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SEE FOURTH PAGE.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS.

Affairs at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—About fifteen Massachusetts soldiers are in the hospital here—all doing well and in good spirits.

The U. S. steamer Pawnee left here last night with government troops on board. There is no violent excitement, but evidently a deep feeling of anxiety and painful suspense prevails.

There are whisperings among the military that martial law will soon be declared.

The steamer St. Nicholas, plying between Washington and Baltimore, was seized this morning for prudential purposes. There are about five thousand men under arms in Washington.

Additional measures have been adopted to guard the entrances to the city, including the railroad terminus.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Five or six of the most promising officers of the army resigned yesterday. Their names have not yet been publicly disclosed. There is a great deal of anxiety and apprehension in the city, on account of an anticipated attack. The number of troops is much smaller than is generally believed. It is said not to exceed, at the farthest, from three thousand to thirty-five hundred men.

Movement of United States Troops.

ANNAPOLIS, April 21.—This morning the steamer Maryland came into this port, having on board eight hundred Massachusetts troops, commanded by Col. Butler, on their route to Washington.—Another steamer with troops is also lying off the harbor. The most intense excitement prevails in the city, and messengers have been sent throughout the country for troops to concentrate here.

Destruction of Bridges on the Philadelphia Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—The railroad bridge, three miles east of Baltimore, is reported to be on fire, and all the bridges between Baltimore and Havre de Grace are destroyed or rendered useless. The Southern train due at Philadelphia this morning, has not arrived yet.

IMPORTANT FROM ANNAPOLIS.

We received the following last evening from our Annapolis correspondent:

ARRIVAL OF THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

ANNAPOLIS, April 21.—The steamer Maryland arrived here this morning, having on board Col. Butler and eight hundred Massachusetts troops, en route for Washington. The steamer is now lying alongside of the United States ship Constitution, at the Naval Academy, and all the gates leading from the city to the yard are locked, and additional watchmen guarding the entrances. The Constitution will convey the troops to Washington.

ANNAPOLIS TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
April 21, 10½ o'clock.

The telegraph office at the Annapolis Junction has been taken possession of by the Government, and the above despatch is sent by Pony Express.

Another steamer with troops is now coming in the harbor.

THE DESPATCH TO THE NORTHERN PRESS ANNOUNCING THE CIVIL WAR IN BALTIMORE.

The following is the despatch sent by the agent of the Associated Press in Baltimore to the Northern press on Friday. It is copied from the Philadelphia *Bulletin* of Friday afternoon:

ARRIVAL OF VOLUNTEERS AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 19—Noon.—The detachment of General Small's first Pennsylvania Regiment and the Massachusetts Regiment have arrived, and are now marching through the city on their route to the Baltimore depot.

FATAL DISTURBANCE IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—The city is in an intense state of excitement. The volunteers, in forcing their way through the streets, were attacked and fired upon. Ten persons are reported as killed.

[Second Despatch.]

BALTIMORE, April 19.—A terrible scene is now occurring in Pratt street.

The track having been torn up by the Secessionists, the troops from Philadelphia and New York attempted to march through, and were attacked by the mob with bricks and stones.

The military fired upon their assailants, who returned the fire.

Two members of the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment were killed, and several were wounded. The fight is still going on.

Ten of the mob are said to be wounded.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—At the Washington depot an immense crowd had assembled.

The rioters attacked them at the depot.

The military fired on the mob. Several persons were wounded, some fatally.

There are said to be four of the military and four rioters killed.

The city is in great excitement.

Martial law has been proclaimed.

The city military are rushing to their armories.

Civil war has commenced.

The railroad track is said to be torn up outside of the city.

Certain parties threaten to destroy the Pratt street bridge.

As the soldiers passed along Pratt street a perfect shower of paving stones rained on their heads.

The cars have left for Washington, being stoned as they left.

It was the Massachusetts men that were attacked. Three of the mob are known to be dead, and three soldiers were killed. Many were wounded.

The stores are being closed.

Our military are rapidly forming.

The Minute Men are turning out.

It is not ascertained what portion of the troops were attacked. They bore a white flag as they marched along Pratt street and were greeted with showers of stones. The Mayor went ahead of them with the police.

An immense crowd blocked up the streets, and after enduring various insults, the soldiers finally turned and fired on the mob, several of whom were wounded.

The following is the despatch from the same source to the Richmond papers, published on Saturday morning:

ATTACK ON MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—The Massachusetts troops, en route for Washington, while passing through Baltimore, were attacked by a number of citizens, when some of the troops fired, and wounded several of their assailants.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—Governor Hicks has issued a proclamation declaring his determination to preserve peace at all hazards.

FROM WASHINGTON.

We take the following from the *Star* of Saturday evening and the *Chronicle* of yesterday morning, both in the interest of the administration:

[*From the Chronicle.*]

Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, just arrived last evening, reports that it is entirely out of the question to attempt to force troops through Baltimore.

Hon. H. Winter Davis is in town this morning; concurs in statement that no more troops can pass through Baltimore.

Senator Kennedy, of Maryland, came on yesterday, P. M., in a special train, and after having an interview with the President, returned to Baltimore immediately.

Joseph Casey, Esq., of Harrisburg, arrived last evening from Harrisburg, leaving that place at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. He came by carriage and on foot from the bridge, &c. He bears despatches from Governor Curtin to the War Department.

It was reported last evening that 5,000 Virginia troops had crossed the line into Maryland, *en route* for Baltimore, to resist the passage of troops.

A gentleman who arrived here last evening states he received reliable information on the road that over ten thousand (10,000) troops were in Philadelphia early this morning chartering every steamer they could find, and that they would be expected here by water to-morrow.

There were no troops at Alexandria as late as six o'clock Saturday night.

The Virginians are confident of taking Fortress Monroe.

The *Chronicle* also has the following story:—

The 800 Massachusetts troops reported as detailed for Fort Monroe have arrived at Fort McHenry. Report says that the Baltimore rebels were busily engaged yesterday in erecting a battery on the Canton side, opposite Fort McHenry, and the guns of that fort were levelled and the mob fired into, whereupon a flag of truce was sent over to the fort and a demand made to know what the firing meant. The answer made was to the effect that the dose would be repeated as often as necessary, and that orders had been received to shell the city if any further attacks were made.

(*From the Star.*)

THE MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS TO-DAY.—At 12 o'clock M. to-day the Massachusetts regiment mustered in the new Senate chamber, every company full, and attended prayers. The Rev. Mr. Babbitt, of Pepperhill, Mass., chaplain to the regiment, officiated, and addressed an eloquent and impressive appeal to the Divine Throne in behalf of the country. The dead in Baltimore were alluded to, while tears of grief trickled down the cheeks of many in the ranks. At the close of the prayer, the regiment was addressed by Colonel Jones respecting their duties as soldiers, and they were cautioned to so conduct themselves as to call down upon them no disapprobation from any quarter. They were then dismissed to their several company quarters.

TROOPS AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—At 1 o'clock yesterday the passages at the War Department were comparatively clear of the crowd of officers and others having business there. A little after Lieut. Webb entered the area with 14 men, recruits for the National Rifles, and subsequently the Cameron Rifles, Captain Elder, Lieuts. Thos. Meushaw, H. H. Birckhead and J. W. Glover, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals and 62 men, were sworn in. Afterwards Major McDowell went to the Capitol and mustered the Pennsylvania companies into the service.

GUARD ON THE RIVER STEAMBOATS.—Yesterday morning the Department was informed that orders had been received by the agent of the Potomac Steamboat Company in this city, to send down the river at once the large mail steamers Philadelphia, Baltimore, Powhatan, and Mt. Vernon. It being surmised that the steamers were to be used in transporting Southern troops, an order was at once issued for them to remain at their dock, and a guard of 150 men from the 4th artillery on E street detailed to hold them. The artillery remained but a short time, however, having been relieved by Company A, Capt. Towers, Washington Light Infantry, who have remained since at that place on duty. Much disappointment was manifested by the passengers who expected to leave in the Powhatan last night, but orders were imperative, and so far as the boats were concerned, it was "no go." Much credit is due Capt. Towers' company as they have been on duty seven nights out of ten, besides performing arduous duties elsewhere.

A number of officers who have been on frontier duty for several years and had just got leave of absence, have waived their leave and reported for duty.

Col. Charles May, who was on three months' leave of absence, on ascertaining the position of things here, hastened back and has reported himself at the War Department for duty.

THE REVOLUTION.

Arrival of Pennsylvania Troops at Cockeysville.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

ENROLLMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

VISIT OF MAYOR BROWN TO THE PRESIDENT.

THE PENNSYLVANIANS ORDERED BACK TO HARRISBURG.

RUMORS, INCIDENTS, &C.

THE PHILADELPHIA VOLUNTEERS.

In our issue of Saturday last we noted many particulars relative to the 1,200 volunteers from Philadelphia, and their hurried departure from the city in the same train in which they arrived, but there are many details which may not prove uninteresting to our readers. At the time the attack was made upon the train by the infuriated people who had assembled around it, some two hundred of the volunteers became separated from their comrades, and being set upon, fled in all directions. A large number of them were taken in charge by the police department, and under their protection were escorted to the Eastern station-house, and confined in the rooms to protect them from the vengeance of the excited multitude. By invitation of the captain we passed into the cells for the purpose of ascertaining the number of inmates. We found *one hundred and ten* of them huddled together. A more miserable-looking body of men we have never cast eyes upon, many being without sufficient clothing to cover their nakedness, and in addition to their squalidness were nearly famished for want of food.

THE FEELING AMONG THEM.

Among those confined were a number of the members of the Lowell Brass Band, accompanying the Massachusetts Regiment. We were informed by the leader of the band, that upon the departure of the regiment from Lowell, the band were requested to accompany them as far as Boston; they willingly acquiesced, and started in company with the military, as they supposed, for a pleasure trip. Upon their arrival in Boston city, they were informed by Col. Jones, the commanding officer, that they would be compelled to accompany the troops to Washington City. Objections were made by many of them, who were opposed to the unholy mission, when Col. Jones informed them that they must go, and in case of refusal, they would be arrested, imprisoned, and in all probability, hanged.

THE DECEPTION MADE USE OF.

He also stated that the representations made to them, as well as the whole body of troops, were to the effect that the feeling of the people of Maryland upon political topics was exactly the same as that of the people of Massachusetts, and that abolitionists were as plentiful here as blackberries. They were further informed that the troops would, upon their arrival at Baltimore, stop over night, and would be entertained by the citizens in a most handsome manner. Under these promises the troops consented to come, many of them, however, asserting privately that they would never consent to raise an arm against their Southern brethren.

THE VOLUNTEER FORCES.

We found those of the Philadelphia volunteers who were sufficiently civilized to speak English, exceedingly communicative, and stated that nine-tenths of them were suffering for the necessities of life, and were induced by the recruiting officers to enlist, upon the promise of large salaries for their services. They were further informed that the troops from Harrisburg on Thursday last were received by the citizens of Baltimore with great enthusiasm, and were escorted through the city to the Philadelphia depot by several companies of military, and that upon their arrival in Baltimore, they would also receive an escort from depot to depot. Supposing that they would be handsomely treated, they consented to come. They had been without food for one day and a night. The captain of the district kindly provided for them during their stay.

By order of Marshal Kane an arrangement was perfected with Mr. Crawford, of the Philadelphia Railroad Company, for the transportation of the poor fellows to their homes by a special train, and about 6½ o'clock the whole party were escorted to a train formed at the intersection of Broadway and Eastern avenue. As they were about to leave, many of them were completely overcome by their feelings, and grasping the hands of their deliverers, they shed tears quite freely, and expressed themselves as determined never to raise a hand against the people who had protected them and relieved their wants. A large concourse of persons assembled to witness their departure, and although the excitement was intense, no insult whatever was offered.

CAUGHT IN THE COUNTIES.

Many of those who escaped from the mob at the depot straggled into the country in every direction, and were relieved by the farmers. One party of about fifty became scattered throughout the neighborhood of Belair, when they were seized upon by the citizens and were immediately committed to the jail in that town. They will be confined until the existing difficulties are over.

A BRAVE SOLDIER.

As we have before stated many of the crowd were frightened almost out of their wits, but one scene was so exceedingly rich that we cannot refrain from giving it in detail. During the attack upon them at the depot, previous to the departure of the train, a huge German, about six feet six, rushed wildly forth from the cars, with his hair streaming in the wind, crying "Mein Gott, mein Gott, save me, save me," &c. A police officer rushed forward, and endeavored to protect him from the assaults of the crowd, when the "brave volunteer," thinking no doubt that he would be killed, drew forth an immense butcher knife, about eighteen inches in length, and backing up against a car, cried out for mercy.

The crowd rushed upon him, when the officer seized the knife, wrested it from his grasp and conveyed him to the station-house, thus saving his life. He was placed in a cell to await the action of the magistrate, when he prayed to be forgiven, with tears running from his eyes. After having been confined for some time, he was brought before Justice Griffin, when he was asked why he had drawn the knife upon the officer?

Dutchy—Oh, mein Gott, shentlemen, forgif me, I didn't want for to kill nopody mit dat nife.

Justice—What's your name?

Dutchy—(blubbering)—My name ish Miller, fon Filadelphia; I ish a folunteer; I ish a soger.

Justice—Well, sir, don't you know that it is inciting a riot to draw a knife in the street?

Dutchy—Vell, shentlemen, I want to go home, please let me go home.

A burst of laughter was heard among those around him, when he burst into tears, and raising his hands, pleaded for forgiveness. He was dismissed by the magistrate, who did not wish to deprive Abraham of so gallant a soldier.

SEIZURE OF MASSACHUSETTS ARMS.

After the departure of the troops, information was despatched to the police department to the effect that a freight car was standing at the Philadelphia depot containing a large quantity of arms and ammunition belonging to the Massachusetts troops. Gen. James Anderson was immediately despatched to the spot to take possession of the car, which he did, leaving a large force of police officers to guard it until the contents could be removed. The baggage was conveyed to the Middle station-house, where it will await the demands of the owners. The arms were subsequently seized upon and appropriated by the city.

THE CITY ON FRIDAY NIGHT.

The intense excitement which pervaded all classes of our citizens was kept up throughout the night, and our volunteer soldiery, as well as a large number of armed citizens, were on guard at the different armories and in the streets.

About one o'clock a red lantern was displayed from the armory of the Maryland Guard, corner of Calvert and Baltimore streets, which was the signal for the military to arm and equip themselves so as to be in readiness at a moment's warning. Quite a commotion was produced by the military going through the streets of the city to arouse their comrades who had retired to their homes to have a few hours' rest before entering upon what many thought might prove to be a protracted civil war. The summons was promptly responded to, and it was soon known that the New York Seventh Regiment were expected to attempt to pass through the city. All was held in readiness, but no enemy appeared.

DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES AND TELEGRAPH.

About 3 o'clock, A. M., Saturday, an order was issued for the destruction of all bridges on the line of the Northern Central and Philadelphia Railroads within the State of Maryland, so as to prevent the passage of any more troops from the North. In pursuance of this order, four cans of spirits of turpentine were procured, and a squad of police were detailed, accompanied by one company of the City Guard, under command of Capt. J. G. Johannes, and a number of armed citizens, who had volunteered their services, to perform the duty. They at once proceeded on foot to the Melville bridge, about five miles from the city, where they demanded of the watchman possession of the bridge. He at once surrendered, and after they had torn down as much of it as they saw fit, they tore to pieces the watch-house, and piled it on and under the bridge in order to facilitate the burning. The turpentine was then poured upon the mass and the torch applied, and in a few minutes the whole structure, to build which cost $6,000, was one sheet of flame.

The military and police stood guard until daylight, when they returned to the city. The citizens, however, who had crossed the bridge before it was destroyed, expressed their determination to proceed to the iron bridge at the Relay House and destroy it. Cheering and shouting, they proceeded on their way, and as day broke upon them the citizens from the surrounding country joined them and entered heartily into the work. Arriving at the bridge, they crossed, and after unscrewing the immense girders, the structure was turned over into the water, which is about twelve feet deep.—They then moved on to Cockeysville and destroyed the bridge between that point and Ashland, about eleven miles from Baltimore. The passenger train from Harrisburg was within a half mile of the bridge, and it may be said to have been burned in the face of the passengers, whoever they may have been. Here the crowd received large accessions from their brothers, the farmers and mechanics of the neighborhood, some of them coming a considerable distance. After daylight the parties dispersed to their respective homes, cutting telegraph wires and poles at several points upon the route.

Acting also under the order above referred to, Marshal Kane, with a posse of one hundred police officers, together with one company of the Baltimore City Guard, proceeded to the Philadelphia Railroad, and upon the arrival of the 3 o'clock train, they took possession of it, and proceeded as far as Bush river, with the intention of adopting some mode to prevent the passage into the city of any more Northern troops. The party proceeded as far as Bush river, but the movement being a secret one, we were unable to learn the particulars of the destruction. Of the bridge at that point, suffice it to say, however, that the bridge was rendered insecure to such an extent that no more trains can pass over it. They were joined along the line of the road by crowds of the residents of the surrounding country, and upon their return home, a large body of the country people continued on as far as Havre-de-Grace, where the Gunpowder bridge was destroyed. The railroad bridge at Canton was also burned upon the departure of the trains in the morning.

A COMMITTEE SENT TO WASHINGTON.

In the early train of Saturday morning a committee of citizens, consisting of Hon. H. Lennox Bond, and John C. Brune and George W. Dobbin, Esqs., proceeded to Washington, in order, if possible, to bring about some settlement of the difficulties brought upon our people by the transportation of large bodies of Northern troops through this city to Washington. They bore a letter from Mayor Brown to the President, of which the following is a copy:

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

SIR:—This will be presented to you by the Hon. H. Lennox Bond, and George W. Dobbin and John C. Brune, Esqs., who will proceed to Washington by an express train at my request in order to explain fully the fearful condition of affairs in this city. The people are exasperated to the highest degree by the passage of troops, and the citizens are universally decided in the opinion that no more should be ordered to come. The authorities of the city did their best to-day to protect both strangers and citizens, and to prevent a collision, but in vain, and but for their great efforts a fearful slaughter would have occurred. Under these circumstances, it is my solemn duty to inform you that it is not possible for more soldiers to pass through Baltimore unless they fight their way at every step. I therefore hope and trust, and most earnestly request, that no more troops be permitted or ordered by the Government to pass through the city. If they should attempt it, the responsibility for the bloodshed will not rest upon me.

With great respect, your ob'dt serv't,
GEO. WM. BROWN, Mayor.

To His Excellency,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President United States.

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

Very respectfully,
your ob't servant,
THOS. H. HICKS,
Governor of Maryland.

To his Excellency,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President U. S.

About ten o'clock, the following telegram was received by the Mayor from the President:

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1861.

To Mayor Brown, Baltimore:

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

H. L. BOND,
J. C. BRUNE,
G. W. DOBBIN.

THE FEELING IN REGARD TO THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

There was considerable dissatisfaction expressed on the streets at the unsatisfactory tone of the President's reply, many being of the opinion that these foreign troops should not be allowed to pollute the soil of the State of Maryland by their march to the rendezvous, where preparations are making for the slaughter of Southern citizens, who only ask to be let alone and allowed to govern themselves.

Throughout the entire day the matter was discussed and preparations were made for the defence of the city in any emergency.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

During Saturday morning Mayor Brown issued the following proclamation:

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

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

GEORGE WM. BROWN, Mayor.

An immediate and hearty response was given to this call by citizens of every class and age, whose only desire was to bear arms in defence of justice and right, and to resist to the death an unconstitutional and lawless invasion.

ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

The members of the City Council met in their respective chambers at nine o'clock on Saturday morning, and after a brief session appropriated half a million of dollars for the defence of Baltimore against any danger that might arise from the present condition of affairs. The members were strongly impressed with a sense of their duty as councilmen and citizens of Baltimore, and said they would freely pledge every farthing they owned for the defence of their homes, if it was necessary.

ASSISTANCE FROM THE BANKS.

The directors of the various banks in Baltimore held a consultation at one o'clock on Saturday, and proffered the city the loan of half a million dollars; and there is no doubt that all the money that will be needed can be raised as fast as there is a demand.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES FLAG.

At the dawn of day on Saturday morning the flag of the Confederate States was unfurled at Taylor's Building, Calvert street, the headquarters of the National Volunteers, and the multitude assembled at that early hour greeted it with vociferous cheers. Before it was thrown out an additional star was added, to represent Virginia. The State flag is displayed at the same place.

ACCIDENT TO COL. BRUSH.

Col. Chas. W. Brush, in command of the fifty-third regiment of Infantry, met with a painful accident on Saturday, at the residence of Col. Eugene Van Ness, Paymaster of the United States army, on Garden street, where he was staying. He was loading his revolver, when one of the barrels exploded, and the ball striking the knuckles of one of his fingers, glanced and struck him on the left knee, inflicting a wound which incapacitated him for duty.

RESIGNATION AND ELECTION.

Major Chas. E. Phelps, of the Fity-third Regiment, on Friday resigned his commission in that regiment on account of family affairs. Col. Benj. Huger, who, until recently, was in command of the United States Arsenal at Pikesville, and is one of the most efficient and bravest officers ever in the service of the Federal Government, was immediately chosen to fill the vacancy.

TENDER OF ARMS.

Col. Isaac M. Denson, of the firm of Denson & Buck, on Saturday morning tendered to the Board of Police Commissioners about nine hundred muskets, which he had purchased about a year since at a Government safe of arms, manufactured at Harper's Ferry. They were stored in his warehouse on Light street wharf, from whence they were conveyed in furniture wagons to the old City Hall on Holliday street, where they were afterwards distributed to volunteers.

A PEERESS OF "MOLLY STARK."

The following incident, evidencing the patriotism and devotion of the daughters of Maryland, transpired in a city passenger railway car on Saturday morning, and is worthy of being handed down to future generations. A gentleman recently from South Carolina was yesterday riding up Baltimore street, and was engaged in conversation with another gentleman upon the events of Friday. An elderly lady was seated opposite the South Carolina gentleman and listened very attentively for some time to their conversation, but appeared to be very uneasy about something. Finally, there was a pause in the conversation, when she exclaimed, "if the men of Baltimore don't fight after what was done yesterday, the women will." The gentleman replied, "Madam, I don't think you need to be alarmed upon that point, for I am satisfied, from what I saw yesterday, from the unarmed men of Baltimore, that if you place arms in their hands they will face any danger in defence of their rights and their homes. Now, if you have a husband, and boys that are able to carry arms, I advise you when you go home to make them take up arms in defence of the cause of the South." She replied, "I have been a widow for twenty years; but I have two boys able to bear arms, and if they do not fight in defence of the South, they *shall never grease another plate of mine.*" Of the truth of this incident there can be no doubt, as the author is well known in Baltimore.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

A number of Virginians, resident in this city, personal friends of Robert W. Davis, Esq., who was so wantonly murdered on Friday by the Northern soldiers, held a meeting at the Law Buildings, about noon.

John Spear Nicholas, Esq., was called on to preside, and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of their deceased friend: L. P. Bayne, Wilson M. Carey, Robert V. Lanier, Wilson Nicholas, R. W. T. Baldwin and F. L. Claiborne.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas we have heard with great sorrow of the untimely death of our esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, Robert W. Davis, who was inhumanly murdered on our own soil by a wicked and inveterate enemy; therefore be it

Resolved, That in his fall we have sustained the loss of an adopted son of Virginia, justly endeared to us by his manly character, his unblemished honor, and his kindly and affectionate heart.

Resolved, That the reddening of our hearthstones by the best blood of our citizens is the earliest fruit of that unholy crusade against our rights which has been commenced by the Government at Washington; and that we fully believe, from this beginning, that every step of its progress is to be followed by the tears and lamentations of widows and orphans.

Resolved, That in token of our sorrow for our lamented brother, we will attend his funeral in a body, from Emanuel Church, to morrow at three o'clock.

Resolved, That the secretary of this meeting communicate to the family of the deceased a copy of these resolutions, accompanied by the expression of our heartfelt condolence and sympathy in this sad bereavement.

INQUEST IN THE CASE OF R. W. DAVIS.

The jury empanneled in the case of the late Robert W. Davis, re-assembled at the Southern police station at nine on Saturday morning, to receive the evidence in the case. The following persons composed the jury:

George R. Berry, foreman; William G. Spies, Absalom C. Wheeler, James H. Bradley, John A. Lloyd, James Cann, Peter Lentz, G. W. Mitchell, Moore Sloan, George R. Rhodes, George Boyce, and Henry Fawill.

The first witness examined was Mr. T. W. Hall, Jr., who, being sworn, testified that he was on Pratt street, attending to some business, at 11½ o'clock, A. M., when he saw the first car containing troops from the President street station pass through. Hearing that the troops were the Seventh Regiment from New York, and wishing to verify that fact by personal observation, he started for the Camden street station to see the soldiers change cars. On the way he was overtaken by Mr. Davis, who joined him. Together they passed through the station on to the track beyond; being told by a reporter that a crowd of people had gone up the road to destroy the track, Mr. Davis and witness determined to walk out a short distance in advance of the train, to see if such was really the case; went as far as the intersection of the Washington turnpike, and finding but few people and little excitement on the road, started to return; on the way back overtook Mr. Buckler, of the firm of Buckler, Shipley & Co., and two others also, returning to the city; had just turned up the first paved street, on the outskirts of the city, when they saw the train approaching, and, unhappily, stopped to gratify their curiosity by seeing the troops pass.

Took a position for this purpose by the roadside, on some cross-ties thrown across a ditch; the windows of the first car were closed, and witness and Mr. Davis were speculating as to whether the troops were really on the train, when they observed the windows of the rear cars open and several muskets protruded through and pointed at them. In reply to what they considered a mere piece of bravado on the part of the troops, being ignorant at the time of any bloodshed, or that any collision with the people had taken place, the party raised a cheer for Jefferson Davis and the Southern Confederacy. Instantly several shots were fired, five or six in all, witness thinks, though there may not have been more than three or four; the group scattered instantly, Mr. Davis falling; witness, thinking Mr. Davis had slipped on the cross-ties—which were wet, and afforded a very insecure footing—asked him if he was hurt; his reply was, "I am killed."

Witness called to Col. Shutt, whom he recognized standing on the rear platform of the train, to "stop the train, as there were murderers on board;" the other of the party snatched up missiles to hurl at the receding train; witness assisted to raise Mr. Davis; saw the wound in his left shoulder, and that he was dead, and placing the body in the hands of the police, who came up at that moment, hastened to town to carry the terrible news.

Mr. Hall called the attention of the jury particularly to the fact that there were but five in the party; that there were no persons nearer to them than another group no larger, and two of whom were policemen, at the corner of the paved street already mentioned, 200 yards off; that they were unarmed—had made no demonstration of violence and intended none; that no missiles were thrown by any of the party, and that when they cheered they were in ignorance of the fact that the troops had met with resistance in town, and were exasperated by the loss of their comrades.

In reply to a question by the foreman, Mr. Hall stated *positively* that Mr. Davis threw no missile; that none were thrown by any of the party until after the firing.

In reply to a question by Dr. Warren, Mr. Hall stated that the gloves of the deceased were on his hands when he fell; also, that the footing of the whole party on the cross-ties was so insecure that none of them could have thrown a missile without losing their balance; at the moment Mr. Davis fell, witness was steadying himself by leaning on Mr. Davis' shoulder.

In reply to the Foreman—Thinks he could identify the murderer; saw a brick strike the side of the last car after Mr. Davis fell; went out from curiosity only; a suggestion was previously made, by whom witness does not now recollect, to stone the train, but it was promptly met with disapprobation by Mr. Davis, Mr. Buckler and witness.

Mr. Leslie Buckler, sworn, corroborated the testimony of Mr. Hall; had gone out to the Washington turnpike from curiosity with Mr. Baily and Mr. Wagner; while returning was joined by Mr. Davis and Mr. Hall at the intersection of the first paved street; saw the cars coming around a curve, and stopped to see them pass; recognized Mr. Armstrong on the top of one of the cars and called to him; heard Mr. Hall cheer; saw the muskets pointed and cried out, "*You* will not shoot;" Mr. Davis' hat was at this moment knocked off witness thought by a stone aimed by Mr. Baily at the train; did not see the stone; saw no missile thrown at the train; Mr. Davis' hat may have been knocked off by Mr. Baily's hand; simultaneously the troops fired and Mr. Davis fell.

Mr. Wagner, sworn, corroborated Mr. Buckler's testimony in every particular; had nothing to add to or take from it; is certain that no missile was thrown by any of the party; saw none thrown by anybody.

Dr. Edward Warren, sworn—Was the intimate friend of the deceased; boarded in the same house with him; received his body; undressed it and dressed it again for burial; there was one wound in the left shoulder, the ball penetrating the lung and some of the larger vessels of the heart; must have caused almost instant death.

John Dieger, sworn—Was standing on the corner of Ridgley street; saw the party of five gentlemen pass; turned to cross the commons and then turned back to see the train; saw guns pointed out the windows of the cars; saw the firing and saw deceased fall; saw no missiles thrown, but heard the gentlemen cheer for the South; after the firing saw a brick strike one of the cars, but did not see who threw it; thought the gentlemen had their hands in their pockets.

Mr. Wright, sworn.—Knew nothing about the shooting; was watching the track, but was on the other side of the track.

Mrs. Ryder, sworn.—Saw the gentlemen standing by the hill side, on the pile of cross-ties; witness lives in a house directly opposite, on the hill; saw no one else in the neighborhood except a small boy; thinks the firing was from the third car from the end of the train; it was from the last car but one which contained troops; saw no missiles thrown; saw the hands of the deceased the whole time; could not have helped seeing if any of the gentlemen had thrown anything.

Miss Ryder, sworn, corroborated the testimony of her mother in every particular.

Mr. J. P. Bailey, sworn—Was in the Camden station; walked out the road with Mr. Buckler; on returning met Mr. Davis and Mr. Hall; came in together; were crossing some commons and heard the whistle; stopped to see the train pass; witness proposed three cheers for Jeff. Davis; does not know whether Mr. Davis joined in; Mr. Davis' hat fell off; witness picked it up and handed it to him; at that moment the troops fired, and Mr. Davis fell; is positive that no missile was thrown by any of the party; witness had proposed a volley of stones, and Mr. Davis said "No; if the people choose to let these troops pass through, no indignity should be offered to them;" witness had picked up a stone for the purpose but dropped it; saw the gloves on the hands of the deceased when he fell; helped to carry his body to the station house, and in feeling his pulse noticed the fact; the shots were from the last car, with troops in it.

The jury find, from the evidence, that Robert W. Davis was ruthlessly murdered while enjoying the privilege of a peaceable and quiet citizen, by a musket ball penetrating his left side, fired from the third from the last car that took the troops from Baltimore to Washington, that left the Camden station at 1 o'clock A. M. on the 19th inst; they further find that the shot was fired by one of the military.

FUNERALS OF SOME OF THE KILLED.

Several of those who were killed on Pratt street on Friday were buried on Saturday afternoon.—Their funerals were generally attended by large numbers of former friends and sympathizing strangers.

DISPOSITION OF THE DEAD BODIES.

It is stated that Gov. Andrews, of Massachusetts, has requested that the bodies of the dead soldiers be packed in ice, after being decently laid out, and they will be sent for, in order to remove them to their former places of abode for interment.

A UNITED STATES SENATOR AND MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM MARYLAND VISIT WASHINGTON.

On Saturday, in addition to the committee of citizens sent by the Mayor, we learn that Hon. Anthony Kennedy and J. Morrison Harris visited Washington and had an interview with the President. They sent the following despatch to the Mayor:

WASHINGTON, April 20.—We have seen the President, Secretary of State, Navy, Treasury and War, also General Scott.

The result is the transmission of orders that will stop the passage of troops through or around the city.

J. MORRISON HARRIS,
ANTHONY KENNEDY.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS ON SATURDAY.

About three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the report became very general that a number of Virginia troops were to arrive by the express train from the West. In consequence of this report a number of persons assembled at the Camden station to greet them, but they were disappointed, as the troops did not arrive. About six o'clock, a company of men, numbering about seventy, under command of Captain Bradley T. Johnson, arrived from Frederick, Md. The news of the invasion of Baltimore reached Frederick on Friday evening, and during that night he enrolled seventy volunteers, and yesterday came over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the Relay House, from which place they marched to this city, and were quartered at No. 34 Holliday street, opposite the office of the Marshal of Police.

About four o'clock considerable excitement was occasioned by the appearance of a company of mounted men, styled the Patapsco Dragoons, Capt. E. J. Hinkle, from the fifth district of Anne Arundel county. They rode up to the Fountain Hotel and inquired for the Governor, but were told that that functionary had gone home. They then proceeded to the Mayor's office and offered their services in defence of the City or State.

At nine o'clock the Towson Mounted Guard, commanded by Capt. Charles Ridgeley, rode into Monument Square, and were dismissed, to meet at Barnum's Hotel at ten o'clock, to receive orders, if their services would be required. The officers then reported themselves to the Mayor.

The steamer Pioneer yesterday morning arrived from Easton with two companies of troops.

Last evening the Howard Dragoons, Capt. Geo. R. Gaither, Jr., arrived in the city and reported themselves for duty. More are expected to arrive to-day.

CANNON BROUGHT TO THE CITY.

A party of military, by authority of those in command, on Saturday took possession of five cannon belonging to the Catonsville Military Institute, and brought them to the city. They had been previously spiked by Rev. Mr. Van Bokkelen, the principal of the school. The reverend gentleman took his departure for parts unknown immediately after perpetrating this dastardly act, at which the citizens of Catonsville were highly indignant. These cannon were deposited in Holliday Square, and a guard placed over them.

FORT M'HENRY PROTECTED.

Quite a number of persons were kept upon the streets on Saturday night until a late hour, in consequence of a rumor that Fort McHenry would be attacked. A military force from the city was sent out in order to prevent any such attempt. Similar reports were in circulation in regard to the receiving ship at this port; but there was really no intention to attack either the vessel or Fort McHenry.

A NEW YORKER IN A TIGHT PLACE.

A man of very respectable exterior, hailing from New York, was, on Saturday night, set upon at the corner of South and Baltimore streets, but was protected by the timely inteference of the police. He then made a speech, denying that he was a reporter for a New York paper, as was charged, avowing himself as from New York, but entirely opposed to every principle of the Lincoln Administration, and as good a Southern man at heart as any of the crowd present. He was then cheered and allowed to depart in peace.

ENLISTING MEN FOR THE FEDERAL SERVICE.

A Justice of the Peace in the Southern district of the city is said to be enlisting men for Lincoln's service, with but little success. The following notice has been posted on the door of the Watchman engine-house, on Federal Hill. "All persons in favor of the Union and desiring to volunteer their services are requested to apply up stairs."

TURNER HALL SACKED.

About 2½ o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the Turner Hall on Pratt street, near Howard, was entered by a band of about 30 persons, who after breaking down the doors sacked the entire building from top to bottom, destorying the furniture, liquors, fixtures, furniture, &c., and damaging the building to the amount of several hundred dollars. The act was committed, it is alleged, by a number of indignant Southern men who obtained information to the effect that the German Turners, who used to occupy the place, had departed for Washington to tender their services to the Government, taking with them a large number of State arms.

VIRGINIA BLOOD.

On Saturday afternoon a very respectable looking gentleman, from Virginia, was arrested and taken to the Middle station, upon the charge of inciting a riot at the corner of North and Fayette streets. Being arraigned before the magistrate, he proceeded to state that he was upon an omnibus, and seeing a soldier whom he supposed he knew, he made a motion of recognition toward him, when a man upon the pavement shook his fist at him. He could not stand this, and his Virginia blood *riz* in a moment, and jumping off, he was about to have a set-to with him, when an officer seized him and conveyed him to the *cage*. The Justice ordered his discharge.

ARMS TAKEN POSSESSION OF.

During the day large numbers of arms of every description were taken possession of by the city, and in a few hours several thousand stand of arms were packed away at the office of the Marshal of Police, to be distributed to those who enrolled themselves as volunteers.

RECRUITING.

At an early hour on Saturday morning Major Hayward, together with several other military gentlemen, opened a recruiting office at the old City Hall, when the building was immediately besieged by hundreds who enrolled themselves. During the day a large body were enlisted and being formed into companies of forty each, they selected their own captain and joined different regiments, headquarters being provided for them by the authorities in various localities.

The fife and drum were to be heard in almost every direction, parties having secured them for the purpose of drumming up the recruits, and in a short time large bodies of the volunteers were in the streets, organizing, drilling and concluding all arrangements for instant duty when called upon.

About 6 o'clock in the evening an order was received at the various police stations, emanating from the Mayor, ordering all taverns to be immediately closed up for the night. The order was carried into effect instantaneously, and in less than one hour every establishment in the town was closed.

ATTACK UPON A NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

During the afternoon of Saturday, a large crowd of persons proceeded to the office of the *Wecker*, a German abolition paper, on Frederick street near Gay, and under threats of death compelled the proprietor to hang out a secession flag. The excitement was most intense, and those assembled gave free expression to the contempt for their editor. During the night the office was again attacked, and the windows completely riddled. The occupants were compelled to flee for their lives, and take refuge in the houses of their neighbors.

A SCOUTING PARTY.

During Saturday night a detachment of the Baltimore City Guard proceeded in omnibuses as far as Cockeysville on the Northern Central Railway for the purpose of keeping a watch upon the bridges which had been burned, and to prevent a possibility of their reconstruction. They returned at an early hour and reported the bridges all right.

THE DAWN OF SUNDAY.

Yesterday morning's dawn witnessed the city in a state of quietude, to which we had been strangers for two days previous. The military appeared quite refreshed by a night's rest.

AN EARLY ALARM.

About nine o'clock a rumor was spread abroad to the effect that 700 Virginia troops had arrived on board the steamer Louisiana. An immense crowd soon collected, and in a short time the streets leading to the wharves were literally black with people, who ran shouting and cheering towards the steamer, but were mistaken in their expectations. It was also reported that the steamer S. R. Spaulding had been engaged during the night in throwing reinforcements into Fort McHenry. A steamtug, which had been stationed near the Fort during the night, was immediately despatched with a body of policemen, who received orders to scuttle her if resistance was offered, and if not, to capture her and bring her to the city. They had gone but a short time, however, when they were recalled, the rumor having been contradicted. About this time, however, the Spaulding, which had been under the protection of the guns of the Fort during the night, was seen to drop down the bay, and in a few moments three guns were fired in rapid succession from the Fort, the meaning of which, however, remains a mystery.

A GENERAL ALARM—STARTLING NEWS.

All excitement had generally subsided until about 10½ o'clock, when Marshal Kane made public an announcement that 2,000 Northern troops had came down the Northern Central Railway as far as Cockeysville, and were within a few hours' march of the city.

The startling announcement was very soon spread abroad by the newspaper offices, and in a few moments the whole town was on fire with excitement. The church bells were ringing for morning service, when the drums at the various armories were instantly heard calling the forces to arms, and the effect was instantaneous. The men rushed from the churches to the armories, and many of the women to their homes. Some of the churches were deserted. Most of the ministers read only a portion of the morning service, and then dismissed their congregations, and in less than fifteen minutes after the first alarm the streets were filled with people flying to arms to meet the invaders. The old "Town Clock" bell soon rung an alarm, and by eleven o'clock Holliday street, from Baltimore to the old City Hall, was packed with a dense mass of citizens and soldiers. Thousands of our citizens volunteered their services and became clamorous for arms. Failing to obtain them, threats were made toward seizing them, when Marshal Kane appeared in front of the Hall and informed them that he would never consent to their having arms as a mob, but if they would enroll themselves in companies of forty each and report themselves in Monument Square, they should all be furnished with arms. The whole party made a rush for the square and it was soon filled with men who rapidly enrolled themselves, and choosing their captains, marched in companies to the City Hall, where each man was provided with a gun. They were then marched to the headquarters assigned, to await further orders. The artillery companies were likewise formed on Baltimore street, every man being at his post.

EXPRESSES.

The livery stables throughout the city were soon besieged by an anxious crowd desiring to hire horses and carriages or any description of vehicle with which to proceed to the camp of the invaders. The York turnpike was soon filled with expresses, flying toward the encampment, and the people residing upon the line of the road were soon in a great state of excitement, many asserting that the city of Baltimore had been taken, and that the people were flying from the army. In the course of an hour, however, they were enlightened somewhat by the return of a man upon horseback, who imparted the startling information recorded above in relation to the number of troops at Cockeysville.

A MOVE.

After some five hours spent in hasty preparation the forces were all collected and ready for a move, when, at 2 o'clock, several cannon were taken as far as Eager street, near Greenmount avenue, where they awaited the arrival of the remainder of the forces stationed on Holliday street. A long train of wagons was soon in motion, containing armed volunteers; but it became apparent, at this stage, that the order to march was to be countermanded. Nothing definite, however, was known until about 5 o'clock, when it was announced that the President had ordered the troops back to Harrisburg.

Col. J. R. Trimble was yesterday appointed to the command of the ununiformed volunteers of this city, with Messrs. Wm. H. Norris, R. M. McLane, B. C. Pressman, E. Louis Lowe, Charles Wetherfed, Fred. Harrison and Grafton D. Spurrier as Aids.

IMPORTANT TELEGRAMS.

[Copy.]

Correspondence, by telegraph, between John W. Garrett, Esq., President of the B. & O. R. R., and Mayor Brown:

BALTIMORE, April 21, 1861.

Hon. Geo. Wm. Brown,
Mayor of Baltimore, at Washington:

Three thousand Northern troops are reported to be at Cockeysville. Intense excitement prevails. Churches have been dismissed, and the people are arming in mass. To prevent terrific bloodshed, the result of your interview and arrangement are awaited.

(Signed) JOHN W. GARRETT, President.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1861, 1.25 P. M.

John W. Garrett, President:

Your telegram received on our return from an interview with the President, Cabinet, and Gen. Scott. Be calm, and do nothing until you hear from me again. I return to see the President at once, and will telegraph again. Wallis, Brune and Dobbin are with me.

[Signed] GEO. WM. BROWN, Mayor.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1861, 3.15 P. M.

John W. Garrett, President:

We have again seen the President, Gen. Scott, Secretary of War, and other members of the Cabinet, and *the troops are ordered to return forthwith to Harrisburg. A messenger goes with us from Gen. Scott.* We return immediately.

[Signed] GEO. WM. BROWN, Mayor.

DISPERSING—A CALM.

Upon the announcement of the news contained above, the military and volunteers quickly dispersed and a perfect calm ensued, the streets being almost deserted in a short time.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAYOR.

His Honor, Mayor Brown, arrived in the city about six o'clock, accompanied by a messenger to the Northern troops, who immediately proceeded to the encampment, in company with Marshal Kane, to deliver the order.

THE CAMP AT COCKEYSVILLE.

From a number of persons who yesterday visited the camp of the Pennsylvania troops, we learn the following particulars. The troops are portions of the First, Second and Third Regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers. General Wynkoop is in command of the whole body, aided by Cols. Yingling, Yoe and Mercer. Their numbers were variously estimated at from 2,000 to 2,500, and they were represented to be in want of provisions and ammunition. About 150 of them are boys of 13 years, and only 150 of them are fully uniformed. They do not express bitter feelings against the citizens of Baltimore, but rather regarded their excursion as more of a holiday trip than anything else. They had the Northern Central Railroad under their control, as also the telegraph wires between their camp and Harrisburg. They were prowling through the county in search of something to eat. At some places they were fed, and others were turned off without anything for their hungry stomachs. Lieut. Weaver, in command of one of the companies, stated that he was a native of Georgia, but had been living in Pennsylvania for several years.

ACCIDENT TO COL. STEUART.

It is our unpleasant duty to record an accident which happened to Lieut. Col. Thos. Setuart, son of Maj. Gen. George H. Steuart. He was in the armory of the Law Greys at the time some arms were being stacked, when one of the guns fell to the floor and exploded, Col. Steuart receiving the ball in his hip. He was immediately attended by a surgeon, and afterwards removed to his residence.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This corps, of which so much has been said the past few days, arrived at Annapolis in a steamer from Perryville. They are about 800 strong.—There are various rumors about their movements, and the latest news will be found under the telegraphic head.

We learn from a gentleman who left Annapolis Junction late last night by a special train, that two companies of troops from Prince George's, and some troops from Montgomery, were at that point; that couriers had been despatched through Carroll, Montgomery, Prince George's and Anne Arundel, to rouse the people to arms, and that from all quarters they were heartily responding. It is further reported that the railroad track has been torn up in many places so effectually as to render the transportation of troops over it impossible.

PEACE MISSION.

On Saturday there was a large meeting of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association. A committee of thirty was appointed, consisting of the president and five others from each of the five branches of this association, empowered to visit Washington and represent to Mr. Lincoln the true state of feeling among our citizens. Representing as they do three or four thousand young men of all classes, it was hoped that their visit might produce a good effect.

A RIVAL FOR BLIND TOM.—This wonderful pianist gave a concert in Clarksville, and Dr. Molone, principal of the Clarksville female academy, writes to the *Christian Advocate*, of Nashville, that a girl in that institution, 13 years of age, a daughter of one of the music teachers, Prof. Herblin, having heard Tom Friday night, went home, and on Saturday morning, in nine minutes by the clock, succeeded in producing Yankee Doodle, Fisher's Hornpipe, and sung Dixie, all at the same time. She also succeeded, with equal promptness, in playing with her back turned to the piano.

THE FEELING IN VIRGINIA.—Two New York gentlemen, who arrived in this city last evening from Richmond, report that the excitement there was intense, and that those who but yesterday were strong for the Union, had yielded to the pressure and joined in the almost unanimous cry in favor of secession.—*Washington Chronicle of Sunday.*

The Washington *Chronicle* of yesterday says that there are now eight thousand troops quartered at the Capital.

[*From the New York Herald, Saturday, April 20.*]

Trouble has broken out in Delaware. The citizens of Wilmington have resolved to maintain an armed neutrality during the war. How far they will be able to hold this position with their feeble forces remains to be seen.

The Seventh regiment, numbering nine hundred and ninety men, with two howitzer guns, left the city at twenty minutes before seven o'clock last evening for Washington. An immense crowd of spectators filled the streets, windows, balconies and house-tops, to witness their departure. The scene is graphically described and illustrated in our columns this morning. A despatch from Philadelphia states that the regiment will probably leave that city on board the steamer Keystone State for Washington, via the Potomac.

In resisting the passage through Baltimore yesterday of the Pennsylvania and Massachusetts volunteers, en route for the defence of Washington, the secession mob of that unfortunate city received some warning from the Massachusetts men which it would be well for all concerned to remember.—The respectable and responsible citizens of Baltimore appear to have realized the dangerous character of this last exhibition of ruffianism in their midst, and from the subsequent efforts among them, in behalf of law and order, it is to be hoped that no further impediments will be made to the passage of Northern troops through their streets in response to the calls of our general government. We say that this is to be hoped, for we admonish the good people of Baltimore, in a spirit of fraternal solicitude, that another ruffianly or revolutionary demonstration or two in said city, like that of yesterday, may possibly result in the reduction of the city to the condition of Fort Sumter.

We must also admonish the people of Maryland that we of the North have the common right of way through their State to our national capital; that, under the flag of the United States, we shall maintain that capital, and the right of way to it, by land and by water; and that Maryland will thus be retained in the Union, though her people to a man may join in this Southern rebellion. The true position of Maryland is to stand by our Federal Government; it is, indeed, her only position of safety.—Loyal to the Union, the advantages which will accrue to the State from her fidelity in this sectional contest will immensely contribute to her prosperity. Instead of suffering from the evils of war, she will only experience the cash benefits of a vastly increased transportation of passengers and freight through her borders to the theatre of war beyond her. But let her join the revolutionists, and her substance will be devoured by our Northern legions as by an Arabian cloud of locusts, and her slave population will disappear in a single campaign.

Finally, the revolted States, having appealed to the sword of revolution to redress their wrongs, may soon have to choose between submission to the Union or the bloody extinction of slavery, from the absence of any law, any wish, any power for its protection. Let Maryland stand fast if she would not bring upon her own house the calamities of a hostile invasion and the listening enemy within her gates.

GREAT MASS MEETING ON THE CRISIS.

This afternoon, at three o'clock, will be held in Union square a great mass meeting, without regard to party, to express the sentiments of the people in the present crisis, and to support the government. The stores, public buildings, insurance offices and other places of business will be closed, and the demonstration will be one of the greatest and most enthusiastic ever witnessed in this city.

War is begun, and the object of it on the part of the administration is not to destroy the property of the Southern people, but to protect its own property—a war for the very existence of the government founded by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and kindred spirits—a war to determine whether we have a government and laws, or whether we shall drift into the anarchy and confusion of Mexico. It is not a war against the South, but a war to put down insurrection and jacquerie and plunder, like that which prevailed in the French Revolution.

In one respect the government at Montgomery has the advantage of the North. Its preparations for fighting are more advanced. It has its troops longer in the field and better drilled, and nearer, perhaps, to the scene of operations; for, while we were talking at the North, the revolutionists were preparing to fight, and the treachery of Buchanan's Cabinet placed in their hands the munitions of war, and permitted them to occupy forts which are now of great importance to them. It is possible, therefore, that in some of the first encounters they may be successful, as they were at Charleston; but their present advantages are only temporary; and the longest purse and largest population, where both races are equally brave, must tell in the end, and give the final and decisive victory to the North. Then woe to the vanquished!

ANTICIPATED RIOT AT WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 19.—There is great excitement here, and a riot is hourly expected in the streets, to make people suspected show their colors. Great numbers are secretly armed.

A great Union meeting was held at Odd Fellows' Hall to night; Dr. H. F. Asken acted as President. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Patterson, L. E. Wales and others. Resolutions were passed unanimously for the immediate enrollment of volunteers for the protection of "home," and to restore the Union by arms, if necessary, and that they don't belong to the North or South, but to the Union. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The enrollment has commenced.

CLEARANCES TO THE REBEL STATES—FROM THE COLLECTOR.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, April 18th, 1861.

SIRS—In reply to your favor of this date, I have to say that owing to the very extraordinary exigencies under which the revenue and navigation laws of the United States are now compelled to be construed and executed, I am not at present prepared to grant any clearances to ports of the United States where the functions of the federal officers have been usurped by State authorities; and where the authority of the general government has been rebelled against and repudiated—and more particularly since a belligerent proclamation from the quarter referred to indicates that the seizure or capture of your vessels would at once give aid and comfort to those now occupying a hostile attitude towards the government and people of the United States. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

Messrs. H. B. Cromwell & Co., New York.

THE NEWS FROM BALTIMORE.

Then came the news from Baltimore and was hurried up town by enthusiastic friends. It excited and animated the soldiers vastly. The rumor spread that Colonel Lefferts had received a despatch instructing him to come through Baltimore at all hazards, and every one seemed to hope that it might be true. "Why should we shirk around in the Baltic," remarked a sergeant; "if we can't railroad it, can't we march?" "Baltimore may serve as a little preliminary practice," said an exquisite, stuffing a pair of white kids into his knapsack. "We have a character, and will sustain it, if it lays in our power," observed another. The members of the troops, not being able to take their horses with them, and not expecting to get others at Washington, were ordered to act as artillerists, and lowered the two light howitzers, which they were to take with them, carefully down the stairs. "These are for Baltimore, if we need them," observed the captain, superintending the removal. Every one seemed inspired with a most martial spirit; recruits were obliged to be refused, and nine hearty cheers and a tiger made the building tremble when it was announced that every musket was taken, that every uniform had a man in it, and that the regiment would certainly go to Washington by rail.

THE WAR FEELING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 19.—On the receipt of the news of the attack on the military at Baltimore, the populace became almost frantic. The workmen left their shops and factories in their shirt-sleeves, and congregated in crowds, resolving to avenge the wrong at all cost. Bodies of men from all ranks are organizing and preparing to leave at the earliest moment, determined to redress the outrage with their lives.

The Fifth regiment is under orders, and will probably leave for Washington by Monday next. It will number 1,000 men.

The reports this afternoon from Baltimore cause painful excitement here, but it is hoped the accounts are exaggerated. There is intense anxiety to learn details.

THE CIVIC RECEPTION OF MAJOR ANDERSON.

The Committee of the Common Council, appointed to tender the use of the Governor's Room to Major Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, yesterday held a meeting and agreed to wait upon the gallant Major. Accordingly they called upon him at his hotel last evening to ascertain the intentions of Major Anderson, and they will report the result of their meeting to-day. It is probable that the offer of the Governor's Room has been accepted, and that the committee will be able to complete their arrangements to day. Mayor Wood is co-operating with the committee.

Ever since the arrival of Major Anderson at the Brevoort House large numbers of our most influential citizens have called to pay their respects to Mrs. Anderson and her gallant husband, and also to congratulate him on his safe arrival in New York after the gallant defence he made at Fort Sumter. So large was the number of visitors yesterday that Major Anderson was compelled to take refuge at the military headquarters for the purpose of writing his despatches, where he remained all the afternoon, except the time occupied in reviewing the Seventh regiment during their march down Broadway.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES LOAN.

MONTGOMERY, April 19, 1861.—The demand for the loan of the Confederate States was so great, that President Davis has determined to offer the whole $15,000,000. The amount subscribed already exceeds $15,000,000. The books were closed to-day, and the smaller sums have preference over the larger ones.

CHARLESTON, April 19, 1861.—It is well ascertained that the subscription of South Carolina to the Confederate loan will be three millions of dollars.

I am officially informed that already two millions two hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars have been taken in this city.

I also learn that New Orleans, on the first day, took two millions seven hundred thousand dollars, and other places in proportion.

All is quiet in this city.

THE MILITARY FORCE IN WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the Petersburg *Express* says:

"Certain it is, that there are over 10,000 secretly well equipped gentlemen in the city, and the surrounding cities and country, ready, at a moment's notice, to flock to the standard of a certain military man whose name I had rather not mention. This is no surmise, but certain knowledge. When to expect the call to be made, or what will be deemed sufficient cause for making it, I do not know. But should this secret force be called out, there is danger of there not being much bloodshed, for the city force will make scarcely a decent resistance. The oath required previous to the enlistment of volunteers has occasioned much difficulty. Not only have two of the finest companies in the District been completely broken up, but there is scarcely a company whose number has not been greatly reduced by this requirement. Besides this fact, there is great dissatisfaction manifested in the ranks of the Federal troops. Scarcely a day passes without an instance of desertion. Over 200 men, from the 900 that have been stationed in the city since the inauguration of the revolution, have deserted. A day or two since 20 marines left at once for the South, and the officers privately assured the citizens of their real intentions and determination as to carrying out Lincoln's policy.

WHITE SUGAR AS A NEUTRALIZER OF INTOXICATION.—Dr. Le Lecœur of Caen says that he has found in white sugar as efficacious a remedy for drunkenness as ammonia. No rationale has as yet been adduced for the action of so simple a substance as sugar, except that it serves to bring on a different fermentation than the existing one in the stomach, and to neutralize, by the formation of new compounds, the action of the liquor.

NEW BOOKS.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY. LETTERS AND LITERARY REMAINS OF MRS. PIOZZI (Thrale). Edited, with notes and an introductory account of her life and readings, by A. HAYWARD, Esq., Q. C. 1 vol., 12mo, pp. 531. Ticknor & Fields, Boston, 1861. For sale by James S. Waters.

The world has pretty much forgotten that such a person as Mrs. Thrale was so famous, and as Mrs. Piozzi,—though unjustly, and but for a time—so almost infamous, in her day, ever existed, when remembered, she is recalled chiefly as one of the most patient and careful keepers and feeders of the old lion of English literature who called her his "*mistress*," and who was by her termed "*dear* Mr. Johnson." The light and glory of this great star has brought to the knowledge of men more than one of the satellites which revolved around it, both to minister to and reflect its lustre, and who have thus made themselves places in the Johnsonian system of subordinate immortality. They were parts of the private life of a great man—his birth, his life, his parasites, whether they had private lives of their own, we know, and for the most part, care as little, as we do whether the moons of Saturn are inhabited or waste. It required so many bad qualities as well as good ones to tolerate Dr. Johnson that the world acknowledges its obligations to those who gloried to be under his yoke without bestowing upon them its respect.

The book before us, for which the columns of a daily journal unfortunately afford no adequate space, on a proper review will serve, we think, somewhat to modify this feeling. It shows one of the most obsequious of the followers of Johnson in a light of her own, in which she must be allowed to appear to some advantage. Many more particulars are given of her distinguished and troublesome guest, and it is upon these that the attention of the majority of readers, we suppose, will mostly fasten. To us, however, we confess the curious developments which are herein made of the lady's own domestic life are of the deepest interest, opening another new, if not altogether strange view of human heart and conduct. She was, it is known, the wife of two husbands; the first, Mr. Thrale, a man of large fortune, and, for his day, of fine manners and education; her second, an Italian musician, named Piozzi. Her own original position was that of a young lady of excellent family and good fortune, and her first marriage one of convenience, and her second of inclination. With Mr. Thrale she passed some seventeen years, the admired head of his household, one of the most distinguished and hospitable of the day—was the mother of many children, of whom several daughters grew to maturity and married nobly. Upon Mr. Thrale's death, which seems to have truly shocked her, she had a most handsome provision made for her support in her husband's will, and Johnson, one of the best observers, writes her, in a letter of condolence, that she had enjoyed happiness in marriage "to a degree of which, without personal knowledge, I should have thought the description fabulous."

Let us see about this. Mrs. Thrale kept a diary called *Thraliana*, in which she wrote her most secret thoughts and acts—so secret as still, in the judgment of those who have it in possession, to be improper to be fully opened to the public. In this she gives, as she understands it, her husband's character; "not because I am in good or ill-humor with him, or he with me; for we are not capricious people, but have, I believe, the same opinion of each other, at all places and times. * * * Mr. Thrale's person is manly, his countenance agreeable, his eyes steady and of the deepest blue; his look neither soft nor severe, neither sprightly nor gloomy, but thoughtful and intelligent; his address is neither caressive nor repulsive, but unaffectedly civil and decorous, and his manner more completely free from every kind of trick or particularity than I ever saw any person's. * * He loves money and is diligent to obtain it; but he loves liberality too, and is willing enough both to give generously and to spend fashionably. His passions either are not strong, or else he keeps them under such command that they seldom disturb his tranquillity or his friends, and it must, I think, be something more than common which can affect him strongly, either with hope, fear, anger, love or joy. His regard for his father's memory is remarkably great, and he has been a most exemplary brother, though when the house of his favorite sister was on fire, and we were all alarmed on account of it, in the night, I well remember that he never rose, but, bidding the servant who called us, go to her assistance, quietly turned about and slept to his usual hour. * * * Mr. Thrale's sobriety and the decency of his conversation, being wholly free from oaths, ribaldry and profaneness, make him a man *exceedingly comfortable to live with;* while the easiness of his temper and slowness to take offence, add greatly *to his value as a domestic man.* Yet I think his servants do not love him, and am not sure his children have much affection for him; low people almost all agree to abhor him as he has none of that officious and cordial manner which is universally required by them, nor any skill to dissemble his dislike of their coarseness with regard to his wife. *Though little tender of her person*, he is very partial to her understanding; but he is obliging to nobody and confers a favor less pleasingly than many a man refuses to confer one. * * Johnson has a great degree of kindness and esteem for him, and says if he would talk more, his manner would be completely that of a perfect gentleman."

In 1779, June, after his recovery from his first fit of paralysis she writes. "His head is as clear as ever; his spirits indeed are low, but they will mend, I hope; few *people live in such a state of preparation for eternity, I think, as my dear master has done, since I have been connected with him;* regular in his public and private devotions, constant at *the sacrament, temperate in his appetites*, moderate in his passions, he has less to apprehend from a sudden summons than any man I have known who was young and gay and high in health and fortune like him."

This is the lady's picture of her lord, carefully and deliberately painted. The reader finds it a prose version of Byron's character of Lord Henry Amundeville in Don Juan. He was a cold, good, honorable man," &c., &c. Mr. Thrale clearly wanted in her estimation

"What pretty women—the sweet souls—call *soul.*"

Now who was Mrs. Thrale deceiving or trying to deceive? These memoranda seem to have been *sacra privata*, if she had such things, and yet here is a noble story told by her to the author of *Pioziana*:

"I had remarked to her that Johnson's readiness to condemn any moral deviation in others was, in a man so entirely before the public as he was, nearly a proof of his own spotless purity of conduct.' She said 'Yes! Johnson was on the whole a rigid moralist; but he could be ductile, I may say servile; and I will give you an instance. We had a large dinner party at our house. Johnson sat on one side of me, and Burke on the other; and in the company there was a young female (Sophia Streatfield) to whom I, in my peevishness, thought Mr. Thrale superlatively attentive, to the neglect of me and others, especially of myself, then near my confinement and dismally low-spirited; notwithstanding which Mr. T. very unceremoniously begged of me to change places with Sophy, who was threatened with sore throat, and might be injured by sitting near the door. I had scarcely swallowed a spoonful of soup when this occurred, and was so overset by the proposal, that I burst into tears, said something petulant—that perhaps the lady might ere long be at the head of Mr. T.'s table without displacing the mistress of the house, &c, and so left the apartment. I retired to the drawing-room, and for an hour or two contended with my vexation as best I could, when Johnson and Burke came up. On seeing them, I resolved to give a *jobation* to both, but fixed on Johnson for my charge, and asked him if he had noticed what passed, what I had suffered, and whether, allowing for the state of my nerves, I was much to blame? He answered, 'why possibly not; your feelings were outraged.' I said 'yes, greatly so; and I cannot help remarking with what blandness and composure you witnessed the outrage.

"'Had this transaction been told of others, your anger would have known no bounds; but towards a man who *gives good dinners*, &c., you were meekness itself.' Johnson colored, and Burke, I thought, looked foolish; but I had not a word of answer from either of them."

(We remark in parenthesis that after the "confinement" occurred, said "Sophy" stood for the child at its baptism.)

Again in one of her letters she relates "*Dear* Mr. Maugin said to me last week that his mother saw me once at the theatre sparkling in diamonds, the winter of 1764. She wrote it down when she came home—observing how beautiful you were—I never possessed a diamond in my life, and never was in a theatre from my first wedding day, till my daughter—born in 1764—went with me," &c.

The explanation is that the person Mrs. Maugin saw was Polly Hart, *Mr. Thrale's mistress, whose picture he wore on his box*, &c.

It is moreover said that Mrs. Thrale always suspected that Mr. Crutchley, who was one of her husband's executors, was his illegitimate son.

There are other anecdotes to show that Thrale's death was hastened by imprudence in eating and drinking, and all these very happily illustrate his wife's remarks above, that "few people live in such a state of preparation for eternity," &c.; "regular in public and private devotions," &c.; "constant at the sacrament," &c.; "temperate in his appetites, moderate in his passions," &c, &c.

What are we to make of all this?

Is this the hypocrisy that Thackeray tells us all agreeable married women are blessed with, which Mrs. Thrale exhibits sitting down to write her husband's character in *Thraliana?* If so it would almost seem that the hypocrisy deceives the hypocrite! And then, how are we to regard her relations with her children—looking upon them as aliens and strangers—they on their side talking of the "poor match poor papa had made" with their own mother, and she of them as the Misses Thrale, her own daughters? But then comes her second marriage. If the woman's own testimony as to the condition of her own affections may be received as true, she had never loved her husband, nor even much respected him, though it is likely she thought she did the latter. He "was little tender of her person," and the *spretæ injuri formæ* rankled as of old. Yet it does not appear that while her husband lived she loved any one else. Her intellect was fully employed in the commerce she held daily with the wits who fed at her table. "Cultivated ground has few weeds," as Dr. Johnson wrote her on her husband's death, advising her to occupy her mind with business to exclude grief; and so, perhaps, her head preserved her heart. But all this was to change. Late in life and a widow, she was destined for the first time to feel (if she had felt it before, she is frank enough to have owned it somewhere, which she does not) the great passion. It is very ridiculous, ladies and gentlemen, that an old woman of forty-five should venture to fail in love. All respectably, "all gigmanity," as Carlyle calls it, was shocked. He wrote a fierce letter to the *guilty* woman. "If I interpret your letter right, you are ignominiously married. If you have abandoned your children and your religion, God forgive your wickedness! If you have forfeited your fame and your country, may your folly do no further mischief," &c. The poor woman was in fact shocked at herself. The fashionable, the brilliant, the most respectable, most wealthy Mrs. Thrale, was conscious of an inclination for an Italian public singer and music master, by name Piozzi, "Why ma'am," says Johnson, "he is not only a stupid, ugly dog, but an old dog too." Wonderful in the pure imagination of the great moralist, that a widow of forty-five should fancy an "*old dog!*" Miss Thrale, the daughter, Dr. Johnson's *Queeny*, was, of course, awfully shocked. She was the most respectable and handsomest of girls—a good mathematician besides—in search of a coronet—which she found, when she became a second wife, and Lady Keith. The newspapers were all dreadfully shocked. In short, it was so shocking, on all hands, that Mrs. Thrale believed she had made up her mind to do without the "old dog," who was certainly as well a most "gentlemanly dog," inasmuch as before going into his banishment to the continent, he surrendered all her mother's *love-letters*, (how shocking!) &c., &c., to Miss Thrale, who instantly, and most respectably turned her back on him, without even a thankee. But it could not be settled so. *Hœret lateri lethalis arundo.* Late in life as it was the youthful, disease was dangerous, and the "old dog" must be whistled back, or his old mistress will die. Miss Thrale has therefore to ask her mother where his kennel is, and the family doctor must write to him to come back and be married, all other prescriptions having utterly failed. And so it came about, that this most shocking occurrence took place, and the widow of forty-five basely surrendered the high privilege of performing a slow suttee for the rest of her days, in memory of the wealthy and respectable Thrale—to be nothing more than wife of the gentle Lombard, whose artist nature and her own accorded so perfectly throughout the twenty years in which they lived together, it seemed to the happy woman, as she herself declares, but a day. Piozzi, in fact, was the better gentleman, and better man, and better husband, of the two who fell to the lot of this bright, genial *female* nature, who remains a most loquacious and chirping, but by no means unreliable witness of the comparative advantages of loving wisely and loving well. That the last state seemed, in her experience, infinitely better than the first, is a lesson neither new nor without value.

We have thought proper rather to draw this moral from the book before us than to treat it in the more obvious and possibly entertaining light of a first-rate collection of biographical and other anecdotes. In this point of view, it is one of the most agreeable memoirs which have lately passed through the press. It would be perfectly easy to select any number of good things. In 1818, *ætat* 78, she writes in one of her letters to Sir James Fellowes:—

"When will the ladies be more or less strict in their manner of dressing? A genteel young clergyman in our Upper Crescent told his mamma, about ten days ago, that he had lost his heart to pretty Miss Prideaux, and that he must absolutely marry her or die. *La chere mere*, of course, replied gravely, 'My dear, you have not been acquainted with the lady above a fortnight; let me recommend you to see more of her.' 'More of her!' exclaimed the lad, 'why I have seen down to the fifth rib on each side already.' Will this story help to cure the toothache? It will serve to convince Capt. J. F. and yourself that, as you have always acknowledged the British belles to *exceed* those of other nations, you may now say with truth they *outstrip* them."

Messrs. Ticknor & Fields have presented this book with their usual elegant typography and paper. Why cannot our American publishers discover that secret of binding possessed abroad, lacking which our American books open, for the most part, like steel traps, requiring a painful force of thumb and an oblique scrutiny of page altogether unnecessary and disagreeable? We have also to observe that the index printed at the end of this volume is a very indifferent one.

From Mr. James S. Waters:

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for May.

An entertaining number, with many clever illustrations.

From the publishers—for sale by Messrs. Cushings & Bailey:

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT, by J. G. LOCKHART. Vols. 1 and 2. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

This edition of a standard biography will be received with great satisfaction. Its merits are too universally known to need comment. The present edition is from the Riverside Press, of Cambridge, and is uniform with the edition of the Waverly Novels, from the same publishers, already so well received by the public.

This memoir is fuller than the Edinburgh copy, and contains several biographical notes not included in it.

FROM NORFOLK.

The Norfolk papers of Saturday afternoon did not come to hand by yesterday's boat, but we glean the following intelligence from the issues of Friday afternoon and Saturday morning.

A passenger by Saturday morning's Norfolk boat reports that the steamship S. R. Spaulding, from Boston with several hundred volunteers, arrived off Norfolk on Friday afternoon, but was compelled to put to sea again.

The citizens of Norfolk have held a public meeting, and adopted measures looking to the public safety until a military leader shall be appointed by the Governor, and measures of defence taken by the State authorities.

Commander Page, United States navy, being present, responded to a call of the meeting, and advised a careful and judicious course and a strict compliance with the direction of those who might be appointed to lead. He said war was upon us, and we should consider the meaning of that word.

The Mayor has also issued the following:

To the People of Portsmouth—As your Chief Magistrate, I deem it my duty to urge upon you the necessity of avoiding, as far as possible, any excited discussion at this particular time. Remember that liberty with law is the greatest blessing on earth—without law, it is chaos and confusion.

It is all-important at this time that every one shall conduct himself quietly and with that true dignity characteristic of us as a people. Our interests are in common and our destiny one, and it behooves us quietly to await the final action of our old mother and be prepared to obey *her* behests, and to enforce the orders of her constituted authorities. In the meantime, while making preparations for defence, commit no improper act, and remember that the laws must and will be enforced.

GEORGE W. GRICE, Mayor.

Captain Elzey and Surgeon Johns, both Marylanders, stationed at Old Point, have resigned. Both these gentlemen have served in the army with distinction for a number of years, and last in the Mexican war. Dr. Johns, who has been in the army twenty-four years, of course must feel some regret at sundering suddenly what were formerly friendly relations; but the die has been cast, and he has made up his mind to stand his hazard.

The bridges at the fort have been taken up and all communication between the fort and citizens cut off. The garrison numbers 300 men, rank and file, all the officers, except three Virginians, being Black Republicans.

Dr. Banks' son was ordered from the fort, where he held the post of Sutler's clerk, because, like a true Virginian, he dared to resent insulting language about his people and section.

The Mayor of Portsmouth has called upon the citizens to unite for common protection, and form themselves into a local police.

MILITARY COMMANDANT.

Gen. Taliaferro 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 LAID UNDER INJUNCTION.

An order was issued yesterday, by the Commanding General, prohibiting the Collector of the Port, Dr. J. J. Simkins, from accepting any draft from the United States Government or allowing the removal of deposits or anything 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 WRECKS 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, it is thought, of some person along shore who witnessed the operation of placing them there.

RESIGNATION.

The Hon. George Loyall, Navy Agent at this place, has sent on his resignation to the Navy Department.

RESIGNATION OF NAVY OFFICERS.

We learn that every Virginia officer of the Federal Navy attached to the Yard or vessels on this station, yesterday transmitted their resignations to the Department at Washington.

SELF-POSSESSION UNDER TRYING CIRCUMSTANCES.—On the occasion of the late attempt at robbery and murder in the store of George Wilcox, at Corunna, Homer Wilcox, the clerk, evinced complete self-possession throughout. As soon as he observed the pistol pointed at his head, he instantly closed the door of the safe and crammed in his mouth the five-dollar bill which the robber had given him, where it was found after he was picked up next morning. During the scuffle which ensued, the villain obtained Mr. Wilcox's watch, which was instantly regained and thrown behind a barrel, where Mr. Wilcox informed his friends in the morning they would find it. Before the accomplices came up, Mr. Wilcox had got such complete control of the villain that the fellow begged for his life, and, as an inducement not to kill him, offered Mr. Wilcox all the money he had; when, putting his hands into his pocket, he drew out a roll of bills and gave them to the courageous clerk, which he politely accepted, and in the morning was found to be one hundred and eighteen dollars of good money and all current but about eight dollars. Taking it altogether, we doubt whether any State can present a more self-possessed and courageous young man than Homer Wilcox. He should have a public presentation for his bravery.—*Owosso (Mich.) American, April 13.*

A Union m eeting is to be held in New York thi afternoon.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

The undersigned having secured a large lot of SUSQUEHANNA ICE, even superior to the article that gave such satisfaction to my customer last season, feels great pleasure in assuring his customers and the public that he is prepared to serve them with an article in every respect equal to Boston Ice, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

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