

Daily Telegraph.

OUR PLATFORM. THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Saturday Afternoon, April 20, 1861.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, An armed rebellion exists in a portion of the States of this Union, threatening the destruction of the National Government, periling public and private property, endangering the peace and security of this Commonwealth, and inviting systematic piracy upon our commerce; and

WHEREAS, Adequate provision does not exist by law to enable the Executive to make the Military power of the State as available and efficient as it should be for the common defence of the State and the General Government, and

WHEREAS, An occasion so extraordinary requires a prompt exercise of the Legislative power of the State; therefore,

I, ANDREW G. CURTIS, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby convene the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, and require the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to meet in their respective Houses, in the Capitol at Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, THE THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, and there to take into consideration and adopt such measures in the premises as the exigency may seem to them in their wisdom to demand.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed at Harrisburg, this twentieth day of April in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Extra Telegraph.

We have concluded to issue a regular Morning Edition of the TELEGRAPH hereafter and made arrangements accordingly. All the telegraphic dispatches that appear in the Philadelphia and New York papers will appear in our morning edition, twelve hours in advance.

The morning edition can be obtained at BARNES'S BOOKSTORE every morning.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR, Gen. Cameron, is putting his mighty energies to their utmost use, and in this momentous crisis, is wielding the immense influence which so justly belongs to him. In our telegraphic dispatches, and in every newspaper that we receive, these labors are spoken of in the highest terms of commendation and gratitude. He meets, either in person, or through his department, the soldiers gathering in the capital for its defence, and has a word of council and encouragement for every soldier. In this connection, it is only just to mention the services of a son of the Secretary of War, J. D. Cameron, Esq. This gentleman has neither waited for a commission or an order, but emulating the energies of his father, has done his utmost in facilitating the passage of troops from this and other points to Washington city. In the hour of peril and danger, the services of such men cannot be too highly commended.

CAPT. HENRY HAMBRIGHT arrived in Harrisburg yesterday, with his company, the Lancaster Rifle. It is not our purpose to make invidious distinctions when all men are so gallantly emulous in performing their duty in a perilous crisis, but we cannot refrain from referring especially to Capt. Hambright. He has the blood of a soldier in all his veins, and is as brave a man as ever drew a sword in defence of his nation. During the last war, he won imperishable laurels, which he now brings to lay on the altar of his country, offering them and himself a sacrifice to preserve the law and maintain the Union. The men under the command of Capt. Hambright partake of his daring spirit, and when battle comes, the Lancaster Rifle will seek victory at the bayonet's point and cannon's mouth. As we wrote above, we do not desire to make any invidious distinctions. The gallantry and daring of all our brave volunteers are beyond question, and in the hour of danger, they will prove their devotion to the Union.

SHALL BALTIMORE BE THE BATTLE GROUND? Is a question which some of our very best soldiers are now asking themselves. Shall the army of this government marching to the defence of the capital, be forced from its direct road by a brutal mob? These are grave questions, and no time should be lost in pondering the issues which they present. So far as Maryland is concerned, we still have faith in the loyal feeling of a large class of her citizens, but if they are unable to give the military from the North and West a safe transit through their territory, we must force our way at the point of the bayonet? We have succumbed already to too much of mob spirit, to be deterred now by talk of the danger of precipitating matters in Baltimore, and unless we meet the mob spirits in that city, with a firm and determined front, the road to the National Capital will be choked up with the legions of treason and our brave defenders who are already there, fall an easy prey to the traitors. It is a question now who shall hold and possess the seat of government. If the administration of Lincoln is forced from the Capital, and Jeff Davis succeeds in getting possession of the archives and seals, before the nations of the world he will demand recognition as the government, de facto, of the United States.

Our salvation now is in prompt and speedy action. We have no time to parley. If our troops cannot pass through Baltimore in safety, make the city responsible. We have a navy that should at once be ordered in to the waters of that port, which, with shell and shot, might doubtless induce the mob of that city to give the defenders of the Capital a courteous welcome instead of a hostile rejection.

WE WANT THE PEOPLE to remember that this war was commenced for no other purpose than that of forcing the civilization of the North to yield to the barbarism of the South. Not content with being allowed to pursue their own paths—not satisfied with having been supported in their retrogression—not appalled with innumerable compromises, and not willing to submit to the competition which commonwealths, as well as nations, undergo in their development and progress, the Southern people, or their leaders, are determined to plunge this whole hemisphere into the horrors of civil war and riotous rebellion. For this purpose they have been preparing themselves secretly, as the history of the last six years attests. Territorial aggrandizement was first made the medium of strengthening their institutions. By the addition of new States they hoped to make the South supreme in the councils of the nation. They sought these additions in every shape and form—looking first to the absorption of Mexico as the simplest means of accomplishing their objects, and next to the purchase or acquisition of Cuba, as the best policy to embroil the country in a foreign war, the end of which was designed to cripple and prostrate the labor of the free States, and thus give to slavery a surer road to empire abroad, preponderance at home, with the ultimate control of an entire continent. Any man acquainted with the history of legislation for the past twelve years, understands how persistently the advocates of slavery have been pushing that peculiar institution into every measure of legislation, that was sought legitimately to benefit any of the other great sections of the country. We all know that on the floor of Congress, it is forced in antagonism to any policy not directly subserving its interests, and that its advocates make this institution the standard by which to measure their friends and try their enemies. These are plain facts, which we wish to impress on the minds of Northern and Western men. They are neither adduced in condemnation or approval of any political party, but brought forward to show that the rebellion against which we are now compelled to take up arms, is one of the unholiest, most desperate and damnable in intent and purpose that ever was led on or provoked by ambition, lust, passion or hatred. It has not a single redeeming feature. It is designed only to destroy the good those who are engaged in it cannot equal. It is an aristocracy neither of intellect or of industry, but of desperate gamblers, struggling to get possession of the Government, that they may reduce the labor which has made it great and powerful, to a level with their own slaves! This is the purpose of this rebellion. It is neither to vindicate a right laid down by justice or contained in the Constitution, but merely the efforts of the slave holders of this nation to bring its free white inhabitants within their control. They have told us that the object of their Government was to make slavery the condition of all labor. They have declared that labor reduced to this condition was unequal to the responsibilities of self-government, and that therefore, the producing classes to become useful as well as successful, must be held in subjection, bondage, slavery!

What a picture is here presented for the contemplation of the civilized world! One portion of this country, devoted to every improvement which science or art have yet suggested, quietly and peaceably pursuing its conquests through all the avenues of genius and industry, is suddenly started from its achievements by grim viaged war and rash rebellion. We are boldly told that the labor we encourage and protect must end its triumphs. That the civilization we have cultivated and extended must be arrested and abridged—and that standing in awe and obedience before these unnatural and unreasonable behests, we must patiently yield the order, security and impartiality of a government that was baptised in patriot blood before it was bequeathed to us, and accept one of doubtful guarantee from the hands of traitors and assassins. We are asked to forget the reminiscences of Lexington and Bunker Hill, and accept as history the piracy of a mutinied navy and the treason of a revolted army. Let us ponder these truths fairly and candidly before going into this struggle, and when we have done so, the conviction will carry the innumerable hosts of our Northern army beyond the banks of the Potomac, to seek treason in its congenial climate of the South, and demand reparation and dictate terms at the doors of its own temples in South Carolina and Mississippi. If we expect peace hereafter, we must not pause on the steps of the Capitol and be satisfied with seeing our banners floating from its lofty domes. The stars and stripes must take the place of the rattlesnake—they must float from the very pinnacles of treason, the insult which has been offered atoned in the blood of traitors, and the majesty and potency of the government and laws if not acknowledged by a willing, admitted by a conquered and subdued people.

Major Anderson's vindication is satisfactory and complete, and his surrender of Fort Sumter was the result of a necessity which no other course would have justified. His brother officers express the highest respect for his gallantry as a soldier and his loyalty as a man. In fact his whole command join in the testimony that his defence of the fort was one of the bravest and most daring military exploits, under all the circumstances, in the history of the American army. In the midst of treason in the army, we rejoice to learn of this gallant action on the part of Major Anderson, because the reputation he had earned was too great to be recklessly sacrificed to fear or treachery.

High traitor, authority demand: 1st, The surrender of all the Forts. 2d, The surrender of the right to collect the revenues. 3d, The surrender of the assumed right to enforce the United States laws within the borders of the Gulf States; and 4th, The surrender of an equitable share of the Territorial domain! When all this is done, and the independence of the new Republic is acknowledged, there can be "peace and good will." Not before.

The traitors are boasting of their ability to annoy Northern commerce by privateers. Before entering upon this kind of work they should be reminded that every Northern ship has a "yard-arm."

THE PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT, convening an extra session of Congress in July next, has given rise to much speculation on the probable compliance of that body when again convened. On this subject, the Cincinnati Commercial says, that of the twenty-seven States which have remained faithful to the Union, all but seven have already elected their Representatives in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Elections are pending in the following States, to be held regularly, at the dates indicated:

Virginia, 4th Tuesday in May..... 13 members. North Carolina, 1st Thursday in August 8 Tennessee, 1st Thursday in August..... 10 Kentucky, 1st Monday in August..... 10 California, 1st Monday in August..... 2 Maryland, 1st Wednesday in November 2 Kansas, date uncertain..... 1

Two of the above are free States and five slave States. The remaining border slave States, Missouri and Delaware, (as also Arkansas,) have already elected their Congressmen. Of course, it becomes necessary for those of the above States who would be represented in Congress, at the extra session in July, to hold an election at an earlier date than usual, Virginia being the only State yet to elect, whose day of election ante-dates the assembling of Congress. This is it perfectly competent for them to do. It is customary for the Governor to call the Legislature together, who order a special election for Representatives. This was done in 1849, when Gen. Taylor called an extra session of Congress as early as May, to consider the critical situation of the Union, and other important business. Whether all these States can now be relied upon to "keep step to the music of the Union," under the altered attitude of the Government toward the secession usurpation, time alone can determine. The President's call for volunteer militia to put down unlawful combinations against the United States, will furnish a test which may almost be regarded as an "experimentum crucis" of the loyalty or disloyalty of every State remaining in the Union. At all events, it cannot be doubted, that every State which responds to the call for volunteers will also elect representatives to the next Congress. It is not so certain that some States may not elect their Congressmen, while hesitating about furnishing soldiers to the Government. Some enquiries have been made as to whether Congress can constitutionally or legally act, in the event of the failure or refusal of the Border States whose elections come in the fall, to return representatives to the session convening July 4th. There is no doubt that it can so act, and its enactments will be valid and binding. The Constitution of the United States provides that "a majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business." There have already been elected to the next House 155 members. Assuming that, in contemplation of the Constitution, the seceded States are still in the Union, (which was the theory acted upon at the last session of Congress) the whole number of members of the National House of Representatives is 238. A majority of this number is 120—leaving 85 more than a quorum already chosen, and who may take their seats at any moment.

In the Senate, again, there is no difficulty whatever, since the members of that body are all elected, except from the Seceded States.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS now quartering around Harrisburg, anxiously waiting orders to leave for Washington, will read the following base slanders from the Baltimore Republican with amusement. They will also, no doubt, exhibit their indignation to that sentiment in Baltimore which prompted the publishing of such abuse:

THE PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.—It is said the miserable creatures which passed through our city yesterday, under the name of Pennsylvania volunteers, were the employments of Pennsylvania houses and jails of the State; the Black Republican rulers there thus transferring the burden of their support from themselves to the Washington administration. The appearance of the ragged, filthy crew would justify the report. If this is the character of Old Abe's volunteers, it is no wonder Pennsylvania is so ready to part with them. They are not, however, such materials as the citizen soldiery of this State can ever fraternize with.

If the submissionists like such company, in heaven's name let them fall into the hands of the Black Republican rulers, and let them march to Lincoln's support under the head of Hicks & Davis.

Men of Pennsylvania, what do you think of this description? Your fathers marched to the defence of Baltimore, when a foreign foe threatened its safety, and succeeded in saving the city. You, the sons of the gallant dead, marching and preparing to march to the defence of Washington city, when a traitor is planning its overthrow, are described as "pauers and felons." Remember all these insults when the hour of battle arrives.

A PATRIOTIC RECOMMENDATION—\$20,000 FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE FAMILIES OF OUR VOLUNTEERS.—It gives us inexpressible pleasure to state that this morning Col. W. B. Fordney, Geo. M. Kline, Esq., Major O. J. Dickey and Col. Patterson, appeared before the Grand Jury and solicited them to recommend the County Commissioners to appropriate the sum of \$15,000 or \$20,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Executive Committee, for the relief of the families of the volunteers, as may need assistance during their absence. The recommendation was promptly adopted, and the jury recommended that the sum of twenty thousand dollars be thus appropriated. The recommendation was endorsed by the Court, and sustained by an eloquent speech from Col. Fordney.

We clip the above from the Lancaster Express, and as our Court meets on Monday next, we hope that the Grand Jury will at once take similar action and appropriate any sum necessary for the maintenance of the families left behind.

We have traitors nearer home than Charleston. They daily try the patience and insult the patriotism of the people. The time has gone by when true men can quietly hear treason eulogized or the Government libelled. There is now no middle ground to stand upon. Those who are not for the Union are against it, and the free air of the Empire State should not be tainted with the foul breath of treason.

COF. B. A. DURHAM, aid to Gen. Wolf, of the 14th Division, Pennsylvania volunteers, tendered the services of the 14th Brigade, to the Governor, yesterday. We hear that his tender was accepted, and that the brigade will be mustered into service in the order.

ABOUT FIFTEEN of the Massachusetts soldiers are in the hospital. They are doing well and in good spirits. The steamer Pawnee left last night. The government troops are aboard. There is no violent excitement among the people, but evidently a deep feeling of anxiety and painful suspense. There are whispering among the military that martial law will soon be declared.

The Steamer St. Nicholas plying between Washington and Baltimore was seized this morning by the Government, for prudential purposes. There are about five thousand men under arms in Washington and vicinity. Additional measures have been taken to guard the entrance to the city. The President has issued a proclamation stating that, whereas, an insurrection against the United States has broken out in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and the laws of the United States for the collection of the revenue cannot be effectually executed therein conformably that portion of the Constitution which requires the duties to be uniform throughout the United States; and further that a combination of persons engaged in such insurrection have threatened to grant pretended letters of marque, to authorize the bearers thereof to commit assaults on the lives, vessels and property of good citizens of the country, lawfully engaged in commerce on the high seas and in the waters of the United States, and whereas the President says an executive proclamation has been already issued, requiring the persons engaged in these disorderly proceedings to desist therefrom, calling out a militia force for the purpose of repressing the same, and convening Congress in extraordinary session to deliberate and determine thereon. The President, with a view to the same purposes before mentioned, and to the protection of the public peace and the lives and property of the orderly citizens pursuing their lawful occupation, until Congress shall have assembled and deliberated on the said unlawful proceedings, or until the same shall have ceased, he has further deemed it advisable to set on foot a blockade of the ports within the States aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States and law of nations in such cases provided. For this purpose a competent force will be posted so as to prevent the entrance or exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid. If, therefore, any vessel shall violate such blockade, any vessel shall attempt to leave any of the said ports, she will be duly warned by the commander of one of said blockading vessels, who will endorse on her register the fact and date of such warning; and if the same vessel shall again attempt to enter or leave the blockaded port, she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port for such proceedings against her and her cargo as may be deemed advisable.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON!

Condition of the Massachusetts Soldiers.

SEIZURE OF THE STEAMER ST. NICHOLAS.

5,000 Troops under Arms in Washington.

Additional Measures to Guard the City.

MARTIAL LAW TO BE DECLARED.

PORTS BLOCKADED.

Gen. Cameron Visits the Volunteers.

HE MAKES A THRILLING SPEECH.

THE CAPITAL IS DEFENDED.

Rhode Island and Massachusetts Volunteers Arrived by Water.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

About fifteen of the Massachusetts soldiers are in the hospital. They are doing well and in good spirits.

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Yesterday afternoon the Secretary of War visited the Capital Building in this city. He was received with great enthusiasm, and his address to the different companies produced an electrical effect. He called first upon the Ringold Light Artillerists, from Reading, Berks county, commanded by Captain Jas. M. Knight. There he was received with great cordiality by officers and men, after which he was presented formally to the two companies from Pottsville, numbering each over one hundred, and the company from Allentown and that from Lewis-town. He addressed them as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I have deemed it my duty to visit you, for the purpose of extending to you a hearty greeting to the National Capital. I am most glad to rejoice that the first volunteers outside of this district should have come from my native State of dear old Pennsylvania. I am glad to see so many faces recalling old recollections in your ranks: so many young and able-bodied men; and so many belonging to the party which did not contribute to the election of the present Administration. But, my friends, this is a question no longer of party but of country. The Administration has attacked nobly, and yet I believe your most energetic efforts will shortly be required to defend the flag of the country from being assailed by those who attacked it at Fort Sumter.

And now, gentlemen, I cannot, of course, discriminate in the treatment I shall extend to the regulars and volunteers called here for the defence of this beautiful metropolis, but I assure you it will give me peculiar pleasure to pay every attention to the volunteers of Pennsylvania—and this not alone because they come from that State, but because they were the first who were fortunate enough to reach Washington to repel the enemies of the country."

Btangers in Washington, to the number of about 150, assembled at Willard's Hall, (where the Peace Congress was held), and enrolled themselves last evening, under the command of Cassius M. Clay, for the protection of the city. Gen. Nye, of Col. Butler, was appointed first-Lieutenant, and Col. Butterfield, Orderly Sergeant. The company remained on guard during the night, fully prepared for any emergency.

Among those enrolled were the Hon. Edward McPherson, Hon. Gilman Marston, and Hon. J. F. Potter, members of the present Congress, ex-Congressmen Woodruff, Percy and Willard, Hon. D. Taggart, Chas. Allright, Cornelius A. Walborn, Wm. B. Thomas, E. Reed Myer, B. Bush Plumley, Gen. Geo. Lyman, and J. Paley, of Pennsylvania; Wm. Guinnison, of Baltimore; Thurlow Weed, of New York; and a number of other distinguished citizens.

Senators Cowan and Wilmot were also on

hand, as was, too, Col. John W. Forney. Col. Forney, however, was called away to the Capitol to receive the Pennsylvania Volunteers, whom he remained until a late hour, consulting to their comfort, and making such arrangements for defence as were deemed prudent and necessary. He placed at the disposal of the officers his own room and that of his chief clerk, which they cheerfully accepted. The Cabinet has been in session daily since Monday, and are united and harmonious in supporting the President.

Mr. Lincoln is equal to the occasion. He displays much of the Jackson spirit in his quick decision and unwavering firmness. Those who expect to find him undervalued will be disappointed. With the aid and co-operation of a united Cabinet, Mr. Lincoln has a plain duty before him, and that duty he is prepared to meet and discharge, without halt and hesitation. His capacity for the emergency will be recorded in indelible characters in the future history of our country.

Nearly a thousand troops were stationed in and around the Capitol last night. The building was lit up as brilliantly as if both Houses were in session. Breakwaters of wood were erected to close up the archways leading to the entrances; the gates of the pens were guarded; and no one was allowed to pass without a permit.

VIRGINIA.

Reports continue to multiply, but many of them are too unreliable to be repeated. One thing is quite evident—the Secessionists have made no converts in Virginia, since the seces in Charleston harbor were enacted. To this they are dissenting, for victory there was expected to give their cause such an impetus that they would be enabled to crowd the State out of the Union without further delay. They have been disappointed, and are manifesting their folly in tearing down signs, sinking old light-boats, running up rebel flags, &c. This mad folly will have its day, but it will soon spend itself. Yesterday, the spectacle of two flags, the Secession and the Union, floating from the State Capitol, was witnessed by the citizens of Richmond.

Quite a stampede has taken place among Secessionists. The exodus is generally so quickly executed that sundry little "voluntaries" are left unattended to by those who are so quietly "leaving their country for their country's good." Those of the Secession type who remain are owners of their own "castles" here, and will defend them in case of an attempted invasion.

Over two thousand troops from Massachusetts and Rhode Island arrived by steamer at the Washington navy yard this morning. They are chiefly young men, hearty, hale looking fellows, who evidently are animated with an intelligent appreciation of the duty to which they are called.

In Richmond, Va., yesterday, a mob pulled down and destroyed the sign on the "United States Court House" because they wished to disgrace the name of their country. May they live to learn where the disgrace attached to this shameful act rests. I will send you by mail a portion of the sign battered down, indicating, as it does, the extremes to which man will permit himself to be carried in disloyalty and ingratitude.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The troops ordered to the Government were ordered to come to Washington by the energetic Secretary of War without reference to uniforms or arms, and regardless of all obstacles. The Government is resolved to arm all who come to offer their lives in its defence.

The Government will not be balked in its efforts to bring forces to defend the capital. They will, if mobs at Baltimore interrupt travel and transportation, send troops in ships to Annapolis, and keep communication open at all hazards from there to Washington.

Latest from Baltimore.

DESTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE ON THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

QUIET RESTORED.

CORRECT LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The Philadelphia Company.

BALTIMORE, April 20.

The bridge at Melvill, between Woodbury and Mount Washington, on the Northern Central railroad, has been destroyed by fire. It is reported that the northern volunteers from Harrisburg are at the Relay House; but the rumor is not confirmed.

The northern volunteers sent from Harrisburg are all in Washington—none were on the road last night.—ENTRONS.

The city was quiet last night. The military and police combined are guarding the city. The streets are deserted. Here and there are small knots of people discussing the events of the day.

CORRECT LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Military—Two killed; names unknown.

Wounded—Sergeant Ames, Lowell City Guards, slightly; private Cullom, Lowell, shot in the head, not fatal; private Michael Green, Lawrence, Mass., slightly.

H. Needham, Massachusetts, skull fractured, at the infirmary. Another unknown, at the infirmary, badly wounded.

Sergeant Ames and private Cullom were tonight taken to a private house, and will receive every attention.

H. W. Danforth, of Massachusetts, and Edward Cooper were each shot in the thigh.

Citizens killed—John McGhan, Sebastian Green, Patrick Clark, P. Thomas Miles, Wm. C. Wood, W. Reed and Mr. Davis, in all eight, including the two soldiers.

Citizens wounded—Patrick Griffin, and others unknown.

The Philadelphia military, who were in the last cars, remained within the depot. They were unarmed, and having no uniform several escaped into the city, and were not recognized. The others were assaulted while in the cars with missiles, and some were slightly wounded.

There were reports of difficulties on the road between the city and Washington, but they proved incorrect, and it is understood that all reached the Capitol safely except the Philadelphia, who were taken back.

Late from Pensacola.

Fort Pickens Garrisoned with 800 Men—American Flag Hoisted at Mobile, but Torn Down—American Flag Flying in Tennessee—Negro Insurrections Apprehended.

New York, April 18.

The Tribune has a dispatch from Wilmington, Delaware, which states that the captain of a merchant vessel direct from Pensacola brings information that Fort Pickens contains 800 men, and that seven vessels of war and transports were lying outside. A large number of southern troops arrived there on Saturday last.

The Harper's Ferry Garrison at Carlisle, Enthusiastic Reception—Burning of 15,000 Arms.

CARLISLE, April 20.

Lieut. Jones, late in command at Harper's Ferry, arrived here at three o'clock yesterday afternoon with his command, consisting of 45 men. Lieut. Jones having been advised that a force of 2,500 troops had been ordered by Governor Letcher to take possession of Harper's Ferry, and finding his position to be untenable, under directions of the War Department he destroyed all the munitions of war, the armory, arsenal and all the buildings. He withdrew in the presence of 2,500 troops. His lost three men. Fifteen thousand stand of arms were destroyed.

They made a forced march of thirty miles last night from Harper's Ferry to Hagerstown, Maryland.

Lieut. Jones and his command have endured great fatigue and accomplished a great work in preventing the arms and property from falling into the hands of the rebels.

They were enthusiastically received by the entire population.

The Virginia Traitors.

Loyal Men Expelled—The First Prisoner—Seceders in Captivity.

WASHINGTON, April 19.

The rebellion in Virginia is assuming formidable dimensions.

Several Northern men have just arrived here who were expelled from Richmond by the traitors. They were driven out of that city in the greatest haste. Although they were inoffensive mechanics, they narrowly escaped with their lives, and all their tools were seized by the secessionists.

The confederate flag is flying at all points in Richmond. The stars and stripes are not to be seen.

Sherard Clemens, a strong Union man, and late member of Congress from Richmond, is held as a prisoner by the rebels in Richmond. He is still firm in his loyalty to the government and his opposition to rebellion.

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the various ailments, the means of self-care, by one who can bear testimony after being put to great expense through medical men, and quackery, that the only safe and reliable means, SATANIC MEDICINE, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, N. Y., by enclosing a postal order, enclosing \$1.00 per box.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Among all preparations for the hair that have been introduced as infallible, none has ever given the satisfaction or gained the popularity that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative enjoys. Its Restorative has the effect of restoring the hair to its original color when grayness has actually supervened, gives a rich luster, imparts the softness and elasticity of silk to the hair, and it always restores, healthy and in full vigor.—N. Y. Tribune. Sold by all respectable Druggists.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

DR. DUPONNOO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES.

These pills have been used by the doctor for many years in France and America, with unparalleled success in every case; and he is urged by many thousands of ladies who need them, to make these Pills public for the alleviation of those suffering from irregularities whatever, as well as to prevent an increase of family where health will not permit it. Females particularly situated, or those who are suffering in this way, are cautioned against those Pills which are sold in condition, as they are sure to produce, and the proprietor assumes no responsibility after this admission, although their mildness would prevent any mischief to health—other than the Pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompany each box. Price \$1.00 per box. Sold wholesale and retail by CHARLES A. BARNWELL, Druggist, No. 120 Broadway, New York.

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