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THE WAR FEELING AND MOVEMENTS IN THE STATES.

From the accounts received, both by mail and Express, from the seat of war in the States, it is fully made to appear that the war feeling existing there increases as time progresses, and each succeeding day presents something that tends to increase rather than to diminish its intensity; and it seems to be very generally understood that the conflict between the North and the South will inevitably be fierce and sanguine, attended with many scenes of suffering, and a vast expenditure of treasure.

It is readily admitted by the leading men of the North, that the men of the South will contend fiercely, when they meet those who have been sent forth by the Government at Washington to compel their return to the old federal fold, and re-hoist the "Star spangled banner," which they have discarded and superseded by the flag of the Confederate States; that "they will and must fight;" that they are not cowards, and having been trained from the cradle to consider personal bravery the first requisite of manly character, and the rifle and revolver having been their playthings from boyhood, they will contend stoutly for victory on the battle field, and will not readily turn their backs upon those they consider their implacable foes. It is further acknowledged that the South is not wanting in men of military skill and experience, men who are well versed in the art of war, have seen service and commanded armies, and in point of bravery, are second to none.

While these admissions are made by the North, they do not concede to the descendants of the Huguenots any superiority over the descendants of the Puritans, either in point of courage, bravery or skill, and loudly assert that, man to man, the South will find, when they meet their foes on the sanguinary field, that they cannot readily make them flee. It is also asserted, and with much truth, that in the "sinews of war" the Northern greatly excel the Southern States; that they have more money, more men, better credit, and a far greater amount of mechanical and inventive skill than the Seceded States, on which much reliance is placed in the bloody conflict in which they are engaged. With those advantages in their favor, they expect, sooner or later, to "crush out rebellion" and settle forever the difficulties that have long existed between the opposing factions which they aver can only be done with the sword. The present exigency is considered by men of all classes in the North and West as a "Heaven ordained opportunity" for striking a decisive blow at the root of existing evils, and demand that the tree, which has borne what they denominate "the noxious fruits of nullification, disunion and slavery agitation" shall be leveled to the ground; to effect which, blood and treasure are expected to be poured out without measure.

That the South can and will be conquered, the Northernmen assert, there is no doubt. They insist that no compromise shall be listened to for a moment, and that nothing but the unconditional submission of the secessionists to the terms proposed, shall terminate the war. The sentiments expressed by the Hon. Daniel S. Dickenson, in a recent speech, are universally endorsed. "Let us" said he, "settle this thing speedily and surely. It may ruin this generation; but we owe it to the next that they should have no such trouble as we have had. Let us strike now in our might, and, if necessary, wipe the rebels from the face of the earth. Let us finish things while we are about it, and leave nothing behind us."

To preserve the Constitution, maintain the integrity of the old Confederation and to enforce the laws of the nation, as alleged, it is announced that one million of men are on hand, ready to fight and, if need be, to pour

out their blood; and the means, it is said, are not wanting to arm, equip and sustain them effectually for a long time in active service, and, if such be the facts, and the Confederate States can bring half that number into the field, and can furnish them with provisions and the necessary munitions of war, the conflict will probably continue for many years, and may be expected to result not only disastrously to both factions, but in the "misery of many souls."

The people of the South are well apprised of the gigantic movements that are being made for their subjugation and are unquestionably preparing for the contest as energetically as are the people of the North and, if they do not commit an error in underrating the valor and resources of the "Yankees," they will, as a matter of course, not be easily conquered; and if they remain at home and fight on their own soil, they will have many advantages that the Unionists will not possess in prosecuting war far from home and in a country, of which their geographical knowledge must, as a matter of course, be limited to some extent. The disproportion of numbers existing between the belligerents will be materially counterbalanced by the superior knowledge the weaker party will possess, if they fight on fields, on every foot of which they have trod, and are perfectly acquainted with all their surroundings. This their leaders unquestionably understand, and will avail themselves of the advantages thus to be derived, should they not become so maddened with rage that the wisdom they are supposed to possess, shall depart from them, and they rush blindly upon that death and destruction which the Unionists, so called, are determined to mete out to them without measure, whenever opportunity shall present.

From what has been published in some of the Southern journals, it seems that there are many in the Seceded States who believe that the enthusiasm manifested by the "Yankees," in relation to the war now raging, will shortly subside, and that a re-action will ere long take place in public feeling and sentiment throughout the northern and north-western States. They allege that the people of those States are a fickle race, and that their late uprising is only a temporary excitement which will soon die away.

The *Richmond Examiner*, in speaking of the war movements in the non-Seceding States, says it is only one of those existing demonstrations peculiar to the "Yankees,"

"Just as they ran mad after Jenny Lind, the Japanese Tommy, Kossuth, Morus Multicaulis, Spirit Rappings, and every other new bubble, so they now unite in the great delirium of a civil war, and intoxicate their brains with thoughts of blood and plunder. When all the individuals of a nation have been occupied from their birth with ledgers and cash-books, dollars and cents, the hum-drum existence of trade or traffic, a sensation becomes a necessity to their mental constitution. No people on earth need temporary excitement like the Yankees. are more eager to get it, or will pay more for it. Their newspapers, their books, their theatres, their cities furnish daily illustrations of their thirst after excitement. But it never lasts long. The taste is gratified, the want supplied, and Yankees becomes Yankesses again until the next season. The tremendous outburst of ferocity that we witness in the Northern States, is the repetition of one of the most common traits of their national character. It is the fashion of the day, the humbug of the hour, and it will cease as suddenly as it has commenced. Like straw on fire, the periodical sensations of the North make a great flame, but sink to the ashes and the dust of indifference as swiftly as they sprang. It is easy, and to them amusing, to indulge their tastes of this sort in bloody talk about invading the South, in mobbing the few among them hitherto suspected of sympathy with us, in joining volunteer companies, running off to cities like Washington, by way of Annapolis, where no brick-bats are on the road; but in three or four weeks the superfluous gas will be gone, and Yankees will be Yankesses again."

Such may be the case generally speaking but the indications are that it will, in relation to the present conflict, be entirely the reverse; that instead of the war spirit being allayed in the North, it will continue to increase, as the scene progresses, and that the South will be proportionally stirred up to vengeance, nothing being wanting to make the enmity of each to the other co-extensive with their earthly existence. Such occurrences as the killing of Colonel Ellsworth at Alexandria and the summary avengement of his death by not only killing the man who shot him, but other prominent secessionists, by way of retaliation, are not at all calculated to allay the belligerent feelings existing between the professed Union-

ists, and alleged traitors; but the tendency of such acts, by whomsoever committed, will be to increase the hate of each party for the other, and to fan the burning flame and make it rage with redoubled fury. Life, if not now, will soon be held by a very precarious tenure throughout the North American States, and happy will those be to whom civil war has no charms, and who do not delight in scenes of blood, who flee away before being swallowed up by the tide of death now sweeping over the Atlantic Slope.

BY TELEGRAPH AND PONY.

Advance of the Northern Army into Virginia.

ALEXANDRIA TAKEN.

COLONEL ELLSWORTH KILLED.

GENERAL BUTLER ADVANCING TOWARDS NORFOLK.

The Pony Express with eastern advices up to the 25th arrived here on Saturday afternoon. The northern troops have at length commenced the long looked for invasion of the South and fairly opened the ball. The dispatches will be read with interest.

WASHINGTON.

The announcement on the 23d that eight regiments had received orders to march at a moment's notice, and that fifteen rounds of ball cartridges had been supplied to them, put Washington in a feverish excitement.

A special dispatch to the *Times*, stated that the 7th, 12th, 69th and the Rhode Island brigade would fold up their tents that night; and on the morrow would probably be on the soil of Virginia. They were to take up their quarters at Arlington heights, where they would throw up entrenchments. They were to take provisions in their knapsacks for a four day's campaign. The Fire Zouaves were to move that night, down the river five miles to a point opposite Alexandria, and were overjoyed when they received that glimpse of a fight.

A detachment of the 71st was to go on the steamer Mt. Vernon and would sail direct for Fort Monroe, to support the forces there, in case of a movement on the Gosport navy yard.

THE MARCH INTO VIRGINIA.

It appears from the dispatches that the departure of the Northern troops from Washington for Virginia, was accomplished during the night of the 23d and morning of the 24th. A dispatch of the latter date states that, as was supposed would be the case late last night, several regiments with the New Jersey and Michigan Brigades, Ellsworth's Zouaves and the District militia had crossed into Virginia; the Virginia pickets having been previously driven in by the advance guards. One of the regiments took the road leading to Fairfax Court House, about twenty miles from Washington, while another, the Jersey, stopped at the forks, a mile from the Long bridge, awaiting orders. An advance into Virginia was also made from another point—at the mouth of the Potomac aqueduct, at Georgetown.

The 7th New York Regiment was among the troops, and, after several hours' march, occupied a point between the bridge and Columbia spring on the line of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad. The District of Columbia troops then returned to Washington. From six to ten thousand troops were sent over into Virginia, and as they advanced, firing was heard occasionally by the driving in of the Virginia pickets.

A dispatch at nine o'clock a.m. of the 24th, states that the New York Zouaves, 14th and 69th, and the Jersey Regiments held Alexandria, while Arlington heights were occupied by several regiments. When the Federal troops reached Alexandria, the Virginia soldiers fired at them and fled. Visitors to that city say the scenes were intensely exciting. Federal vessels were in the meantime before Alexandria. It seems that a body of Federal troops had advanced to Fairfax Court House to take possession of the junction of the Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Gap Railroads, with a view of intercepting the advance of Virginia

troops towards Alexandria, from Richmond and other points.

It was reported that as the Virginia troops retired from Alexandria one of them was killed by a return shot from the Federal forces. There was a prospect of capturing the fugitives. Among the forces sent over to Virginia were two batteries and two companies of artillery.

About ten thousand troops had crossed the Potomac, and were now in Virginia. The New York 7th Regiment were holding Arlington heights, and the 69th were throwing up breast-works there. Sherman's light artillery and the District militia, command the Maryland shore above Georgetown, and would repel any attack by force moving from Harper's Ferry.

The 1st Michigan regiment entered town about six o'clock, an hour after the appearance of the Zouaves, and captured a body of cavalry, who at first demanded time to consider, but were forced to yield without delay.

The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says a company of horse, numbering thirty-five men, was captured at Alexandria. Sherman's battery coming on them suddenly they had no alternative. The railroad was then torn up leading out of the city. General Scott and Secretary Seward were on Long bridge when the troops went over. Thus was Virginia secession ratified. It is reported that the next movement will be on Harper's Ferry.

The entrance into Alexandria was attended by an event which evidently had cast the deepest gloom over the country. Colonel Ellsworth, the indefatigable chief of the Chicago Zouaves and Colonel of the New York regiment of firemen Zouaves, who had hauled down the secession flag from the Marshall House, was soon afterwards shot by a concealed foe. His body was brought early on the morning of the 24th to the Washington Navy Yard. Accounts from Alexandria were somewhat contradictory, but there was no doubt of the fact that a man named Jackson, who shot Ellsworth, was instantly put to death; some say by both bullet and bayonet.

The news of the death of Col. Ellsworth was not generally known in Washington until towards ten o'clock. The excitement was intense, especially among the military, who expressed the greatest impatience and desire to be sent over to Virginia.

The city bells were soon tolling, buildings were draped in crape, and flags were flying at half mast.

The *Tribune's* dispatch furnishes the following particulars: Col. Ellsworth was shot as he was descending the stairs, with the secession flag which he had torn down, by the man Jackson, keeper of the Marshall House, with a double barreled gun. He died almost instantly, dyeing the secession flag with his blood. He only said, "My God."

A special dispatch to the *World* says Geo. W. Dunn, a well-known resident of Washington had reached there from the rebel Confederacy. He was last from Tennessee, via Cairo. He reports that supplies were entirely cut off from eastern Tennessee, and that great fear of starvation prevailed. He saw at Memphis, about three thousand troops, furnished with altered flint lock muskets from the Baton Rouge Arsenal. There were two batteries on the Mississippi, between Memphis and Cairo. Many of the troops were Northern men, who had been impressed into the service; half the soldiers there had refused to leave the city, and the Government had issued a proclamation, ordering all companies to disband that would not enter the service of the South unconditionally. Ammunition was very scarce, and no unnecessary firing was permitted. Two companies in Memphis were composed of chain gang convicts. Mr. Dunn confirms the report of an entire prostration of all kinds of business.

Passengers who had arrived from Wheeling, over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, state that from the Ohio river to within ten miles of Harper's Ferry, the stars and stripes were flying.

Dr. Thomas Miller, a prominent citizen of Washington had been arrested, charged with secretly receiving and delivering letters from and to secessionists. He protests he is innocent; but General Mansfield retained him for examination.

A Government steamer left for Fort Monroe on the afternoon of the 24th. Several members of the press were in anticipation of a big battle in that vicinity.