

NAME OF PUBLISHER.

The Editor and all his assistants are now engaged in the preparation of new papers, and the cost of printing will be increased by 25 per cent., from which it is estimated that there will be added upon the monthly expenses, \$1,000. The paper will be sold at \$1.00 per copy, and the price of the monthly number, \$1.00. All profits will be given to the Anti-Slavery cause, and no expense will be spared to save or increase.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisement in one column of two pages	\$10.00
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Advertisements in regarding length in proportion to the space of two pages will be charged according to the space of two pages.

An additional charge is always made for extra depth.

Advertisers are advised to make their advertisements as brief as possible.

JOB PRINTING.

Associated with the establishment the proprietors have an extensive department of Job Printing. Material will be supplied by the job printer to meet every description of taste and expediency and at the lowest prices.

JOHN H. BROWN.

The War!

Important Intelligence.

SECESSION OF VIRGINIA.

EFFECT AT THE SOUTH.

The Old Dominion to be the Battle-field of the Coming Struggle.

WASHINGTON CITY THREATENED.

Troops Hurrying from the North for the Defence of the Capital.

The Entire North Keeping Step to the Music of the Union.

EVERY CITY, TOWN AND VILLAGE ALIVE WITH VOLUNTEERS.

IMPORTANT FROM NORFOLK.

The Custom House Seized at Norfolk.

THE RAILROAD TRACK TORN UP.

Bloody Fight Between the Soldiers and Mob at Baltimore.

THE PRESIDENT TO CALL OUT ADDITIONAL TROOPS.

Surrender of Ft McHenry Demanded.

Bridges Burned and Train Taken Possession of by a Mob.

F. G. Government, Works at Harper's Ferry Burnt Up!

The U. S. Soldiers in Town!

CHAMBERSBURG, April 19 1861.

A company of United States troops under Lieutenant Jones arrived in omnibuses in this place at 1 o'clock to-day from Hagerstown.

They had been quartered at the Government works at Harper's Ferry and were attacked by the Virginia forces and driven out.

Before leaving they blew up the works, destroying about 15,000 stand of arms. The men are on their way to the Carlisle Barracks. When the men arrived here they were almost famished, and while at the Depot were entertained by our citizens. They left in the regular train for Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, April 19.

Commodore Paulding has arrived here from Norfolk. He states that the vessels now stationed at that port are ready to set on the defensive.

The frigate Cumberland has sailed out into the stream opposite Norfolk.

Commodore Paulding says that the Government Navy can be held against ten thousand men.

The Secretary of War has apprised President Lincoln, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, that the transportation of rebel troops over that road will be regarded as an act of treason.

Adjutant General Thomas has organized a new military department, under the title of the "Department of Washington." It includes the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia, with the original boundaries.

The Government will immediately fortify Maryland and the Heights overlooking the Washington Navy Yard.

Defensive works will also be erected on Virginia Hill, overlooking the Potomac river.

More troops are wanted to carry out the measures for the defense of the Capital.

Gen. Scott told Cassius M. Clay last night that the Capital would be safe after to-day. He expects the arrival of reinforcements in sufficient numbers to prevent all danger of seizure.

BALTIMORE, April 19.

A terrible scene is being enacted here. The railroad track in Baltimore street being torn up by the secessionists, the Maryland and Philadelphia regiments prepared to march through the city, when they were attacked by the mob with bricks, stones and firearms. The military fired upon the mob. Many of them are wounded, and it is said that two of the members of the Philadelphia regiment were killed.

The mob is still in progress, threatening the military and the mob. The police are entirely useless.

It is further understood that the Phila-

VALLEY SPIRIT.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

VOLUME 14.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1861.

NUMBER 44

2 P. M.
Martial law has been proclaimed in Baltimore.

Certain parties threaten to destroy Pratt Street Bridge.

As the military passed along Baltimore street a perfect rain of stones was poured on their heads.

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

It is the Massachusetts men that were attacked. Three of the mob are known to be dead, and three of the military were killed, and many wounded.

The stores are being closed. Our military are rapidly forming. The Minutemen 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 abroad 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.

2 P. M.
The Philadelphia volunteers are reported to be now at the outer dep't, but at the request of the Governor and Mayor, the President of the road had ordered the train back, and it is said they have started back.

Four of the Massachusetts men were killed and several wounded, but it is impossible to learn their names.

R. N. Davis, of the firm Pelegre, Paylor & Davis, was killed during a riot at Camden Station. John McCain, P. Griffin and G. Needham were mortally wounded.

3 P. M.
The excitement is still on the increase, and all kinds of reports are afloat with regard to the departure of the Massachusetts troops.

It is now said that before all the regiments were started off, crowds assembled and commenced placing obstructions on the track, and in some places tearing it up.

It is understood that the principal part of the Massachusetts regiments have got through.

[A gentleman who arrived in the train in Baltimore, last night, informs us that the mob had been dispersed under the operation of martial law, and the city was fully in possession of the Union men. Everything was again quiet. The same gentleman informs us that the major Gen. Small and his detachment were obliged to return was incorrect. The General was ordered to remain at Baltimore, and his men were kindly escorted through the city by the Massachusetts Regiment, which came in conflict with the mob. During the fight, two of the Massachusetts men were killed, and ten of the rioters. None of the Philadelphians were injured.

Moment of Troops

BALTIMORE, April 19.
A special train containing the Massachusetts Regiment of a thousand men, arrived here this morning.

A detachment of the Washington Brigade, under command of Lieut. Berry arrived.

The Session of Virginia

WASHINGTON, April 19.

It is reliably stated by parties direct from Richmond that the ordinance of secession was publicly proclaimed yesterday. The vote on its passage is kept secret.

Session of the Custom House and Post Office at Richmond—Northern Vessel Seized.

WASHINGTON, April 19.

Messengers just in from Richmond report that the secession ordinance had passed.

The Custom House and Post office at Richmond were seized yesterday by order of the Governor.

The New York packet steamer Jamestown has been seized at City Point, sixty miles below Richmond, and a packet belonging to Maine was seized at Richmond.

Fifteen hundred men have volunteered under the flag of the Union at Alexandria, and will join the federal forces here to-night.

The Transportation of Troops by Rail Road is suspended.

BALTIMORE, April 19.

A messenger arrived here yesterday from the Mayor of Charlestown, Va., to Mr. Garret, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, instructing to demand guarantees from him that no troops should be permitted to pass over the main road, and that no munitions of war should be suffered to be removed from the arsenal at Harper's Ferry. If these guarantees were not given, the messenger was authorized to state to Mr. Garret that the bridge at Harper's Ferry would at once be blown up.

Letters have also been received from numerous Friends on the route to the effect that if any troops were allowed to pass over the road, the bridges would at once be burned.

A despatch had just come from the Northern Central Rail to Governor Curran, of Pennsylvania, stating that the feeling is so intense in Philadelphia that no more troops can be allowed to be transported over that road.

It is further understood that the Phila-

delpia and Wilmington Railroad Company have been notified that troops arriving in this city over that road will not be carried by rail to Washington.

Portion of Demonstration.

HARRISBURG, April 18.

During the closing proceedings in the House, the members of the Senate appeared in the hall, and were respectively applauded. The House having been duly adjourned, the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung amid the wildest enthusiasm.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—A despatch received here states that Governor L. Smith of Philadelphia has sent a large number of troops in the harbor of Norfolk. The channel is so obstructed that no vessel can cross the bar. This was done by an order from Montgomery.

A mob has seized the Custom House at Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 14 P. M.—The War Department has received a despatch from Harper's Ferry, stating that the Arsenal, with 12,000 stand of arms, has been seized by Virginia troops.

The track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on each side of the town, has also been torn up.

It is added that troops are marching on Washington.

Governor Lettner, of Virginia, telegraphs to the Department to-day, refusing to furnish troops, and that Virginia will fight back.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Large numbers of men for military duty, are being tendered every hour, and from all parts of the State. Five hundred troops left the city at 8 o'clock, this morning, for Washington. Upwards of 5,000 are now understood to be en route for this point.

The excitement here is increasing, and from all quarters of the Commonwealth companies and regiments are being tendered.

This city is crowded with soldiers and strangers. Tents are being erected in the Fair grounds for an encampment. 8,000 stand of arms are expected from Philadelphia to-day.

It is now said that before all the regiments were started off, crowds assembled and commenced placing obstructions on the track, and in some places tearing it up.

There are no accommodations here for the men, and the rush for lodgings is imminent.

Every train brings in an addition to the forces. By to-morrow there will be eight thousand volunteers in Harrisburg. The Hall of the Legislature, and the Committee Rooms, have been converted into barracks. The hotels are packed, and the fair ground near the city is occupied by several companies. All are comfortably quartered, but anxious for orders to march.

WASHINGTON, April 18, P. M.—Passengers just arrived here from Alexandria, state that all the railroad cars which were standing on the tracks at Alexandria, were run out of the city last night on some mysterious mission. They have not returned yet.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Early this morning the city was alarmed by an assault of artillery. Soon after information was received that the fire was caused by an attack being made upon Harper's Ferry, which was taken by the secessionists. The Gosport Navy Yard was also seized this morning by the secessionists. The District is to be declared under martial law to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—It is announced that Jay Cooke has been appointed Treasurer of the Mint, and Wm. Millward U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Defense of the Capital

WASHINGTON, April 18.—It is the intention of the War Department to muster companies enough in this district to yield a force approaching three thousand men. The soldiers of the war of 1812 are about adopting a military organization, and offering their services for the defense of the seat of government.

Lieutenant Gwinnett, of Virginia, was yesterday strucken by the roll of the Navy. Lieutenant W. L. Bradford and Fitzgerald have resigned.

The Massachusetts and Rhode Island Regiments, and Seventh Regiment of New York, are expected here immediately.

Arrival of Delegates from the Virginia Convention all being true Union men.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Mr. Corliss, and several others of the Virginia Convention, arrived this morning. They say that Virgina has gone out of the Union.

Letter from Pensacola

WASHINGTON, April 18, P. M.—Lieutenant Nash has arrived here from Pensacola, with despatches, bringing positive information of the reinforcement of Fort Pickens. This is official.

Bridges Burned in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, April 20.

The bridge at Melville, between Woodbury and Mount Washington, on the Northern Central Railway, has been destroyed by fire.

It is reported that some Northern volunteers (from Harrisburg) are at the Relay House, on the Northern Central Road, but the rumor is not confirmed.

The bridges on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, this side of Havre de Grace, were burned down last night, by Secessionists, anxious to prevent the passage of troops to Baltimore.

The following dispatch from the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, partially confirms the reported destruction of the bridges on that road, south of the Susquehanna river:

Brown and Prince Streets, April 20.—One of the bridges in Baltimore, and another bridge at some distance from that city have been destroyed.

No trains for Baltimore have left the depot to-day.

A gentleman of Philadelphia, formerly of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, where he has property, was visiting this morning, the negroes having been sent to burn the houses of the citizens. Two of his own slaves had been captured.

Washington, April 19, 2 P. M.—Members Mechanics, who have been driven out of Richmond, into Maryland. They state that the condition there is very poor, and that the climate is far from healthful.

Letters have also been received from Friends, stating that the feelings in that city are intense, and that no more troops can be allowed to be transported over that road.

It is further understood that the Phila-

delpia and Wilmington Railroad Company have been notified that troops arriving in this city over that road will not be carried by rail to Washington.

Portion of Demonstration.

HARRISBURG, April 18.

The Pennsylvania Regiment, which left here on Friday evening by rail, were paraded in all through the Capital. The Pawnee arrived this morning from Charleston, and new reg's of the Arsenal were sent to Annapolis, which point is now held, as well as the Annapolis junction of the Washington road. This opens the route to the Capital to our troops.

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The draw of the bridges over the Bush and Gunpowder rivers, and the bridge at Caton on the line of the Baltimore road were burned on Saturday morning, the taking possession of a train that had just arrived from Philadelphia, turning out the passengers and compelling the engineer to run his train back on the road, when they burned the bridges in succession, and then returned to Baltimore.

The number of killed yesterday was eleven Baltimoreans and three Massachusetts soldiers. Wounded, four citizens and eight soldiers.

The streets are crowded with military moving in various directions.

There are reports of an intention to attack Fort McHenry in free election.—Several artillery companies are out, which seems to give consistency to the reports.

The following dispatch was sent to Mayor Brown, Baltimore: To Mayor Brown, Baltimore:—We have seen the President and General Scott. We bear from the former a letter to the Mayor and Governor, declaring that no troops should be brought through Baltimore; if, in a military point of view, and without opposition, they can be marched around Baltimore.

(Signed.)

H. L. BOND,
J. C. BROWN,
Geo. W. DODDING.

Excitement at Boston.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

The most intense excitement prevails here relative to the Baltimore mob, and vengeance is threatened for the death of the Massachusetts soldiers.

Governor Andrews has requested the Mayor of Baltimore to have the bodies of the deceased preserved in ice and sent to him.

The war feeling is becoming more intense every hour all over New England. Three full companies enlisted at Newburyport, to-day, at an hour's notice.

There are about 5,000 men under arms in Washington and the vicinity.

Additional measures have been taken to guard the exits to the city, including the railroad terminus.

The Position of Maryland and Virginia.

BALTIMORE, April 20.

Well-advised parties here express the conviction that the State of Maryland and Virginia have both been boldly committed to secession from the beginning and that their apparent hesitation has only been worn as a mask, to throw the North of its guard. The events of the last twenty-four hours strongly confirm this, and if the report be true that Southern armies are now marching upon Washington, nothing can save that city from surprise and capture, but the instantaneous concentration there of all the available men and arms within reach. At present their forces are but few—Reinforcements must sight their way through Maryland if necessary, and that quickly, or the Federal Capital will be lost. Every hour is important.

Latest from Harrisburg—Gen. Keim and Staff Arrived from Washington.

HARRISBURG, April 20.—Gen. Keim and staff, consisting of General Schaffer, of Lancaster; Col. J. J. Jordan, of Dauphin, and Major Young, of Berks, have been ordered here from Washington, to take charge of the troops at this point. They left Washington this morning, and arrived to-night, travelling eighteen miles from Baltimore by carriage. Judge Wilcox accompanied them. They found five bridges destroyed on the Northern Central Road, and were ten hours on the way from Baltimore. An intense excitement was prevailing in that city when they left.—Sherman's Federal battery of the Ringling Artillery consisting of four pieces, will reach here at midnight.

Prosecution for Treason—Siegles of Arms for the South.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The United States District Attorney has called on the Judge of the Orvis Court for a special jury to begin to justice against sympathizing with the Southern Confederacy in this city.

The defendant, J. O. White, has been joined, with a large quantity of arms, by Capt. Daniel Rock, of Sherrill, N.Y., for the South.

At an Interrogation-work April 21, Capt. Daniel Rock, a strong Union man, and a member of the 1st N.Y. Cavalry, was arraigned before the court.

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He was indicted for treason, and for aiding and abetting the Southern Confederacy.

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WELL-PEPPING IN CHAMBERSBURG**GREAT COMMUNITY AND ENTHUSIASM****MEN AND MONEY FREELY OFFERED.****THE TOWN DECORATED WITH FLAGS****PUBLIC MEETING OF CITIZENS.****ELQUENT AND PATRIOTIC SPEECHES.****AN UNION FLAG RAISING ON A COMMON****PLATEFORM TO HAIL AND THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAW.****Chambers Artillery and several Com-****pansies from the County will leave****To-Morrow Morning for****Washington City.****PUBLIC SUPPER TO THE SOLDIERS.****Union Poles Raising in the Park Square.****THE FEELING OVER THE STATE****CHAMBERSBURG, April 18 1861.**

The Union feeling pervading this entire community is most unanimous and enthusiastic. There is but one sentiment—one purpose—one determination among men of all political parties, and that is, to stand up for the Government and sustain it in all efforts to put down rebellion and re-establish the Union.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens of all political parties was held in the Court House on last evening to adopt measures necessary for the exigencies of the times.

Hon. Wilson REILLY was called to the chair and B. B. Hensley appointed Secretary.

Mr. Reilly on taking the chair made a powerful and patriotic address which was received with deafening applause. He stated his readiness to support the Government by every means at his disposal and his willingness to shoulder a musket and march to the field of battle if needs be to save the flag of his country from dishonor.

Mr. Reilly was followed by a number of other speakers, called out by the meeting, all of whom declared that forbearance was no longer patriotism and that secession must be humbled and the Union restored—peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must. Among the speakers expressing these sentiments were Messrs. Brewer, Sharp, Douglas, on the Democratic side, Messrs. Rowe, McCauley, Stewart, Cook and others of the Republicans. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed at the meeting.

AN INCIDENT.—Capt. P. B. House, commander of the Chambers Artillery, appeared in the meeting, for the purpose of stating a matter of business, and his appearance was greeted with three of the heartiest cheers we ever heard in a public assemblage.

The following committee were appointed on General Regulations, viz.: D. W. Rowe, Sam'l Shryock and W. C. Eyster.

Committee on Contributions: J. Allison Eyster, J. W. Douglas and James Nill.

Committee to supply Pocket Bibles to our soldiers: Ex-Sheriff Brown, I. H. McCauley and A. N. Rankin.

HOME GUARDS.—About fifty persons then went forward and recorded their names as volunteers to form a company for home protection, and to qualify themselves in military tactics to enable them to enter the army if their services should be required.

The meeting wound up with nine cheers for the Chambers Artillery, and a like number for the speakers who had so patriotically addressed the meeting.

A complimentary supper will be given to the Chambers Artillery by our citizens this evening.

The Chambersburg Artillery, about one hundred and fifty strong, will leave to-morrow at 8 o'clock for Washington city. They are mustered into service for three months. The prayers and best wishes of all good citizens for their safe return go with them.

We are informed that a fund of several thousand dollars has already been subscribed to aid the families of the absent soldiers should they need it, during the service of the men from their home.

The officers of the company are Capt. P. B. House; 1st Lieut. John Debler; 2nd Lieut. Mathew Gillian; 3d Lieut. George Miles. Colored Stumbaugh will accompany the Chambers Artillery and take command of the Regiment as soon as formed.

We have just learned that Capt. Charles T. Campbell has received a commission and authorized to form a Field Battery to be attached to this regiment of volunteers.

A Union Pole about one hundred and twenty feet high, with the American Flag at the top, is being erected in the centre of the Park Square. The Diamond is now

crowded with an enthusiastic mass of people.

The Chambers Artillery will parade this afternoon all the men intending to march with the company will be out.

Flags and stripes are flying from all the public houses and a great many private residences. Our people are manifesting their loyalty to the Constitution and the Government in the hour of its danger in the most patriotic manner.

We hear from all parts of the State of the rapid enrollment of troops to supply the quota of Pennsylvania, while enthusiastic meetings of the people are being held to assert the authority of the government, and aid in the vindication of the National honor.

GLORIOUS NEWS!**The Old Dominion Loyal:****April 17.**

Virginia Convention negatived the Secession Ordinance to-day, by a majority of 13, and adjourned sine die.

TRIOVE, April 17.

Ex-Senator Bigler was serenaded by the citizens this morning, and in a brief speech he declared, that whilst differing from the present Administration on questions of policy, in a contest like the present he was emphatically and unequivocally for sustaining the Government at all hazards. He will be in Philadelphia to-night.

A delegation of Pittsburg merchants have made a similar tender.

The War Department, by telegraph to-day, accepted the offer of Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, of a regiment. He was requested by the Secretary to send them to Washington without delay.

The First and Second regiments of the District of Columbia Militia have tendered their services to the government.

THE NORTH AROUSED FOR WAR.**VOLUNTEERS OFFERING IN ALL DIRECTIONS.****Additional Particulars of the Bombardment of Fort Sumter.****EFFECT OF THE WAR NEWS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY,****AC., AC., AC.,****WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.****Washington, April 15, 1861.**

The war enthusiasm is at a high pitch here. Five hundred volunteers enlisted this morning. General Scott hoisted his flag as Commander-in-Chief over the War Department to-day.

The following is the form of the call on the respective State Governors for troops, issued through the War Department to-day:

Six: Under the act of Congress for calling out the militia to execute the laws of the Union to suppress insurrection, rebellion, etc., approved February 28, 1795, I have the honor to request your Excellency, to cause to be immediately detailed from the military of your State the quota designated in the table below, to serve as military or regulars, for a period of three months, unless sooner discharged. Your Excellency will please communicate to me the time at which your quota will be expected at my headquarters, and as soon as practicable by an officer or officer's messenger, if the service and pay of the United States.

At the same time the name of the officer or officers who will be detailed to command the same, unless otherwise directed.

The muster of regulars will be conducted under the rank of colonel, or major, or under eighteen, or who is not in physical strength and vigor.

The following table shows the quota of the several States and places of rendezvous:

STATES Rendezvous. QUOTA.

New York N. Y., Albany, Elmira 17

Pennsylvania Philadelphia, Harrisburg 18

New Jersey Trenton 1

Delaware Wilmington 1

Maryland Frederick, Baltimore 4

North Carolina Raleigh 4

Virginia Staunton, Roanoke, Wheeling 2

Tennessee Knoxville, Gadsden, Muscle

Aransas, Little Rock 1

Kentucky Lexington 1

Missouri St. Louis 1

Illinois Springfield, Chicago 6

Ohio Columbus, Cleveland 12

Michigan Dearborn 1

Wisconsin Milwaukee 1

Iowa Keokuk 1

Minnesota St. Paul 1

Maine Portland 1

Vermont Burlington 1

Massachusetts Boston, Springfield 1

Rhode Island Providence 1

Connecticut New Haven 1

Ninety-four regiments, of seven hundred and eighty men each, will be raised under the call for seventy-five thousand volunteers.

It is ordered that each regiment shall consist on an aggregate of officers and men of 780. The total thus to be called out is 73,391. The remainder to constitute the 75,000 men under the President's proclimation will be composed of troops in the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1861.

The issuing of the President's proclamation will, it is said, be followed by declaring martial law in the District of Columbia. Those opposed to such a step on the part of the President deny his right to do so. They assert that without the consent of Congress he has no power of authority, and that he will be liable to fine and imprisonment, as in the case of Gen. Jackson. The President will take the responsibility, however, regardless of consequences. He says he has irrefutable evidence that there are a large number of secessionists in the city, and that every precautionary measure must be adopted to resist their influence and crush them out.

The impression is very general that these

are sixty or seventy spin, who make it

their business to holler about in crowds

for the purpose of ascertaining who among

the army and navy officers, and citizens

also, are disloyal to the government.

The time, sun, therefore, arrived when

the people of this District must show their hands.

There is no doubt that a large

portion of the old residents of the city

are with the South, and still join with

them in their struggle with the North.

reported from this theory, and before the arrival of his Adjutant to issue orders to the different district officers to act promptly.

Governor Curtiss received the following despatch from McClellan this afternoon: "Dear General: You are preparing, as far as possible, to meet the emergency. The situation is critical. Will you request the Secretary of War to take the use of Alleghany Arsenal for that purpose?"

Gen. Campbell, Captain Chapman & Capt. Thomas A. Howlett, Washington Infantry U. S. 2d Cavalry.

Mr. Roberts is United States District Attorney for Western Pennsylvania.

Another despatch, dated Harrisburg April 16, says:—

"Dear General: Tenders of companies for immediate service are constantly coming in by telegraph, as well as by mail. They require prompt response. What shall be done?"

The Govt. responded, to accept all that offer. He also received the following from Philadelphia:—

"Dear General: The Farmers and Mechanics of this State have offered their services to the government to the full extent of their ability. A. M. BRICKER, President."

Several New York regiments are expected to be here in a few days.

It is the intention to throw twenty-five thousand men into this city as soon as possible.

Two regiments, it is said, are mustered in Western Virginia, and will be ready to move, upon the call of their leaders, in support of the government.

Hon. John Corrode has ordered Governor Curtiss \$100,000 of the last authorized by Pennsylvania to arm and equip the troops ordered from that State.

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He was requested by the Secretary to send them to Washington without delay.

The First and Second regiments of the District of Columbia Militia have tendered their services to the government.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1861.

The administration is preparing with extraordinary energy to carry out the policy indicated in the Presidential proclamation. All its members are fully pervaded with the conviction that the organization of the government depends upon the result of the struggle inaugurated with the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and that its honor and dignity demands the crushing out of the Southern rebellion.

As Governor Curtiss passed through Philadelphia, he was waited upon by several gentlemen, representing the principal banks in Eastern and Western Pennsylvania, tendering their entire financial support to the State in its pledge to the service of the government. There is no want of wealth or men.

It is said that Virginia will respond to the President's call for five thousand men. Some doubt this, but there is evidently a lively spirit springing up in the Old Dominion against the attempt to coerce the federal government, a part of which Virginia still claims to be.

The Cabinet has been in session all the morning, and Gen. Scott has been present during the whole time.

Major Huskin, in command of a light infantry company of regulars, proceeded this morning from this city to Fort Washington, fifteen miles below here, on the Potowmack.

Washington is rapidly assuming the aspect of a vast military camp. The streets are crowded with regulars and volunteers, and warlike displays in every direction.

No more resignations of army or naval officers will be accepted after this.

Recruits will be ignominiously struck from the roll, or court martialled, as occasion may require.

Ample measures will be forthwith taken by the government for the protection of the federal forts, arsenals and armories in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri.

Washington is rapidly assuming the aspect of a vast military camp. The streets are filled again with persons—men and women, old and young, white and black; some went to the Battery, some to the wharves, and some to the piers of the churches. A few random shots were fired from the Confederate batteries, to which Fort Sumter only replied occasionally. Soon it became evident that Sumter was on fire, and all eyes were riveted upon it. The dense smoke that issued from it was seen gradually to rise to the sky.

Some supposed that this was merely a signal from Major Anderson to draw in the fleet to aid him.

At this time the fleet was in the offing riding at anchor, and would clearly be distinguished.

Four vessels were ranged in line directly over the bar apparently blocking the port.

Their long black hulls and smoke stacks proved them to be federal steamers.

Every one anxiously awaited to see what they would do.

The suspension was very exciting.

On all sides could be heard the voices of the men who make it their business to holler about in crowds for the purpose of ascertaining who among the army and navy officers, and citizens also, are disloyal to the government.

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also, are disloyal to the government.

The time, sun, therefore, arrived when

the people of this District must show their hands.

There is no doubt that a large

portion of the old residents of the city

are with the South, and still join with

them in their struggle with the North.

The impression was very general that these

are sixty or seventy spin, who make it

their business to holler about in crowds

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Opposition has no influence here. All parties are called to pasture. The Government at all hazards.

Ex-President Buchanan responded to one of his good friends and political friends to-day, "that the Government had gone to the armed corps of Buchananites, and it was now the duty of all good citizens to stand by the Government."

A general meeting to nominate the President will be held here on Wednesday evening.

Blacks Entombed.

Philadelphia, April 16, 1861.
"Gone to Springs" has called a general meeting of the Friends of Freedom to be held on Wednesday.

The "Star" has adopted their former Constitution and the original flag etc.

The directors of the Bank of Commerce have informed Governor Horace that they are ready to advance a loan of \$50,000 to the State for aiding in the outfit of troops. Large sums from private citizens have also been made to the Governor for a similar purpose.

The Globe has this morning tendered to the State a loan of \$50,000.

The Society of Brown University raised the national flag on the college this afternoon.

Mines.

Bangor, April 16, 1861.
The Secretary of War made a requisition in due season for a regiment of troops for immediate service. Our War Department's answer was, "Please respond promptly to your call." The people of this State, of all parties, will rally with a spirit for the maintenance of the government and the defense of the day.

A general meeting will be held to-morrow for a special session of the Legislature, to be held probably on Monday next.

STEALING COPPER BOLTS FROM A NAVY YARD.—Some of the employees at the Brooklyn Navy yard, on Wednesday, made an attempt to carry out a large quantity of the Government property, in the shape of copper bolts amounting in value altogether to some six thousand dollars. They professed to be carrying out two barrels of shavings, but the workmen thought the lads had a heavy load, and the trick was discovered.

The late frost made the growing wheat look sick, but the favorable weather for the last few days has considerably revived it. Our farmers are preparing to pitch their own crop, having fished out in their hills and early potatoes. The early peas are up and growing; the strawberries are looking well; but the peaches are not yet.

A supposed ghost at St. Louis troubled head foremost down some stairs where it was putting up some pranks, and produced very unspiritual racket and groans.—The alarming apparition turned out to be a young man, who had tangled his feet in the white sheet wrapped around him. He will not now attempt such sport again.

ROBE OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.—A court robe of the Chinese Emperor, sold from the plunder of Pekin, has been received in New York. It is thus described:—Its form is similar to the old Roman toga, of a superb heavy green satin, lined with yellow silk, which in China is the imperial color, worn only by the royal family. The robe is almost wholly covered by a grotesquely rich design in embroidery, representing golden dragons revelling in a sea of polychromatic embroidery.

Not long ago the New York Tribune asked why no attempt is made in the South to arm the blacks and organize them into military companies. Practice answers the question in his usual way, thus:—"Why should black companies and regiments be exposed in war when negroes are worth \$1,500 apiece?"

Good order is breed, disorder is starvation. Dog-stealing is the second degree of hooliganism.

"My heart is thine," as the cabbage said to the cook maid.

To cure tooth-ache, let an ammonia run over your foot.

Mr. Partington says there isn't enough of the spirit of seventy-six left to fill a fluid lamp.

It is said that if you stop up holes with old scrub varnish, every knowing nail will leave the premises.

A western editor cautions his readers about kissing short women, as the habit has made him round-shouldered.

Why are ladies the biggest thieves in existence? Because they steal the prettiest girls, home the stays and crib the babies.

A western girl after giving her lover a hearty smack, exclaimed, "Dog my cat, if you ain't taken a little ris, old boy."

Perhaps negroes are not braver than other people, but any one of them can face a dozen regimental coats without flinching.

A burglar was once frightened out of his scheme of robbery by the swiftness of a solitary spinner, who, passing her sight, leaped out of the window, exclaimed go away! ain't you ashamed?

Covington Farmers, in his new poem, gives the following notice:

"We'd all be men, in desperate mood,

"We'd all be girls because she's good."

To which one might add:

"And let no woman be her plight,

"We'd all be men because he's bright."

"How did you overcome his arguments?" asked a philosopher of a young theologian who had engaged a powerful adversary, "Arguments!" replied the other, "I said, nothing about his arguments. I told him first that he was Judas Iscariot and next that he was Antichrist." There could be no better illustration than this of the sneer treatment the Democratic party have received at the hands of their antagonists.

Davis's Law.—The following is supposed to be the title of the Law, which is given

as being universal:

"O, is not this a happy land."

With views over, good land.

When not playing cards in quiet peace

And sometimes, when not reading

What books, when not smoking cigars,

And smoke over, don't smoke.

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VALLEY SPIRIT.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

Wednesday Morning, April 24, 1861.

Geo. H. STURGEON,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Stand by your Flag.

There is no one but must depurate war as unbecoming a Christian people and an enlightened age, but as the evil is now upon the country, brought about by the rebellion of the seceding States, there is no other course left for every good citizen than to stand by his country's Flag and conquer the enemy speedily and effectually. Let this sentiment but find a response in every true American heart and the work is done. If the people are true to themselves our Flag must triumph, as heretofore, wherever it is unfurled.

To bring this war to a speedy termination, a desire which must be uppermost in the breast of every Christian and Patriot, we must be united as one man in our determination to sustain our Country's Flag. Let us show to the world our attachment to our beloved land, and that however we may be divided, politically, when our Country's Flag is assailed, by either a foreign or domestic foe, all party distinctions are forgotten and we are ready to unite and march at a moment's warning to wipe out the insult that may be offered to the emblem of our Liberty and our Glory. Let this course be pursued with virtuous steadiness by every true patriot, in the present fearful crisis in our country, and it will earn for us the respect and admiration of the world for all time to come.

Be a Soldier.

In these stirring times of doubt and danger, when every moment is big with startling events, and the liberty of our country and the safety of our firesides are threatened, it behoves every man to drop the politician and become the soldier. There is now no longer any safety for our government but in the strong arm of our citizen-soldiers. Let every man then claiming the high privilege of an American citizen rally at once to the support of his Government. This is no time to think of party or politics, or keep up bickerings either personal, political or religious. We must be cemented together by every tie that can insure unity of purpose and concert of action. The first law of nature—self-preservation—demands this. Let every man, then who values his country, his fire-side and his life, be ready on any and every emergency to act the part of a soldier in sustaining his country's honor when assailed by enemies either without or within.

Ready, Aim, Fire.

Every man in the community should set his house in order and be ready to meet any event, and assume any duty, that may be required of him in the present struggle to maintain the Constitution and Laws of his country.—The danger is at hand, even at our very doors, and before everything we hold near and dear as patriots or citizens is snatched from us we should take the stand that will encourage the timid and cheer on the brave. A formidable band of traitors have broken up the Union and made war against the government. While we considered them friends we battled for their rights in the Union, but when they determine to break up the Union and array themselves as enemies against us, we are their enemies. They are no longer of our household but enemies up in arms against us. Let us then be up and doing and crush the monster before it crushes us. Let us be watchful on every side and allow no man to slumber at his post, while the flag of his country is defiled. Let the watchword of all be—

"Ready, Aim, Fire."

Read This.—Farmers and others through the county who may be desirous of contributing Wool, Meat, Flour, &c., for the families of the absent Soldiers, will please call on the following Committee, W. H. Everett and J. S. Nixon, H. Greenough & W. Eyster, and Geo. H. Sturges.

Organization of the MILITIA of the United States.

It being important that the subject of the organization of the militia and volunteers should be properly understood we present the following abstract of the Laws of the United States, which are paramount on the subject although many of the States have passed militia laws at variance with the acts of Congress.

Every one, we presume, is aware that Congress has the exclusive right to organize our militia and volunteers and having done so, that each State is bound in its legislative, as well as in its executive department to conform to that general organization. There is no subject, perhaps, less understood than the provisions of the several acts of Congress in relation to the militia and volunteer corps, and hence the frequent and much to be regretted discrepancies in some of the State militia laws from the provisions prescribed by Congress, and the equally irregular and improper action of some of the State executive departments in commissioning officers not authorized by the acts of Congress.

This lack of information arises from the fact that various amendments and changes in the militia system have been made by acts of Congress, passed since the original act of 8th May, 1792. In 1846 these various acts were compiled into one volume and published with the sanction of the War Department. This volume professes to contain all that has been enacted by Congress on the subject up to 10th of August, 1846. We presume that no material changes have been made since that time. If no modification has been made in the militia laws of the United States subsequent to that period the organization of the militia and volunteers now stand as follows:

For Each State.— 1 Adjutant General—rank not defined, but assumed to be that of Colonel, the same as Lieutenant General of the U. S. Army; 1 Quartermaster General rank not defined, but assumed to be that of Brigadier General, the same as Quartermaster General of the United States Army.

For each Division.— Number of brigades not prescribed, but supposed to be composed of two or more brigades, 1 Major General, 2 Adjutants General and Inspector, with rank of Major; 1 Brigade Major and Inspector, with rank of Captain; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel; 1 Major, with rank of Lieutenant; 1 Lieutenant, with rank of Lieutenant; 1 Paymaster, 1 Surgeon, 1 Chaplain; 1 Sergeant-Major; 1 Dragoon Major; 1 Fife Major; each regiment to consist of two battalions, each battalion of five companies and each company of sixty-four privates. Where only one battalion, to be commanded by a Major.

For each Company of Infantry.— 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 4 sergeants, 6 corporals, 1 drummer, 68 privates.

For each Company of Riflemen— No special provision made, but supposed to be the same as for Infantry, except the necessary addition of a bugler or the substitution of one or more buglers for the drummer and fife. Number of privates not prescribed, but supposed to be 64 as in the Infantry.

For each Company of Artillery.— 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 4 sergeants, 6 corporals, 1 drummer, 1 bugler, 1 fife, 68 privates.

Number of privates not prescribed, but supposed to be 64, as in the Infantry.

The "Spirit."

A letter-writer from this place, in Forney's *Press*, says: "Even the *Spirit*, an advocate for Breckinridge, showed the 'bunting' this morning." Had the writer been disposed to do justice to the *Spirit* he would have said it was the first paper in this place to run out the stars and stripes, and that without any demand, or under any threat or force-work about it, but from a sense of right and duty. The *Spirit* too, we are proud to say, was the first paper in the State to lead off in a demand that all party predilections be given up, and that Democrats and Republicans should rally united under the glorious stars and stripes and maintain the Union, the Constitution and the Laws. We did not wait to see how public opinion would shape; we lead off in this course knowing it to be a righteous one, and that all who do not intend treason to their country must follow in the same path of duty.

No matter what course the *Spirit* may take there are certain characters in this place who won't be pleased with it. We never did please these grammar and we hope we never may.

Read This.—Farmers and others through the county who may be desirous of contributing Wool, Meat, Flour, &c., for the families of the absent Soldiers, will please call on the following Committee, W. H. Everett and J. S. Nixon, H. Greenough & W. Eyster, and Geo. H. Sturges.

Town Meeting and Supper to our Volunteers.

On Thursday evening last a meeting of our citizens, without respect to party, was held in the Court House, for the purpose of doing honor to the officers and members of the "Chamber Artillery," who were to leave on the next morning for Harrisburg, at the call of their country to battle for the Constitution and sustain the Laws of the land.

The Court Hall was densely packed in every part and hundreds had to go away because of their inability to obtain admission. The meeting was organized by appointing the Hon. Geo. Chambers, President and Hon. Jas. Nill, and D. K. Wunderlich, Esq., Vice Presidents.

The venerable President, on taking the chair, delivered an address of nearly an hour's length replete with interesting personal reminiscences of the past. He told them of the exciting scenes of the "Whiskey Insurrection" of 1794—of his having seen Gen. Washington in our town, when on his way to take command of the Army sent to suppress that insurrectionary movement. He told them of the perils of the Indian Wars a few years later and also of the war of 1812. He also spoke at length of the causes of the present difficulties, and in vivid language besought Capt. Houssum and his command to fight valiantly for the flag of their country, and if die they must on the field of battle be trusted they would be found with their faces to the foe. The address of Mr. Chambers was frequently interrupted with the most enthusiastic applause.

After the address I. H. McCaulley Esq., offered a number of resolutions, which will be found in another part of our paper, that were received by the meeting with applause and unanimously adopted. There was but one mind, one heart and one voice, in that vast assemblage to protect the honor and maintain the Laws of the country.

The Soldiers then repaired to the large room in "Franklin Hall" where they partook of a "Farewell Supper."

Three rows of tables extending the entire length of the Hall were spread with every delicacy that could tempt the palate as well as the more substantial viands. The soldiers partook of the sumptuous fare spread before them with a hearty good will, and there was enough left to regale a large number of citizens who were admitted to the Hall.

After the supper a most interesting ceremony took place. Our esteemed fellow townsmen, Hon. George W. BREWER, presented a hand-some sword to Lieut. DOEBLER of the Chambers Artillery. Mr. BREWER in tendering the sword made a few appropriate and eloquent remarks which were replied to, on behalf of Lieut. DOEBLER, by J. M. SHARP Esq., in his usual happy style. This ceremony afforded the highest degree of gratification to all by whom it was witnessed.

For each Troop of Horse.— 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 corporal, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 1 drummer, 1 bugler, 1 fife, 1 trumpet.

Number of privates not prescribed, but supposed to be 64, as in the Infantry.

Pole Raising.

On Saturday afternoon last the people resident in and around "Greenwood," uniting in the raising of a beautiful pole, bearing high upon its slender stem the national flag, 18 stripes and 34 Stars. The Pole stands 95 feet out of ground, and proudly throws abroad to the breeze an elegant banner gotten up by the ladies of the place. His Excellency Governor GEORGE WOLFE superintended the raising, and under his careful management no accident occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion. Democrats and Republicans participated with hearty good will in hoisting up the "Flag of the Free."

Spirited addresses were delivered by W. H. Everett and I. H. McCaulley Esq.,—after that the assemblage adjourned with three times three for "The Union and her Flag."

The War Felling at Chambersburg.

(Continued from page 1.)

On Thursday last after the Union Pole was raised in the Public Square a large assemblage of Indians, on the veranda of the Franklin House, sang the "Star Spangled Banner" with due effect, calculated to arouse the patriotism of every heart that heard those soul-stirring strains.

Meany, Rolly, Stumbaugh, McLean, Brower, Everett, Stinger and Welsh were called out and respectively addressed the vast multitude collected on the occasion. All spoke in strains of the loftiest patriotism and expressed their determination to stand by the Flag of their Country. The speakers were all heartily cheered during the delivery of their addresses and the greatest joy prevailed.

The Departure of the Chambers Artillery on Friday morning last was one of the most impressive and affecting scenes that has ever occurred in this place. The fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, wives and children of the volunteers, together with the entire population of the place, were collected at the Depot to bid farewell to the gallant band and witness their departure. The members of the company seemed much less affected at parting than their friends. While almost every eye in the vast throng was bathed in tears the soldiers seemed in the most joyous spirits and cheered their friends with words of consolation and hope.

This company numbered about one hundred and fifty men. Since leaving here they have been divided into two companies, Lieut. Doeblir taking command of the second company formed. We are informed that Col. Stumbaugh has been elected as Colonel of the regiment, and Maj. J. T. Hodgkin appointed Quartermaster. The company encamped at "Camp Curtin" near Harrisburg. The men were all in excellent health and good spirits.

During Saturday night the company, together with several thousand troops, were transported on the Railroad to within twenty miles of Baltimore. The bridges at this point were destroyed and the track of the road torn up and the troops could proceed no further. The latest rumor we have is to the effect that our men will return to Harrisburg and be sent to Washington by way of Philadelphia.

Capt. C. T. Campbell's Company of Light Artillery is filling up fast. He has now nearly a hundred men enlisted. They will remain here till ordered off on duty. He has two cannon and is drilling his men actively day and night. They are quartered in the Franklin Hall.

A Rifle Company under the command of Capt. John S. Eyster has been formed and now numbers over fifty members.

A large German company of able-bodied men has been formed within a few days numbering about sixty members. The ranks of the Home Guards are filling up fast and will be divided into several companies. The Home Guards have tendered their services to the Governor to march if needed.

Our citizens have contributed very liberally to meet all expense attending the war-like movements going on among us. We understand that a sum amounting to nearly ten thousand dollars has been subscribed. The County Commissioners, we learn, are ready to subscribe twenty thousand dollars to arm this county and place it in position to aid the Government or resist invasion.

On Sunday last a very fine body of men, under command of Capt. Walker, from Fannettburg, arrived in this place. This company numbers about sixty men, and more of their neighbors are expected here, to join them. There was a number added to their ranks while passing through Strasburg. These men are quartered in the Court House. They are under efficient officers who are drilling them for active service.

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

Distinguished Visitor.

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

Proclamation of Gov. Curtin.

(Continued from page 1.)

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

The following proclamation has just been issued by the Governor:

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR CURTIN.

Philadelphia, April 20, 1861.

In the name and by the authority of the Governor of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to all whom it may concern:

VALLEY SPIRIT.

Wednesday Morning, April 24, 1861.

LOCAL NEWS.

SONGS FOR THE TIMES.

The Star-Spangled Banner.
O! say, can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last
glow?

whose broad stripes and bright stars through
the purpling mist,
O'er the rampart we watched, were so gallantly streaming!

And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting
in air,

Gave proof through the night that our flag was
still there;

O! say, does that star-spangled banner yet
wave?

In that shore dimly seen through the mists of
the deep,

Where the brave fought their last, lone, silent
battle,

What is that which the boughs, o'er the towering
steep,

All silently bows, now complete, now disclose?

How it catches the gleam of the morning's first
light!

In full glory of fleet, now shines on the stream,

To the star-spangled banner, O long may it
wave!

O'er the land of the free and the home of the
brave,

And where is that land who so valiantly
wore?

That the brave of war and the battle's confu-

sion,

A home and a country should live no more!

Their blood has we bled out their footstep's
pollution,

No refuge could save the hating and slave-

From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the
grave;

And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth
wave,

O'er the land of the free and the home of the
brave.

O! then be it ever, when freedom shall stand
Between their loved home and the world's des-
tiny!

Elect with victory and peace, may the heaven-

reborn land,

Praise the power that hath made and preser-

ved a nation!

Then conquer we must, when our cause is
just,

And this be our motto, "In God is our trust!"

And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall
wave

O'er the land of the free and the home of the
brave.

The American Flag.

When freedom from her mountain height
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She bore the assure of night,

And set the stars of glory there,

She mingled with its gorgeous dye

The mighty bairds of the skies,

And striped its pure, celestial white

With sparkling lights of morning light;

Then from her mountain in the sun,

She call'd her eagle bairns down,

And shone of her shores broad.

Majestic monarch of the cloud,

Who rear'd aloft thy regal form,

To bear the tempest trumpets loud,

And see the lightning lances driven,

When strike the warriors of the storm,

And roll the thunder-drum of heaven—

Child of the soul to them 'tis given,

To guard the bairns of the free,

To hover in the sunbeams smoke,

To send away the battle stroke,

And bid its blinding shade afar,

Like rainbow on the cloud of war,

The harbinger of victory!

Flag of the brave! thy folds shall fly;

The sign of hope and triumph high,

When speaks the signal trumpetone,

And joins the voices glancing on,

For ye the life-blood, bone and sinew,

The dust of the glimmering bayonet;

Each soldier's heart half-bright and fair,

To whom thy sky-born glories burn;

As each his springing step advanced,

Catch War and Vengeance from the

blaze.

And when the causses mountains load,

Lies in wild wreathes the battlefield,

And gory sabres rise and fall,

Like sheets of flame on midnight's pall;

Then shall thy meteor glances glow,

And coming foes shall mark beneath

Each gallant arm that strikes below

That lovely messenger of death.

Flag of the seas! on ocean wave

The stars shall glitter o'er the brave;

When death, encroaching on the gale,

Sweeps darkly round the belled sail,

And frightened waves rush wildly back,

Before the broadsides' ringing rack;

Each dying wanderer of the sea

Shall leave at once to heaven and those,

And smile to see thy splendor fly

To triumph over her pale eye.

Flag of the free bairns our feet,

And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

For the Valley Spirit.

The Flag of Liberty.

To your standard, freemen's brave sons!

Let glory be your word;

I'll knock no more to tyrants' sway

But wield your own bright sword,

Demots away! no more, as were

With freedom how to flee;

But long—aye, long will loudly call

The Flag of Liberty!

America—thrice happy thee!

Who has not seen to fear,

Science's power can never touch

The Flag to thine dear!

Thee! thee! thee! thee! thee! thee!

Will freedom serve free!

And every freedom true will call

The Flag of Liberty!

Our Office.—One of the hands in the

spirit office, Mr. Samuel Steele, has marched with the Chambers Artillery. Son will give a good account of himself we are all sure; he has good habits and good place, and the fate of the Steeles must not, and we are sure, never will be disgraced by him. The Proprietor has his name enrolled in one of our hero companies, and the father will be found among the wounded whenever and wherever his services are needed. We are anxious of a general stampede in our office, and afraid the spirit will appear some time this forenoon meeting, not to speak of having "some to do with."

Great Opportunities.—The following

comes were held during the second week of our Great Bazaar April 16, 1861.

JAMES M. DOWNEY vs. LEON R. WOLF.—An action on account. Judgment by nonsuit for plaintiff for \$300. Molleau & McElroy for defendants.

FREDERIC GUTHRIE vs. CHARLES T. GILLAN.—An action to recover to recover the price of a quantity of goods, which plaintiff, along with valuable documents, had sold to defendant.

PHILIP PEARCE vs. FREDERIC CAMPBELL.—An action to recover a sum of money due him from James Campbell, who was the tenant, defendant, and half the proprietor of the premises, which he had sold to Campbell instead of Gillian, who had sold defendant to Gillian it to him and not to Campbell.

VERDICT.—Verdict for plaintiff for \$300. Molleau & McElroy for defendants.

THOMAS BAGGIE vs. THE FRANKLIN MEETING INSURANCE COMPANY.—Plaintiff had insured his stores in Franklin Co. Insurance Co. shortly afterwards he insured in a Philadelphia Company and then removed his stores another building, without notice to Franklin Co. Company, where his stock of goods was burned. Verdict for defendant. Molleau & McElroy for defendants.

POLLY PIPER vs. D. JAMES DYERSON and CATHARINE DYERSON.—An action to recover to plaintiff for \$1000. Plaintiff alleged that they had sold the land in common with plaintiff and subsequently that the land is not subject to suit of partition. Verdict for defendant. Molleau & McElroy for defendants.

JOHN MYERS vs. DALE RIGGERS ADM'R.—Action to recover a sum of money due him from Dale Riggers Adm'r for \$1070.00 for work and labor done. Verdict for defendant. Molleau & McElroy for defendants.

WILLIAM R. RYAN vs. GEORGE A. ANDERSON.—Action to recover a sum of money due him from George A. Anderson for \$1000. Plaintiff alleged that they had sold the land in common with plaintiff and subsequently that the land is not subject to suit of partition. Verdict for defendant. Molleau & McElroy for defendants.

WILLIAM R. RYAN vs. FREDERIC CAMPBELL.—Action to recover a sum of money due him from Frederick Campbell for \$1000. Plaintiff alleged that they had sold the land in common with plaintiff and subsequently that the land is not subject to suit of partition. Verdict for defendant. Molleau & McElroy for defendants.

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COMMISIONERS' STORES

DIXIE PLATE.—The new style of Dixie Plate, which has been introduced to the market, will be found to be superior to the old one in elegance.

K. W. MATTHEWS,
Manufacturer, 104 Main Street,

Baltimore, March 12, 1861.

THE PRODUCE COMMISSIONERS.—We have received from our agent at Philadelphia, the following statement of the value of the produce sent to him by the various agents of the firm of Mathews & Butler, during the month of March, 1861:

WATCHES & JEWELRY

REMOVAL.—REMOVAL

E. A. COOK,

WATCHES, CLOCHES,
CUFFS AND FANCY GOODS.

T. CHAMBERS, Pa.

E. A. COOK,

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

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A. COOK,

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

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RESPONSES TO THE PRESIDENT'S CALL FOR TROOPS.

Washington, April 19, 1861.

Governor Fairbanks, of Vermont, responds that one regiment of Green Mountain boys will be immediately raised.

Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, telegraphed to the Secretary of War, "Your requisition will have immediate attention."

Maj. Bellier, of the First Rifle Battalion, tendered his command to the Secretary of War, consisting of two hundred and fifty men.

Governor Devlin says to the Secretary of War, "Your dispatch calling on Ohio for thirteen regiments is just received, and will be promptly responded to."

Governor Randall, of Wisconsin, telegraphs, "The call for one regiment will be promptly responded to, and further calls when made."

Governor Sprague's tender of himself and one thousand men from Rhode Island is accepted, but that State is not required to send more than one regiment.

Governor Washburne, of Maine, telegraphs the Secretary of War as follows: "Your despatch is received, and your call will be promptly attended to. The people of Maine, of all parties, will rally with alacrity to the maintenance of the government and the Union."

A despatch from a distinguished citizen of Cincinnati to the President, this morning, says: "None of all grades are enrolling. Hundreds of battalions and regiments of volunteers are quietly forming in the South—many secretly—to meet those Northern volunteers in case they can be found. As unparalled war spirit is aroused in the South, and men and means are freely and invariably offered. It is believed that it will be impossible to subdue it short of a grand national Waterloo conflict."

EFFECT AT THE NORTH AND WEST.

TRENTON, April 17.—Senator Thompson expresses his determination to sustain the General Government. The Military board is in session, and orders have been issued for four regiments to be mustered immediately.

PHILADELPHIA.

Expressions of Good Will toward Maryland at Philadelphia.—Reservists for the Union, and Major Bigler, respectively.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—The despatch of Governor Hicks in behalf of the Union was posted on the bulletins boards this morning and speedily read by the assembled thousands, who gave enthusiastic cheers for Maryland and her Governor.

The recruiting and enlistment of volunteers is proceeding steadily. Five thousand men are already enrolled here, which is more than the quota required from Philadelphia. Besides this, those exempt by age from military duty are forming companies of reserved guards, for the protection of the city.

Intelligence from Harrisburg states that more than ten thousand men have already accepted.

Major Bigler has declared himself for sustaining the Government at all hazards. Recruiting parties are now parading the streets only.

Pennsylvania Military Appointment.

HARRISBURG, April 17.—Governor Curtin has appointed Major General Edward M. Bidle, of Carlisle, Adjutant General; General Bebeau C. Hale, of Philadelphia, Quartermaster General, and General John W. McColl, of Erie, Commissary General.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Jackson Democrats of Boston. BOSTON, April 17. A meeting of the Jackson Democratic Club was held here last night, when resolutions expressing unflinching devotion to the Government were adopted, and a proposition was made to raise a regiment to tender their services in defense of the Government.

The Massachusetts Volunteers. LAWRENCE, Mass., April 16. The City Government this morning appropriated \$5,000 for the benefit of the families of those volunteering for the country's defense.

Excitement at New York.

NEW YORK, April 17. There is great excitement here to day. A mob of some five thousand people gathered before the Express newspaper office this afternoon and threatened violence if the American flag was not displayed. It was thrown out amidst tremendous cheers. The offices of the *Day Book* and *Times* of Commerce were also visited with the same results. The *Daily News* was next visited and the same demand made. The crowd is rapidly increasing.

The Daily News soon put out the Stars and Stripes, when most of the crowd started for the New York Hotel, the headquarters of Southern visitors.

The Day Book has since drawn in their office, which is guarded by the police.

A Union Meeting at New York.

NEW YORK, April 17. A meeting of merchants was held here this evening, and it was decided to call a mass meeting for Saturday in Union square. All business will be suspended. A subscription was opened and liberally responded to, for the purpose of fitting out the Seventh Regiment for any duty required. A strong Union sentiment prevails among the merchants.

The Merchants of Philadelphia Interceding.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17. The excitement here is increasing every hour. Recruiting parties are parading every section of the city.

The ladies here determined to testify their patriotism by wearing costumes of red, white and blue.

A call is to be made this evening to Governor Hick's service to the Union.

tion now in session, and prevent hasty action on the part of the Congress.

A despatch just received from Richmond states that a body of about five hundred men will leave this evening for the purpose of seizing Harper's Ferry.

The Union feeling in Maryland is strengthening. No doubt of the loyalty of the majority of her citizens prevails here. The call for volunteers will be readily responded to. The government has already the offer of one regiment.

Information has been received here that the Unionists in Tennessee, Virginia and Missouri will attempt to raise the quota of these States, even though their Governors should refuse to act under the President's requisition.

THE SOUTHERN LOAN.—INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

MONTGOMERY, April 17.—Yesterday one man took one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars of the fifteen million dollars at par, and giving gold.

There will be from seventy-five to one hundred thousand men in the field in thirty days. The Government is likely to get a heavy amount of money from European shipyards.

The War Spirit in the South.

AUGUSTA, April 17.—President Lincoln's proclamation is condemned and ridiculed. Hundreds of battalions and regiments of volunteers are quietly forming in the South—many secretly—to meet those Northern volunteers in case they can be found. As unparalleled war spirit is aroused in the South, and men and means are freely and invariably offered. It is believed that it will be impossible to subdue it short of a grand national Waterloo conflict.

The President has received an address, signed by many of the leading citizens of Philadelphia, expressing their readiness to make any sacrifice in sustaining the government.

It is understood that the government has determined to renew the oath to all persons connected with the administration here—not only to the army and navy officers, but to all the clerks in the departments. It was commenced in the Navy and War Departments yesterday.

Never was there a greater delusion, than the common belief in the South that it would be impossible to raise a sweeping war spirit in the free States. In less than thirty days two hundred and fifty thousand men will be found in arms, from Maine to Kansas, to prove the hope of a divided North a grievous hallucination. Every Northern State will not only furnish the aid asked by the President in his proclamation, but have a large reserve ready, so as to be able to make a prompt response to a second call, that everybody here expects to become necessary long before Congress meets. Their can be no doubt on this subject.

Official information has been received by the President, from which it appears that New York will have fifty thousand men in arms by the 1st of June, Pennsylvania forty thousand, Ohio thirty-five thousand, and Indiana, Illinois and Massachusetts each about twenty-five thousand, and the other States in proportion.

The employment of this immense force will depend upon the course the border slave States will pursue in reference to the secession issue. As matters are situated now, it is the intention of the government to use the seventy-five thousand men called into service, together with the regular army, forming an aggregate of about one hundred thousand men, as follows:—

First.—A corps d'armes of thirty-five thousand men will be collected in and about St. Louis. A portion of it will be employed in protecting the Union men and federal property in that State from the violence of secession sympathizers, and the rest in holding Cairo, at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, the most important strategical point in the West.

Second.—A second corps, twenty-five thousand strong, will be formed in and about St. Louis. A portion of it will be employed in protecting the Union men and federal property in that State from the violence of secession sympathizers, and the rest in holding Cairo, at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, the most important strategical point in the West.

Third.—Of the remaining forty thousand, five thousand are expected to be thrown into Western Texas, to form a nucleus around which the Unionists of that State will gather.

Fourth.—Twenty-five thousand will be employed in a demonstration for the relief of Fort Pickens, and the reception of the other fortifications about Pensacola bay.

Fifth.—Tens thousand men will be kept hovering in steam transports between Charleston and Savannah, to worry the rebels by necessitating the presence of a large defensive force in both places, and effect a landing whenever opportunity shall offer.

THE BORDER SLAVE STATES.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1861.

The progress of events in Virginia is watched with feverish anxiety. The administration expects the passage of the necessary ordinances, and is preparing for the necessary consequences of such an emergency. The most comprehensive and effective measures for the protection of the federal property in that State will be taken.

Advices from Western Virginia state that the Union men are everywhere organizing military companies to resist secession.

Intelligence received here this evening from Richmond, from reliable sources, leaves little doubt that the Secession Convention will certainly pass, by a decided majority, the secession ordinance.

Despatches were sent this evening to Washington, stating that the administration had countenanced the order accepting the services of several regiments from the North. These regiments were intended to operate on the Oceanus.

The United States Fleet of Merchant Vessels, &c., to be used in the Service.

New York, April 17. The steamer R. Ogier, from Savannah, reports having passed a steamer with about seven guns, of Capt. Hansen, bound South. (This was probably the Yankee.)

She spoke the *Belle of Charleston*, the Captain of the *Belle* stating, in passing, "we take Maj. Anderson and his command to New York."

The steamer Harriet Lane was soon alongside the bar. A bark-rigged steamer was also made, probably the *Isabel*. Capt. Crocker reports that he saw Fort Sumter, that there were no troops visible in the walls, though they looked somewhat battered.

When five miles away, he heard firing, which was, probably, Major Anderson's firing his flag when leaving the fort.

A Proclamation from President Davis.

MONTGOMERY, April 17.—A proclamation will be issued by President Davis, to-morrow. The Cabinet has had a long session to day. It is probable that 150,000 men troops will be called into the field.

Meetings of War for the South Inter-

Cincinnati, April 17. Thirty-five boxes of guns, from Parkersburg, were seized to-day on steamer destined for Little Rock, Arkansas, and Memphis.

A large shipment of powder has also been stopped.

A shipment of bacon for Charleston, via Nashville, was also disturbed, and owners of boats have been notified to take no uninsured or previous South. The police in boats search every passing steamer.

All the volunteer companies here are filled, and more are offering than can be accepted. Three companies start to-night to rendezvous at Columbia. Five hundred troops are in readiness at Newport Barracks. The work of enlisting is progressing rapidly.

BOSTON, April 17. The Webster Bank has tendered \$50,000 to the State, and other Boston Banks will swell the amount to \$1,000,000.

WASHINGTON FOR TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

The Treasury Department has issued an order directing the name of First Lieut. Rogers to be struck from the roll of Revenue Service, for having, while in command of the cutter Henry Dodge, in violation of his official oath and of his duty to the Government, surrendered his vessel to Texas.

Governor Sprague has been telegraphed to come hither with the Rhode Island quota of troops, without delay.

Additional volunteer companies were mustered in to day by the War Department, and others were forming to offer their services to the Government.

There is no intelligence here to warrant the belief that Harper's Ferry has been seized as was recently rumored to day, together with other mere reports of an exciting character.

Recruiting and enlistment of volunteers is proceeding steadily. Five thousand men are already enrolled here, which is more than the quota required from Philadelphia. Besides this, those exempt by age from military duty are forming companies of reserved guards, for the protection of the city.

Intelligence from Harrisburg states that more than ten thousand men have already accepted.

Major Bigler has declared himself for sustaining the Government at all hazards. Recruiting parties are now parading the streets only.

Pennsylvania Military Appointment.

HARRISBURG, April 17.—Governor Curtin has appointed Major General Edward M. Bidle, of Carlisle, Adjutant General; General Bebeau C. Hale, of Philadelphia, Quartermaster General, and General John W. McColl, of Erie, Commissary General.

The Jackson Democrats of Boston.

BOSTON, April 17. A meeting of the Jackson Democratic Club was held here last night, when resolutions expressing unflinching devotion to the Government were adopted, and a proposition was made to raise a regiment to tender their services in defense of the Government.

The Massachusetts Volunteers.

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 16. The City Government this morning appropriated \$5,000 for the benefit of the families of those volunteering for the country's defense.

Excitement at New York.

NEW YORK, April 17. There is great excitement here to day. A mob of some five thousand people gathered before the Express newspaper office this afternoon and threatened violence if the American flag was not displayed. It was thrown out amidst tremendous cheers. The offices of the *Day Book* and *Times* of Commerce were also visited with the same results. The *Daily News* was next visited and the same demand made. The crowd is rapidly increasing.

The Daily News soon put out the Stars and Stripes, when most of the crowd started for the New York Hotel, the headquarters of Southern visitors.

The Day Book has since drawn in their office, which is guarded by the police.

A Union Meeting at New York.

NEW YORK, April 17. A meeting of merchants was held here this evening, and it was decided to call a mass meeting for Saturday in Union square. All business will be suspended. A subscription was opened and liberally responded to, for the purpose of fitting out the Seventh Regiment for any duty required. A strong Union sentiment prevails among the merchants.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17. The excitement here is increasing every hour. Recruiting parties are parading every section of the city.

The ladies here determined to testify their patriotism by wearing costumes of red, white and blue.

A call is to be made this evening to Governor Hick's service to the Union.

JOHN KIRKETON'S SKY-LIGHT AMBROTYPE AND DAUBER'S BOOKS.

Corinthian Building, Second & Pa.

BISHOP'S P.

Ambrotype and Daguerrean Books.

Done in the second story of the Corinthian Building, Second & Pa.

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