



ALEXANDRIA: TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1861.

The Memphis Bulletin, an old, true, conservative, Constitutional, Union journal, says: "Believing there is no power given to the Federal Government to coerce a Sovereign State, there is but one course left for Tennessee to pursue. When the flag of our common country becomes the insignia of a hostile invasion of Northern fanaticism upon our soil, we can no longer follow its guidance. We will therefore turn to the banner of our own gallant State, and with loyal and true hearts, rally around it to resist any invasion of our soil. Mr. Lincoln's government, pursuing the course that is indicated, we feel absolved from all obligations thereto, and acknowledge fealty alone to our own State. We hope there will now be prompt concert of action between all the Southern States that occupy similar positions with ours."

The Norfolk Herald of Friday states that Capt. Elzey and Dr. Johns, stationed at Old Point, have resigned their commissions. Also, that every Virginia officer of the Federal Navy, attached to the navy yard or vessels at that station, have transmitted their resignations to Washington. Also, that the bridges at the fort have been taken up, and all communication between the fort and the citizens cut off.

Baltimore never saw such a Sunday, as was passed through day before yesterday. The cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were seized upon, arms and ammunition in the stores were taken possession of by Maryland troops, some stores of obnoxious persons were assailed, attacks were made on the German Turner Hall, the Wecker office, and other places.

Dr. Ledner, of Capon, says that he has found in white sugar an efficacious 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.

The Cumberland Allegiance is informed that Oil similar to that flowing from the bowels of the earth in Western Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, and which has raised the speculating fever to so intense a height there, has been discovered on the lands of A. Spates, esq., about five miles from that city.

The Government of Mexico has determined to send no minister to Washington (Gen. Uruga having resigned on account of this new policy) until political matters become more settled. They are determined to make no treaty with the government at Washington, without the consent of the Confederate States.

IMPORTANT FROM NORFOLK. DESTRUCTION OF THE NAVY YARD PROPERTY. United States Vessels Scuttled. Sinking of the Pennsylvania, Raritan, Columbus and Delaware. GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG THE CITIZENS.

From Captain Russell and Major Allen, of the steamer Louisiana and passengers, we have the following matters of interest which transpired since she left on Friday evening. The steamer passed down the Chesapeake with sixty-five passengers, nearly all of whom were returning from the North to the South.

The United States frigate Merrimac, Capt. Pendergast, of Kentucky, in command, took a position in the harbor between the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, simultaneous to which the forces in the Navy Yard commenced the tearing down of all the buildings and the spiking of all the cannon in the Yard, and a general destruction of all the Government property. The ship houses were being torn down, and the factories levelled with the ground, with the intention, it was said, of firing them and abandoning them on Saturday night.

A flag of truce was sent by the Mayor of Norfolk and Portsmouth to Capt. Pendergast to know what was the purpose of his being in the harbor, and whether he intended to fire upon the town. He replied that he would act altogether on the defensive. If fired upon, or the Navy Yard attacked, he would feel it his duty, in self-defence, to fire upon the two cities.

In addition to the destruction of property in the Yard, all the vessels at the Navy Yard, including the ships Pennsylvania, the Columbus, the Delaware, the Raritan, and the Merrimac, were scuttled and sunk, previous to their being torn overboard. The only vessels retained, with which the work of defence was complete, were the steamer Pocahontas and the flagship Cumberland.

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

The steamer Spaulding, it is said, attempted to return to Boston with her troops, but they mutinied against the Captain and compelled him to take them to Fortress Monroe. She landed her troops there, as did also the Empire City, from New York, carrying in all nearly two thousand men.

The people of Norfolk had seized the powder-house at Craney Island, and removed all the powder it contained to the city, and were making arrangements for a vigorous defence.

There had been no fire applied to the buildings at the Navy Yard when the Louisiana left, at six o'clock last evening. No attempt was made to interfere with the boats of the Norfolk line, either by the Government or by Virginia.

The 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 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 destiny one, and it behoves us quietly to await the final action of our old mother and to be prepared to obey her behests, and to enforce the orders of the constituted authorities. In the meanwhile making preparations for defence, commit no improper act, and remember that the laws must and will be enforced.

The following paragraphs are from the Norfolk papers of Saturday: 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.

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.

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.

The following gentlemen, who had formerly served with distinction in the late United States Navy, yesterday received their commissions as captains in the Navy of Virginia, having previously sent in their resignations to the Department at Washington. Commanders Richard L. Page, Arthur Sinclair and J. R. Tucker; Lieutenants C. F. M. Spotswood and Robt. B. Pegram.

The citizens of Norfolk have organized a "Home Guard," with C. W. Newton as captain. Several military companies have been mustered into service both in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Opinions of the Southern Press. The Colpeper Minute Men turned out on Wednesday evening, and were addressed in a very feeling and patriotic address by Capt. Patton, after which some twenty or thirty new members were enrolled. The Colpeper Observer says: "At 9 o'clock at night they again formed into line and marched to the Court House, where they remained until the arrival of the train at day break, the next morning, when they were joined by the Augusta Guards, the Richmond Artillery, the Gordonsville Guards, and the Montpelier Guard, under George C. H. In addition to the Minute Men, the Letcher Artillery, Capt. Freeman, left—the two Companies numbering about one hundred."

An intelligent gentleman and patriotic citizen suggests in the Lynchburg Republican that those who own slaves, furnish one to each five or six men of our volunteer companies who may be called into active service, to cook, wash and do the other work of the camp, to which all of our soldiers will be entirely unaccustomed. The suggestion is a good one, and we hope to see it responded to favorably.

Tat Walker, a negro, living in Princess Anne county, Va., was hung on Friday by an infuriated party, who assumed for that purpose at his residence near the court-house. The offense, says the Norfolk Argus, was a willful attempt at personal violence towards a respectable widow lady. It appears that this is the second charge of the kind against the guilty victim.

The Governor Letcher has commuted the sentence of Richard, a slave, condemned to be hung during the present month, for burning a dwelling house in King George county, to work during life on the public improvements of the State. The boy had been once before respited. It is said that he was an idiot, and therefore deserving of Executive clemency.

While many were waiting for the Southern train on Thursday, at the Colpeper depot, a young man dropped a pistol upon the platform, when it was picked up by a stranger in the elbow of Mr. John A. Inskip, and came out near the wrist. Mr. I. is not seriously injured, but it was a narrow escape.

The Governor's Office, in Richmond, continues through day and night with military men tendering their services and the services of their commands to the State. Among those who volunteered was Jabez L. Rich, an officer of Marines, a native of Maine.

There is to be a company of students organized in a few days at Hampden Sidney College, with Rev. J. M. P. Atkinson, President of the College, as Captain, and will be ready to go at the first sound of the bugle.

Dr. Thomas L. Walker of Lynchburg says that he will uniform and fully equip any and all persons who intend to join the companies now formed, or to be formed for the defence of the State.

The Ohio volunteers have not been permitted to come over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, as at Benwood, the place of crossing the Ohio river into Virginia they had been stopped.

Speech of Gov. Hicks, at Baltimore. Fellow-Citizens and Gentlemen of Baltimore:—I feel really grateful for the evidence of respect and the high compliment conveyed in your cordial cheers.

Your excellent Mayor has said, and well said, all that I feel it would be proper for me to say on this occasion. I came here not to make a speech at this late hour, but simply in response to your complimentary invitation. My presence in your beautiful city is, indeed, due to accident. I came here not to assume any part in the direction of your municipal affairs, already in able hands, but solely on business of my own.

I witnessed with anxiety the increase of excitement in your midst, and held several conferences with your Mayor upon the subject. I am gratified to state that in those conferences we entirely and cordially agreed upon every point of duty. I could not take it upon myself to dictate the course to be pursued in this exigency. It was my wish simply to co-operate with you. [Great applause.]

The Governor said, in continuation, that he had ever been devotedly attached to the Union, and recoiled with much feeling at the public career, exulting the grandeur of the American Union. The Union was now apparently broken, but he trusted that its reconstruction may yet be brought about. [Vehement shouts of "Never," "Never," "Never," and "Hiss."] But, if otherwise, I bow in submission to the mandate of the people. [Cheers.] If I separate we must, in God's name let us separate in peace; for I would rather, he said, this right arm should be separated from my body, than raise it against a brother. [Cheers, amid which the Governor bowed and retired.]

A dispatch from a reliable gentleman at Annapolis to a friend at the Annapolis junction, says that the steamer Maryland, after towing the U. S. ship Constitution out of the harbor of Annapolis into Annapolis roads, went down the bay—runners said either to land somewhere on the Patuxent and march across the country to Washington, or to Fort Monroe, or up the Potomac to Washington.

The citizens of the country had torn up the rails on the Annapolis road. All the volunteer cavalry and infantry companies, well armed and equipped, were under arms, and ready to dispute every inch of ground.

The Annapolis Railroad, we hear, is entirely impassable, on account of the tearing up of the track. From New York, April 18th, 1861.—We live under a "reign of terror"—the mob is supreme. Every Southerner or conservative resident who dare avow himself, is in danger of losing life. Every conceivable expedient is employed to inveigle the unwary into the utterance of indiscreet expressions. Weakly Democrats and "Union men" are especially the objects of "execration." The demagogue of every size and shape, is in his glory. Nothing is thought of save "Southern traitors," and their approaching doom; and business, except in the military line, is in a state of complete stagnation. Recruits are being raised under the call of Governor Morgan, and at night the streets are filled with uniformed men, either hurrying to or from drill.

Important Military Order. Gen. Scott, a few days ago, issued an army order, extending the new military department of the District of Columbia and Maryland, to Delaware and Pennsylvania, and directing Major Gen. Patterson to post the volunteers of Pennsylvania all along the railroad from Wilmington Del., to Washington, to protect the road, its rails, bridges, cars, and stations.

HENRY W. THOMAS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND TENDER his professional services to the public. He will practice in the Courts of Alexandria, Fairfax, Loudon, Prince William, and the City of Washington. Office in the room lately occupied by T. H. Howell, in the Southern Protective Insurance Company, in the Exchange Block. ap 8—60w

Washington News. The officers attached to the Washington Navy Yard—Commander Buchanan, Commander McBlair, Lis, Lewis and Simms, Paymaster Allison, and Surgeon Cleland, with some few workmen in the shops, have resigned. Commander Dalgreen is now in command of the yard. No master-workman has resigned, but each offers to stand by the Government. We have every reason to believe that their resignations do not arise from anything whatever in connection with the officers of the yard, and that the authorities of the War and Navy Departments, relative to the command while in the yard—over the Potomac river steamers to-day being armed there, which are in the hands of the military, rather than of the naval authorities of the yard—hence the offence.—Star

Another committee of highly respectable citizens of Baltimore, some twenty in number, reached the Executive Mansion at 11 a. m. to-day, and immediately had an interview with the President, wherein they appealed to him not to bring troops through Maryland at this time. He is understood to have replied, declaring his determination to protect this capital by all means, and in all ways, at all risks and hazards to any parties in Maryland combining to obstruct the passage of the relieving troops to this point. Whilst it is evident that it is the earnest desire of the President to prevent bloodshed in Maryland, he is doubtless unflinchingly determined that, forcibly, if necessary, the communication of this city with the progressing bodies of troops coming to its relief shall be kept open.

Some fifty or sixty clerks (southern men) resigned their respective clerkships under the Government here, in the various Departments, to-day. It seems, however, that the steamer Spaulding, left Fortress Monroe with troops for Fort McHenry, in the harbor of Baltimore, where she took in coal and left for the North.

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

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

The people of Norfolk had seized the powder-house at Craney Island, and removed all the powder it contained to the city, and were making arrangements for a vigorous defence.

There had been no fire applied to the buildings at the Navy Yard when the Louisiana left, at six o'clock last evening. No attempt was made to interfere with the boats of the Norfolk line, either by the Government or by Virginia.

The 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 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 destiny one, and it behoves us quietly to await the final action of our old mother and to be prepared to obey her behests, and to enforce the orders of the constituted authorities. In the meanwhile making preparations for defence, commit no improper act, and remember that the laws must and will be enforced.

The following paragraphs are from the Norfolk papers of Saturday: 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.

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.

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.

The following gentlemen, who had formerly served with distinction in the late United States Navy, yesterday received their commissions as captains in the Navy of Virginia, having previously sent in their resignations to the Department at Washington. Commanders Richard L. Page, Arthur Sinclair and J. R. Tucker; Lieutenants C. F. M. Spotswood and Robt. B. Pegram.

The citizens of Norfolk have organized a "Home Guard," with C. W. Newton as captain. Several military companies have been mustered into service both in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Mrs. Milligan, late of the revenue service, is organized a force of young ladies, and will proceed at once to make gray flannel shirts for the N. L. A. Blues, which are to be substituted for their handsome uniforms.

PATENT COAL OIL CHIMNIES.—A new article, not so liable to break as the ordinary kind. HENRY COOK & CO., Supts. Hall. ap 7

LEATHER. LBS. 5,000. LEATHER, in store and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. ap 8

COTTON YARN. LBS. 5,000. SOUTHERN YARN, direct from the factory, and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. mh 22

WOOD.—100 Cord Oak; 100 do. Pine, for sale by J. N. HARPER & CO. ap 6

ROBERT BELL. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. ap 20

ROBERT BELL. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. ap 20

ROBERT BELL. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. ap 20

ROBERT BELL. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. ap 20

ROBERT BELL. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. ap 20

ROBERT BELL. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. ap 20

ROBERT BELL. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. ap 20

ROBERT BELL. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. ap 20

ROBERT BELL. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. ap 20

ROBERT BELL. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. ap 20

ROBERT BELL. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. ap 20

ROBERT BELL. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. ap 20

ROBERT BELL. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. ap 20

ROBERT BELL. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. ap 20

ROBERT BELL. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. ap 20

Statement of Mayor Brown, of Baltimore, as to his interview with Mr. Lincoln. BALTIMORE, April 21, 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M.—Mayor Brown received a despatch from the President of the United States at 3 o'clock A. M., this morning, directed to himself and Governor Hicks, requesting them to go to Washington by special train in order to consult with Mr. Lincoln for the preservation of the peace of Maryland. The Mayor replied that Governor Hicks was not in the city, and inquired if he should go alone. Receiving an answer by telegraph in the affirmative, his Honor, accompanied by Geo. W. Dobbin, John C. Bruce and S. T. Wallis, esqs., whom he had summoned to attend him, proceeded at once to the station. After a series of delays they were enabled to procure a special train about half-past seven o'clock, in which they arrived at Washington at 11. They repaired at once to the President's house, where they were admitted to an immediate interview, to which the Cabinet and General Scott were summoned. A long conversation and discussion ensued. The President, upon his part, recognized the good faith of the city and State authorities, and insisted upon his own. He admitted the excited state of feeling in Baltimore, and his desire and duty to avoid the fatal consequences of a collision with the people. He urged, on the other hand, the absolute, irresistible necessity of having a transit through the State for such troops as might be necessary for the protection of the Federal Capital. The protection of Washington, he said, was the great object of the Government, and the sole object of concentrating troops there, and he protested that none of the troops brought through Maryland were intended for any purposes hostile to the State, or aggressive against the Southern States.

Being now unable to bring them to the Potomac in security, the Government must either bring them through Maryland, or abandon the Capital. He called on General Scott for his opinion, which the General gave at length, to the effect that troops might be brought through Maryland, without going through Baltimore, by either carrying them by the Annapolis route, or by bringing them by rail to Washington, or by bringing them to the Relay House on the Northern Central Railroad, and marching them to the Relay House on the Washington Railroad, and thence by rail to the Capital. If the people would permit them to go, by either of these routes uninterrupted, the necessity of their passing through Baltimore would be avoided. If the people would not permit them a transit thus remote from the city, they must select their own best route, and, if need be, fight their way through Baltimore, a result which the General earnestly deprecated.

The President expressed his hearty concurrence in the desire to avoid a collision, and said that no more troops should be ordered to go unannounced by either of the other routes proposed. In this disposition the Secretary of War expressed his participation. Mayor Brown assured the President that the city authorities would use all lawful means to prevent their citizens from leaving Baltimore to attack the troops in passing at a distance; but he urged, at the same time, the impossibility of their being able to promise anything more than their best efforts in that direction. The excitement was great, he told the President; the people of all classes were fully aroused, and it was impossible for any one to answer for the consequences of the presence of Northern troops and their arms within our borders.

The President said that the jurisdiction of the city authorities was confined to their own population, and that he could give no promise for the people elsewhere, because he would be unable to keep them in view. The President frankly acknowledged this difficulty, and said that the Government would only ask the city authorities to use their best efforts with respect to those under their jurisdiction.

The interview terminated with the distinct assurance on the part of the President that no more troops would be sent through Baltimore, unless obstructed by the understanding that the city authorities should do their best to restrain their own people.

The Mayor and his companions availed themselves of the President's full discussion of the questions of the day to urge upon him respectfully, but in a most earnest manner a course of policy which would give peace to the country, and especially the withdrawal of all orders contemplating the passage of troops through any part of Maryland.

On returning to the cars, and when just about to leave about 2 P. M. the Mayor received a despatch from Mr. Garret, announcing the approach of troops to Cockeysville, and the excitement consequent upon it in that section. The Mayor and his companions returned at once to the President, and asked an immediate audience, which was promptly given. The Mayor exhibited Mr. Garret's despatch, which gave the President great surprise. He immediately summoned the Secretary of War and Gen. Scott, who soon appeared, with other members of the Cabinet. The despatch was submitted. The President at once, in the most decided way, urged the recall of the troops, saying that he had no idea they would be there to-day, and lest there should be the slightest suspicion of bad faith on his part in summoning the Mayor to Washington, and allowing troops to march on the city during his absence, he desired that the troops should, if it were practicable, be sent back at once to York or Harrisburg. Gen. Scott adopted the President's views warmly, and an order was accordingly prepared by the Lieut. General to that effect, and forwarded by Major Belger of the army, who accompanied the Mayor of this city.

The troops at Cockeysville, the Mayor was assured, were not brought there for transit through the city, but were intended to be marched to the Relay House, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They will proceed to Harrisburg, from there to Philadelphia, and thence by the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, or by Perryville, as Major General Patterson may direct.

NORTHERN CONSERVATIVES CAVING IN.—An address from Philadelphia to Mr. Abraham Lincoln, and signed by Horace Binney, Jos. R. Ingersoll, Wm. M. Meredith, and men of that stamp, declares their "unalterable determination to sustain the Government," and to put down "treason and war against our country and nation." We have published a speech of Ex-President Fillmore, which harkens to the same cry. In Boston, Everett and Winthrop have not yet spoken.—though the Boston Courier suggests as the most meritorious mode of proceeding with the Rebel States to overrun and crush them at once. The conservative papers in New York have been not silenced—but forced to lend their despicable Government at Washington. We may infer from these demonstrations what will be the probable course of most of the so-called conservatives of the North.—Rich. Whig.

CONVENTION ADDRESSES.—Addresses delivered in the Virginia State Convention, by Hon. John A. Anderson, Commissioner from Mississippi; Hon. Henry Benning, Commissioner from Georgia; and Hon. John S. Preston, Commissioner from South Carolina, February, 1861, price 25c. Just published, and for sale by ROBERT BELL. ap 20

LEATHER. LBS. 5,000. LEATHER, in store and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. ap 8

COTTON YARN. LBS. 5,000. SOUTHERN YARN, direct from the factory, and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. mh 22

WOOD.—100 Cord Oak; 100 do. Pine, for sale by J. N. HARPER & CO. ap 6

ROBERT BELL. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. ap 20

ROBERT BELL. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. ap 20

ROBERT BELL. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. ap 20

ROBERT BELL. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. ap 20

ROBERT BELL. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. ap 20

News from the North.—From Baltimore.—The announcement made through the telegraph on Saturday evening that President Lincoln had assured George W. Dobbin and John C. Bruce, esqs., that no more troops should be sent through Baltimore, served somewhat to calm the excitement, and there was a prospect that, without some new opportunity for a collision, yesterday would pass over without any aggravation of the strong resentment growing out of the events of Friday. This opportunity was however afforded by the report brought to the city yesterday morning that a large body of Pennsylvania troops, variously stated by rumor at from two to ten thousand, were approaching the city by the York road. The scene of excitement that followed was one of those events that are placed among the marked memories of a life time. The town of war was surrounded, not metaphorically, but literally; the population of the city poured into the streets, and thousands upon thousands gathered towards the points where the news could be learned, and the preparations for resistance witnessed or participated in. Arms were sought and distributed, the volunteer soldiery assembled at their armories, the light artillery were drawn up in the streets, recruits were enrolled, armed and hastily drilled, and the word of command was only waited for the march against the enemy.

Other rumors asserted that another body of troops was approaching the city by the Reisterstown road, and were already within a few miles of the city. With the appearance of these rumors and in the work of preparation the hours passed, until more authentic intelligence showed that the only troops approaching the city were some two thousand, gathered near Cockeysville; that they were but partially armed, but fully supplied with ammunition, almost exhausted by a long march and want of food, and in short, rather in a condition, and perhaps more willing, to retreat than to advance. This intelligence, with the additional announcement from Washington that the authorities there had ordered these troops to return to Harrisburg, calmed the excitement. The military were dismissed, with the exception of the guard retained at the armories, the crowd thinned off, and what might be called quiet, in comparison with the previous turmoil, prevailed in the streets last night.

In the meantime, negotiations were in progress at Washington, the results of which are fully stated in the account given by Mayor Brown of his interview with President Lincoln, his Cabinet and General Scott. The interview finally terminated with the distinct assurance, on the part of the President, that no more troops would be sent through Baltimore unless obstructed in their transit in other directions, and with the understanding that our city authorities should do their best to restrain their own people. After this understanding, when it was known that the Mayor had received a dispatch announcing the approaching of troops toward the city, and the excitement consequent thereon, Mr. Brown and his companions immediately returned to the President and informed him of these facts. The President at once decided that these troops should be sent back to Harrisburg, and an order to that effect was immediately prepared and forwarded by Major Belger, of the United States Army, who accompanied the Mayor to this city. This is the position in which matters stand now.

A portion of the troops which left Philadelphia and afterward learned that their passage through Baltimore would be contested, took possession of the steamboat on the Susquehanna, and proceeded to Annapolis. The steamer Maryland arrived there yesterday morning with eight hundred Massachusetts troops on board. Another steamer was lying off, supposed to have the New York Seventh Regiment on board. Governor Hicks had refused to permit their passage through Maryland, and it was probably they would reach Washington by way of the Potomac.

The presence of Federal troops at Fort McHenry creates in the minds of many persons, especially females, apprehensions of the most alarming nature, and a continuance of hostility; that the city will be bombarded from the fort, and the safety of its inhabitants indiscriminately periled.—Such apprehensions are entirely needless. War is still a terrible thing, but there are at least some of its terrors and consequences that Christianity and civilization have subdued. It is no longer the practice of civilized nations to shed blood or destroy property for the mere love of bloodshed and of rapine. Defenceless cities are not now bombarded, people are not indiscriminately slaughtered, but armies fight armies and respect as far as possible the rights of non-combatants. The idea that any such thing will be done in this case, is a groundless and unnecessary fear, and should be dismissed. It was rumored yesterday that Fort McHenry had been reinforced, but there is no foundation for the statement other than the stoppage of a steamboat there for coal.

From a gentleman who reached this city yesterday afternoon from New York, we learn that the excitement in that city and Philadelphia in reference to the opposition which the Northern troops have met with in Baltimore in their attempt to reach the Capital is most intense. At New York, troops were pouring in from all directions, and there seemed to be a firm determination to reach the Capital at all hazards. Great difficulty was experienced by travellers in procuring conveyance Southward. At Philadelphia the Baltimore Depot was occupied with troops, but no trains were running further than Wilmington. An effort was made to procure passage by the Erie Canal, via the Delaware Canal, but it was found that the General Government had seized the boats to transport troops to the Chesapeake. The party of whom our friend was one had finally to take the evening train to Wilmington, and stopping there for the night came next morning by rail to Fort Mifflin, at which point, after some difficulty, a boat was procured to cross the Susquehanna. The remainder of the distance was accomplished by a private conveyance across the country.

The intelligence from Norfolk of the destruction of all the immense Government property in the Navy Yard, and the scattering of several ships of war, is one of the sad realities of this most unnatural war.—The excitement at Norfolk and Portsmouth is represented as most intense. We may expect by the boat to-morrow morning full accounts of the finale of this work of demolition. The Government property at this great Naval depot can scarcely have cost less than several millions of dollars.—Balt. Amer. of yesterday.

PETERSBURG TROOPS MOVING TO NORFOLK.—Six volunteer companies left Petersburg on Saturday at two o'clock, by a special train to Norfolk. They consisted of the City Guard, Capt. John P. May; Riflemen, Capt. Daniel Dodson; Company A., Greys, Capt. John Lyon; Company B., Greys, Capt. Thos. H. Bond; Lafayette Guard, Capt. Wm. H. Jarvis; and the Artillery, Captain Jm. N. Nichols, numbering in all about three hundred and fifty men. The B. & O. Rm'd. Co. all are fully armed and equipped for doing regular service.

ROBERT BELL. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. ap 20

ROBERT BELL. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. ap 20

ROBERT BELL. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. ap 20

ROBERT BELL. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. ap 20

ROBERT BELL. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. ap 20

ROBERT BELL. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. ap 20

ROBERT BELL. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. ap 20

ROBERT BELL. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. ap 20

ROBERT BELL. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. ap 20

ROBERT BELL. JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale by ALBERT W. GRAY & CO. ap 20