

with secession proclivities, had received warning from a (so-called) vigilance committee.

Volunteers were enlisting rapidly, especially among the German population.

Mayor Henry had issued a proclamation that treason against the United States would not be permitted. He asked the citizens to make known every person aiding the enemy by enlisting, giving munitions, or provisions.

A regiment of one thousand Irishmen had tendered their services to the government.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The State was particularly exercised in the interest of the Union, and large offers of men and money had been made to President Lincoln. Twenty thousand volunteers had, in a few days, tendered their services at the Adjutant-General's office. General B. F. Butler had tendered his services with his entire brigade.

Governor Andrew had received a requisition for 2,000 troops to march at once to Washington. The 3d, 4th, 6th and 8th regiments of infantry had been ordered to assemble for the purpose of drafting the number required.

Boston was filled with soldiers and they were still arriving.

The march of the Massachusetts regiments through New York, on their way to Washington, created immense excitement.

The most intense excitement existed among military men, and many, who had served as officers in the Mexican war, were particularly anxious to get power to raise companies or enlist in the ranks of those companies which had been ordered for service.

NEW YORK.

Governor Morgan had received the requisition for 17 regiments, and the Legislature had passed a three million appropriation bill to arm and equip the militia.

George N. Sanders, a prominent New York Democrat, had telegraphed from Montgomery, to Mayor Wood of New York and his political friends, that 100,000 mercenary soldiers could not occupy and hold Pensacola. The entire South were under arms—negroes included. The negroes were strengthening the military and the place would be quickly conquered.

A crowd is reported to have forced the New York *Herald* office to hoist the American flag, and the paper had become Unionist.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, the *Express* and the *Day Book* had to follow suit to the *Herald* and hoist the stars and stripes to save the buildings.

The building of a bookbindery and printing office, in Gold street, was attacked by the mob and nearly destroyed, for hoisting the Palmetto flag.

Recruiting was brisk at New York. Regiments were rapidly filling up, and sailors in great number were applying for the naval service. The work at the navy yard was progressing rapidly. The 79th regiment had tendered their services to the government. There were fears that the mob would attack the New York Hotel, the headquarters of Southern visitors.

WASHINGTON.

Great efforts were being made to concentrate a formidable military force in and around Washington. Two volunteer companies were at the Post Office Department and one at the Patent Office. The number of federal troops amounted to five thousand. The administration professed to have reliable information that the Confederate States propose to march on Washington with 20,000 men. Detachments of cavalry were stationed on all the roads and avenues outside of the capital. Several additional companies of regulars were ordered to Washington.

A Washington dispatch of the 19th stated that the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Regiments, and the 7th Regiment of New Jersey were expected immediately. The soldiers of the war of 1812 were about adopting a military organization and offering their services for the defence of the seat of government.

The *Post's* special correspondence says that engineers were reconnoitring Washington with a view of erecting defensive works. The mayor of Georgetown was raising troops for the government.

The War Department had established a new Military Department to be called the Department of Washington.

Douglas had paid another visit to Mr. Lincoln, for the purpose of expressing his adher-

ence and support in this time of troubles. He seems in a quandary.

First Lieut. Rogers was stricken from the roll of the revenue service for surrendering the cutter Henry Dodge to the Texas authorities.

MARYLAND.

The troops were, at last advices, hurrying on to Washington. It was feared that their passage through Baltimore would create difficulties. There was great excitement. The Unionists were thronging the streets, determined not to be over-awed by the secessionists. The Governor and Mayor were about to issue a proclamation to prevent interference with the passage of the federal troops through the city. Five hundred troops from Harrisburg had passed through the city on the evening of the 18th. Recruiting was still going on at the former city, and trains would leave as fast as troops were prepared.

The route between Philadelphia and Washington would be guarded by western troops.

OHIO

The excitement at Cincinnati was intense. The military spirit of the city was thoroughly aroused, and the stars and stripes were waving everywhere over public and private buildings. A horse guard was to be immediately organized for the protection of the city.

The citizens of Covington and Newport, Kentucky, had resolved to form companies of home-guards to unite with the home-guards of Cincinnati, for the protection of the three cities.

Gov. Denison, with the consent of the Secretary of War, had made Cincinnati, instead of Columbus a rendezvous for troops.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Official advices from Montgomery indicated that the Confederate Congress, re-assembling, would at once declare war against the United States. A distinction was expected to be made, in the act of declaration, between alien friends and alien enemies; the former including the border States and such citizens of the North as opposed a coercive administration. All obligations to this class of persons were to be as much respected as in times of peace.

President Davis, cultivating the poetry of the times and situation of affairs, is reported to have answered President Lincoln's proclamation in the following rough and curt doggerel:—

"Fort Sumter is ours and nobody is hurt,
With mortar, Palixhan and Petard,
We tender to Old ABE our Beauregard."

A dispatch of the 17th stated that Gen. Pillow guaranteed to raise 10,000 men in Tennessee in twenty days, if President Davis would accept them, and there was little doubt but that he would. There would be from 75,000 to 100,000 men in the field in less than 30 days to support the Confederate States.

The Hon. A. H. Stephens, Vice-President, at a meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, said it would require seventy-five times seventy-five thousand men to intimidate the Confederate States, and then it could not be done.

One gentleman, of Montgomery, had taken \$125,000 of the Confederate loan, at par, and paid the amount in gold.

The government was reported to be likely to get large amounts of money from the European ship builders.

The Memphis and Ohio railroad had offered to transport troops and munitions of war free for the Confederate States.

President Davis was expected to take command of the Southern troops, and to make Richmond, Virginia, his headquarters; the Vice-President remaining in Montgomery and assuming his duties. Gen. Beauregard would be second in command. Gen. Bragg was considered sufficient for Pensacola.

The Cabinet would await President Lincoln's official proclamation before taking action. They were in council on the 16th at Montgomery. Mr. Lincoln's proclamation was read amid bursts of laughter. The Secretary of war authorized the statement that 3,000 more troops were called out to meet Lincoln's men.

A Charleston dispatch states that it was estimated that 10,000 troops were in and about that city and more arriving. General Beauregard said that he could get 50,000 men in that State and declined the offers of regiments from Georgia and Alabama.

Thirty-three deserters from the federal army had arrived at Fort Jackson leaving twelve months pay behind, so anxious were they to join the Confederate army.

A telegram from Governor Pickens to Hon. Henry Wise states that it was reported that eleven vessels were outside the bar and were stopping vessels engaged in regular trade.

Prest. Davis' proclamation occasioned activity, and the delta of the Mississippi would be rigorously blockaded.

The last dispatch received by the Pony states that President Davis had been notified of the secession of Virginia, and the southern people were frantic with joy. Virginia was everywhere saluted with a hundred guns.

At New Orleans the reported secession was received with immense cheering. One hundred guns were fired, and people were fanatically joyous. The *True Delta* had flung out the Southern flag for the first time since the secession movement.

FORT PICKENS.

The *Times* had published an extract from a letter, dated Florida, 20 miles from Pensacola, on the 11th, which stated that 10,000 men were before Fort Pickens, determined to make an attack that night. A postscript to the letter, at six o'clock in the evening, stated that heavy canonading had been heard for the last four hours at Pensacola.

Private intelligence received at Charleston asserted that President Davis intended to take command of the operations at that place.

A special Washington dispatch to the *Post*, intimated that such orders had been sent to Lieut. Slemmer that he would probably open fire without waiting for an attack, if attempts were made to strengthen the position of the Confederate States.

VIRGINIA SECEDED.

The news of the fall of Sumter had brought the Old Dominion to a conclusion and definite action.

At Alexandria, Mr. Lincoln's proclamation had increased secessionism.

At Richmond it was received with execrations. The public were fearfully excited. It was said that the military would sooner die than respond to the proclamation. The commissioners had presented to the convention Mr. Lincoln's reply to them. All felt that the crisis had arrived.

Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, had issued a proclamation, dated the 17th, recognizing the independence of the Confederate States. He states that the President had no right to call an extraordinary force against a foreign power, and believed that the improper exercise of force against the people should be repelled. He ordered all the militia to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service.

The papers of Richmond thought that Gen. Scott would resign. The *Whig* had hauled down the stars and stripes and run up the flag of Virginia. At Norfolk, there were one hundred guns fired, and general rejoicing over the fall of Sumter.

THE SINEWS OF WAR.

The North was offering money freely for the support of the federal government.

Hon. Jno. Cochrane, of New York, had offered Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, \$50,000 of the loan authorized by the legislature.

The Mechanic's bank at New Haven had tendered to the governor \$25,000 for the use of the State, in supporting the federal government.

The city government of Lawrence, Mass., had appropriated \$5,000 for the benefit of the families of those who had volunteered to defend the country's flag. The Concord Union bank had tendered a loan of \$20,000 to the Governor.

Michigan was going to raise by private subscription, \$100,000 to expedite the equipment of troops.

The Thames bank, of Hartford, Connecticut, had offered the Governor \$10,000, and the Fairfield county bank offered \$50,000.

The Western bank, at Boston, had tendered a loan of \$50,000, and the other banks agreed to increase the amount to \$1,000,000.

It was understood that Rhode Island would contribute \$500,000; Elm City Bank, New Haven, \$50,000; the State Capital Bank, Concord, N.H., \$30,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Governor Fairbanks, of Vermont, was about to convene the legislature in extra session. He would respond promptly to the call for troops.

New Hampshire would also respond promptly. The requisition had not yet been received; but as soon as received, Governor Goodwin would take prompt and active measures for complying with it. The State was ex-

pected to tender two regiments instead of one, as requested.

Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, had issued a proclamation, calling for volunteers, to rendezvous at Hartford.

The Maine legislature had been called to meet on the 22d inst., and the State would respond to the call of Mr. Lincoln.

At Wilmington, North Carolina, the Proclamation was received contemptuously and indignantly. Union men denounced the administration. There was great rejoicing at the surrender of Sumter.

New Jersey was to order out four regiments of the uniformed companies called for by the President.

The course of Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, was warmly sustained by the Northern States.

Baltimore was favorable for Union. Secession cockades and emblems were unpopular.

The reported project to siege Fort Delaware caused much excitement.

Gov. Yates, of Illinois, and Gov. Randall, of Wisconsin, had issued proclamations, calling for volunteers.

Gen. Cass, of Detroit, and Millard Fillmore, at Buffalo, had delivered strong Union speeches.

The bark Manhattan, from Savannah, entered Boston harbor with a secession flag hoisted. A crowd proceeded to the wharf and made the captain take it down and hoist the stars and stripes.

Twenty tons of grape and shell had been sent to Georgetown.

Col. Ellsworth had had strong inducements offered him to proceed to New York city and organize a regiment of Zouaves. He had declined a commission in the army.

The War Department had accepted the regiment offered by the Governor of Rhode Island and preparations were being made for its passage to Washington.

The 79th Highlanders had tendered their services.

Captain Callom, of the corps of engineers, had been appointed Aid-de-Camp to General Scott with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

No detailed policy relative to the Southern ports had been determined upon; but arrangements were making to cut off all communication.

The agents of the Washington government were at Toronto, C. W., endeavoring to purchase the steamer Peerless.

Gen. Scott highly approves of the course of Major Anderson.

The Secretary of War had informed applicants that independent companies would be received.

The President had issued orders to garrison Harper's Ferry, Forts Washington, Monroe and others. One of the Massachusetts regiments was to go to Fort Monroe with a New York regiment.

The New Mexico mail, with dates up to 1st had arrived. Secession was reported dead, and Union feeling strong, but some were in favor of making overtures to go with Texas.

INDIANA.

Thirteen companies of 100 each were to start for Washington on the 19th.

At Richmond, there was tremendous excitement. Volunteer companies were parading the streets—the Quakers were turning out, and a prominent democrat in an address had promised to wade through seas of blood in support of the administration and the stars and stripes.

ILLINOIS.

At latest advices tenders of regiments and companies were pouring into the Adjutant-General's office. Forty-nine companies had been enrolled, and offers of about as many more had been received. None were accepted who were not reported full and officered by the captains.

The Secretary of State had sent a dispatch to the effect that accepted companies would be conveyed over the railways to the place of rendezvous free of charge.

At Chicago, J. W. Woodworth, president of the Western Marine Insurance Company had offered \$50,000; E. J. Tinkham & Co., \$25,000; B. T. Carver & Co., \$50,000; the Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, \$50,000.

Three banking houses, J. Bunn, N. H. Ridgeley & Co., and the Springfield Marine and Fire Insurance Company, had tendered the government \$100,000, for present necessities.

There was great excitement at Springfield, Illinois, on the war question. Gov. Yates had issued a proclamation convening the legislature on the 23d inst. and had issued a call for six regiments of State volunteers.