

to be sustained and Baltimore kept loyal to the government.

A Baltimore dispatch of the 13th says a large train filled with troops arrived at the outer depot, from the Relay House, including the 6th Massachusetts and 8th New York regiments, with a battery of Artillery, which marched through the southern part of the city to Federal Hill, overlooking the city and a mile west of Fort McHenry. The sudden appearance of troops took citizens by surprise, but they were greeted with approbation and cheered the whole route. The legislature did not adjourn by provision. The Senate agreed to appoint commissioners to confer with Lincoln, Davis and the Governors of Virginia and Pennsylvania, to stay hostilities till after the meeting of Congress. The House refused to accede.

A Baltimore dispatch says Federal troops were fully established at Federal Hill. A schooner was seized at the wharf on the 14th. She had a lot of pikes manufactured by Winans. The correspondent of the *American* had accompanied the members of the legislature to Harper's Ferry. He says the Virginians had strongly fortified the Maryland heights overlooking Harper's Ferry, and were very confident and evidently had no intention of evacuating their position. On the 12th, seventy thousand stand of arms, minie muskets and twelve cannons, had arrived. Twenty more were expected the same night. The legislature had adjourned till the 4th of June.

General Butler had issued a proclamation. He said the troops were there to uphold and enforce the laws. He made a formal demand on the authorities for a lot of army stores in the warehouse of John S. Gettings. Marshal Kane refused to deliver without an order from the mayor. After an altercation the order was procured and arms taken out, amounting to fifteen dray loads. They were taken to the fort. Ross Winans had been arrested at the Relay House, in the cars from Frederick. Governor Hicks, who was aboard, endeavored to have him released.

Gen. Butler had ordered the outposts of Col. Jones' camp, at Relay House, to be extended some ten miles towards Harper's Ferry. They would act in conjunction with an advancing force from Chambersburg, whose operations would be against Harper's Ferry. The advanced outposts were also intended to cut off the flying rebels from Baltimore, which, it was supposed, had attempted to escape from Gen. Butler's forces.

One thousand troops, under Col. Jones, entered Baltimore on the 13th. This movement was made in consequence of reports that another attempt was being made to revive the mob spirit in that city, and to prevent the passage of troops and destroy the railroad.

Massachusetts regiments had been purposely selected for opening the way for Federal troops through Maryland, in order to render the humiliation of the secessionists the greater. The triumphant march of the Sixth regiment proved a pill of indescribable bitterness to the Blood Tubs.

Governor Hicks had issued a proclamation on the 15th in answer to the President's requisition for troops. He calls the loyal citizens of Maryland to volunteer their services to the extent of four regiments for three months, to serve within the limits of Maryland or for the defense of the capital, subject to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the United States.

It was said that Winans would be sent to Annapolis for trial. What disposition Government would make of his case was a matter of conjecture.

Gov. Hicks reports that five Maryland regiments would be ready in a week for Federal service.

It was probable that Marshal Kane of Baltimore would shortly be arrested.

The *Herald's* Chambersburg correspondent states that an attempt had been made to blow up the bridge on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad just below Point of Rocks, which failed.

A schooner had been seized at Baltimore having on board two boxes of Minie rifles and three boxes of ammunition. Some of the Baltimore police had been detected taking boxes of Minie muskets from a warehouse with the evident purpose of secreting them from the government. The arms were seized and taken into the Camp on Federal Hill. Conclusive evidence was found of the complicity of the police of Baltimore and the rebels.

A spy had been captured, having dispatches concealed in the panel of his carriage for General Lee, of Virginia, the rebel commander. It is understood that Government was fully prepared to protect the Union men of northern Virginia at any moment when its assistance was invoked.

## NEW YORK.

Two privateers were captured by a frigate between Gardner's Island and Montauk, on the 13th, after three hours' severe cannonading. They were brought into New London that night.

A dispatch from Washington says all regiments enlisted for the war should be forwarded immediately. This dispatch would be acted upon promptly.

Col. Anderson had returned to the city of New York, and had visited the Board of Brokers on the 14th. He was introduced by J. K. Garland, to which the Colonel replied, in substance, as follows:

He said he was not in the habit of making speeches; but his reception, by them, was so flattering that he must say something. The situation he had been placed in he would willingly have shrunk from, on account of the responsibility; but Providence had placed him in the situation and he had tried to do his duty. Since the fall of Sumter he had received very bitter letters from the South, on account of his refusal to join his destiny with theirs. He had never written or said anything to indicate that he would unite with the South. At the outset of the slavery troubles he did sympathize with his Southern friends, thinking there was much Northern interference with the subject. That if slavery was an evil it attached to the South alone. At the present crisis neither slavery or party politics had anything to do with the subject. The question is government or no government, and he felt satisfied that when the present ordeal was passed we shall be again a happy and united people.

This address was received with the most hearty cheers. He seemed very earnest throughout and his words flowed as if they came direct from the heart.

The Government had consented to receive the services of fourteen additional regiments from New York. This met with the concurrence of Lieutenant General Scott.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

The special session of the Legislature met on the 14th. Governor Andrews' message was exceedingly patriotic, and gave detailed accounts of the action of the Commonwealth.

He said there was no war of sections, no war of the North on the South. It was not waged to avenge former wrongs, nor to the perpetuation of ancient griefs or memories of conflict, but it was the struggle of the people to vindicate their own rights to retain inviolate the institutions of their fathers, and the majestic effort of the National Government to vindicate its power and execute its functions for the welfare and happiness of the people. After speaking of the financial affairs of the State he says Commissioners with letters of credit for £50,000 had been sent in April to Europe, to purchase the most efficient arms for the State, and said when Congress met they would doubtless relieve them from paying duty thereon. Another recommendation was the establishment of a State encampment for military instruction.

## MISSOURI.

A St. Louis dispatch of the 13th states that the city has been quiet all day; the people generally reposed confidence in the assurance of General Harney that the peace of the city should be preserved. All the State soldiers, taken prisoners by General Lyon's command, had been released on parole, except Captain Emmet McDonald of the Mounted Rifles, who refused to take the required obligation, not to take up arms against the United States Government. He claimed that having once taken an oath to defend the flag of his country, and having since then committed no act that could attach to a traitor, he would be making an acknowledgment of something which he was unwilling to admit by again subscribing to the oath under the circumstances that surrounded him. He still remained a prisoner at the arsenal. Several more of the bodies of those killed at Camp Jackson on the 10th, had been identified. The number of persons killed on that occasion was stated by the *Evening News* to be twenty-seven; wounded sixteen.

Judge Buckner, who stabbed Dr. Sanderson Friday night, had been released from jail on a bail of \$5,000. Hopes were entertained of Dr. Sanderson's recovery.

Gen. Harney published, in the *Republican*, on the 14th, an address to the people of Mis-

souri, the substance of which is that, on returning to the State, he found a most extraordinary state of things existing, deeply affecting the stability of the Government of the United States, as well as the interests of Missouri. There was an attempt being made, he thought, to override the power of the Federal Government, and he warned those engaged in it to desist from their unlawful proceedings. The military bill passed by the legislature he regarded as an outrage on the rights of the people, and he could not regard it in any other light than an indirect secession ordinance. He regarded the assembling of the State troops at Camp Jackson as a treasonable design, and approved the capturing of the camp by Gen. Lyon. In conclusion, Gen. Harney disclaimed any intention of interfering with the legitimate authorities of the State, and says the Government must be sustained and its laws enforced and obeyed.

The several regiments of Missouri volunteers had been formed in brigade, and had elected their officers. N. Lyon, commandant of the arsenal, was elected Brigadier-General. The Mayor had issued a proclamation commanding the people to resume their usual avocations.

The public schools of St. Louis had been obliged to close, as the Legislature had appropriated the school fund for military purposes.

In the case of Capt. Emmet McDonald, taken as a prisoner of war by Gen. Lyon, and who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, a writ of habeas corpus was issued on the 13th by Judge Treat, of the U. S. court, returnable next morning at eleven o'clock. Commissioner Hickman went to the arsenal on the 14th to have an interview with Captain McDonald, but was told by Gen. Lyon that he had been removed out of Missouri. No one, except the officers at the arsenal, could tell whither he had been taken. The secession flag which had for a long time floated over the minute men's headquarters in St. Louis had been pulled down by order of Gen. Harney.

The inquest on the victims of the Walnut street tragedy was concluded on the 15th. The jury found that six of the deceased died of gun-shot wounds, inflicted by musket balls discharged by volunteer soldiers under the command of certain officers unknown to the jury, and that two of the persons shot died of pistol shots, fired by some persons unknown to the jury. Four of the deceased were United States volunteers.

A St. Louis dispatch of the 16th, says that a detachment of United States troops had taken possession of Camp Spring, another of Hyde Park and a third of the heights near the reservoir. The movement was not a hostile one, but a precautionary and protective one. The march of the troops through the streets was quiet and unostentatious. Everything being carefully avoided that would tend to attract a crowd, or provoke an assault.

The *Evening News* contains a long and romantic account of the removal of Captain Emmet McDonald from the United States arsenal. On the night of the 13th it being ascertained that a writ of habeas corpus was about to be issued for Captain McDonald, his removal was decided upon. He was placed in a skiff, in charge of Captain Cole and four soldiers; but before reaching the skiff the movement was discovered, and an attempt was made to rescue him by a party of friends. Captain McDonald advised his friends not to interfere, and they desisted. The skiff into which the Captain was placed floated down stream and sprung a leak. The whole party narrowly escaped drowning. McDonald was finally taken to Col. McArthur's camp, at Caseyville, Illinois, where he was detained and treated very courteously by the Illinois soldiers, who admire his bravery and pluck.

The *Democrat* of the 17th gives an account of the capture of several secessionists at Potosi and Desota, Washington county, on the previous Wednesday, by a company of United States soldiers, sent out from the arsenal, by Gen. Lyon, and commanded by Capt. Cole. Some Union men had been driven out of Washington county, and their lives had been threatened by secessionists; therefore, Gen. Lyon sent the detachment of soldiers over to protect them. The company under Capt. Cole arrived at Potosi, at three o'clock on the Wednesday morning, and at once threw a chain of sentinels around the town. Guards were then stationed around the dwellings of the most prominent secessionists, and shortly

after daylight some one hundred and fifty men found themselves prisoners, and were marched off to the Court-house. Here the prisoners were formed in line, and by the assistance of a gentleman, who had been driven out of Potosi, who knew all the inhabitants of the place, the Union men were recognized and released, amounting to over half of those taken prisoners. Some fifty of the secessionists were also released on parole of honor, after subscribing to the usual oath not to take up arms against the United States, and nine of the leaders were marched off to the cars.

The guard then made a descent on a lead manufactory, and captured near four hundred pigs which belonged to a man who had been furnishing lead to the Southern army. The man's name is John Dean, and is now a prisoner at the arsenal. It appears that Dean had been in the habit of hauling the lead with his own team to the Arkansas line, and selling it to secessionists for the Southern army.

The guard captured several pistols, rifles, shot guns, and a quantity of secession uniforms, most of them unfinished, and some uniform cloth. On the way back to St. Louis, Captain Cole's company halted at Desota, in Jefferson county, where there was to be a secession meeting and flag raising. Here they found a company of cavalry drilling, which seeing the United States troops immediately fled, leaving thirty horses which were captured by the troops, and placed under guard. The secession pole was soon made to carry the stars and stripes at its top. A flag of the Southern Confederacy, found in the town, was captured and then the troops moved towards St. Louis with their prisoners and booty.

The following is given as an inventory of the property captured by the United States army from the State camp at Lindell's Grove: Three thirty-two pounders, three mortar beds; a large quantity of balls and bombs, in ale barrels, the artillery pieces in boxes of heavy planks, the boxes labelled Tamarou, care of Greeley and Gale, St. Louis, Iron Mountain railroad. Twelve hundred rifles of late model, United States manufacture, tents and camp equipage, six field pieces of brass, twenty-five kegs of powder, ninety-six ten-inch bomb shells, three hundred six inch do., six brass mortars, six inches diameter, one iron mortar, fifteen inches, and some minor munitions.

## VIRGINIA.

New Orleans, Alabama, and Tennessee regiments were reported to have arrived at Richmond on the 12th. The New Orleans regiments being armed only with short swords and pistols.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed at Wheeling on the 13th. Flags were flying in all directions. A large number of delegates to the convention arrived on trains from the eastward and on boats from the river counties. A large crowd assembled in front of the McLure House. Speeches were made by Carlisle, Pierpont, Brown and other prominent delegates. Some speakers took the ground that the proper position of Western Virginia was neutrality, while others favored an immediate division of the State.

On re-assembling after an adjournment the committee on credentials and permanent organization, reported John Moss, of Parkersburg, president, with a vice president from each county, represented.

The debates were on a postponement of action until the ordinance of secession could be voted on, and on a resolution appointing a committee to consider an ordinance declaring the connection between Eastern and Western Virginia severed.

A gentleman from Richmond stated that eight thousand rebel troops were stationed in that city, and that fifteen thousand other troops were scattered through Virginia. He also reported that an attack would be made from the direction of Harper's Ferry on the United States troops at the Relay house; and that Gen. Lee, Commander of the Virginia forces, threatened western Maryland and Pennsylvania from the same point. These were mere reports.

Barksdale writes that he had a company in Virginia, which he intended marching on Washington. Forty cannon were planted at Harper's Ferry. The Pawnee was anchored off Alexandria.

It was regarded as not improbable that the Federal forces would march upon Wheeling, and Martinsburg, Virginia, and take Harper's Ferry in the rear.

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