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SATURDAY MORNING
BY
WILLIAM H. COUNCELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE, or TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid within *one month* of the time of subscribing, or the renewal of subscription—a failure to notify a discontinuance is considered as a new engagement.

The Easton Gazette.

VOL. XLIV. EASTON, Md., SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1861. No. 16.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Of one square (10 lines,) inserted ONE OF THREE TIMES for ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY-FIVE cents for each subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers. Advertisements not marked the number of insertions desired, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Merchants and others who advertise by the year, will in no case be allowed to insert any advertisement not connected with their regular business, without an additional charge.

All orders addressed to the editor, post-paid, will receive prompt attention.

THOMPSON & KERSEY'S

GREAT DRESS GOODS EMPORIUM,

IS NOW THOROUGHLY STORED WITH EVERY POSSIBLE VARIETY OF

LADIES' & GENTLEMENS'

DRESS GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE PRESENT AND APPROACHING SEASONS, VARYING FROM THE LOWEST GRADES, TO THE

CHOICEST STYLES

BOTH OF

American Manufacture

AND OF THE

LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

THE above goods have been carefully selected from the best Importing houses in the two cities

PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE,

and will be disposed of on our usual accommodating terms, and at prices, which we think cannot fail to meet the views of purchasers.

The Boys' and Misses',

were not forgotten in making our selections; a nice line of such goods will be found in our Stock, to which we invite the attention of parents. Our stock of

HEAVY DOMESTIC GOODS,

is as usual large and full, as is also the Stock of

Groceries,

QUEENSWARE,

CHINA, GLASS,

WOODWARE, &c., &c.,

to an inspection of all of which we very cordially invite the public.

apr 6 THOMPSON & KERSEY.

THE LATEST FASHIONS,

FALL AND WINTER, 1860.

MRS. KATE PLUMMER, has just received the Latest Fashions, to an inspection of which she invites her friends and the public generally. The new styles of bonnets are very pretty. sep 29

S. T. KENNARD,

DEALER IN

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS.

OLD Mong'la Rye Whiskey } pale and dark.
" Bronsville, do. }
" Cognac Brandy, dark and pale,
Best old Holland Gin,
" Madeira Wine,
" Sherry, "
" Lisbon "
Catawba "
Sweet Malaga "
Champagne "

Feeling confident of being able to suit all, I solicit a call from the public and my customers.

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T. C. NICOLS, JR.,

SOLE AGENT FOR

ALLEN & NEEDLES' SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Price $15 for 2000 lbs., Cash.

ALLEN & NEEDLES' FERTILIZER.

Price $30 for 2000 lbs., for approved *endorsed* note at eight months from March 15th, *without* interest. Note to be given *on or before* the delivery of the article. Or for Cash $28 00 for 2000 lbs.

☞ In all cases the freight is $1½ per ton to be paid in Cash.

The subscriber has experienced much satisfaction from the sale of over one hundred tons of "Allen & Needles' New Fertilizer" the past year, from the fact that although *some* persons did not have their expectations realized all unite that it has merits of a high order and nine tenths of the purchasers expressed themselves satisfied that, but for the severe drouth of last summer, it would have paid them handsomely. This concentrated manure is highly ammoniated being composed mainly of BONES, HAIR, ANIMAL MATTER AND SULPHURIC ACID. It is put up in new and sound seamless bags, which when emptied may be used for grain bags or other farm purposes.

The terms on which this manure is sold are such as to place it within the reach of all farmers, enabling them as it does to pay for it 33 per cent of the crop it assists in producing.

The subscriber has been furnished with numerous verbal and written replies to his questionings concerning it, some of which are very flattering.

One verbal one is from a farmer of high standing in Trappe district who states that his corn crop was greatly benefitted by it and that after his crop of corn was matured he put a piece of the same land in Lucerne and at the time of his report December 10th his Lucerne was *then ten or twelve inches high*, something he never saw before at the same season.

Another report is, that a trial was made in the same field with Guano, Stable Manure, Lime and Marl and where the "Fertilizer" was applied, *though the poorest land in the field*, his corn was the best.

Annexed is a written report.

EASTON, Md., Oct., 13, 1860.

Thos. C. Nicols, Jr., Esq.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiry in regard to the success of "ALLEN & NEEDLES' FERTILIZER" purchased of you last Spring I will say that owing to the drought the corn crop generally was cut short, but where the Fertilizer was applied the corn grew off finely and so continued until the drought stopped its progress. I applied it also to both Sweet and Irish Potatoes *with great success* making the *best crop I ever made*. I applied it also to Garden Vegetables, and notwithstanding the dry season I raised more vegetables than I have for the last *three years all together*. My confidence in it is so strong that I wish you to retain for me five tons to go on my wheat. Yours Truly,

CHARLES M. JUMP.

Numerous testimonials could be added to the above but it is deemed unnecessary. Few condemn it, numbers applaud it.

Orders are respectfully solicited and the earlier they are given the better as the supply is limited. It can be hauled any time and not affect the date of the falling due of the notes, whether taken before or after March 15th the notes will all bear same date.

I repeat send in your orders early. A small supply on hand to begin with.

Delivered without extra expense on Tred Haven or Choptank Rivers. Or on any other river on the shore where the orders reach 50 tons or more. jan 19, 1861.

FRENCH'S TREBLE DISTILLED BAY RUM, just received, and for sale by

mar 30 CAMPBELL & GOLDSBOROUGH.

HORSFORD'S SELF-RAISING FLOUR —for sale by

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THE FIRST OF THE SEASON!!

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

1861.

J. RASIN

RETURNS his thanks to the Ladies' and Gentlemen of Easton and vicinity, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since his return from the cities, (March 12, 1861,) and respectfully invite the public to call and examine his Stock of new and beautiful

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS

all of the latest and newest styles, too numerous to name.

Men and Boys' Wear, &c.

Also a complete Stock of

HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

GLASSWARE,

STONEWARE,

WOODWARE,

GROCERIES,

also Hats, Bridles, Collars, Halters, Whips, Umbrellas, Brooms, Buckets, Rope, Traces, Oil Cloths, Lime, &c.

LIQUORS.

In this department may be found the most extensive stock of Philadelphia Imported Brandies, Whiskies, Gins, Jamaica Spirits, Peach and Apple Brandies, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Malaga and Champaigne Wines, and fancy Liquors, of any other House on the shore.

Most of my Goods having been purchased for the CASH, (in view of the financial crisis,) I am enabled to offer great inducements to cash buyers and punctual customers. A call from the public is respectfully invited, and orders for goods solicited, which shall receive prompt attention.

apr 6 JOS. RASIN.

S. T. KENNARD.

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS,

For 1861.

I MOST respectfully announce to my customers and the public, that I have just returned from the cities with a large and well assorted stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

of which the following is but a small portion of the varieties:

Fig'd and plain Challies—from 20 to 50.
" " " Delaines " 12½ " 37½.
Lawns from 10cts to 50.
Organdies of beautiful qualities and styles for 25, 37½, 50 and 75.
Colored Silks as low as 75.
Poena Cloths for Ladies Suits, from 10cts to 37½
Hoop Skirts " " and Children in great varieties and styles, from 25cts to $5.
Ladies Fr. Collars, undersleeves and Collars in sets.
" Bl'k and Mohair Mitts,
"Jouvin's" Kid Gloves of all sizes.
French Chintzes fig'd and plain.
Dress trimmings in all colors and styles.
Fancy and bl'k Silk Beltings.
Crotchet Cord, needles and Braids,
Fancy and bl'k dress buttons and Zouave do.
Cravats for Ladies.

GENTLEMANS' WEAR.

can be found cheap for cash or to punctual customers the handsomest stock ever offered in this market. It consists in part as follows:

Plaid and plain col'd Cassimeres in pat's & suits.
Bl'k French Doe Skins do
" Satin and Silk Vestings.
Colored do do of various patterns.
Fancy and black Cravats.
Gents "Jouvin's" bl'k, col'd and White Kid Gloves
" Linen and Marseilles shirt bosoms.
" " " Paper collars new styles,
and a complete stock of

CHILDREN AND BOYS WEAR.

In heavy goods I can compare most favorably with any senior competitors. I have Osnaburgs 3 and 4 plain and 4 twiled and blue and brown denims, striped shirtings, heavy "Farmers" duck and drillings, Janes plain and plaid, which makes my stock of servants wear large and complete. I also have my usual supply of

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Woodware, Stoneware, &c., &c.

To an inspection of which I respectfully invite my customers and the public, feeling confident I can please both in price and quality.

apr 6 S. T. KENNARD.

COD LIVER OIL JELLY, contains 85 per cent of Oil, and is acknowledged to be more efficacious than the crude Oil, because more solid it is retained in the stomach, however disordered it may be; when on the contrary, if the stomach is not in proper condition the liquid Oil will pass off undigested and consequently inoperative. Price $1.00 per bottle, and for sale by

mar 16 DAWSON & BRO.

Affection's Tear.

Oh, there's nothing half so dear
As affection's smiling tear,
There is a lustre to it given,
That lovely radiance shines to Heaven.

Oh, the bliss that fixed my soul,
When I saw it gently roll
From the sweet eyes of her I love,
Like a bright gem coming from above.

I saw it on thy cheek so fair,
Alike the morning's dewy stair,
Or like the pearly tear of night,
That steals on roses red and white—
I saw thee wipe that tear away,
And thou wert full of joy and gay.

WAR IN BALTIMORE.

ARRIVAL OF NORTHERN TROOPS.

TERRIBLE EXCITEMENT.

THE RAILROAD TRACK OBSTRUCTED.

Attack Upon the Troops.

Citizens Fired Upon and Killed.

SEVERAL OF THE TROOPS KILLED.

Civil War in Our Streets.

The Military under Arms.

At the President Street Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad yesterday morning, a large crowd was assembled in anticipation of the arrival of a large number of troops from New York and Massachusetts.—Shortly after 11 o'clock the train from Philadelphia, comprising 20 cars, arrived at the depot.—Without disembarking the soldiers from the train, the several cars had horses attached and about nine were drawn along Pratt street to the Camden Station, the first six being permitted to pass along without creating any marked violence, except hooting and yelling.

From some reason the horses attached to the seventh car became restive and were taken out from the car at Pratt street bridge, and the car moved without their aid to within a short distance of Gay street. Between Gay and Frederick streets a number of laborers were engaged in repairing the bed of the street, and just at the moment when the car reached Gay street they were engaged in removing the cobble stones from the principal portion of the street. Some thirty or forty men assembled at this point, having followed the car from the depot, and, with cheers for Davis and the Southern Confederacy, hurled bitter taunts at the Northern Black Republicans, as they termed them. The troops remained in perfect silence.

This continued for several minutes, when, as the horses were again attached and the car moved off, it was proposed to stone it. Before the car had gone twenty yards almost every window therein was broken to pieces, and a portion of the crowd followed a considerable distance hurling paving stones. Those persons not in uniform who were standing on the platform hastily jumped off to avoid the shower of stones. The eighth car was treated in the same manner, but the ninth car apparently being empty, or at least no person being visible except the driver of the team, escaped with only one stone thrown. The crowd exulted in their work, exclaiming that the Black Republicans should not pass through Maryland. A lapse of five minutes succeeded, a number of respectable persons urging the crowd to tear up the track.

THE TRACK BLOCKED UP.

The excitement of the crowd was increased by the addition of others from all parts swelling the number of those present to about two hundred. The tenth car was observed approaching from Pratt street bridge, when a number of persons, seizing the pens in the hands of the laborers, made an ineffectual effort to tear up the track.—Finding that they could not succeed, in a last resort they took up the paving stones and threw them on the track, almost covering it from observation. They also dumped a cart load of sand on the bed of the track, placing also four or five large anchors there on, they having bodily removed them from the sidewalk. This being accomplished, they, with loud hurrahs, dared the troops to come on, but the latter, observing the posture of affairs, deemed it more prudent to turn back to the President Street Depot.

Information of the disturbance was conveyed to the City Hall and to the Marshall's office, when Sergeant McComas, with Policemen Biggs and McLaughlin, hastened to the spot. The Sergeant remonstrated with the party who had torn up the wooden bridge over the gutter at Gay street, but in vain. They expressed their determination to prevent the passage of the troops cost what it would. Mayor Brown hastened to the President Street Depot and endeavored to prevent any disturbance.

At this point there still remained upwards of twenty cars filled with the troops, and five or six cars which had been used for the reception of ammunition, baggage, &c. After the lapse of a quarter of an hour, the command was given for the troops to disembark and form on the outside. While forming they were surrounded by a dense mass of people, who impeded their march up President street by every possible means, stones being thrown in great numbers. At Fawa street two of the soldiers were knocked down by stones and greatly injured. The policeman succeeded in rescuing these two, one of whom was conveyed to the drug store of Mr. Thomas J. Pitt, corner of High and Pratt streets, where his wound was dressed; the other was taken to the Eastern District Station.

MARCH THROUGH THE CITY

After the cars had been thus checked, and returned to the depot, the military formed, and prepared to march through the city.

From the President street depot to Pratt street bridge they were pursued by the excited crowd, who continued to hail stones, and, it is stated, fired at them with muskets, &c. Mayor Brown had put himself at the head of the column, with a strong body of police. The soldiers continued on up Pratt street over the bridge, where several others were badly injured by the stones thrown at the rear ranks. They came along at a brisk pace, and when they reached Market Space an immense concourse of people closed in behind them and commenced stoning them.

When they reached Gay street, where the track had been torn up, a large crowd of men armed with paving stones showered them on their heads with such force that several of them were knocked down in the ranks. After laying a few moments, they crawled on their hands and knees into some of the stores on Pratt street.

After they fell there was no further attack made on them, and those thus wounded were taken to apothecary stores for medical attendance.

At the corner of South and Pratt streets a man fired a pistol into the ranks of the military, when those in the rear ranks immediately wheeled and fired upon their assailants and several were wounded.

The guns of the soldiers that had fallen wounded were seized, and fired upon the ranks with fatal effect in two or three instances.

After they reached Calvert street they succeeded in checking their pursuers by a rapid fire, which brought down two three, and were not much molested until they reached Howard street, where another large crowd was assembled, some stones were thrown at them but their guns were not loaded, and they passed on through the dense crowd down Howard street towards the depot.

The scene on Pratt street was of the most startling character. The wounded soldiers, three in number, were taken up carefully, and carried to places of safety by the citizens along the street.

THE MAIN ATTACK.

The officer in command appeared to care more for his own safety than the safety of his men.—He pushed on in advance with the Mayor at double quick march, without paying any regard to the rear ranks, which were receiving the brunt of the attack of the assailants. The paving stones were dashed with great force against their backs and heads, and marching thus in close ranks were unable to effectually defend themselves. When they did turn and fire, it was without halt, and being thus massed together their shots took effect mostly on innocent lookers on; who were standing on the pavement. At the corner of Commerce street a whole volley of bullets entered the window of Messrs. Henderson's warehouse.

They stood the assault with stones without resistance the entire distance from the President Street Depot until they reached the vicinity of South street, and then fired obliquely on to the pavements, rather than turning on their assailants.

The police did their best to protect the troops from assault, and partially succeeded until they reached Gay street, where the crowd, armed with paving stones, were collected. They rushed in between the police and the rear ranks, driving them back, and separating them from the military. After the firing commenced the assaulting party dispersed, and for the balance of the route their was no attack upon them.

The four who fell wounded in the street were brought down between Gay and Calvert streets, where the fiercest of the attack was made on them.

SCENES AT THE CAMDEN STATION.

The announcement made by a number of persons that a large body of troops would certainly pass through on the way to Washington attracted an immense mass of persons. They were stretched along to such an extent that it would be difficult to compute them; however, the number could scarcely be less than six or seven thousand.

A large detachment of the police, under the direction of Marshal Kane, soon appeared, and orders were given to clear the tracks near the main depot building. This was done, and soon after a large passenger car of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Company came up at a rapid rate, filled with the soldiers. This car was soon followed by about eight more, all of which were also occupied by the military.

Upon inquiring, it was ascertained that they consisted of a regiment of Massachusetts Infantry, the Sixth, commanded by Col. E. F. Jones and Lieut. Col. Shutruck, in all eleven companies, with an aggregate of 850 men, rank and file. Soon as the train arrived some of the troops were compelled to change cars, when they were hooted at by the crowd, but no overt act was committed. Several young men appeared at one of the cars and displayed revolvers, whereupon a captain of one of the companies drew his sword and declared he would protect his men, soon after which the train was ready to start, under the charge of Col. Shutt, assisted by Richard Armstrong.

Many expected that the train would start immediately, but it did not move until about half-past twelve, the delay being occasioned by the fact that President Garrett had received information that a large crowd of excited men had determined to tear up the track and blow up the bridges, and thus prevent the passage of the train. In fact the principal officers of the Company took a position on the steeple in the depot of the building and perceived the parties making a long towards the wooden bridges beyond the Spring Gardens.

They were quickly followed by a large detachment of police, who seemed determined to prevent them from injuring the road. During this time the crowd increased in number and the excitement grew intense.

In a few minutes after the train left the discharge of fire arms attracted the attention of the crowd to the corner of Pratt and Howard streets, where a body of Infantry from one of the Northern States, about one hundred and fifty strong, were seen rapidly approaching the depot, and no doubt anxious to reach the cars.

The excitement now was beyond description, and a man displaying the flag of the Confederate States seemed to be the rallying point of the disaffected people. Some of these assailed the command with stones, when a number of the latter discharged their muskets. At least twenty shots were fired, but as far as we could learn no person was injured.

While this body was passing near the corner of Pratt and Charles streets they got into collision with the crowd and firing took place. One of the soldiers named Robbins, of a company from Stonington, Conn., was wounded in the back part of the head and fell to the ground. He was taken into the apothecary establishment of Messrs. Sweitzer & Co., and received the attention of Prof. Dunbar.

KILLING OF MR. ROBERT W. DAVIS.

One of the most melancholy incidents connected with the proceedings of the day was the killing of Mr. Robert W. Davis, of the mercantile firm of Messrs. Paynter, Davis & Co., whose establishment is on Baltimore street, opposite Hanover. Shortly after noon the deceased, in company with Thomas W. Hall, Esq., passed along the grounds of the Camden Railway Station, and after conversing with several reporters of the press about the state of affairs, proceeded along near the Spring Gardens, where a large crowd had assembled for the purpose, as they declared, of tearing up the track. Whilst standing up the hill near the track, and conversing with Mr. Hall, several muskets were discharged by some of the troops in the last car of the train, which contained the second detachment of troops, when the deceased fell to the ground pierced by three minnie musket balls. They penetrated the back part of the left shoulder, and tore the flesh considerably.

Soon as the police (some of whom had gone beyond this point of the road for the purpose of preventing parties from tearing up the track.) heard the melancholy affair some of them proceeded to the place, when the body of Mr. Davis was conveyed to the Southern Police Station and placed in one of the private rooms. Justice Shoaware, the police magistrate of the Southern District hearing of the affair, summoned a jury and proceeded to hold an inquest upon the remains, but in consequence of the absence of witnesses and the great excitement which naturally prevailed, determined to defer further proceeding until this morning at ten o'clock. About three o'clock the friends of the deceased appeared and had the body conveyed to No. 76 Saratoga street, where Mr. Davis had been boarding for some time. He leaves a wife, but no children, and the distress of his lady, of course, cannot be expressed in words. Her grief was inconsolable. Mr. Davis was in the prime of life, and highly respected and esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

An effort was made by his friends to stop the train and arrest the murderers, but it was ineffectual, and they passed on to Washington.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following persons were killed and wounded:

One of the members of Company D, of the Massachusetts Regiment, whose name was not ascertained, was shot in the breast and instantly killed.

Private Keenan, of the same company, was shot in the left leg, and another member of the same company in the left side. They were all taken into the produce store of A. Bond & Co., No. 106 Pratt street, near Commerce.

Francis Ward, a young law student, residing at the corner of Aisquith and Baltimore streets, received a ball in his breast, on the right side.—He was received into the warehouse of Messrs. John Henderson & Co., and attended by Dr. Monmonier. During the afternoon he was removed to his father's dwelling.

A man named John McGann, who lives at No. 2 North Bond street near Baltimore, received a ball on the right side, above the loins, and died in an hour after being conveyed into the warehouse of Messrs. John Henderson & Co.—He was then removed to his late dwelling on Bond street.

William Reed, a youth 18 years of age, received a ball in the abdomen, and was attended by Dr. Dunbar. He died in an hour after.—Young Reed was standing on the wharf at Pratt street, near the pungy Wild Pigeon, Captain Mezick, from Pocomoe, York county, Virginia.

A young man, 19 years old, was shot in the abdomen, and also had his left leg shattered. He was removed from the street into the counting-room of Messrs. Wm. Hooper & Son, where he shortly after died. His name was ascertained to be Philip Thomas Miles, his father residing at No. 377 Fayette street. The body was recognized by his father after being taken to the Middle District Police station.

Mr. S. Constant, of New York, while standing in the doorway of Mr. Wm. Robinson, No. 81 South street, was shot in the left arm, the ball passing through and entering the breast of an old man who was standing at his side.

Patrick Grillin, an employee of Captain Geo. Dorman, was wounded in the left side of the stomach, and was taken into the house of J. Lupp, on Pratt street, near Commerce street.—He was subsequently removed to the dwelling of his mother, on Sterling street, near Eager, but with little expectation of his surviving.

William Clark, aged 20 years, was instantly killed at the corner of Pratt and South streets by a Minnie musket ball, which entered on the right side of the eye and passing through the head came out on the other side. He had recently enlisted in the Southern Confederate Army and expected to have left in a few days. His body was removed to the Middle District Station, and after the inquest was taken to his late boarding house, corner of Frederick and Baltimore streets.

Sebastian Gees, forty years of age, was killed on Pratt street, receiving a ball in the upper part of his breast. He leaves a wife and three children, and resided on Thames street, near Bond.

William Maloney, aged twenty five years, residing at No. 17 South Frederick street, was shot through the femoral region of the left thigh. The wound caused a hemorrhage, from which he died in two hours after his removal to the Middle District Police Station. At the station there were the dead bodies of the two soldiers from Massachusetts, young Miles, Gee, Clark and Maloney, over whom Coroner Hall held inquests, the jury rendering verdicts in accordance with the facts, as presented by the evidence.

In addition there were the following wounded:

Edward Cooper, a private of the City Guards, Captain Hart, of Lowell, Massachusetts, was shot through the glutæ muscle of the right thigh, and was not considered dangerously wounded.

Sergeant John Ames, of Company B, of Sixth Regiment, was struck by stones on the back of the head, by which the brain was greatly injured.

Michael Green, of Company I, same regiment, known as the Lawrence Light Infantry, Capt. Pickering, was shot in the right leg below the knee, the ball passing through. He has a mother living on Commerce street.

A youth of 18 years, named John Carr, whose parents reside at the corner of Exeter and Hanover streets, was shot in the right leg, near the knee. He was taken to the office of Dr. Hintze where the wound was dressed by Dr. Doyle and subsequently removed to his father's house.

A private of one of the Massachusetts regiments, named Needham, was greatly injured by being struck on the head with paving stones, and after being taken to the office of Dr. Hintze, was removed to the Infirmary. Another private of the same regiment received a ball through the left knee, by which both knees were fractured. He was also attended by Dr. Doyle, and then removed to the Union Protestant Infirmary.

The bodies of those citizens who were killed and taken to the Middle Station were removed by their friends to their respective homes. The bodies of the two soldiers were properly prepared for burial by the officers of the station, among whom Policeman McCabe rendered most efficient service. A number of the soldiers were separated from their comrades, and for safe keeping were taken to the several police stations. Among them were Corporal D. B. Tyler, of Company D, of the Sixth Regiment, and H. W. Danforth, of same company—the latter being struck on the head with stones and fell on the sidewalk.

They took refuge from the excited crowd in the store of Messrs. Baker, Holmes & Brown, were shortly after Lieut. Maloney despatched Policeman Biggs to conduct them to the Middle Station. Another private named Samuel McGuckin, when the melee occurred, slipped from the ranks and put himself under the charge of Policeman Murphy, who protected and conducted him to the station.

BAGGAGE AND MUNITIONS.

The baggage and munitions which accompanied the troops to this city were contained in two of the large freight cars belonging to the railroad, and were left unattended at the depot. At about two o'clock in the afternoon a large crowd had collected at the terminus of the road—in consequence of the report that more troops were coming—when a party of men forced an entrance into one of the cars and proceeded to break open a number of boxes in which cartridges were contained, and distributed them. Three muskets were also taken from the car when, by the efforts of some half dozen policemen, the crowd was pressed back and the door of the car closed. The muskets were removed by the police, while several empty boxes laying around testified that their contents had been carried off.

Another car was also entered, and several military hats taken therefrom, but the police soon stopped them and placed both cars under guard. At about five o'clock in the afternoon the contents of the cars were removed to the Old City Hall buildings, and safely stowed away. They consisted of boxes of cartridges and percussion caps; boxes of blankets and military uniforms, together with a goodly number of large sized traveling trunks and valises. There were also two chests, each marked "Massachusetts Regiment" "medicine chest."

CUTTING THE TELEGRAPH WIRES.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon a party of men rushed into the telegraph office, corner of Baltimore and South streets, the leader being armed with a hatchet, and demanded that the Northern wires be pointed out to him. Without waiting for an answer he rushed to a window out of which the wires passed, and cut one of them before he could be stopped. The wire was soon mended and the crowd got rid of, when it was discovered that all the wires but two had been cut at some other point in the city.

INCIDENTS.

Private Rollins, of the Sixth Regiment of Massachussetts troops, whose wound has been alluded to above, to the surprise of Professor Dunbar and other physicians, has survived, and about three o'clock was removed to the Lombard Street Infirmary, where he is now doing well.

A lad from Virginia, who has been stopping here for several days, and who was shot on Pratt street, was conveyed last evening, about six o'clock, to the same institution. Whilst being conveyed to the place the latter was surrounded by an immense crowd, but upon learning the facts of the case they left in a quiet manner.

After the departure of the cars with the troops from Camden Station, the excited mass of people there assembled remained a short time. Others of those on Pratt street wandered up and down from Pratt street bridge to Howard street.

Another large party rushed into Baltimore street, where shortly after Brigadier General Egerton appeared in uniform and mounted. He hurriedly informed the various crowds that orders had been issued by Governor Hicks that the Northern troops should be sent back to the border of the State. The crowd followed him towards the President Street Depot, where soon after the remainder of the troops embarked in the cars and a locomotive being attached they were soon wending their way back to Philadelphia.

In the meantime other parties on Pratt street had assembled near the bridge, and seizing a large quantity of lumber, made a barricade on the bridge nearly six feet high.

On Baltimore street during the remainder of the afternoon, large parties of men were assembled. The principal points were at Holliday and Calvert streets.

Frequent collisions occurred between violent disputants on either side, resulting in the police arresting and conducting them to the Middle Station, where, at half-past 5 o'clock, a large number of those arrested for trifling causes were discharged by Marshal Kane, with injunctions to behave themselves better.

At night a party from the eastern section of the city paraded through the various streets with a drum and fife, and proceeded to Calvert and Fayette streets. Shortly after they returned down Baltimore street, and then proceeding to the warehouse of Messrs. Patterson & Woolford, on the Long Dock, broke in the doors and seized a large quanity of rifles and swords, with which they armed themselves.

A few minutes before twelve o'clock a portion of the party marched up Baltimore street, on the sidewalk, with about thirty of the muskets taken from the warehouse of Messrs. Patterson & Woolford. They proceeded around to their headquarters on Fayette Street, and remained some time.

THE MILITARY.

The military of the city assembled at their armories soon after the collision with the Northern troops, and were afterwards formally called out by the Governor. The companies assembled with great promptitude, and a large number were soon under arms and prepared for service. The police being very much exhausted by the severe labors of the last few days, during which the whole force has been on duty almost continuously, the Governor transferred the military to the Police Commissioners, and during the night they took charge of the central portion of the city.—During the evening and night the city was more than ordinarily quiet, the stores being closed and but few people on the streets.

MILITARY IN THE SQUARE.

In obedience to the general orders issued by Major General George H. Steuart, at the instance of Governor Hicks, the various regiments attached to the First Light Division appeared in Monument Square at five o'clock. They remained in the Square for nearly an hour, and after being reviewed separated, the various companies repairing again to their armories, where they remained on guard during the night.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence took place yesterday at noon, immediately after the collision:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, April 9, 1860.

To his Excellency, the President of the United States:

SIR—A collision between the citizens and the Northern troops has taken place in Baltimore, and the excitement is fearful. Send no troops here. We will endeavor to prevent all bloodshed.

A public meeting of citizens has been called, and the troops of the State and the city have been called out to preserve the peace. They will be enough. Respectfully,

(Signed) THOS. H. HICKS,
Governor of Maryland.
GEORGE WM. BROWN,
Mayor of Baltimore.

Mr. Smith, besides sending the above by telegraph, sent a special with it to Washington, ahead of all the trains.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BALTIMORE, April 19, 1861.

John W. Garrett, Esq., President B. & O. R. R.:

SIR—We advise that the troops now here be sent back to the borders of Maryland.

Respectfully,
(Signed) THOMAS H. HICKS.
GEORGE WM. BROWN.

By order of the Board of Police.
(Signed) CHAS. HOWARD,
President.

B. & O. R. R., PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, April 16th, 1861.

To his Excellency, Thomas H. Hicks, Governor of Maryland, His Honor, Geo. William Brown, Mayor of Baltimore, Charles Howard, Esq., President of the Board of Police Commissioners:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, in which you advise that the troops now here be sent back to the borders of Maryland.

Most cordially approving this advice, I have instantly telegraphed the same to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and this Company will act in accordance therewith. Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN W. GARRETT, Pres.

A NORFOLK PRIVATEER.—The Norfolk Argus of Monday grows earnest in its desire for a privateer.

Let us have, it says, a Norfolk privateer fitted out at once, to intercept the next steamer from California for New York. There are plenty of Norfolk boys ready to ship.

Wall street has promised to lend its money to subjugate us, and we see no reason why we should not seize the next steamer freighted with gold for its banks.

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