

THE WAR.

Highly Important Military Movements.

Fifteen Thousand Men to Concentrate in Maryland.

The Route through Baltimore to be Opened at all Hazards.

Maryland to be Kept in the Union.

Eleven Thousand Rebel Troops at Richmond.

Fifteen Thousand More Moving Northward.

The Formation of a Great Camp at Dumfries, Virginia.

The West in a Blaze of Enthusiasm.

Twenty Thousand Ohio Volunteers Ready for Service.

DIANA ARMING FOR THE CONFLICT.

Three Thousand "Jersey Blues" En Route for the Seat of War.

Departure of the Twenty-Eighth Regiment for Washington.

Movements of the Metropolitan Military.

Western Virginia to Split from the East, So, So, So.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

THE ARREST OF GEN. HARNEY.

GOVERNOR CURTIN'S MESSAGE.

UNION MEETINGS IN BALTIMORE.

RETURN OF BALTIMOREANS TO THEIR HOMES.

DEPARTURES FROM BALTIMORE.

WEST VIRGINIA TO SPLIT FROM THE EAST.

So far as can be ascertained all the troops cheerfully perform every duty imposed upon them by their officers...

Contrary to many assertions which have found their way into the newspapers, none are restricted or interfered with in legitimate pursuits...

The fear of being "starved out" is dispelled. Supplies of cattle and other necessaries are constantly received.

Great improvement has taken place in our streets. Some time back the military were moved on our streets...

It is creditable to the administration that upon having its attention called to this subject it at once appreciated the propriety of making arrangements for more quiet in the conduct of the military and other movements...

The friends of the Northern troops now here may be assured that the latter are redoubtably cared for by the government...

The operations of the treasury for the past few days have been considerably embarrassed on account of the scarcity of coin.

It is supposed that there are now more than eight millions of dollars subject to the government's draft in the different States...

The friends of the Northern troops now here may be assured that the latter are redoubtably cared for by the government...

H. Berrien, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, has been appointed Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

A general order from the Adjutant General's office says—First Lieutenant Charles H. Ogle, First dragoon...

Departure of the Twenty-Eighth Regiment for Washington. The following significant article appears in the Virginia Sentinel of Saturday—

Our people must rest quiet upon the fact that the military preparations for our defence are under the direction of our civil authorities...

The pieces of our government are of course not suitable material for military purposes...

Separate Hunter, W. C. River, W. D. Preston, Judge Camden and Breckenridge have been appointed by the Virginia Convention as delegates to the Southern Convention.

The Virginia Convention has passed an ordinance establishing the Navy of Virginia, and authorizing the same to issue one and two dollar notes.

The Navy Department is to put sea going vessels on their guard. The light-houses at Cape Henry and Charles show no lights.

A schooner is sunk in five fathoms of water about six miles north of the Wolf Trap lightship, in the Chesapeake Bay.

The light-boat of Windmill Point has been removed; also the light-boat at Smith's Point.

It is unnecessary to say that a paragraph published in yesterday's New York Times, purporting to have been telegraphed from Washington, to the effect that General Harney proposed to cause his own arrest at Harper's Ferry, is a baseless slander.

King's day, Thursday morning I was apprised by the railroad conductor that we were at Harper's Ferry, and that there were indications of an intention to arrest me.

It is not to be denied that a party of soldiers presently entered the cars, and apologizing for disturbing me, said that I must consider myself their prisoner.

We were three days on the journey, which was made partially on wheels and partially by rail. I was treated on the route, as well as at Harper's Ferry, with the greatest courtesy.

The Chesapeake and Potomac Canal is now open to navigation. The New York Twelfth are awaiting their new uniforms.

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leave the Union at pleasure, and believing the North and South are two distinct people, which ought to have separate governments.

I heard much regret expressed at the present condition of affairs, but saw no indications of the existence of an unholy feeling toward the North.

I left St. Louis on Tuesday. I think that, although since the affair of Fort Sumter, the feeling in favor of secession has strengthened in Missouri, she will not attempt to go out of the Union.

General Harney reported to the Secretary of War this morning. He has as yet received no orders, but will probably, inasmuch as he is the only general officer of the regular army, except General Scott, now here, be placed in command of this military department.

General Harney looks older than is generally imagined. His hair is growing gray, and his muscles are now white.

Some thirty squares in the city, as well as the Heights in the neighborhood, have been surveyed, preparatory to the formation of encampments.

On and after to-day Washington will have a regular daily mail, by way of Annapolis, leaving here at three o'clock in the afternoon and arriving at six A. M. A ticket will be the only pass required of a passenger.

Judge McCann has been rendering distinguished service to the government since his departure from New York. He has superintended the rebuilding of the destroyed portions of railroad to Annapolis, the transportation of troops and stores, acted as Commissary for the district, and General Butler has highly complimented him for his untiring zeal and general usefulness.

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, is now attached to General Patterson's staff in the capacity of Aid.

General Nye started for New York this afternoon. As he entered a carriage at Willard's a large crowd of friends cheered him.

General Jim Lane has left for the West. He is deputed to assist in organizing the volunteer forces west of the Mississippi. He will doubtless take an important command.

Regular trains for passengers bound North commenced running today to Annapolis. Locomotives, cars, rails and ties are being brought from the North to expedite the transportation of men and provisions over the Annapolis route.

The greatest activity continues to prevail at the War and Navy Departments.

Adjutant-General of the Rhode Island regiment, met with an accident last evening. His horse slipped on the avenue and fell upon him.

It is generally supposed here that the concentration of these troops at the particular points is for the purpose of heading off the movements of the Southern army at every point.

The Norfolk Savings Bank is issuing bills of the denominations of a dollar, fifty and twenty cents.

It is said that Governor Letcher is about to issue a proclamation forbidding the passage of Southern troops through Virginia.

A portion of the baggage of the Massachusetts Sixth regiment, has arrived from Baltimore.

It should be understood that the unjustifiable homicide of Corcoran by his own house, by a sergeant and five privates of the District militia, which I advised you last night, is the first unpunished act of violence that has been committed by soldiers since the occupation of the city by troops.

Mr. F. B. Hill, son of the late Nicholas Hill, of Albany, was appointed to a Second Lieutenantcy I applied for, has been assigned to the First Artillery, Major Anderson's corps.

The President to-day made the following appointments, viz:—Richard Cleary, Navy Agent, San Francisco, Cal.; Henry W. Deppel, Agent for Indians, Nebraska; Mark Delaney, Surveyor General for the district of Kansas; Job Houghton, Register of the Land office, Santa Fe; Jno. Ward, Raim, a Lunan and John Antonio Macnaris, Indian Agents, James M. Chambers, Navy Agent, Philadelphia; O. H. Irish, Indian Agent, Omaha Agency.

Telegraphic communication with the North, via Baltimore, is now unobstructed, except by government. The supervisors who on the 25th over the wires have disappeared. It is now known as the Baltimore is coming to be, as it is now known as the Baltimore is coming to be.

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IMPORTANT MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The Probable March of Fifteen Thousand Troops on Baltimore—The Route to be Opened at all Hazards—Maryland to Remain in the Union.

IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURG.

The Keystone State Arming for the Contest—The Miners Enlisting to Defend their Country—The Number of Troops in the Field—The Concentration of Men in this State—The Real Position of Washington when the Troops were Stopped in Baltimore—Supposed Movements for Maryland, &c., &c.

HARRISBURG, April 29, 1861. The inhabitants of the Keystone State are fully aroused to the importance of the contest that is now upon them.

The people are arming the volunteers, and can be seen pouring forth from the mountains and valleys of the State by hundreds.

The miners, who have spent years beneath the ground, seldom seeing the sun except on Sundays, are enlisting in large numbers.

The furnace men, whose toil makes them naturally powerful, in a muscular point of view, are daily uniting in the ranks of the army, ready and patient for the contest.

It has been generally supposed in New York that Pennsylvania was doing but little by way of sustaining the government.

They had heard that Governor Curtin promised one hundred thousand men; but there was no report of their being sent to Washington, and the public had about made up their mind that his promise was a game of bluff.

A personal visit to some of the camps has satisfied me that the Keystone State is doing its share of the work, and before many days roll around the public will hear a report from them that will turn some of the newspaper grumblers in your city.

This State has in the neighborhood of seventeen thousand men already in the field, and thousands more begging for the opportunity of marching.

They have left all the States stationed at Camp Scott, near York, under the command of General Wykes and Negley.

Some thirty squares in the city, as well as the Heights in the neighborhood, have been surveyed, preparatory to the formation of encampments.

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York, where several thousand men are encamped. At the head of fifteen thousand men he will march towards Baltimore with the intention of going to Washington.

An advance detachment will reconnoiter the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad, in any attempt at resistance made to the intended movement of General Harney's army upon his arrival before Baltimore.

It will issue a proclamation of his intentions, for the security of women and children, and the loyalists and will then carve his way through Baltimore at whatever cost. This is the programme. It is believed by many that all necessity for the military demonstration will be removed before General Kohn moves. If so, it is most likely that the troops will not pass through only the outer skirts of the city, it being more convenient to do so.

It is determined on the part of the people, as well as the government, that that route shall not be closed against the Great West. The route by way of Annapolis will be kept open as a military road.

Yesterday the New York (Seventy-first) regiment was guarding it, General Butler, of Massachusetts being still in command of that point.

The burning of the two long bridges over the "Big" and "Little" Gunpowder rivers on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road, will make it difficult to put that road in immediate running order.

I have conversed with distinguished military and civil officers of the government within a few days, and they are agreed in the opinion that there is not the slightest fear now of an attack upon the Capital.

The South has evidently been resting in the belief that there existed a division among the people of the North. She is now started to find that the Northern people are united against the South in this emergency, and are for fight to a man.

INTERESTING FROM PHILADELPHIA. ARRIVAL OF A COMPANY OF ARTILLERY UNDER REGIMENTAL ORDER ARRIVAL OF A COMPANY FROM BALTIMORE UNDER THE UNION STANDARD IN PHILADELPHIA—THE WHEREABOUTS OF TROOPS, &c., &c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1861. More than a week has now passed since any troops arrived here, except the First company of the Rhode Island Field Artillery, which came from Easton, Pa., on Sunday, to join their regiment in Washington.

They are all ready for instant departure when they arrived, no orders have yet been given to that effect, and they yet remain in this city.

The same may be said of the Sixth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, who are now thoroughly informed and ready to start at any moment, for any point, when the order shall arrive.

You have probably learned that a train of eighteen cars, filled with soldiers from Newark (I believe two whole regiments), left that city for Trenton last night, and that more leave for the same city to-morrow, also, together numbering four thousand men.

You will perceive by these, that there is an intentional delay or holding back of the men on the part of the government; an unnatural calm in these unusual times, which is but the gathering of strength before the blow is struck.

I believe that all this secrecy of movements of soldiers and their destination will, before three days have expired, be centered to one point—Baltimore. There are now, in volunteer regiments, no less than fifteen thousand men, who, in one day, can assemble here without the slightest trouble.

In Little York, Pa., there are nearly four thousand troops, and at Lancaster, Pa., two thousand. The men are all uniformed, and are all ready for instant departure.

The Fourth regiment infantry, Scott's Legion, Col. W. H. Gray, numbering 740 men, will be ready for orders in forty-eight hours. Their headquarters are at the city of Philadelphia, No. 429 Chestnut street.

This regiment has been formed and completed in eight days. To-day the men are being inspected, and to-morrow they will probably receive their orders.

The Field officers are—Colonel, W. H. Gray; Lieutenant-Colonel, George Moore; Major, Andrew Tiffin.

The Stockton Cadets, a fine company of young men from the State of California, were ordered to march at Camden, N. J., on Wednesday night last. In short time over two hundred names were enrolled, but more than half of them were not present.

It will be seen that troops are being organized in all directions, and that the Government is well supplied with men.

The First company of the Second regiment of the National Guard, Captain A. Smith, arrived here this afternoon about four o'clock from Wilmington. Del. It has a number of seventy men. Scarcely any of them are from the part of the country from which they came.

A dispatch from Frederick informs them to come at once to the city, and to be ready to march at a moment's notice.

Philadelphia looks like a waving city of flags, the Stars and Stripes flying from everything that will hold a flag. The Union Standard is everywhere to be seen.

Some of the city are having the following painted on a square piece of canvass on each side—

DELIBERATE SLOWLY. ACT PROPERLY. THE GOVERNMENT MUST BE MAINTAINED.

Also, in a similar manner, on each side of the driver's seat, made of satin, with gold stars.

GOVERNOR CURTIN'S MESSAGE. HARRISBURG, Pa., April 30, 1861. Governor Curtin's Message, on the opening of the extra session, speaks of the unexampled promptness and patriotism with which Pennsylvania and the other loyal States have responded to the call of the President.

It says that the slaughter of Northern troops in Baltimore for the pretended offence of marching at the call of the federal government peaceably over soil admittedly in the Calm, with the object of defending the common capital, impure new duties and responsibilities on the State and administration.

This state of things cannot be submitted to, whether Maryland may profess to be loyal to the Union or otherwise. There can be permitted no hostile act, no obstructed thoroughfare, between the States undoubtedly loyal and their national seat of government.

exclusive of those called into the service of the United States. He recommends an act for organizing the gathering of appropriations of corporations for the families of volunteers.

It also recommends the passage of a judiciary law to prevent the sacrifice of property by forced sales in the collection of debts.

TROOPS EN ROUTE FOR WASHINGTON. THE NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS. PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1861. The whole force of the New Jersey volunteers, three thousand men, will leave Trenton to-morrow for Washington. They will embark in twelve poppleys, each armed with two guns, and go through the canal to Bordentown, and thence down the Delaware to the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, and proceed to Annapolis.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTGOMERY. Meeting of the Rebel Congress—Jeff Davis' Message. MONTGOMERY, April 29, via New Orleans 30th. Congress met at noon. President Davis' message announced the ratification of the permanent constitution of the Confederate States, and that it only remains for an election to be held for the designation of officers to administer the government.

It says the declaration of war made against the Confederation by Abraham Lincoln renders it necessary to convene Congress to devise means to replenish the treasury and for the defence of the country.

The President then reviews the relations heretofore existing between the States, and the events which have resulted in the present warfare. Referring to the result of the mission of the Commissioners to Washington, he says the crooked paths of diplomacy can scarcely furnish an example so wanting in courtesy, candor and directness as was the course of the United States government towards the Commissioners.

The President incidentally refers to the prudent caution observed by the fleet of Charleston during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and pays a high compliment to the Carolinians for their forbearance, before, and nervous, daring and magnanimity after the bombardment.

Commissioners have been sent to England, France, Prussia and Belgium, to ask our recognition as a member of the family of nations and make treaties of amity and commerce.

He recommends the appointment of other diplomatic agents. He says the confederacy, through Mr. Stephens, has concluded a convention with Virginia, by which Virginia has united her powers and fortunes with us. He has satisfactory assurances that other Southern States will soon stake their fortunes with ours.

He says the most of the Executive Departments are in successful operation. The Postmaster General can soon be ready to assume the direction of postal affairs.

In conclusion he congratulates the Confederacy on the patriotic devotion exhibited by the people of the Confederacy. Men of high official and social position and wealth are serving in the volunteer ranks. The railway companies propose liberal rates for the transportation of the mails, and to receive in compensation the bonds of the Confederacy.

He says a people thus united and resolved cannot fail of final success. Our cause is just and holy, and we protest solemnly in the face of mankind, that we desire peace at any sacrifice, save that of honor and independence. We seek no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concession from the free States. All we ask is to be left alone, that none shall attempt our subjugation by arms.

We will and must resist to the death, the moment this pretension is abandoned the sword will drop from our grasp, and we shall be ready to enter into treaties of amity and commerce mutually beneficial. So long as this pretension is maintained with a firm reliance on that Divine Power which covers with its protection the just cause, we will continue to struggle for our inherent right to freedom, independence and self government.

GOVERNOR PICKENS' ADDRESS TO THE SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS. WASHINGTON, April 30, 1861. Governor Pickens in officially addressing the volunteer regiments of South Carolina, says he is informed by high authority that Virginia has adopted the Confederate constitution and is virtually a member of the confederacy, and adds—"I called for volunteers because I did not consider Virginia under our government; but when I am officially informed that she has joined our confederacy, I shall consider her a part of our country, and defend her or Maryland as I would defend South Carolina. Whatever she may be ordered will be still considered volunteers from South Carolina, and there is no power to lengthen the term of service. They are all volunteers from South Carolina for twelve months, but if they leave the State, they will be under the command of a General in the provisional army of the Confederate States."

The Governor exhorts the soldiers as follows—"Hold yourselves in readiness to march at the word of the Lord of Washington, and swear that no Northern Gates and Vandals shall ever debase its sacred precincts, and that you will make of it an American Mecca, to which the votaries of freedom and independence from the South shall make pilgrimage through all time. Let the stars of Carolina answer the call from the sons of the Holy Word, who led the Maryland line in triumph over the bloody battle field of Gettysburg. Let them know we will return that blood which they have shed. Let us feel now, as then, that we are our brothers." He concludes—"I shall endeavor not to expose our own State, and shall only march you beyond our borders under a pressing emergency, but I have no intention of sending the hosts, there, to our country, now and forever."

NEWS FROM BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, April 30, 1861. From information gathered from gentlemen whose position and influence put them in the way of knowing the feeling and views of the majority of the Legislature of Maryland, we feel warranted in saying that the body will not pass a bill to call a State Convention, but will content themselves with making a calm, dignified appeal to the country.

A dispatch from Frederick says—"A gentleman from Washington informs me that General Scott showed him yesterday the copy of a proclamation to be issued immediately, declaring partial martial law in the District of Columbia and over the line of railway established by the government for national purposes, so far as to suspend the right of habeas corpus."

DEATH OF A MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIER. The Baltimore American of April 29 says—"We regret to state that private H. K. Newhall, of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, died about five o'clock Saturday morning at the Lombard street Hospital. He was one of those who were wounded on Friday, 19th inst., on Front street, and was struck by a paving stone on the back part of the head with such violence as to fracture the skull. He was recovered in the hospital on the same day, and never spoke but a few words. The operation of trepanning the skull was performed on Friday, and the patient made but little resistance. He received every possible alleviation from the medical and the sisters of Charity. The funeral took place on Saturday evening, and the interment was at the Greenwood Cemetery. The body was deposited in the same vault, and placed alongside the two others of the same regiment, who met their death at the hand of the same mob. All are subject to the order of either Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, or the officers of the regiment to which the deceased belonged."

MEMBERS OF THE OVA EXCHANGE OF BALTIMORE presented to the Board of Police, on the 27th inst., a carefully compiled statement of the quantity of stock, wheat, &c., now in that city. It appears the stock of flour is some 100,000 barrels, and that it can be increased to 150,000 by reducing the wheat on hand.

UNION MEETINGS IN BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, April 30, 1861. Three spontaneous Union meetings were held to-night in different sections of the city. They were well attended. Straight out Union resolutions were adopted in favor of sustaining the government, enjoining approbation of General Scott, and a determination to maintain the honor of the national flag. Union badges are becoming quite prominent on the streets.

RETURN OF BALTIMOREANS TO THEIR HOMES. PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1861. A large number of Baltimoreans who were driven from their homes under mob rule, have returned to that city with their families, the Union majority being restored to power.

By additional news see Fifth and Eighth pages.