing its quota of troops, called for by Jefferson Davis. The explanation of this is, that the Louisiana planters and farmers fear a "rising of the slaves."

Almost every plantation is doubly guarded, everywhere, the slaves are watched with the utmost vigilance. Planters refuse to let any of their white employees enlist, but arm them and keep them as a private guard.

There were rumors in Louisville that a slave insurrection had been put down near Lexington.

In Virginia the utmost activity prevails at the Tredegar works, with large increase of employes they are turning out three of the large size Columbiads and six smaller pieces per week. Already a force of four full companies, composed of the proprietors and employes, have been formed and properly officered amongst themselves. Other foundries are actively engaged in casting shot and shell.

The Louisville Courier announces that the five or six hundred Kentucky traitors who left Louisville to assist the confederate States in the war they have begun against the general government, have changed their destination for Virginia.

Fifteen hundred negroes have enrolled themselves as soldiers in the confederate army in New Orleans.

The Wheeling Intelligencer of April 25 gives a list of eight companies formed to that date in that city, to support the government, none of these companies consisting of less than eighty men. A company has also been formed for the same purpose at Denwood, three miles below Wheeling, on the Ohio river.

We publish President Lincoln's proclamation, calling for 40,000 more volunteers to serve three years, and an increase of 22,900 to the regular army, and 18,000 seamen to the navy, making in all 80,000 men. Most of the free States are already prepared to fill this requisition.

The Governor of Indiana has refused to join the Governor of Kentucky in a league of mutual peace. He calls upon Kentucky to stand by the Federal government against rebellion.

Senator Douglas made a speech at Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, in which he said it was useless to waste time in discussing the cause of the civil war—all that we had now to consider was our duty as citizens, and that duty was to stand by the flag, and to defend the Capitol of the nation. The question was, would the people permit traitors to destroy the constitutionally elected Government, or would they suppress rebellion? This was a great commercial question. Shall we have a petty passport system which would require of every citizen who wishes to cross State line such a permit as is now given in the South to a negro? Shall our baggage be overhauled on every border, if we wish to travel? Shall our Commerce be subject to sectional dictation? It is no time now for erimination. We must rally to the defence of the Government—to the re-establishment of the Union. Speaking of Gen. Scott, Mr. Douglas said that in Washington he met on the street a Virginia gentleman who came as Chairman of a Committee to offer Scott the command of the Southern army.—Scott's reply was that for fifty years he had devoted his life to the defence of the flag of his country, and so long as God permitted him to live he would stand by it against all assault, even though Virginia, his native State were among them.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WAR.—According to the most accurate calculations, the enormous sum of \$29,000,000 have been contributed by the citizens of the loyal States, and the States themselves as a freewill-offering to carry on the war. Were it necessary we believe that the entire expenses of the war would be paid by State, county and individual subscriptions. In contrast with this it is authoritatively stated that only \$5,000,000 of the Southern Confederate loan have been taken. Rebellion is hard upon Southern credit.

PATRIOTIC TEARS.—At Willard's Hotel, Washington, the other evening, a lady was seated at the piano, singing, General Wool, wearing his button, asked her to sing the Star Spangled Banner. She did it with admirable effect. The General stood beside her with the tears running down his cheeks, and as he turned to dash them from his eyes that reverent before his country's foes on the field of battle, the parlor wrang with the applause the song and the scene so well merited.

Letter from Camp Curtin.

CAMP CURTIN, May 5, 1861.

Sitting here in the quarters of the Bradford Union Guards, it occurs that the friends at home may wish to know something of our situation. It will be unnecessary to detail our experience at the outset, and our detention at East Troy—friends at the camp probably have made known that our stay there was a pleasant one, only marred by rumors of having to return home, which prospect was not very graciously received, but they cannot do justice to the respect which every member of the Company feels for our host, Mr. HILLER, of the East Troy House, and his estimable family, who, during our stay did everything that could be done to make us comfortable. Time passed slowly with the detention, and the rumors that pointed to a return home, but at last, through the exertions of friends, Wednesday, the first day of May, at daylight, saw us take up our march for the depot at Troy. Mud nor rain couldn't dampen the enthusiasm, and the three pioneer Companies from old Bradford moved off on the rails with cheers. At Williamsport we joined Col. KANE'S Companies, from Potter, Elk, McKean and Cameron counties—a hardy, robust set of men, clad in red shirts, with buck's tails in their caps, from which they doubtless acquired their title of "Buck tail Rangers," together with a company from Tioga, making in all eight companies. The Rangers were accompanied by the Repass Brass Band, of Williamsport.

At Sunbury notice was given of a slide on the track, and the soldiers disembarked and made an attack on the provisions which the ladies had arranged on tables by the side of the track. It soon leaked out, however, that the "slide" was a dispatch from the Governor ordering the detention from lack of accommodations at Camp Curtin. Though disappointed, the men soon became reconciled in view of the exertions which the ladies made for their contentment; and when it is remembered that there were upwards of 600 hungry men to feed and lodge, and that both were done to the satisfaction of all, and that it was not an exception but an everyday occurrence to the passing soldiers, the amount of praise to which the ladies of Sunbury are entitled can be estimated. The printers of the Company enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. BAUGHMAN of the American, whose kindness, and that of his estimable lady will be held in grateful remembrance.

Many of the boys, doubtless, hold the bright-eyed and noble-hearted girls in more than grateful remembrance, for, from the talk that is daily used, their devotion to them is second only to their love for the cause.

Orders came on Thursday morning, and from a hollow square on the green, Col. MEANS tendered the thanks of the companies to the citizens, and after three cheers for the ladies of Sunbury, and a salute from Col. KANE'S Riflemen, the companies embarked once again.

We arrived at Harrisburg at 1 o'clock, and formed at the foot of Market st., preceded by Col. KANE'S men with the Repass Band. Each company carried its banner unfurled, and the marching not only won the praise of the officers, but elicited flattering remarks from the thousands of spectators. Arrived in camp the long bunk filled with straw which was to serve as a bed, and hunger had grown pretty imperative before a move was made to draw the rations of bread, meat and potatoes, and to improve an out door fire which was to serve to prepare their first camp meal. But all things have a beginning, and with the improvements that our gungies have made and the materials we have foraged, the boys now call camp life just the thing.

The camp now contains but about 3,000 soldiers, four regiments having left during the week and an additional one will leave to-morrow. A new regiment has been formed from the Tioga companies and Col. KANE'S men and the following officers elected:

Colonel.—THOMAS L. KANE, of Philadelphia.
Lieutenant Colonel.—D. ELKATH, of Cameron Co.
Major.—JULIUS SHAWWOOD, of Wellsboro.

Our companies have not yet formed a regiment, but the understanding is that a union will be made with the companies from Susquehanna. Our boys are all in good spirits and anxious to be moving, though it is likely that we will be required to remain here on drill for some time. An election will be held to-morrow to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Capt. J. W. MASON, who has received an appointment as Lieutenant in the 21 Regiment of U. S. Cavalry. It is with the regret of all that Capt. MASON leaves us as his short stay he has won the respect of all with whom he has been associated.

In my next I will endeavor to give a description of Camp Curtin and camp life. This letter is written upon a board, the music of several drums, and as the camp post office is just about to close, I will defer farther remarks till then.

THE CAMP AT CAIRO.—A correspondent of the Chicago Journal writes from Cairo, 28th ult., that the Big Muddy creek Bridge is guarded by 200 Zouaves and a detachment of Chicago Artillery, with two guns. The camp at Cairo, is located upon a plot of about five acres south of the city, on which are the barracks and tents of the troops. The reveille sounds every morning at five o'clock, and soon after all the troops, with the exception of those on guard, are put through an inspection drill. Notwithstanding the extremely low situation of the camping ground, the health of the men is good, they are all awaiting with anxiety a meeting with the enemy. The correspondent says he never saw a camp in better spirits, or a stronger feeling of esprit de corps.

Or late, Superintendent Kennedy of the Police Department, says the New York Herald, has been in receipt of letters from a tempt on foot to destroy this and other cities North, and by an association known as the Knights of the Golden Circle. Yesterday Kennedy received another letter from a man in St. Louis, setting forth the same facts as had been previously forwarded to him. Mr. Kennedy has every reason to believe that he will be able to prevent the diabolical plot being carried into effect.

It seems that at the time a break was made in the Croton aqueduct, the city was deluged in various places by a gang reported to have been hired by parties South. These men secured various houses throughout the city at a certain time they are to simultaneously fire the buildings. The police have taken close watch of certain men in the city, who are reported to be engaged in the affair, and Kennedy believes that he will be able to prevent the diabolical plot being carried into effect.

DEATH TO THE PIRATES.—Orders have been received from the Navy Department at Washington, by officers of the various United States vessels, that all persons found sailing under Jefferson Davis' letters of marque and commission be treated as pirates.

That the contumacious be immediately driven from the yard-arm, and the crew and military officers be placed in irons to await a trial as ocean brigands.

This summary method of dealing with robbers will probably be seconded by the European powers, who have just as much cause to fear a fleet of freebooters infesting the sea, molesting peaceful commerce as have the Northern States.

MARKET PRICES IN IOWA.—From a just received from Dallas county, Iowa, Market prices are stated as follows: Flour, \$1.75 per 100 lbs.; Wheat 40 cents bushel; Corn 12 1/2 cents; Oats 14 1/2 cents; Horses from \$60 to \$100; Oxen from \$45 to \$65 per yoke; Cows from \$10 to \$20 per head; Hogs 3 cents gross; Sheep \$2 per head.

THE BALTIMORE RIOT.—A gentleman was in Baltimore, and saw the riotous mob upon the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania men, informs the North American that it is estimated as follows:—A villain in the mob fired a gun and shot one of the Massachusetts troops dead, without provocation. When on the troops fired on the mob. He says Massachusetts men, so far as he could see, were worthy men, calm, cool, patient and bearing, which are by no means the characteristics of a Baltimore mob.

HOW TO MAKE AN AMERICAN FLAG.—We understand the number in no, few people know how to make an American flag properly. The rule is as follows: The flag should be one-half longer than wide, viz: If six and one-half feet long, it eight feet wide twelve long. The stripes should be alternately blue and white, seven red and six white, top bottom both being red. The field should be blue, and extend over seven stripes, commencing at the top, four red and three white stars, signifying the number of States, all in white, arranged on the blue field in shape of a five pointed star. We have many flags with thirty four stars, which is correct, as by act of Congress the additional star is not added to the flag until the 4th July succeeding the admission of a new State.

THE APPROACHING COMET.—A communication from Harvard Observatory announces that the comet is growing brighter, and already visible to the naked eye, near the tail of Draco. It will pass near the Great Bear, and will be near the "bow" and the "Dipper" in eight or nine days. But the most remarkable fact about the comet, is that it will, on the 12th of May, be almost exactly where the earth was on the 19th of April, so that its perihelion passage is 23 days earlier than the earth would pass through the body of the comet.

THE BOAT ON THE OTHER LEG.—A letter from a Charleston paper from Montgomery, says was rumored there that Gen. Bragg has sent for two thousand additional men to garrison the city of Pensacola. It is feared an effort will be made to land men there to attack Gen. Bragg's force in the rear. The movements of the Flying Artillery now on Santa Rosa Island indicate this. So it seems the fox is hunting the dog.

The Baltimore Sun has a leader which seems to indicate that a conservative industrial gain is going on in Baltimore.

The Sun emphatically declares that it is not a secession paper, and says that the passage by the Legislature of those powers is not recorded in it. It advocates the calling of a State convention elected directly from the people. The same paper denies the stories of violence to Union men in Baltimore.

The uniform of Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves is of gray cloth, with a red shirt, the collar of which turns broadly over a flowing jacket. They are armed with Sharpe's rifles, to which the sabre bayonet is to be attached. Their arms were purchased by private funds at a cost of \$40,000.

Col. Colt of Hartford, has offered his services to the Governor of Connecticut to raise a regiment, and has agreed to arm the men with breech-loading rifles at his own expense. These arms, which are of the latest improvement, would sell in the market for \$50,000. The regiment is being rapidly raised.

THE FIREMEN ZOUAVES of Colonel Ellsworth made up of the picked men of the New York Fire Department, have been equipped fully with Sharpe's Rifles and Revolvers and left New York on Monday, accompanied by the Baltimore Fire Department, who roundly cheered as they passed for the seat of war.