Ex-President Pierce on the Crisis.

CONCORD, N. H., April 21.

Ex-President Pierce made the following speech from the balcony of the Eagle Hotel to a mass meeting last night:—

Fellow-citizens and neighbors:—If I had been apprised of your meeting last night seasonably, I should have been present. But the notice did not reach me till this morning. I wish to say in advance that since my arrival here the resolutions which you have passed have been read to me, and have my cordial approval. You call for me, my friends, as lovers of our country and of the blessed Union which our forefathers transmitted to us, on an occasion more grave, more momentous and more deeply fraught with painful emotion, than any under which I have ever addressed you. But I rejoice that that flag (pointing to the flag of the United States) floats there. (Cheers.) Love for the flag of our country is a sentiment common to us all; at least to my heart it is no new emothion. My father followed it from the battle of Bunker Hill uninterruptedly till the enemy evacuated New York in 1783. My brothers were with the gallant men who upheld it in war of 1812.—Can I, can you, fail to remember how proudly it floated at a more recent date, from Palo Alto to Buena Vista, on one line of operation, from the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa to the City of Mexico, on another. Never can we forget that the gallant men of the North and of the South moved together like a band of brothers, and mingled their blood on many a field in the common cause.—Can I, if I would, feel other that the profoundest sadness when I see them those who so often stood shoulder to shoulder in the face of foreign foes, are now in imminent danger of standing face to face as the foes of each other? But they should have thought of this as well as we. At all events, there is no time now to consult our feelings. The question has resolved itself into one of patriotism and stern duty. We cannot fail to see what the nature of the contest is to be, and to some limited extent the painfulness of its progress and consequences.—We must not, however, turn our faces from them, because the true way to meet danger is to see it clearly and encounter it on the advance. (Applause.) I, for one, will never cease to hope as long as the fratricidal strife is not more fully developed than at the present time, that some event, some power may yet intervene to save us from the worst calamity that ever depended over a nation. The opinions of many of the vast crowd before me, with regard to the cause which has produced the present condition of public affairs, are known to me, and mine are well known to you. I do not believe aggression by arms is a suitable or possible remedy for the existing evil: still, neither of these matters ought to be considered now. They may be well waived, nay they must be, until we have seen each other through our present trials and future dangers. Should the hope which I have expressed not be realized, which may a beneficent Providence forbid, and a war of aggression is to be waged against the National Capital and the North, then there is no way for us as citizens of the the old thirteen States, but to stand together, and uphold the flag to the last, with all the rights which pertain to it, and with the fidelity and endurance of brave men. I would counsel you to stand together with one mind and one heart, calm, faithful and determined, but give no countenance to passion and violence, which are usually unjust, and often in periods like these the harbingers of domestic strife. Be just to yourselves, just to others, true to your country, and may God who has so signally blessed our fathers, graciously interpose in this hour of clouds and darkness, and save both extremities of the country, and cause the old flag to be upheld by all hands and all hearts. Born in the State of New Hampshire, I intend that here shall repose my bones. I would not live in a State the rights and honor of which I was not prepared to defend at all hazards, and to the last extremity. (Cheers and applause.)

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The War.

We devote most of our available space to the proceedings of the great meeting held in this city on Saturday last, and the telegraphic intelligence which has reached us from various parts of the country. It is evident, from these accounts, that the war spirit is fully aroused, and that there will be no lack of men and money to prosecute hostilities. The same spirit also prevails in the South, so that unless this war is speedily arrested, it must assume proportions hitherto unknown in the annals of warfare on this continent.

The meeting held at Union Square on Saturday was attended by an immense number of people, and no doubt correctly represented, so far as the expression of loyalty to the Government, and a disposition to stand by its flag goes, the sentiments of the great bulk of the people of this city. That sentiment is all but universal—perhaps we need make no exception—and we hope the same unanimity prevails respecting the fourth resolution in the series passed by the meeting, and published with the proceedings. That resolution declares:—

"That when the authority of the Federal Government shall have been re-established, and peaceful obedience to the Constitution and laws prevails, we shall be ready to confer and co-operate with all loyal citizens throughout the Union, in Congress or in Convention, for the consideration of all supposed grievances, the redress of all wrongs, and the protection of every right, yielding ourselves, and expecting all others to yield, to the will of the whole people as constitutionally and lawfully expressed."

If this resolution, standing by itself, and separated from the others of the series, speaks the entire sentiments of the entire body composing the meeting, we have the most gratifying assurance that a favorable change has come over a portion of our citizens, a change which, had it occurred earlier, and been general throughout the North, would have averted the terrible calamity now resting upon the country. We hope that the leading men who have hitherto resisted all measures of conciliation and adjustment, will ponder well the pledge thus given and be prepared, when the time for a restoration of peace shall arrive, to do with alacrity what duty, justice and honor called for before the dangers of civil war became imminent.

The speech of Ex-President Pierce, delivered at Concord on Saturday evening last, contains sentiments to which the friends of the whole country will very generally respond. The remarks to which we refer will be found in another column.

Louisville, April 20.—Ex-Vice President Breckinridge addressed a large audience at the Court House this afternoon. He denounced President Lincoln's proclamation as illegal, saying that he could not make his 75,000 men efficient till after the meeting of Congress.

He proposed that Kentucky should present herself to Congress on the 4th of July, through her Senators and Representatives, and protest against the settlement of the present difficulties by the sword. Meanwhile that Kentucky should call a convention to aid her Congressmen in presenting such a protest. Should that fail, the honor, interest and duty of Kenucky unites her with the South.

Governor Magoffin has not called a special session of the Legislature on the 27th inst., as reported in our newspapers. The proclamation has been drawn up, but not issued by the authorities.

A military alliance is about to be formed between this city and New Albany, and Jeffersonville, Indiana, to preserve a peaceable status between the three cities, and to preserve amicable relations in any event.

The Home Guard for this city, was organized this evening.

Boston, April 19th.—It is stated that 500 men from Quebec and Montreal are coming here to enlist in the United States army.

Pennsylvania, ss:

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

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

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 defense 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. CURTIN, 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, then 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. By the Governor.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Letter from Mr. Seward to Gov. Hicks.

The following important letter has been sent by Mr. Seward to Gov. Hicks, of Maryland:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, April 22, 1861.

THOMAS H. HICKS, Governor of Maryland:

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your communication of this morning, in which you have informed me that you have felt it to be your duty to advise the President of the United States to order elsewhere the troops off Annapolis, and also that no more be sent through Maryland, and 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 counsels which it contains with the respect which he habitually cherishes for the Chief Magistrates of the several States, and especially for yourself. He regrets 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 sent through Maryland is intended for nothing but the defense 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 Lieut-Gen. Scott, commanding the army of the United States, who, like his only predecessor, is not less distinguished for his humanity than for his loyalty, patriotism, and distinguised public service.

The President instructs me to add that the national highway thus selected by the Lieutenant-General has been chosen by him upon consultation with prominent magistrates and citizens of Maryland, as the one which, while a route is absolutely necessary, is further removed from the populous cities of the State, and with the expectation that it would, therefore, be the least objectionable one.

The President cannot but remember that there has been a time in the history of the American Union when forces designed for the defence of its capital were not unwelcome any where in the State of Maryland and certainly not at Annapolis—then, as now, the capitol of that patriotic State, and then also, one of the capitals of the Union. If eighty years could have obliterated all 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 this republic, ought, in any case, to be referred to any foreign arbitrament, least of all to the arbitrament of an European Monarchy.

I have the honor to be, with distinguished consideration, your Excellency's most obedient servant. WM. H. SEWARD.

Among the very few journals which find fault with this well-conceived letter, is the New York *Evening Post*, which uses such language as this: "And then Mr. Seward *dribbles* on through three more paragraphs, which remind one of the 'regrets' with which a polite man of leisure elaborately puts off a bore; and ends with assurances of distinguished consideration."

Counsel to our Volunteers.

From the New York Evening Post.

HOW TO PREPARE FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

[The following hints to our volunteers are timely, and should be heeded.—ED.]

TO OUR YOUNG SOLDIERS.

1. Remember that in a campaign more men die from sickness than by the bullet.

2. Line your blanket with one thickness of brown drilling. This adds but four ounces in weight, and doubles the warmth.

3. Buy a small India rubber blanket (only $1 50) to lay on the ground or to throw over your shoulders when on guard duty during a rain storm. Most of the Eastern troops are provided with these. Straw to lie on is not always to be had.

4. The best military hat in use is the light colored soft felt; the crown being sufficiently high to allow space for air over the brain. You can fasten it up as a continental in fair weather, or turn it down when it is wet or very sunny.

5. Let your beard grow, so as to protect the throat and lungs.

6. Keep your entire person clean; this prevents fevers and bowel complaints in warm climates. Wash your body each day, if possible. Avoid strong coffee and oily meat. General Scott said that the too free use of these (together with neglect in keeping the skin clean) cost many a soldier his life in Mexico.

7. A sudden check of perspiration by chilly or night air often causes fever and death. When thus exposed do not forget your blanket. "AN OLD SOLDIER."

The War Feeling in New England.

BOSTON, April 20.—The most intense excitement prevails here relative to the Baltimore mob, and vengeance is threatened for the death of the Massachusetts soldiers. Governor Andrews has requested the Mayor of Baltimore to have the bodies of the deceased preserved in ice and sent to him.—The war feeling is becoming more intense every hour all over New England. Despatches pour in from all parts, announcing the holding of mass meetings. Three full companies onlisted at Newburyport, to-day, at an hour's notice. Salem has voted $15,000 and sent two companies, numbering 160 men; they arrived here to-day.

Sunday Mass Meeting in Boston.

A Regiment Formed Under Fletcher Webster.

BOSTON, April 21.—A mass meeting of our citizens was held in State street this morning, and addressed by Fletcher Webster, Chas. L. Woodbury and many other distinguised citizens. The meeting was for the purpose of raising a regiment for Fletcher Webster to command, and was completely successful. The most intense excitement prevails.

☞The people of Delaware are for the Union.

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG.

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1861.

THE CAPITAL SAFE!

The most efficient measures have been adopted by Lieut. General SCOTT for the safety of the Capital, and so far with entire success. Troops are pouring into Washington by thousands, by way of Annapolis.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, between Philadelphia and Perryville, has been taken in charge by the federal government, and all its equipments are under the control of an agent appointed for that purpose. Trains are sent out from Philadelphia with troops as fast as possible, and there is a large accumulation of them on the road. A letter from Wilmington on Thursday states that there were about 10,000 troops on the road between that point and Perryville. Six hundred were at Elkton, and at Grey's Station there was a large number.

The Seventh Regiment of New York, and part of the Twelfth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, took up the line of march from Annapolis between 6 and 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and arrived at the Junction about 8 o'clock on Thursday.—The column kept the railroad track, and marched all Wednesday night, with two brass cannon in the van, and pickets and skirmishers out. They marched quietly, without drum, and the country people were not aware of their night passage, although they flocked along the road during the day time.

About ten o'clock the train seized at the Washington depot came out from Washington in charge of Conductor Collins, guarded by about 100 soldiers. The regiments got aboard and left for Washington about eleven o'clock, where they arrived about noon. Much enthusiasm attended their arrival. About 4 P. M. the train returned in charge of Conductor Duvall, Collins being sick, and conveyed the Massachusetts regiment into Washington.

The troops now in Washington number about 20,000, securing it from all danger of successful attack. Many families had left, and several of the hotels were preparing to close. Government troops were quartered everywhere.

☞There is great activity at the Springfield (Mass.) Armory. The production is about 1,500 rifle muskets each month.—With new machinery and more mechanics, there is shop-room enough to extend this to 2,500 a month: and by working day and night, enploying double sets of workmen, the capacity of the establishment may even be increased to 4,000 or 5,000 muskets a month.

☞Orders have been received at the Philadelphia navy-yard to fit out with all despatch the United States frigate St. Lawrence, and workmen were immediately set to work on her. This frigate is one of the fastest sailers among our old sailing ships. She carries a battery of fifty guns, of thirty-two and sixty-eight pounds calibre, and a crew of 500 men. She was last employed on the Brazil station as flag-ship. She can be got ready for a cruise in six weeks' time.

☞The largest subscription made to the patriotic fund of New York city by one individual is by A. T. Stewart, who wrote opposite his name *ten thousand dollars*. He also continues the salaries of such clerks of the establishment as may enlist for the campaign.

☞Massachusetts revives the memory of WEBSTER. His giant intellect yet sheds its lustre upon our beloved country—his blood was poured out for it in the sacrifice of his son in the Mexican war. Another son, Fletcher, offers his sword for his native land, and gallantly desires to lead a regiment. Is it necessary to more than announced such worthy ardor to secure its hearty encouragement?—*Boston Post.*

☞Pennsylvania, with a single exception, was the first in the field with her quota of troops asked for by the President.—The whole 13,000 men were offered within a week after the issuing of the President's proclamation, and many thousands have since offered, and are still offering their services.

☞Gen. McAllen has advertised for a thousand men to fill a regiment from this county. From present indications he will find no trouble in obtaining that number and as many more. Our people are aroused and there is no difficulty here in obtaining men and money to carry on the war.—*Chambersburg Spirit.*

No More Troops.—The Governor's requisition is filled—Pennsylvania has furnished her quota, and thousand upon thousand more volunteers are offering. At present no more can be accepted, but companies formed should not disband. They may be wanted yet.—*Harrisburg paper.*

Trenton, N. J., April 24.—Governor Olden has called for an extra session of the Legislature, to meet on Tuesday next, to provide means for the exigencies of the future and to manifest our patriotic devotion to the Federal Government.

☞Keep cool, says the Springfield Republican, we cannot afford to live in a constant whirl of excitement. The nerves wear out. To a certain extent, this matter is under personal control. Do not trust anything to street rumors. Wait for the papers, and read them at leisure. Enter into no heated discussions. Sleep all you can. Keep good natured, sober, earnest and cool.

☞The Baltimore *Sun* takes the ground, that the most consistent plan for Maryland to adopt, is for the Legislature to provide for the election of a sovereign convention by the people of the State, to take the present condition of affairs into consideration.

☞The Hon. CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, passed through this place, on his way home, on Monday last. Since the obstruction to travel, at Baltimore, passengers from Washington going North travel by this route.—*Chambersburg Spirit.*

☞Affairs at Baltimore had quieted down, at last accounts.

Stand by the Old Flag.

"And the Star-Spangled Banner, oh long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

The darkest period in our National history has arrived, and we are now passing through the most fearful ordeal to which our experiment of popular institutions has ever been subjected. Our patriot sires struggled through a long and bloody conflict to secure for their posterity the blessings we have enjoyed, and labored to frame a Government that would protect the rights and reflect the wishes of the American people. To guard against usurpation, and foster healthy and vigorous progress, they provided for frequent elections and a legal method of amending the Constitution when defects were discovered; thereby rendering resistance to the laws, or a revolution against the Government, not only unnecessary, but morally and legally criminal.

But, notwithstanding this wise and equitable method of correcting mistakes in policy, errors in government, improving the laws, or altering the compact by peaceful means, misguided men in the North and in the South have fomented passion and prejudice to such a degree that it has ripened into treason and rebellion, so that our once prosperous Nation trembles from its centre to its extremities. The delusive dream and empty hope that the war clouds which skirted the Southern horizon might pass away, and the bright sunshine of peace again visit the land, has failed, and the dreaded catastrophe of an armed conflict is upon us in all its fierceness and intensity. This being the case the time has arrived when political differences should be merged in a patriotism which knows no party but our country—recognizes the legitimacy of no revolution but through the ballot-box—and acknowledges no man as a patriot and a brother who refuses allegiance to the Government. We must stand by the old flag under which our fathers rallied and conquered, and adopt the maxim of the gallant Decatur—"Our Country, may she always be right; but, right or wrong, our Country."—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Let us have no False Issues.

The Harrisburg *Patriot & Union* is one of the most earnest supporters of the Government in its present position to be found in the State, and yet it finds itself compelled to reply as follows to an article in the *Telegraph* of that city. The *Patriot & Union* says:

"We are aware that a time like this, when the people of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, are rushing to arms in obedience to the call of their country to vindicate its assailed authority, is not the time to discuss party politics or to weigh the causes which have led to this fearful struggle; but we cannot permit the *Telegraph* to misrepresent us without a word of reply. That paper has used its utmost endeavors to excite against us the same violence which has disgraced other places, and to glut private vengeance under the shield of public patriotism. Cowering loudly for free speech and a free press, it is among the foremost to counsel an abridgement of the inalienable rights of every freeman—in I when the people with one accord are rising to establish law and order. It furnishes encouragement to the spirit of lawlessness and anarchy. * * The *Telegraph* shows more of sectional animosity than of patriotism in its course. It requires Democrats not only to support the Government, but to renounce their political convictions. This they cannot do as long as the right of private judgment is permitted. We are willing to forget the past in the pressing exigencies of the present, and to know no other cause than that of our country, until its power and honor are vindicated; but we are not willing to join in a crusade against the Democratic party or to deny its faith."

That's the kind of talk that should be heeded by all men, everywhere. It is sensible; as is the following, from the Boston *Journal*, a prominent Republican paper, which duly appreciates the position of the Democracy, and does justice to their motives. Says the *Journal:*

"We are proud to acknowledge the patriotic intrepidity of our Democratic brethren in this crisis, and we shall consciously do nothing to diminish or discourage it. We understand well their position. They are for the country, for the Union, and therefore for the Government—and in all practical duties they are with us and of us. But when time renews the opportunity for the indulgence of party conflicts, they will still be Democrats; and if on that arena they should take up the broken link of controversy, it would be all right. We should expect the Republicans to be held to strict accountability for their use of power in the meantime, and should join issue thereon. But not now—the waiver is complete on all sides."

☞The Albany *Atlas & Argus*, the central organ of the Democracy of the State of New York, defines its position on the war question by adopting the sentiment of Judge Douglas, "I deprecate war, but if it must come, I am with my country, under all circumstances, and in every contingency. Individual policy must be subordinate to the public safety." The *Atlas & Argus* emphatically endorses every word of this sentiment, and does "not see how any good citizen, who expects to remain a citizen of the United States, can say less." It further says:

"Thus far, as loyal citizens of a common country, we must all go—we are all disposed to go—without reference to opinions of past policy, or to the location of the responsibility for our present calamities. Such is our position—such it has hitherto been, and we believe it accords with that of the most conservative and patriotic of our citizens. We and they have done all we could to avert this terrible collision—have labored to prevent it by conciliation and compromise, and believe it might have been avoided.—But it has come, and without yielding our past opinions or abating our censure of the authors of it, the government under which our lot is cast must be maintained and its authority vindicated. *After that is done*, we will settle the account with the sectionalists, fanatics and demagogues who have put the country in peril."

☞The Illinois *State Register* comes to us with great rejoicing, its leading column headed in large type "Lincoln's Home Speaks—A Clean Democratic Sweep—Voice of a United Democracy—Another Capital Rebuke of the Frauds of November—Municipal Corruption Squelched—Tamarack to be Ventilated—Hail the Sucker Capital," &c. The *Register* says—"We have elected every candidate presented by the Democracy but one, the candidate for Alderman of the Third Ward, he being beaten, we may remark, by a gentleman opposed to the corrupt and venal schemes of the out going cable. The triumph is a complete one, by an average majority exceeding one hundred."

☞The Governor of Kentucky has proposed to the Governor of Ohio that the Governors of the Border States should act as arbiters in the present difficulties.

Speech of Gen. Cass.

At the great meeting held at Detroit on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst., under the direction of the Board of Trade of that city, Gen. Cass spoke as follows:

Fellow-citizens: I have not come to make a speech; my time for engaging in political discussions has passed away. I have come to do honor to that glorious flag which you have just unfurled to the breeze—that flag which has ever waved triumphantly at home and abroad. I was born under it, I have spent my life under it, and when my last hours shall come, I sincerely hope my last gaze may rest upon it with its stars undimmed and its stripes unsevered. (Cheers.) And I hope the Almighty Being will, in his mercy, yet stretch forth His hand, save us from the calamity of civil war, and restore a fraternal feeling among these States.—May He incline the hearts of our people to restore our glorious Union and secure its perpetuity!

☞The Legislature of Maryland met in extra session at Frederick city on Friday last. The Governor sent in his message on Saturday. He details the late startling events—protested against the taking possession of the Annapolis Railroad by Col. Butler—and suggests that Maryland occupy a neutral position between the North and South. He cannot counsel Maryland to take sides against the General Government, until it should commit outrages justifying resistance. He appeals to the Legislature not to be swayed by passion, but to act with prudence and Christian-like temper.

The Senate has adopted an address to the people of Maryland, stating that the Legislature will not pass an act of secession, but if they believe the people desire it, they will give them an opportunity of declaring for themselves their future destiny.

The House has not acted on this, but has appointed a committee to report an act for the call of a convention of the people, of which Mr. Scott, of Baltimore, is chairman.

It is reported that the Legislature has adjourned to Baltimore.

☞We have just learned that Colonel Fremont has arrived from Europe, and informed a gentleman of West Philadelphia that two hundred and fifty thousand stand of arms have arrived in New York from Europe, and that two hundred and fifty thousand more are on the way.

We learn this afternoon that the arrangements for transportation of troops from this point are getting into something like trim, and that the zeal and activity of the Federal officials having the matter in charge are most praiseworthy. It is now declared, on reliable authority, that ten thousand troops per day can be removed from Philadelphia towards the seat of War. "Let the North, the East and the West pour down their legions; we can put them in the field without the loss of a single day in action.—*Bulletin.*

☞Capt. Jenifer, of the U. S. Army, who was charged with having escaped from the Carlisle Barracks, was arrested at Hanover on Monday evening, causing great excitement in the town. It was determined to handcuff him, but before handcuffs could be procured, Capt. Eichelberger interfered, declaring that it was an indignity to an officer of the Army and a gentleman. Jenifer then gave his pledge that he would not escape, and was taken to York and lodged in jail, where he was ironed. After several hours, Judge Fisher, at the request of a number of citizens, among them Lieut. Wells, of the Navy, had the irons removed. At a later hour the irons were again put on by the Sheriff, by order of the Judge, as is thought, in consequence of a telegram received from the Governor. About sundown Judge Fisher entered the cell to state to Capt. Jenifer that he was released. Subsequently, another telegram was received, ordering Jenifer's re-arrest. He was then taken to Harrisburg, where Gov. Curtin released him, the Governor expressing his regret at what had occurred. We take these facts from a Hagerstown paper, at which place Capt. Jenifer arrived on Thursday evening. It appears that he had resigned his commission in the Army, to take effect on the 20th inst., to enable him to make a settlement of his accounts. Capt. Jenifer is a son of Hon. Daniel Jenifer, of Maryland.

☞President Davis is still at Montgomery. Vice President Stephens was at Richmond on Wednesday. Gen. Beauregard was also reported to be there. Troops from Georgia and South Carolina were concentrating at Richmond and Norfolk. The Fayetteville arsenal has been peaceably surrendered by the garrison to 2,200 North Carolina troops, under command of General Draughon, who had assembled to take it, if necessary by force. The arms and munitions taken were 37,000 stand of arms, 6,000 pistols, 3,000 kegs of powder, and any quantity of cannon balls and shells.

Virginia Secession Ordinance.—The Virginia Ordinance of Secession, which passed the convention in secret session, on the 17th instant, has been made public. Accompanying the document is a schedule setting forth the time (fourth Thursday of May) and manner of holding a poll for its ratification by the people, &c. A poll will be opened in each military camp of Virginia volunteers, whether in or out of the State, and the voters there suffered to vote; this will be beside the regular election precincts. The election for members of Congress for the State to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, required by law to be held on the 4th Thursday in May next, is suspended and prohibited until otherwise ordained by the Convention.

No Attack Upon Washington from Virginia.—Perryville, April 26.—J. S. Potter, of Massachusetts arrived here from Washington, which place he left last night, and brings important dispatches from Gen. Scott. He furnishes the following items: Gen. Harper, the commander of the forces at Harper's Ferry has given assurances that Virginia would allow no attack on the Capital from her soil. The authority for this assertion is confirmed by a gentleman from Richmond as being the sentiment expressed by Gov. Letcher.

☞Passengers from Hampton, within two miles of Fortress Monroe, report that the post is in the best state of defense, and that there are now quartered within its walls at least two thousand experienced artillerists. Communication has not been entirely cut off between the citizens and the fort, and a good feeling prevails between the officers of the fortress and the people who reside in the neighboring country.

A Ridiculous Rumor.—Some person, probably for want of something better to do, started the report yesterday that the basin had been poisoned by Southerners. The extreme folly of such a report is evident in the fact that the soldiers at Camp Curtin are supplied with water from a well. Nevertheless the report had its effect, and many people used well water during the day. In fact, such a panic was created that it was deemed necessary to place a guard around the basin. In times like these it requires but little to inaugurate a reign of terror, and people who circulate false reports of any kind to inflame the public mind, assume a fearful responsibility.—*Harrisburg Patriot & Union.*

☞Despatches have been received by President Lincoln from Louisville, Ky., and Wheeling, Va., offering troops for the defence of the capital.

Local Items.

☞On next Sunday, morning and evening, the Rev. Mr. SUPER, of Waynesboro', will preach in the German Reformed Church.

ROUTE TO BALTIMORE.—Trains over the Northern Central Railroad to Baltimore having been stopped for the present, travel from this place to that city has sought another route—that by Westminster. The better to accommodate the public, Mr. GEHR now runs a four-horse coach every day from Gettysburg to Westminster, where passengers take the elegant cars of the Western Maryland Railroad to Baltimore.—Leave Gettysburg at 4½ in the morning—reach Westminster at 9, and Baltimore about 1. Leave Baltimore at 8½ A. M.—reach Westminster at noon, and Gettysburg in the evening.

☞It affords us pleasure to notice that our friend SAMUEL BENDER has been elected Justice of the Peace at Bloody Run, Bedford county, Pa. Mr. Bender is a native of Menallen township, this county, and one of her most worthy offspring. That he will make a first-class officer, those who know him need not be told. Your hand, Squire; we congratulate you.

TROOP.—A Troop of Cavalry is forming here. They have been drilling for several evenings, keeping our streets quite lively. About 40 have been out on horseback—a very fine looking body of men. Capt. ROBERT MCCURDY is in command. There is much spirit manifested in the undertaking.

ZOUAVES.—A number of our citizens have resolved to get up a Zouave Company, and some thirty names are already down on the list. Officers will be chosen this evening, we understand. It will doubtless prove a No. 1 Company.

☞The *Independent Blues*, Capt. BUEHLER, of this place, were still at York, at last accounts. They reached that place on Monday evening, and were marched to quarters on the Fair Ground. The Hanover Companies were the only ones there when they arrived, but since that several thousand troops have been centred there—composing "Camp Scott." On Wednesday afternoon the Company elected officers—a 2d Lieutenant, 1st Sergeant, and a few other minor officers, after which the Company was marched into service, and the oath of allegiance administered. According to Army regulations, each Company is limited to 77 men, rank and file—consequently about 40 of the men were left out, some of whom joined other Companies, and the balance returned home.

The following are the officers of the Company:

Captain—C. H. Buehler.
1st Lieutenant—Dr. E. G. Fahnestock.
2d " John Culp.
1st Sergeant—Jacob Cress.
2d " John T. McIlhenny.
3rd " Theodore Norris.
4th " Andrew Schick.
1st Corporal—Adam Doersom.
2d " W. E. Culp.
3rd " Jerome Martin.
4th " Jacob Grove.
Quarter Master—R. J. Tate.
Surgeon—Dr. A. O. Scott.

We hope to be furnished with a list of the entire Company for our next.

☞We learned from York yesterday that the *Blues* were in good spirits, and expected to be ordered to some other point very soon—the first and second regiments (they belong to the second) having received orders to be ready at a moments notice.—Uniforms and clothing were distributed yesterday. There are about 7,000 troops at York.

☞We notice in the Hanover *Citizen* the following Proclamation, issued by the Chief Burgess of that Borough:

Whereas, It is evident that a high degree of excitement exists throughout our community in consequence of the troubles in which the whole country is unhappily involved; and whereas, it is apprehended by many persons, that violations of the peace may possibly occur through the prevailing agitation: I, therefore, Jeremiah Kohler, Chief Burgess of the Borough of Hanover, have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, calling upon all good citizens to refrain from harshness of language, to discountenance every act calculated to provoke an out break, and when so required to assist the constituted authorities of the Borough in the preservation of order and maintenance of the law.

☞We direct attention to the advertisement of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, in another column. The *Journal* is one of the very best papers on our exchange list, and should have the widest circulation.

☞The Pennsylvania troops that were at Cockeysville on Sunday, were ordered to return at once to Harrisburg, by Gen. Scott.

York, April 23.—All the railroad bridges in the State of Maryland on the Northern Central Railroad have been burned since the withdrawal of the troops. The railroad company will hereafter only run to Hanover Junction.

☞We learn that the excitement in New York and Philadelphia in reference to the opposition which the Northern troops have met with in Baltimore in their attempt to reach the Capital is most intense. At New York troops were pouring in from all directions, and there seemed to be a fierce determination to reach the Capital at all hazards.

☞Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, is raising a regiment to tender to the government.

☞At the election in Baltimore for members of the Legislature, on Wednesday, a State Rights ticket was elected without opposition. But 9,244 votes were polled, or 20,904 less than at the last Presidential election.

☞The Carlisle (Pa.) Democrat announces the death of a young man of that city named Wm. Beetem. He was assisting the soldiers to remove their guns from Papertown to Carlisle, when one of the guns accidentally discharged, the ball passing through the heart of young Beetem killing him instantly.

☞The Chief of Police of Baltimore, on Friday, issued an order that no flag of any description be raised in that city during the session of the Legislature.

☞Hon. John Bell and other prominent Union men of Tennessee have issued an address to the people of the State, approving the refusal of the Governor to respond to the federal requisition for troops. They are, however, opposed to secession as well as coercion.

☞Upwards of 2,000 troops are now quartered at Chambersburg. Large numbers are still pouring into Harrisburg.

☞The New York papers are about equally divided between War and Peace.

THE RELIEF COMMITTEE.—The Central Relief Committee appointed to provide relief and support for the needy families of absent volunteers of the county, are as follows, viz:

Joel B. Danner, D. A. Buehler, Hon. D. Ziegler, George Arnold, Wm. A. Duncan, T. D. Carson, J. L. Schick, J. F. Fahnestock, Henry Meals, George Swope, S. S. Schmucker, Wm. B. McClellan, James Pierce.

The Committee having organized by appointing Hon. J. B. Danner, Chairman, D. A. Buehler, Secretary, and T. D. Carson, Treasurer, have promptly entered upon the discharge of their duties. A subscription was opened in the Borough, realizing in a few hours about $1500, which will be largely increased. All parties and all classes cheerfully and patriotically respond to the call of the Committee. The Borough authorities have promptly voted $500 from the Borough Treasury for the purpose, and the County Commissioners $800.

The Committee have disbursed some funds to some of the Volunteers who left in haste and without funds for necessary personal expenses. Arrangements are also being made to ascertain what families of Volunteers in the Borough and throughout the County need relief, which will be promptly supplied.

At a meeting of the Committee held on Monday evening the following Resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That notice be given through the public press requesting citizens of the county to co-operate in procuring subscriptions: and that the subscription paper will be left with the Chairman of the Committee, (Hon. J. B. Danner,) upon whom all persons desiring to contribute may call.

As the fund to be realized is for the benefit of families of Volunteers throughout the county, it is to be hoped that the above appeal will be liberally responded to. We understand that sub-committees, to co-operate with the central committee, have already been formed at Fairfield and other points. We annex the form of the subscription. It will be seen that the money is only to be called in as needed, and then in *pro rata* assessments—so that there is no danger of subscribing too much. If not needed, it will not be called in.

FORM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The undersigned, Citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg, and County of Adams, hereby obligate ourselves to pay the sums set opposite to our names, to the Committee appointed by a public meeting of Citizens held in the Court-House, on Friday evening, the 19th of April, A. D., 1861, to provide relief and support for the families of such volunteers as have left the County, in need relief—it being understood that the Committee shall make a *pro rata* assessment, from time to time, upon these subscriptions, as the same, in the judgment of the Committee, may be needed for the purposes aforesaid.

A HOME GUARD.—A very large meeting of the citizens of Gettysburg was held at the Court-house, on Monday evening last, to organize a Home Guard, for the protection of the Town and Community, during the present troubles.

Hon. DAVID ZIEGLER was called to the Chair; and Col. S. S. McCreary, Capt. Robert McCurdy, Robert G. Harper, D. Kandlehart, John L. Tate, M. Eichelberger and Geo. Swope, were appointed Vice Presidents. The following gentlemen were chosen as Secretaries:—Geo. A. Codori, John Hoke, Dr. Charles Horner, and Wm. B. Meals.

DAVID A. BUEHLER, Esq., addressed the meeting in an eloquent manner, and offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of thirteen citizens, (including the Chairman of this meeting,) be appointed to act as a COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, to see that this Community suffers no harm during the continuance of present hostilities, and who shall be charged with the organization of a Home Guard, and that we hereby pledge to said Committee our cordial support in all proper measures that they may deem necessary to ensure the protection, safety and welfare of the Community.

The following gentlemen were appointed the Committee of Safety:

Hon. David Ziegler, Col. S. S. McCreary, Robert McCurdy, J. B. Danner, Geo. Arnold, Wm. A. Duncan, Jas. F. Fahnestock, Geo. F. Eckenrode, Jacob Troxel, Wm. B. McClellan, H. F. Bailey, Col. J. D. Paxton and John Scott.

During the proceedings the alarm of approaching danger came, and the Committee of Safety met at once, and organized a strong Night Guard, and entrusted to them the arms of the State which were in the Blues' Armory. The latter promptly responded, and entered at once upon their duties.

☞Another meeting was held at the Court-house on Tuesday evening, the officers of the previous evening officiating. The meeting was largely attended, and about 100 persons enrolled themselves for a Home Guard. Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, who returned that day from Washington, made a speech, in response to a call, giving assurance that Gen. Scott thought the capital safe, and declaring the policy of the Administration to be, that whilst adopting the most vigorous measures for the sustainment of the laws, the humane idea would be kept in view.

Upon the adjournment of the meeting, the Guard paraded, under the temporary command of J. FINDLEY BAILEY, Esq.

The Home Guard paraded in the Public Square on Thursday evening, and organized as follows: Captain, S. S. MCCREARY; First Lieutenant, WM. J. MARTIN; Second Lieutenant, J. FINDLEY BAILEY.

POLE RAISING.—The patriotic citizens of Fairfield and vicinity raised a Liberty Pole and unfurled to the breeze the American Flag on Monday afternoon, amid long-continued, enthusiastic cheers. The Pole is 110 feet long, and the flag a neat and graceful one, the handiwork of the ladies, who ever exhibit their true devotion to the Union, and are ever willing to contribute all they can to their country. The officers for the occasion were:

President, Captain P. DICK.

Vice Presidents, John Mickley, John Bennett, James H. Marshall, T. A. Marshall, Jacob Musselman.

Secretaries, J. Stem, Charles Sefton.

Chief Marshal, Thomas Marshall:

W. A. DUNCAN and A. J. COVER, Esqs., were present, and addressed the meeting, extolled the object and commended the zeal and devotion of the brave sons of Hamiltonban in this exhibition of their loyalty to the Government of our Country.

☞Answer to last week's Enigma—"George Washington." E. J. H.

☞There being a scarcity of arms in the West, the Government of Canada has offered to furnish 80,000 stand of arms, it is said.