The Press.

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1861.

The Defence of Washington.

We have reliable private advices from Washington, received by a special messenger from that city at a late hour last night, that the successful defence of the national capital against any attack that can be made upon it is certain. No matter what may be the movements organized to assail it, they will be baffled and repelled until the reinforcements now on their way to strengthen it will render it absolutely impregnable. Gen. Scorr has now quite a large force of well-appointed men under his command, and it will be readily imagined that he has not neglected the repeated warnings which have been given of the schemes of the rebels, and that he has taken every precaution which his military knowledge and experience suggested. If any of the rebels should be rash enough to make a demonstration in that quarter, they will only rush on to destruction.

The Duty of Good Citizens.

These are times for vigorous, resolute, and immediate action, and not for idle speculations over the causes of our present difficulties, their probable issue, or the character of the events which are transpiring in different sections of the country. With head and heart, and strong arm—with brain and purse, and soldierly, mechanical and mercantile skill and knowledge—every citizen of America is called upon to do all in his power to sustain the Government in the present trying emergency, and to struggle for the patriotic cause with as much energy and determination as if the whole contest depended upon his individual exertions. Let all those who can arm prepare to do so, that they may be ready to march at a moment's notice, whenever duty calls them to defend important points that are menaced or to strike terror into the hearts of the traitors who have unfurled the bloody flag of rebellion. Let all who are not enabled to march, see quickly how they can best serve the national cause at home. We must turn all the mighty powers we possess into a warlike channel now. All our dearest and highest interests depend upon our bravery, our promptitude, our activity. We have slumbered too long in fancied security while deadly foes have endeavored to undermine our whole national fabric, and have armed themselves cap-a-pie for sanguinary aggressions.

The developments of a single week have fearfully impressed us with a sense of the necessity of superhuman exertions, while they have demonstrated to the world how readily an awakened people can respond to the first official signal of danger. But we are now involved in a struggle which has already assumed gigantic proportions, and proper preparations for which will require a degree of exertion unparalleled in our past history. It can have but one termination—we must eventually triumph, but between the inauguration of the conflict and the final goal of victory we must perform prodigies of valor, of labor, and call into action all the great qualities for which we have heretofore been distinguished.

As the contest progresses, there will doubtless be many distracting and perplexing rumors spread broadcast through the country. But while a natural and inevitable feeling of curiosity will prompt us to look eagerly for these tidings, we must remember that it is our chief province now not to read history, but to make it—not to seek to ascertain what has been done, or may be done, so much as to help to prosecute this mighty struggle to a successful termination. We have a high and holy, and it may be a very trying and difficult duty to perform. Our fathers fought, bled, and died to establish our freedom and to lay the corner-stone of the fair temple of liberty which is now assailed by those who seek not only to destroy it, but to crush all that is dear to us in its ruins. We must struggle as hard, evince as self-sacrificing a spirit, and as much determination and bravery in our efforts to guide the nation safely and triumphantly through its present perils as the soldiers of the Revolution did to create it. Unused as we are to war, we must prepare at once for all its stern realities with the unfaltering, unflagging, unbending, and heroic determination which becomes a race of men whose lexicon contains no such word as fail. Our prolongation of peaceful and conciliatory counsels, while the rebels were straining every nerve to perfect their military organization in every conceivable way, has carried us to the very edge of the precipice of humiliating defeat and destruction. But it is not yet too late to atone for our quiet and forbearing persistence in purely peaceful avocations, if we immediately comprehend the nature of all the perils which surround us, and if all our citizens prepare for the full discharge of all their duties as good and loyal citizens. Every man must learn that his first and highest earthly obligation is to his country, and act accordingly. Thousands and tens of thousands of brave men are enlisting—they may all be wanted, and whether wanted now or not, every man capable of bearing arms should prepare, as speedily as he can, to become a thorough soldier. Let those who are not called upon to enter into the conflict at once, do all in their power to assist others in marching as promptly as possible. Rich as the pages of history are in their records of the devotion of other nations to the cause of their country in times of great exigency, it becomes us to exceed them all at the present juncture. Every man and woman can do something to help the national cause—let them prepare to do it. We have boasted of our supremacy in all the mechanic arts—let us prove it by the promptness with which every patriot can be triply armed, not only in the justice of his cause, but in the completeness of his supply of superior weapons. We have boasted of our inventive genius—let us prove it by converting the great industrial establishments, which were erected for the manufacture of the implements and machinery of peace, into workshops busy in forging the most superior weapons of modern warfare, and in making every neighborhood bristle with the means of defence. We have boasted of our wealth—let it freely flow in support of the noblest cause that ever challenged the support of any portion of mankind. We have boasted of our bravery—let it be displayed in a manner worthy of the past renown of our noble State, and the brave spirits who carried its flag in triumph through three great wars. We have boasted of our patriotism—let it be evinced in a manner that will make our descendants as proud of our conduct in the present crisis as we are of the deeds of those who signed the Declaration of Independence, and cheerfully submitted to the privations, and fought the battles of the Revolution.

Revolvers for the Troops.

A correspondent calls the attention of our patriotic citizens to the urgent necessity of supplying our volunteers with revolvers. They are weapons with the use of which every man is familiar, and in street or hand fighting, are superior to every other. It is utterly out of the power of the great majority of the troops to provide them for themselves, and we know the patriotism and liberality of Philadelphia too well not to feel assured that our brave fellows will not be allowed to go into action worse armed than our friends of the Seventh Regiment of New York, who were all furnished with Colt's revolvers. The late scenes in Baltimore speak volumes on the subject, and must never occur again.

A Norfolk Privateer.

The Norfolk *Argus* of Monday grows earnest in its desire for a privateer:

"Let us have, it says, a Norfolk privateer fitted out at once to intercept the next steamer from California for New York. There are plenty of Norfolk boys ready to ship. Wall street has promised to lend its money to subjugate us, and we see no reason why we should not seize the next steamer freighted with gold for its bankers."

If any such privateer preys upon our commerce, its crew will speedily meet the deserved doom of pirates.

THE Norfolk papers of Friday evening say that Captain ELZEY and Surgeon JOHNS, both Marylanders, stationed at Fort Monroe, have resigned. The bridges have been taken up and all communication with the mainland cut off. The garrison then numbered three hundred faithful men, but we learn by telegraph that it has since been reinforced by the Fourth Massachusetts regiment, which left Philadelphia on Saturday.

The Public Safety.

We feel satisfied that every patriot will cheerfully support all necessary measures for the public defence, and applaud all steps which are designed to increase the efficacy and vigor of the military attitude which the nation has been imperatively compelled to assume. The power of a great, free, united, determined, intelligent, and brave people is almost unlimited, but they must be thoroughly disciplined, obedient to the duly constituted authorities, and devoted, heart and soul, to a common purpose. Then their movements become as invincible as the resistless march of destiny, their will as supreme as the decrees of fate, and their victory as certain as the revolution of the globe. We have long been unaccustomed to the restraints which form an inevitable feature of warlike operations, but we must now prepare to cheerfully submit to them. All earthly considerations must sink into comparative indifference when weighed in the balance against the triumph of the national cause. If any incentive were needed to redouble our exertions, in addition to the fact that the national capital is threatened with an attack, which we trust will be triumphantly repelled, it should be found in the fact that it is reported the invasion of our own State is contemplated by the Virginia troops. While we do not doubt the full power of our Commonwealth to send any foes who may desecrate its soil with a hostile tread howling back to their homes, we must all unite as a band of brothers in rendering it impregnable. Upon us may fall the first brunt of the mighty struggle which is impending, and we must summon up all our energies to enable us to discharge the full duty which devolves upon us.

News from the South.

We have little reliable information from the South. Our telegraphic despatches are full, but bewildering and unsatisfactory. Our communication with Washington is interrupted, the mails are intercepted, telegraph wires are either broken or under censorship, and we are compelled to trust to rumor in matters which affect the lives and honor of our people. The citizens of Pennsylvania on the Virginia border are fearfully excited, and a raid of Virginia troops on Chambersburg is said to be in contemplation. There are many statements like that of Baltimore being shelled by Fort McHenry, which are evidently false. From Wheeling, we learn that the people of Western Virginia are not to be bartered off in the shambles of treason for any consideration JEFFERSON DAVIS can offer. We know little of the movements in the South. We are as ignorant of the doings at Pensacola as we are of the military operations of VICTOR EMMANUEL, and we must content ourselves with surmising that vigilant and unscrupulous foes, flushed with their success in gaining Fort Sumpter, are making other efforts to degrade our flag, and perhaps to desolate the national Capital. But, amid all these doubts and uncertainties, let no loyal man be disheartened. The Government and the patriots of the land are quite as active and vigilant, and infinitely more powerful than their foes. None need fear that out of the nettle danger we will pluck the flower safety.

The Secession of Virginia.

The Richmond *Enquirer* officially announces that on Thursday, the 18th of April, the Virginia Convention passed an ordinance of secession. The Convention is sitting with closed doors, but the flag of the Confederate States, containing eight stars, is displayed over the Capitol. The *Enquirer* intimates that there were but few dissenting voices on the passage of the ordinance, and says, with significance, that its "submission to the people will be a matter of *form* and not of *contest*."

Having done this, the authorities proceeded to seize everything belonging to Northern citizens, or to the Federal Government, that they could obtain. The custom house at Richmond was taken possession of by the State troops, and two steamships, the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, belonging to parties in New York were seized. The *Jamestown* left New York on Tuesday afternoon, and had on board about $50,000 worth of ordnance and military stores for Virginia and other Southern States. A marine vessel was seized at City Point, called the *Arago*, by a detachment of volunteers from Richmond. The steam tug *William Allison* arrived at Richmond wharf, on Thursday night, with the United States surveying schooner *Mason* in tow, which had also been levied upon.

An attempt was made to take Harper's Ferry, at which place large quantities of arms and munitions of war were stored. The gallant conduct of Lieut. JONES, as detailed in our telegraphic advices, foiled this.

Governor LETCHER, who seems anxious to anticipate the wishes of the demagogues who have dragged Virginia out of the Union, and whose ostentatious conservatism has all vanished, publishes an order to pilots to refuse to take to sea any United States war vessel in the port of Norfolk. We suppose it is his intention to steal a navy, if possible, as he has stolen merchandise.

The next step in the programme will be the arrival of JEFFERSON DAVIS in Richmond, and an assault on the capital of the Union. This last experiment will be of a nature far different from passing ordinances of secession, cannonading starving men in a burning fort, stealing unarmed merchantmen, or issuing ridiculous letters of marque and reprisal. We are sorry for old Virginia. She has temporized and compromised until rebellion has become patriotism, and patriotism treason.

A Patriotic Fund.

Many persons have been called on for various contributions, on behalf of volunteers, and for the aid of the families they have left behind, in care of their countrymen. These calls are promptly met; but the aid would be more efficient, and the response more liberal, if a committee of citizens, with an office in some central location, were the trustees of these contributions, acting for the people, and advising the community when, how, and where their money should be paid in the great struggle before us. All classes are willing to lend their aid in the emergency, though many may refuse to dribble it out upon the call of individuals they do not know.

IN THIS period of solicitude and excitement it is well to know that the city of Philadelphia is governed by rulers who possess the confidence of the people. Mayor HENRY's prompt proclamation denouncing treason, and decreeing protection to the people against any mob violence, met a grateful response in the heart of every good citizen, and his action in appointing Col. PLEASONTON commander of the forces for the defence of the city will go far to create a feeling of confidence and security. Philadelphia will speedily be in a position to defy every invader.

The Killed and Wounded at Baltimore.

The Baltimore *American*, of Saturday, publishes the following list of the killed and wounded in the terrible struggle in that city, on Friday:

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is a recapitulation of the killed and wounded during the collision yesterday:

SOLDIERS KILLED.

Andrew Rollins. Two unknown.

SOLDIERS WOUNDED.

Asa Needham.	Michael Green.
D. R. Tyler.	Edward Colwin.
H. W. Danforth.	Wm. Patch.
Three unknown.	

CITIZENS KILLED.

Robert W. Davis.	Philip S. Miles.
John McGann.	William R. Clark.
James Carr.	Francis Maloney.
Sebastian Gill.	William Maloney.
Michael Murphy.	Patrick Griffith.

CITIZENS WOUNDED.

James Myers, mortally.	—— Coney.
William Reed.	Boy unknown.

The total killed is three soldiers and eleven citizens. Wounded—eight soldiers and three citizens.

A New "Revival."

Whenever a journal brags of its vast increasing circulation and hints that, *therefore*, advertisers ought to rush to it, we distrust the boast. The *New York Herald* intimated on Saturday, under the head "Vast Revival of Journalism," that its daily circulation is now over 100,000, and some days has been almost as high as 150,000. It modestly adds, "This circumstance will no doubt convince the business community as to which is the best medium for advertising, without a word from us." Unfortunately, the *Herald's* "revival of journalism" has not been accompanied by a revival of advertisements. Ever since it last "jumped Jim Crow" in politics, advertisers seem to fight shy of it. Saturday always has been its best day. But, in last Saturday's *Herald*, exclusive of the Post-office uncalled-for letters' notice, the whole advertisements in the *Herald* occupy 19½ columns, while those in the *Tribune* exceed it by over half a column, and the New York *Times* has 26½ columns. The *Herald* does want a "revival." The business community evidently shrink from it.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

Maryland Overawed by the Secessionists.

THE ADVENTURES OF A GOVERNMENT MESSENGER.

Hon. Thomas B. Lowry, a prominent citizen of this State, returned last evening from Washington city. He arrived as a bearer of despatches from President Lincoln to General Patterson, of this city. He left Harrisburg on Friday, and got to Baltimore in the midst of the excitement consequent on the arrival of the Massachusetts troops; he was a witness of the terrible scenes of Friday. It was expected that troops would arrive by the Philadelphia and Wilmington road, as well as by the Northern Central.

He telegraphed to Governor Curtin to prevent their departure from Philadelphia, and resorted to other means to prevent their arrival, as he saw from five to seven thousand people, with arms in their hands, ready to destroy them when they arrived. No train came to Baltimore on Friday night. He took the cars for Washington city, and arrived there at daylight. He communicated the intelligence to Secretary Cameron, General Scott, and had a personal interview with President Lincoln. Mr. Lowry assured the President that Baltimore was in the hands of the mob, and that all communication with the North was cut off by burning the railroad bridges.

The President was very much astonished, and said that Governor Hicks had assured him, the day before, that the troops would have no trouble in passing through Baltimore, and that if they wanted any troops from Washington he (Governor Hicks) would telegraph. The President had also received a despatch from the Governor, saying "Send no more troops." He supposed that meant he wished no help from Washington, and that he would take care and see that the troops passed safely.

The President directed a Cabinet meeting on Saturday morning. After the meeting was adjourned, Mr. Lowry was requested to deliver a verbal communication from the President to Gen. Patterson of this city, and accordingly left Washington on Saturday afternoon, and arrived in Baltimore in the evening. He then proceeded on foot to a point opposite Fort McHenry, and within communicating distance of the fort. He remained there at a farm-house until three o'clock yesterday morning, when he took a horse and rode rapidly for seven miles without being molested, and stopped at another farm-house, where he left his horse. He then got into a farm-wagon and started north. They had not proceeded far, when they were met by a number of men with rifles in their hands, and stopped. This was about nine miles north of Baltimore. They wished to know who Mr. Lowry was, and were informed that he was a Methodist preacher. They told him "to go to h—l," to which he replied, "Brethren, I can pray for you, but I cannot go there." He was suffered to pass unmolested.

He was stopped several times on his journey, but was always permitted to pass. He found sentinels and armed men at all points in the State of Maryland, whose business appeared to be the detention and examination of wayfarers. Finally, about half past four o'clock, he arrived at Havre-de-Grace, and crossed the Susquehanna in a skiff. After a good deal of trouble he succeeded in reaching the telegraph office, and telegraphed to Wilmington for a special train. At this point there were four merchants who had arrived from Baltimore. They were Union men who had been compelled to leave the city in consequence of the troubles. The special train arrived, and they came on to Philadelphia, where they arrived about seven o'clock last evening. Mr. Lowry at once called on General Patterson, and delivered the message with which he had been charged.

We learn from Mr. Lowry that the Government is well provided with arms, and competent to sustain itself, at least until succor is obtained. In one of the farm houses at which he stopped he saw two badly wounded men, of General Small's brigade. One of them had his arms broken, and was otherwise injured. His name was Frederick Rhein, and he belonged to the second company. He said that he had been wounded with brick-bats, had no arms to defend himself, was knocked down and made his way to the house of this man, who took care of him. The other man was unknown.

It is the universal opinion in Baltimore that the Massachusetts men behaved towards the mob with the greatest forbearance, and only fired when to fire was a necessity. Governor Hicks was still firm to the Union, but he was held in awe by the mob, who neutralized and nullified his efforts.

Affairs at Baltimore.

We have received the Baltimore *American* of Saturday afternoon. It contains long accounts of the terrible scenes in that city on Friday last, of the town meeting held that night, and of the military movements of the State. It states that an appropriation of $500,000 was made for the defence of the city in any emergency that may arise out of the present difficulties. The following editorial briefly recounts some of the most important things it alludes to:

[From the Baltimore American, April 20.]

PREPARATION AND ORGANIZATION.—It is no longer a time to discuss events, but to act so as to direct them. We have, through our constituted authorities, declared that the Northern troops shall not be passed through our city, and that declaration must now be supported with determination, energy, and unanimity. There must be preparation, organization, and good counsel. To prevent the passage of these troops, they should be met beyond the limits of the city by such an organized force as will make the prohibition effectual. We must keep the war away from our homes if possible. The facts stated elsewhere show what measures have already been taken to secure these ends.

The bridges on the Philadelphia and Northern Central Railroads have been destroyed by order of the Mayor. This will prevent the attempt to suddenly precipitate any large bodies of troops upon us, and give time for preparation.

Through a committee of gentlemen, carrying letters from Mayor Brown and Governor Hicks to the Federal authorities at Washington, the state of affairs here has been represented, and the declaration made that the Northern troops will not be suffered to pass without they fight every step of their way through. The correspondence on the subject is given.

The City Council met this morning and promptly appropriated five hundred thousand dollars for the defence of the city.

The military are all under arms, and numbers of private citizens are procuring arms and accoutrements at their own expense.

The Mayor requests all persons having suitable arms, and willing to donate them for the defence of the city, to leave them at the office of the Marshal of Police.

Further Details of Affairs at Baltimore.

[From the Baltimore American of Saturday.]

The city, during the night, was a scene of wild excitement, equal almost to that which prevailed during the day yesterday. Shortly after one o'clock information was conveyed to the military headquarters that a large body of Northern troops were approaching to the city by way of the Northern Central Railway, and that the Philadelphia Railroad was also conveying the Seventh Regiment, of New York, and other troops, to the number of seventeen hundred, to the city of Washington. The fact was announced by telegraph to the several stations, and it was immediately resolved to destroy the bridges nearest the city, on both roads, to prevent the passage of the trains.

Truck Company No. 1 was summoned to the Mayor's office, and despatched with combustibles to the bridge at Canton, which was in flames before the arrival of the regular Philadelphia train. Another party was sent, in omnibuses, to the bridges beyond Cockeysville, on the Northern Central Railway, and they were also in flames before daylight.

MOVEMENTS THIS MORNING.

Nothing can be ascertained from Philadelphia this morning as to whether the special military train left last night or not. The rumors afloat that the train had arrived at the Gunpowder river are not credited.

The city this morning is in a most excited condition. Armed men are marching through the streets, and the military are moving about in every direction, and it is evident that Baltimore is to be the battle-field of the Southern revolution. What course the Government will pursue in relation to the obstruction of the passage of troops through Maryland remains to be seen. The *Pensacola* was despatched from Washington this morning, and her destination is probably Baltimore.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

Mayor Brown has issued this morning the following proclamation:

Proclamation by the Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, April 20, 1861.

All citizens having arms suitable for the defence of the city, and which they are willing to contribute for that purpose, are requested to deposit them at the office of the Marshal of Police.

GEORGE WM. BROWN, Mayor.

BRIDGES DESTROYED.

The rumor of the destruction of bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and on the Washington branch, are all incorrect. The trains arrived and departed as usual this morning.

We learn that two large covered bridges on the Northern Central railway, between Cockeysville and Ashland, were destroyed this morning by fire. There was scarcely a timber left, and all travel on the road is consequently suspended.

The watchman of the bridge at Melville, Mr. McComas, was accosted and ordered to deliver up the bridge. The party, several hundred strong, then proceeded to set fire to the bridge by pouring on camphene. The watchman's house was torn down, as well as the fencing, and piled under and over the bridge, to aid the flames and accelerate the work of destruction.

The light from the flames of the burning bridges caused an alarm of fire in this city. The Melville bridge cost $6,000. The telegraph wires and poles along the road were also cut in several places.

The railroad bridge at Canton, over Harris' creek, was also destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning, and it is said that a part of the Gunpowder bridge has been torn away. The Canton bridge was entirely destroyed and fell into the creek.

We also have a rumor that the railroad ferry-boat at the Susquehanna, after the passage of the regular morning train this morning, was scuttled and sunk in her dock.

DECISION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Governor Hicks and Mayor Brown despatched the following letter to Washington last evening, in charge of Messrs. John C. Brune, Esq., Judge Hugh L. Bond, and G. W. Dobbin, Esq., which was also sent in advance by telegraph:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BALTIMORE, April 19, 1861.

SIR: This will be presented to you by the Hon. H. Lennox Bond, Col. W. Dobbin, and J. C. Brune, Esqs., who will proceed to Washington by an express train, at my request, in order to explain fully the fearful condition of affairs in this city. The people are exasperated to the highest degree by the passage of troops, and the citizens are universally decided in the opinion that no more should be ordered to come. The authorities of the city did their best to day to protect both strangers and citizens, and to prevent a collision, but in vain; and but for their great efforts a fearful slaughter would have occurred.

Under these circumstances, it is my solemn duty to inform you that it is not possible for more soldiers to pass through Baltimore, unless they fight their way at every step. I therefore hope and trust, and most earnestly request, that no more troops be permitted or ordered by the Government to pass through the city. If they should attempt it, the responsibility for the blood shed will not rest upon me.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
GEO. WM. BROWN, Mayor.

To his Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.

I have been in Baltimore since Tuesday evening, and co-operated with Mayor G. W. Brown in his untiring efforts to allay and prevent the excitement, and suppress the fearful outbreak, as indicated above, and I fully concur in all that is said by him in the above communication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS H. HICKS, Governor of Maryland.

To his Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.

This morning the following despatch was received by Mayor Brown from Messrs. Bond, Brune, and Dobbin, indicating the result of their mission:

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1861.

TO MAYOR BROWN, Baltimore:

We have seen the President and General Scott. We bear from the former a letter to the Governor and Mayor, declaring that no more troops will be brought through Baltimore, if, in a military point of view, and without interruption or opposition, they can be marched around Baltimore.

HUGH L. BOND,
JOHN C. BRUNE,
GEO. W. DOBBIN.

This indicates a determination, on the part of the Government, to keep the line of communication open with the North through Maryland at every risk. The letter of the President will be brought on by the committee this evening.

CONFEDERATE STATES FLAG DISPLAYED.

At an early hour of the morning the flag of the Confederate States, having eight stars in the blue field, one for Virginia, was thrown to the breeze, from the headquarters of the Southern Volunteers, on Fayette street, near Calvert, and was hailed with loud acclaims by the multitude present.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence took place yesterday at noon, immediately after the collision:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, April 19, 1861.

To his Excellency the President of the United States:

SIR: A collision between the citizens and the Northern troops has taken place in Baltimore, and the excitement is fearful. Send no troops here. We will endeavor to prevent all bloodshed.

A public meeting of citizens has been called, and the troops of the State and the city have been called out to preserve the peace. They will be enough.

Respectfully,
THOMAS H. HICKS, Governor of Maryland.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Mayor of Baltimore.

Mr. Smith, besides sending the above by telegraph, sent a special messenger with it to Washington, ahead of all the trains.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

IMPORTANT FROM WILMINGTON, DEL.

Excitement on the Line of Railroad.

THE RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH INTERFERED WITH.

Gen. Cadwalader's Residence at Magnolia Station Burned.

UNION MEN OF DELAWARE RALLYING

WILMINGTON, Del., April 20.—An intense excitement prevails here.

There has been no train on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad below the Susquehanna river to-day.

G. R. Trimble is reported as killed. It is said that he led the rioters to the destruction of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad property.

At a meeting of the City Councils of Wilmington, to-night, $8,000 were appropriated for the defence of the city and support of the military.

Resolutions were passed approving of the President's call for troops, and asking Governor Burton to issue a proclamation for the same purpose.

The Delaware Guards, Captain Bayard and Lieutenant Almond, two companies, the Columbia Rifles, Captain Barr, and the Home Guards, Captain Lammot, have tendered their services to the city and State.

The City Councils have called a meeting of citizens for Monday to provide for the families of the volunteers.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

WILMINGTON, April 20.—General Cadwalader's residence at Magnolia Station, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, was burned this morning by the rioters. The Brandywine bridge, and all the bridges on the road between the Susquehanna and Philadelphia, are guarded by from fifty to one hundred men each.

The death of Trimble is discredited.

BRIDGES BURNED IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—The bridge at Melvale, between Woodbury and Mount Washington, on the Northern Central Railway, has been destroyed by fire.

It is reported that some Northern volunteers, from Harrisburg, are at the Relay House, on the Northern Central Road, but the rumor is not confirmed.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

BALTIMORE, April 20.—The bridges on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, this side of Havre-de-Grace, were burned down last night, by Secessionists, anxious to prevent the passage of troops to Baltimore.

CAPTURE OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

The Steamer Habana to be Transformed into a War Steamer for the Confederacy.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—The steamer *Star of the West* was boarded off Indianola, on Wednesday last, by the Galveston volunteers, who captured her without resistance. She has arrived at the bar. She has 800 or 900 bbls provisions on board.

The steamer *Habana* has been purchased by the Confederacy, and will be conve rted into a war steamer, to carry eight guns, in addition to a pivot gun.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—The *Star of the West* was captured by the *Matagorda*; at the order of Col. Van Dorn, of the Confederate army. Our foundries are casting guns, shot and shell.

Troops continue to leave for Pensacola.

Important from Harrisburg.

THE VIRGINIA FORCES CONCENTRATING AT HARPER'S FERRY—LOWER PENNSYLVANIA THREATENED.

HARRISBURG, April 20.—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.

Latest from Harrisburg.

GENERAL KEIM AND STAFF ARRIVED FROM WASHINGTON.

HARRISBURG, April 20.—General Keim and staff, consisting of General Schaeffer, of Lancaster, 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, travelling 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.

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, and 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 Guard, Centre county, 79; Cameron Infantry, 116. The excess of the Centre county companies were formed into a new company, called the Curtin Guards, with a full complement. Burns Infantry, Mifflin county, 76 men.

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

HARRISBURG, April 21.—Passengers who left Washington at four o'clock this morning reached this post, via the Northern Central Railroad, at six 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.

Rumors prevail, but are not traceable to a reliable source, that Fort McHenry was shelling Baltimore.

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

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 300 regulars from Carlisle, and by Sherman's battery of flying artillery, and 1,000 more volunteers to-day.

The following Ohio companies have arrived in addition to those previously reported:

Cincinnati Zouaves, Pickaway Guards, Cleveland Grays, Cincinnati Rovers, Cincinnati Lafayette Guards, Urbanna Rifles, and Mansfield Independents. Each of these companies are over 80 strong, and many are in a fine state of discipline.

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

NO TROOPS TO BE MOVED TILL NEXT WEEK.

HARRISBURG, April 20.—It is now understood that no troops will be moved from Camp Curtin, in this neighborhood, till the middle of next week.

From Baltimore via Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, April 21—Evening.—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—11 o'clock P. M.—It is stated by officers of the United States army, who arrived this evening from Baltimore, that the guns of Fort McHenry were turned toward 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 to-day that the New York Seventh Regiment, and Massachusetts Sixth Regiment reached Annapolis in safety this morning.

From Baltimore via Wilmington.

WILMINGTON—Evening—April 21.—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.

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 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. They report that the destruction of the armory buildings and arms was complete.

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

Ex-President Pierce for the Government.

CONCORD, N. H., April 21.—Ex-President Pierce made a most patriotic speech last night in favor of sustaining the flag and the Union at all hazards.

Troops Leaving Pottsville.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

POTTSVILLE, April 21.—Five hundred troops left here this morning, four hundred left yesterday, and three hundred previously; four hundred more will go to-morrow. A.

Apprehended Attack on Fort McHenry.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—The streets are crowded with military, moving in various directions.

There are reports of an intended attack on Fort McHenry in free circulation. Several artillery companies are out, which seems to give consistency to the reports.

Government Transport Steamers.

THE GOSPORT NAVY-YARD.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The steamship *R. R. Cuyler*, of the Savannah line, has been chartered by the Government.

The steamer *Chesapeake* sailed this morning, with two hundred and fifty seamen, destined for the Gosport Navy-yard, and the steamer *Monticello* will soon sail with one hundred marines for the same destination.

The Attack on the Massachusetts Troops at Baltimore.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOV. ANDREW AND MAYOR BROWN.

BOSTON, April 21.—The following telegraphic correspondence explains itself:

BALTIMORE, April 20, 1861.

Hon. JOHN A. ANDREW, Governor of Massachusetts:

SIR: No one deplores the sad events of yesterday in this city more deeply than myself, but they were inevitable. Our people viewed the passage of armed troops to another State through populous streets as an invasion of our soil, and could not be restrained. The authorities exerted themselves to the best of their ability, but with only partial success. Governor Hicks was present, and concurs in all my views, as to the proceedings now necessary for our protection. When are these scenes to cease? Are we to have a war of sections? God forbid! The bodies of the Massachusetts soldiers could not be sent to Boston, as you requested, all communication between this city and Philadelphia, by railroad, and with Boston by steamers, having ceased; but they have been placed in cemented coffins, and will be placed with proper funeral ceremonies in the mausoleum of Green Mount Cemetery, where they shall be retained until further directions are received from you. The wounded are tenderly cared for. I appreciate your offer, but Baltimore will claim it, as her right to pay all expenses incurred.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
GEO. M. BROWN, Mayor of Baltimore.

ANSWER OF GOV. ANDREW.

TO GEO M. BROWN, Mayor of Baltimore:

DEAR SIR: I appreciate your kind attention to our wounded and our dead, and trust that at the earliest moment the remains of our fallen will be returned to us. I am overwhelmed with surprise that the peaceful march of American citizens over the common highway, to the defence of our common capital, shall be deemed aggressive to Baltimore. Through New York the march was triumphal.

JOHN A. ANDREW, Governor of Massachusetts.

Camp Curtin.

HARRISBURG, Sunday, April 21.—The following additional Ohio companies have arrived here:

The Lafayette Guards	100 men
Dayton Light Guards	100 "
Zanesville Guards	100 "
Steubenville Guards	100 "

Also the following additional Pennsylvania troops:

Union Blues, Chester co.	100 men
Pittsburg Turner Rifles	80 "
Fourth Company of Franklin co.	77 "

The Fifth Company of Franklin county will arrive to-morrow.

Sherman's battery has arrived, comprising 65 men. They are lying at the outer depot.

Lieut. Porter, and other military officers of the Quartermaster's Department, arrived to-day from Washington, to organize the troops.

Thousands of our population have been going to the camp all day, and 3,000 men were under drill.

There were 2,550 men in camp last night, comprising thirty companies in all.

Six thousand stand of arms reached here from Pittsburg this morning. They were carted to Camp Curtin.

Three Ohio companies, the State Fencibles, 79 men, the Light Guards from Portsmouth, 100 men, and the Zouaves, from Springfield, 60 men, have reached here and marched to the camp to await further orders. Five hundred more came this afternoon.

The troops in the camp are drilling constantly, and the camp has assumed a spirited military appearance.

Capt. Williams, Brigadier Commanding, issued orders to-day placing the camp under strict military discipline.

From Western Virginia.

UNION FEELING AT WHEELING—THE CUSTOM-HOUSE PROTECTED BY THE CITIZENS.

WHEELING, April 20.—Orders had been received from Governor Letcher to seize the custom-house, but the people of this city are strong for the Union, and the building was last night guarded by the Mayor for the United States. The people are greatly excited by the news, and declare that they will stand by the Stars and Stripes.

Harper's Ferry is said to be occupied by 3,000 men, and the greatest excitement prevails there.

Prosecutions for Treason.

SEIZURE OF ARMS FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The United States District Attorney has called on the judge of the Circuit Court for a special jury to bring to justice parties sympathising with the Southern Confederacy in this city.

The schooner *L. C. Watts* has been seized, with a large quantity of arms shipped at Hartford, Connectic