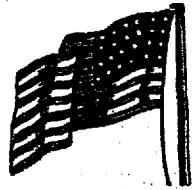


Daily Telegraph



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

HARRISBURG, PA.

Wednesday Afternoon, April 24, 1861.

THE SENATE OF VIRGINIA has caused the government to destroy a large amount of public property which would have been of great use at this important juncture. The people of the North have been in the habit of according to Virginia an immense amount of importance, believing that Virginia would eventually interpose to adjust the difficulties which divided the country.

ISAAC S. WATERBURY, as will be seen by our telegraphic dispatches, has been appointed Adjutant to the Second Pennsylvania Regiment. Adjutant Waterbury served with distinction in the war with Mexico, and for many years has been among those who maintained the effectiveness of the volunteer system by active and persevering military devotion.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS are slow enterprises in these times of treason and rebellion. The New York Tribune is issued tri-daily at present—being an edition in the morning, noon and evening. Such enterprise of course commands the largest share of encouragement.

GEN. CAMERON is regarded by the Philadelphia Evening Journal as the ablest Secretary that has filled the War Department for many years. The Journal also says that it is a good thing for the country that this true, unflinching, self-possessed and brave patriot is the Secretary of War at this present crisis.

THE GOVERNMENT, say our Baltimore exchanges, has assumed control of the Northern Central Railroad, and the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio road, as military roads, and that it will take possession of them for the transportation of troops.

SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.—On the occasion of the presentation, on Friday last, of a sword to Major Anderson, by the citizens of Taunton, he spoke of the conduct of the chivalry at the bombardment of Fort Sumter in the following terms:

It is one of the most painful recollections of that event, that when our barracks were on fire, and the men were compelled to cover their faces with wet handkerchiefs and lie with their faces upon the ground to avoid suffocation, instead of sending a white flag, with assistance to extinguish the flames, they rapidly increased their fire upon us from every battery in total disregard of every feeling of humanity.

HAVE WE A COUNTRY?

Those abroad, the flatterers of kings and the votaries of absolutism, will exclaim, as they contemplate the confusion into which the American States have been thrown, "This perishes man's ability for self-government." We have never been properly understood by European politicians, nor have any of the sages or statesmen of Europe been able to sound the depths of the devotion of those who have once experienced the benefit of freedom. It is not to be expected, therefore, that in this juncture of our affairs, the savans of the old world will be able to unravel the interminable skein of difficulties into which our domestic relations have been involved, nor will they be able to discover in the confusion which surrounds and for a while impedes our progress, that the principle and desire of self-government is as vitally animated as when it was announced in Old Independence Hall in Philadelphia. The conflict in which we are involved is defensive altogether, so far as self-government is concerned. It is not a question as to the strength of free government, the sovereignty of the people, or the success of the nation—but a question entirely local in its nature, into which the disappointments of politicians have been infused, and the angry passions of one portion of the American people excited to jealousy by men who have been forced from position as real merit, real interest, and the soundness of our principles of government were developed and established. The government itself is not so much complained of as the progress of those who form part of it—and therefore it is jealousy, systematically blended with prejudice, that has brought this trouble upon us, and that threatens, if not forever dispelled, eventually to work our ruin.

The Government of the United States is as strong as ever it was, notwithstanding it may appear to the foreign observer to have lost its power and potency. The end of this rebellion will prove the fact, that free government was even the object of the men who are now engaged in assault on the principle itself, because they are deceived by their leaders. Rebellions begot abuses which cannot be corrected by those who suffer from them until the hour of retribution arrives, and then it is that those who betray the people into the commission of these crimes, are themselves made to suffer the misery which they had prepared to entail on others; and in this rebellion, gotten up to destroy the happiest and freest government ever devised by men, the leaders are doomed to an eternity of disgrace from which there will be no absolution on earth. The Government will vindicate itself. Its calm defenses and dignified resistance cannot last much longer. The hour of retribution will come, and then will come, too, such an assertion and manifestation of our nationality and strength as will effectually crush rebellion at home, and reestablish our right to the respect and the esteem of the nations of the world abroad.

Let us all, then, join in that faith to our Government which is necessary to the strength of all nations. Great as have been the demonstrations in its favor, generous as have been the offers of money and men to preserve it, let us mingle its glories and greatness in our prayers. Let us think of nothing else, and talk of nothing else. Let it be the theme of our prayers and the object of our solicitude. Let us make it what it really is, "our cloud by day and pillar of fire by night." The American Government, next to the Christian religion, is the greatest boon ever bequeathed by God to man!

MR. BUCHANAN must be in a most delightful state of feeling according to the following from the Lancaster Evening Express. His Southern friends are unwilling to be made entirely responsible for this rebellion:

THE TRAITORS DESPERATE.—We are credibly informed that Gen. Twiggs intends to visit Lancaster for the purpose of holding Ex-President Buchanan personally responsible for his own part in this rebellion. We learn that the Ex-President has received a letter from him to that effect, and that recently he is in the daily receipt of letters from the Secessionists of the South, abounding in abusive and threatening language.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH is the title of a new journal just started in Chambersburg, Pa., by G. H. Merklein & Co. The typographical appearance of the Dispatch is very creditable, and if we are to judge from the first number, it will become, what it promises to be, a powerful advocate and defender of Republican principles. The publishers have our best wishes for success.

THE YARD-ARMS of our men-of-war are to be ornamented with the bodies of every captain sailing under the rebel flag with letters of marque from Jeff. Davis, empowering them to rove the sea as pirates. This is the true policy. Let it be understood that those who seek the lives of our fellow-citizens are to be treated as pirates, and the Navy Department will not be annoyed with the piracy of the rebels.

IT IS AN HISTORICAL FACT that every four years Charleston is visited with the yellow fever in its most malignant type, and, as if the Lord wished to punish the traitors of that city, this is the year Yellow Jack makes his appearance. Between the avenging hand of the Lord and the just punishment they will meet at the hands of their countrymen, their condition is truly deplorable.

BALTIMORE.

We had various rumors during the day of the condition of affairs in Baltimore. These rumors are based only on such information as passengers from that city gather at the depots, and must, of course, be taken with great allowance for improbability, exaggeration and untruthfulness. It is very certain, however, that a considerable number of secessionists are concentrating in Baltimore, ready to obstruct the passage of troops through that city to Washington. It is also certain that these same secessionists are in allegiance with native rebels, and that from the eastern part of Virginia, large numbers of desperate men are hastening to Baltimore to give strength and numbers to the traitors already assembled within its limits. It seems that there is a large class of men in Maryland and Virginia, who are anxious to make Baltimore the fighting ground in this awful conflict, and that the people in that city yet loyal to the Union, are unable to prevent such a calamity from being visited upon them. We sympathize with the Union men there, but it is fast becoming a work of self-protection as well as duty that Baltimore be reduced either to submission or to its foundations. Pennsylvania and Ohio have been watching the work going on in Maryland. Our people feel the insult which has been heaped upon them, while others are still bleeding with the wounds received in Baltimore at the hands of its mobs. If it is to be continued unavenged or unrebuked by the troops of the Government, the people will rise in their might and blot the city of Baltimore and the State of Maryland from the maps.

The assurances of certain Baltimoreans that the mob will remain quiet as long as troops are not marched through that city, are of no account, because the government is determined to concentrate a force in Washington sufficient to defend the Capitol, let their march be through Baltimore or the rural districts of Maryland, as the case may demand—and if the people are not satisfied, they must take the consequence of their dissatisfaction.

THE OLD FIRE BURNS as brightly in the north, the east and the west, as it did when fanned into a flame by British tyranny and oppression. The Pilgrim Fathers sought a bleak and inhospitable shore that they might establish and extend the blessings of freedom. From the cold rock on which they first landed—on which they thanked God for having escaped from oppression—they scattered the seeds of a mighty principle, and extended the attributes of a glorious government. The Pilgrim Fathers have long since passed away, but their sons have twice already rescued the government of this creation from the hands of a foreign foe, and to-day, armed with the power of a righteous cause, they are struggling to preserve that government from the destruction of a domestic enemy more terrible than any that has ever assailed us from abroad. The men of New England are scattered all over the South—they are at work there in every capacity, and with them a noble deed done in defence of their country is a reward for all the danger they provoke by its accomplishment. Not only the sons of New England, but the sons of the free north, east and west, are at work, busy everywhere keeping up the fire of freedom, and in drawing a gordon of protection around the union of these States. It is a noble work, indeed, this labor of preserving the American Union, in which the masses of the free States have engaged. The fires which they have re-kindled will eventually cast their flames into the alms of dying embers in the South, which, when once again kindled, will not only be hailed as the light of a new liberty, but as the fury of a new fire in which to consume traitors.

THE BALTIMORE CHIEF in a long editorial in its issue of Saturday, reviews the action of the mob that attacked the troops on their way to defend the National Capital. No language is spared that is strong in the expression of an earnest condemnation of that most outrageous transaction; and in alluding to the feeling which it has produced at the North, the Chief thus discourses:

We are willing to defend our homes and firesides from wanton aggression. We do not fear to meet our country's foes on any field, but the people of Baltimore had as well throw themselves singly beneath the wheels of a locomotive at full speed as to endeavor to stop the current of men called out by the President of the United States for the defence of the Capital at Washington. They will pour in, not by hundreds, as they came yesterday, but by thousands and hundreds of thousands, if necessary, and resistance to their passage will only irritate and exasperate and make Baltimore the first object of attack and of destruction.

We write these words from no fear of the people who are to be thus exasperated by having their fellow citizens cruelly attacked, murdered in our streets by an unorganized and lawless and unreasoning mob, but from a conviction of the truth of what we say. We are anxious for the preservation of the public peace. We are still loyal to the Union and to the State Government; but we would reason with our people and ask them to consider each one for himself, if the course proposed to be pursued will not create greater and more serious disturbances than any that have occurred.

Gentlemen may expect to accomplish some partial purpose in fomenting the mob spirit abroad in our midst. But this is no time for an exhibition of party spirit or the execution of a party manoeuvre. In a few weeks there will be a legitimate opportunity afforded for the expression of public sentiment, not only in Baltimore but throughout the country, which it contains within the respect which he habitually cherishes for the Chief Magistrate of the several States, and especially for yourself. If, as regards, as deeply as any magistrate or citizen of the country can, that demonstrations against the safety of the United States, with very extensive preparations for the effusion of blood, have made it his duty to call out the force to which you allude.

The force now sought to be brought through Maryland is intended for nothing but the defence of this capital. The President has necessarily confided the choice of the national highway, which that force shall take in coming to this city, to the Lieutenant General commanding the army of the United States, who, like his only predecessor, is not less distinguished for his loyalty than for his loyalty, patriotism and distinguished public service.

The President cannot but remember that there has been a time in the history of our country when a General of the American Union, with forces designed for the defence of the Capital, was not welcomed anywhere in the State of Maryland, and certainly not at Annapolis, as now, the Capital of that patriotic State, and then, also, one of the Capitals of the Union. If eighty years could have obliterated all the other noble sentiments of that age in Maryland, the President would be hopeful, nevertheless, that there is one that would forever remain there and everywhere. That sentiment is that no domestic contention whatever that may arise among the parties of the Republic ought in any case to be referred to any foreign arbitration; least of all to the arbitration of an European monarchy. I have the honor to be, with distinguished consideration, your Excellency's most obedient servant, Wm. H. SAWARD.

PORRIANT FROM NORFOLK.

Destruction of the Navy Yard Property—United States Vessels Spun—Footing of the Pennsylvania, Raritan, Columbus and Delaware—Great Excitement Among the Citizens. [From the Baltimore American of Monday.] From Captain Russell and Major Allen, of the steamer Louisiana, and passengers, we have the following matters of interest which transpired since she left on Friday evening. The steamer passed down the Chesapeake with sixty-five passengers, nearly all of whom were returning from the North to the South. The United States frigate Merrimac, Captain Pendegast, of Kentucky, in command, took a position in the harbor between the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, simultaneous to which the focus in the Navy Yard commenced the tearing down of all the buildings and spiking of all the cannon in the yard, and a general destruction of all the Government property. The ship houses were being torn down, and the factories levelled with the ground, with the intention, it is said, of firing them and abandoning them on Saturday.

A flag of truce was sent by the Mayors of Norfolk and Portsmouth to Capt. Pendegast, to know what was the purpose of his belligerent attitude and whether he intended to fire upon the town. He replied that he would act altogether up in the date-line. If fired upon, or the Navy Yard attacked, he would feel it his duty, in self defence, to fire upon the two cities.

In addition to the destruction of property in the yard, all the vessels at the Navy Yard, including the ships Pennsylvania, the Columbus, the Delaware, the Raritan, and the Merrimac, were sent to sea; and the arms on which their guns were spiked and all the arms on them thrown overboard. The only vessels retained with which it was intended to carry away the force when the work of destruction was complete, were the steamer Potomac and the flag-ship Cumberland.

As Captain Buell came out of the port he met the United States ship Pawnee, crowded with troops, and the inquiry was made as to the depth of water at the mouth of the harbor. They were told that no vessel drawing over eleven feet could enter. It is not known whether she attempted to enter the harbor, or whether she returned to Old Point.

The steamer Spaulding, it is said, attempted to return to Boston with her troops, but they refused to take them to Fortress Monroe. She had her troops there, as did also the Empress City, from New York, carrying in all nearly two thousand men. It seems, however, that the Spaulding left Fortress Monroe without troops for Fort M'Henry, in the harbor of Baltimore, where she took in coal and left for the North.

The excitement at Norfolk and Portsmouth last evening is represented to have been most intense; and the women and children were flying from the cities, and the whole male population rallying to arms. It was expected that the shops and the ship of the line New York, on the stocks, would be fired before the force abandoned the yard.

The leveling of the buildings; by being blown up by powder was going on, but it was thought to be an effort to destroy all without fire, for fear the configuration might extend to the two cities.

The people of Norfolk had seized the powder-house at Craney Island, and removed all the powder it contained to the city, and were making arrangements for a vigorous defence. There had been no fire applied to the buildings at the Navy Yard when the Louisiana left, at six o'clock last evening. No attempt was made to interfere with the boats of the Norfolk line, either by the Government or by Virginia.

The following paragraphs are from the Norfolk papers of Saturday:— MILITARY COMMISSIONERS. Gen. Tallantire and staff arrived here yesterday, and made their headquarters at the Atlantic Hotel. Gen. T., as we learn, has command of all the Virginia troops in this section. He was waited on, shortly after his arrival, by the captains of the several military companies of the city and vicinity, for the purpose of reporting their strength, condition, &c., and receiving orders.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE LAD UNDER DETENTION. An order was issued yesterday by the Commanding General prohibiting the Collector of the Port, Dr. J. J. Simpkins, from accepting any draft from the United States Government, or allowing the removal of deposits, or any thing else, from the Custom House. The Collector, being informed that on his refusal to obey the order a file of men would be sent down to occupy the premises, acquiesced, as a matter of course.

THE SUNKEN WRECKERS NEAR THE NARROWS AT SEWELL'S POINT. Boats from the Navy Yard have been busily engaged in taking the soundings and bearings of these obstructions, under the guidance of a thought, of some party along shore who witnessed the operation of placing them there.

MARYLAND AND THE TROOPS FOR THE STATE CAPITAL.

Highly Important Letter from Secretary Seward.

The following letter was addressed, on Monday, to Governor Hicks, of Maryland, by the Secretary of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, April 22, 1861. His Excellency Thomas H. Hicks, Governor of Maryland.

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 17th inst., in which you informed me that you have felt it to be your duty to advise the President of the United States to order elsewhere the troops of Annapolis, and also that you have further suggested that Lord Lyons be requested to act as mediator between the contending parties in our country, to prevent the effusion of blood.

The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of that communication, and to assure you that he has weighed the communication which it contains with the respect which he habitually cherishes for the Chief Magistrate of the several States, and especially for yourself. If, as regards, as deeply as any magistrate or citizen of the country can, that demonstrations against the safety of the United States, with very extensive preparations for the effusion of blood, have made it his duty to call out the force to which you allude. The force now sought to be brought through Maryland is intended for nothing but the defence of this capital. The President has necessarily confided the choice of the national highway, which that force shall take in coming to this city, to the Lieutenant General commanding the army of the United States, who, like his only predecessor, is not less distinguished for his loyalty than for his loyalty, patriotism and distinguished public service.

then, as now, the Capital of that patriotic State, and then, also, one of the Capitals of the Union. If eighty years could have obliterated all the other noble sentiments of that age in Maryland, the President would be hopeful, nevertheless, that there is one that would forever remain there and everywhere. That sentiment is that no domestic contention whatever that may arise among the parties of the Republic ought in any case to be referred to any foreign arbitration; least of all to the arbitration of an European monarchy. I have the honor to be, with distinguished consideration, your Excellency's most obedient servant, Wm. H. SAWARD.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

FROM BALTIMORE.

ALL QUIET IN BALTIMORE.

EXPECTED OUTBREAK.

FORT M'HENRY REINFORCED.

Cannon Planted Towards the Fort.

COMMANDER OF FORT M'HENRY DEMANDS THEIR REMOVAL.

BALTIMOREANS BACK OUT.

BALTIMOREANS AGREE TO REBUILD RAILROAD BRIDGES.

Capture of Fort Pickens Contradicted.

HAVE DE GRACE, April 24, 1861. Fugitives from Baltimore that left last evening, report all quiet there, but the calm resembles that which precedes a storm.

It was published at Baltimore containing the reported capture of Fort Pickens, but there were great doubts about it.

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

The utmost reliance can be placed on the following information supplied by him. He states that Fort M'Henry has certainly been reinforced by six hundred men.

The Baltimoreans had planted cannon toward the Fort but the commander required the removal, and this was complied with.

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

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

There was no report of the capture of Fort Pickens at Pensacola yesterday.

Important from Washington. WASHINGTON, April 21. Yesterday and to-day a large number of officers threw up their commissions. Among the rest, I hear the following names: Commodore Buchanan, at the Washington navy yard, and the most of the officers under him, Lieutenants Blair, Simms, Lewis, &c.; in the marine corps, Major Terret, Major or Quartermaster Taylor, and several Lieutenants; and in the army, Col. John Magruder, of the Flying Artillery. It is alleged that his brother, Captain George Magruder, of the navy, now in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing in the Navy Department, will go and do likewise. Col. Lee's resignation from the army is greatly regretted by Gen. Scott. But it is better to know our friends; and if these who have re-observed to this Constitution and laws, choose to disavow their allegiance, and attach themselves to the enemies of their country, who will gladly take the positions thrown up when danger threatens the nation.

To-day several steamboats in the hands of the conspirators attempted to pass Fort Washington, but a few warning guns from the fort caused them to retire.

Today dispatches were received by the President from Louisville, Kentucky, and Wheeling, Virginia, offering regiments to the President to aid him in the defence of the capital.

Most of the open allies with secession in Washington have gone to Richmond, to offer their services to the Governor of that State.

That division of troops from Ohio and Penn.sylvania, including those from Lancaster and Harrisburg, which left Harrisburg on Saturday, was directed, this morning, by the President from Cockeyville, (Md.), on the Northern Central road, to rendezvous at York, Pa. Doubtless much indignation was expressed by the soldiers and their officers; but the action of the President was in response to the earnest appeal of the Mayor of Baltimore and the Governor of Maryland, who dreaded a riot if the troops offered to pass through Baltimore. These troops will now be ordered to concentrate at Annapolis, Maryland.

An attempt was made, as I learn from good authority, on the part of some of the Virginians, to induce General Scott to throw up his commission, and to go with the conspirators, and certain inducements were hinted at. The noble veteran rebuked the person or persons making these offers, and emphatically declined the scandalous proposal.

Private dispatches from Annapolis, dated at eight o'clock last evening, state that Northern troops from the steamers Maryland and Boston, had been landed without obstruction, and a march was intended to Annapolis Junction. The citizens of the town and neighborhood were preparing for a guerrilla warfare to impede their march.

The Northern troops have taken possession of horses for transporting their luggage and artillery.

PATRIOTISM OF COL. COLE. HARTFORD AWAKE.

HARTFORD, April 23, 1861. Col. Cole has offered Gov. Cunningham 1,000 carbines, which have been accepted.

We intend to send a full regiment from this city. Three companies were sent to New Haven last week, five go down in a day or two, and more are rapidly filling up. Orders for arms from the Rebels are pouring in, but none are filled. An immense amount of powder is being transported from Hazard's works for Government.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LOAN. PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1861. State Treasurer Moore came to the city yesterday, in relation to the half million loan for the war. The Banks took it all at par. A double amount was offered.

The Philadelphia city ice boat has been tendered to the Government by the authorities. She is now under steam for special purposes.

INDEPENDENT CORPS FILLED.—A BOVING COMMISSION EXPECTED.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24. A company of Independent Rangers has been organized under Capt. Alderman M'Allen's command, and is commanding considerable attention. The company is filled. We yesterday heard a merchant of the first respectability remarking that he had offered \$50 to become a member of the company, but that not a man in the ranks would suit out his chance for that sum. The company expect to obtain a roving license, and are likely to do terrible execution. The other officers are First Lieut. Folyard E. Degan; Second Lieut. John Beam, James T. Harner.

Sherman's Battery, by this time, is far on its way, if not at Baltimore. It started at 8 1/2 o'clock this morning. The Baltimore road now has a man, armed and equipped, to every thousand feet of road on the line, and every remaining bridge is guarded by an ample supply of troops. The Baltimore train, which runs from Philadelphia to P'ryville, thence by boat to Baltimore. A train came in last night by the past nine. It left Baltimore at 4 A. M.

The Scott Life Guard, under acting Captain G. W. Todd, are rapidly filling up. The guards are composed of young men from the principal merchant houses in Market str. and are to be attached to the Scott Legion Regiment.

THE SECESSIONISTS OF VIRGINIA IN A RAGE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1861. Cornelius Wendell, with his family of five children came in from Washington last evening. He left on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. There was great excitement in the city.

When the Secessionists found they were bluffed at Harper's Ferry, they started for Alexandria, where four thousand men are encamped. The number of Secessionists near Washington is estimated at six thousand, of whom four thousand are at the Long Bridge and two thousand near Arlington Heights.

Ladies and children are being sent away rapidly from Washington. The Secessionists declare their intention of seizing the Capital this week, and Mr. Wendell says that they seem determined to try it. He went by railroad to Baltimore, and found that city in the hands of a mob.

No churches have been burned or property injured, but tremendous excitement prevailed, and no man was safe who did not agree with the mob. He paid \$800 to get from Baltimore to New York, with five children, all under 13 years of age.

The appearance along the road was funeral. Long lines of carriages and other vehicles, filled with people, were flying from Baltimore, and so great was the crowd that quick travel was impossible.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF A STEAMER WITH ARMS.

NEW YORK, April 23. It is said that a party of fourteen gentlemen, from Washington, captured a steamer, at Alexandria, on Friday night, and took her to the Washington navy-yard. She had 24,000 stand of arms on board.

UNION MEETING IN ELKTON, MD.

ELKTON, Md., April 23. A large Union meeting was held to-day here, attended by 800 delegates. Resolutions were passed declaring that, let Maryland do as she will, Cecil county will not secede.

THE EDITOR OF THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT DIVINEN OUT.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23. Mr. Evans, editor of the Baltimore Patriot, has reached here, having been summarily driven from Baltimore, and expresses his determination to return and march through Baltimore if an escort can be had here. The people here appear to be in a mood to accommodate him.

Arrival of the Niagara.

BURTON, April 24. The United States steam frigate Niagara arrived at the navy yard this morning.

The New York Seventh Regiment Arrived.

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

SECESSIONISTS ASSAILED IN KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, April 23. A company of Secessionists, one hundred and thirty strong, left Cynthia, Ky., yesterday, to join the Confederate army. When the train reached Frankfort they were ordered to display their flag, which they did by extending a Secession flag from the car window. Stones were thrown at it, when the Lieutenant fired into the crowd. The cars were immediately attacked by the citizens, and paving stones rained upon them promiscuously. They finally got away with little injury. Great excitement prevailed, and threats were made to tear up the track. The citizens declare that no more Secession troops shall pass through that place.

WESTERN VIRGINIA FOR THE UNION.

WHEELING, April 23, 1861. The Union sentiment hereabouts is buoyant. A large meeting was held in Clarksville, Harrison county, yesterday. Resolutions were adopted, censuring severely the course pursued by Governor Letcher and the course pursued by Governor Letcher and the course pursued by Governor Letcher. Eleven delegates were appointed to meet delegates from other northwestern counties, to meet at Wheeling May 15th, to determine what course should be pursued in the present emergency. The facilities for obtaining information are very meagre, but the reports thus far received speak encouragingly of the Union sentiment in Western Virginia.

STEAMERS TO BE CHARACTERED AND CONVERTED INTO GUN BOATS.

NEW YORK, April 23. John Breese to charter twenty steamers of light draught for three months' service, to arm them with nine inch pivot guns, and fit them for sea.

CAIRO, ILL., INVESTIT BY U. S. TROOPS.

LOUISVILLE, April 24. A private despatch says that Cairo, Ill., has been invested by about 1,000 Federal troops, and 4,000 more are expected.

THE UNION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NASHUA, N. H., April 23. General Stark, late Democratic candidate for Governor, to-night gave, at a mass meeting, the 30,000 who voted for him at the last election to support the Government. The New Hampshire quota of troops is ready to march.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.

Flour is firm; superfine sold at 5 7/8. Wheat sells steady—4,000 bushels sold at \$1.91, and 10,000 at \$1.88. Corn 2,000 bushels at 62c. delivered. Whisky quiet at 18c@18 1/2c.

NEW YORK, April 24.

Flour quiet; 8,000 bbls. sold. Southern maynont with sales of 3,000 bbls. at \$5 85@ \$6 80.

FLAGS! FLAGS!!

NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES with National designs, LETTER PAPER with a view of the city of Harrisburg, printed by SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE, Near the Harrisburg Bridge.