THE EASTON GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING, - - - APRIL 27, 1861.

EASTON, MD.

☞ So well aware are all our readers of the darkness with which our country is shrouded that it would be useless for us to go into detail of the horrors which are likely to come upon us at any moment. It is enough to say that we are in the midst of the greatest calamity that ever befel our country. The beginning has been seen but the ending is known to no man. War and rumors of war greet the ear from morning until night. The rushing of troops, the rattling of sabres and the glistening of bayonets tell all that a deadly conflict will sooner or later ensue unless the hand of Omnipotence intervenes.—The wisdom of man has become as a floating bubble. The slight calm which sometimes shadows forth the smallest ray of hope appears to act only as a means to re-gather the cloud for a still more terrific storm—the effects of which none may feel more keenly than the State of Maryland. Owing to her geographical position we fear her doom is a terrible one in a contest like this—time will only show. Party lines are broken down and old parties are no more. To talk of *Union* as it once was would be but idleness. The breech between the seceded States and the Northern States is too wide now to ever again be closed with harmony and good feeling, but the time has past for accusing this party or that with the destruction of our once happy country—the troubles are upon us and now to contend who is the guilty party would but add fuel to the flame of excitement which now fills the breast of our citizens. All should act together in the defence of our homes and firesides and pure motives should actuate every heart.

THE MEETING ON SATURDAY AND TUESDAY.—After the arrival of the steamboat on Saturday last—which brought news of the fracas between the mob and the northern troops—a large meeting soon assembled at the Court House when they were addressed by Col. Saml. Hambleton and James Ll. Martin, Esq. The "Home Guards" and "Easton Horse Guards" being ready for parade just at that time, the "Horse Guards" dismounted and with the Easton Band, both companies attended the meeting. Thos. P. Williams, Esq., also made a few remarks and offered to charter the steamer which had just arrived and bare all expenses if there were any who desired to go to the assistance of the citizens of Baltimore. Most of the "Home Guards," under command of Capt. Nicols, and the "Horse Guards," under command of Lieut. Key, with several private citizens volunteered their services. The steamer Pioneer soon steamed up and about 10 o'clock at night made a start for the city and arrived there about 3 o'clock in the morning. Much anxiety in regard to their welfare, was felt by our citizens. About 10 o'clock on Sunday night the boat arrived with all on board except six or seven of the "Horse Guards," safe and sound. Those that remained returned on Wednesday.

On Tuesday, the meeting again assembled.—It was addressed by Messrs. Hambleton, Martin, Howes Goldsborough and W. R. Hughlett. Several resolutions were passed, which will be found in another column. The resolutions were passed with but one dissenting voice, but as far as feeling was concerned there were a great many opposed to them, and especially to the amendment to the preamble of the 5th resolution, but for the sake of harmony and good feeling prevailing they waved their votes and remained silent. After some other business the meeting adjourned.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AT NORFOLK.—The announcement from Norfolk of the wholesale destruction of Government property there is a painful reminder of the enormous sacrifices which will be entailed upon the country by the war upon which the country is just entering. All the valuable stores, munitions and buildings gathered at this place, one of the largest naval stations in the country, have been ruthlessly destroyed to prevent them from falling into the hands of those who had a common ownership in them, and, but a few months since felt an equal pride with the whole people in the completeness, extent and value of the arrangements there for maintaining the naval strength of the country. The Merrimac, one of the finest steamers of the navy, and the Raritan, a first-class frigate, were among the vessels destroyed.

THE ELECTION IN BALTIMORE.—The election in Baltimore on Thursday last was a mere form, there being no opposition. There were but nine or ten hundred votes cast. The following gentlemen composed the ticket:

John C. Brune, Ross Winans, Henry M. Warfield, Dr. J. Hanson Thomas, T. Parkin Scott, H. M. Morfit, S. Teacle Wallis, Chas. H. Pitts, Wm. Harrison and Lawrence Sangston.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE addressed a large meeting at Louisville on Saturday. He proposed that Kentucky present herself at the extra session of Congress on the Fourth of July, and through her Senators and Representatives protest against the settlement of the present difficulties by the sword, Kentucky in the meantime to call a State Convention to aid her Congressmen in presenting that protest.

☞ THE steamer Hugh Jenkins arrived at Miles River Ferry yesterday, but her news was of no great importance. Fort Pickens has not been attacked and the probability is that it will not be. The Baltimore Sun, it is rumored here, has come out openly opposed to secession. A few days ago the secession spirit was rampant in every direction but from some cause or other those who were at one time most anxious for it are now opposed to it. If secession is wrong now it was wrong three months ago.

THE LEGISLATURE TO MEET AT FREDERICK.—Owing to the state of affairs at Annapolis—it being held as a military post by the government—the Legislature assembled in Frederick city on yesterday, by order of Governor Hicks.

EASTON, April 23d 1861.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the county was held in the Court House to-day at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering the present condition in our national affairs, and devising means to place the county in a state of defence.

On motion, Dr. Samuel Harper was called to the chair and Samuel T. Hopkins appointed secretary.

The following gentlemen were then elected as Vice-President, Dr. A. W. White, Charles R. Mullikin, Wm. W Lowe, and Henry P. Hopkins.

Col Sam'l Hambleton, after stating the object of the meeting and urging the necessity of prompt and harmonious action on the part of the citizens, moved that a committee of two from each district be appointed to draft resolutions and prepare business for the meeting. J. Ll. Martin, Esq., moved as a substitute that certain resolutions which had already been prepared for the occasion be at once submitted to the meeting for its adoption or rejection, which after a short discussion was carried.

Col. Hambleton read the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That we regard the persistant purpose and action of the Administration at Washington conveying troops and munition of war over the territory of Maryland, contrary to the remonstrances and protests of her people and constituted authorities, and after the murderous results of Friday last in Baltimore as a declaration of war upon the people of the Southern States of the Union.

2. *Resolved*, That Maryland is essentially Southern in interest feeling and association, that her destiny is with the South, and that in the present crisis of affairs federal troops ought not to be permitted to pass over her soil destined to subjugate the Southern States which have seceded from the Union and to arm and repress those still remaining therein and prevent the free exercise of sentiment upon their part in this behalf.

3. *Resolved*, That the Legislature of the State should be convened by the Governor forthwith.

4. *Resolved*, That in the present crisis immediate steps should be taken for the protection and defence of the people of the county.

And whereas Maryland is in a defenceless condition by reason of the non-assembling of the Legislature and the full and proper armament of the State has not been made, and in view of the eminent crises now upon us it is necessary that our people themselves should vote for their armament and protection, and whereas we are satisfied our people will cheerfully acquiesce in taxation for this purpose; therefore,

5. *Resolved*, That the Commissioners of the county be and they are hereby authorized and required to levy upon the assessable property of the county the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, to be expended, if necessary, under the superintendance and control of a committee of safety to be appointed by the meeting.

6. *Resolved*, That the Commissioners of the County together with the committee be authorized and empowered to borrow the above sum at once on the pledge of the levy above named, to be legalized immediately on the assembling of the Legislature.

After the reading of the above resolutions J. Ll. Martin, Esq., addressed the meeting earnestly and forcibly, on the momentous issues of the day, taking strong ground in defence of Southern rights and concluded by offering the following amendment to be inserted after the word "made" in the preamble to the 5th resolution—"and whereas it was the duty of the executive of the State to have averted this condition," and also the following additional resolution.

7. *Resolved*, As the sense of this meeting, the Governor of this State should respond to the President, that under no circumstances can troops of Maryland be sent to Washington responsive to his requisition for any purpose.

Howes Goldsborough, Esq., urged the necessity of laying aside all partizan feeling and prejudice and uniting in a common effort to place the county in a state of preparation against the coming danger. He deprecated the introduction of the resolutions and amendment and moved that they be laid on the table on the ground that they might occasion some division of sentiment.

Wm. R. Hughlett, Esq., in a few remarks earnestly opposed the motion to lay on the table.

The motion was subsequently withdrawn and the amendment adopted. The resolutions were then read seriatim and adopted with but one dissenting vote and that to the second resolution.

Letters from Madison Brown, and P. B. Hopper were read stating that active measures had been adopted in Queen Ann's county for the safety and protection of the citizens.

On motion of J. Ll. Martin, Esq., it was resolved that a messenger be dispatched to Denton to notify the proprietors of Van Amburghs Managerie that they would not be allowed to come within the limits of Talbot county.

Gen. T. Tilghman then offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the young men of the county should at once enroll themselves in companies for duty either in the county or any part of the State where their services may be required, and that the old men should enroll themselves in companies for the special defence of the county.

Col. H. E. Bateman then moved that the committee of safety provided for in the 5th resolution consist of ten which was adopted. Whereupon the Chair appointed the following gentlemen as the said committee:

Col. S. Hambleton, Gen. R. Thomas, Col. E. Lloyd, Jr., Rd: Hollyday, Thomas J. Clark, John Chilcutt, Wm. R. Hughlett, Jno. Harrington, Wm. Rose and John W. Kemp.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

SAMUEL HARPER, Pres't.
SAM'L. HOPKINS, Sec'y.

THE EFFECT IN EUROPE.—The effect of the tidings of hostilities at Charleston in Europe, says the St. Louis Bulletin, will be terrible. Our troubles have heretofore been regarded by European statesmen merely as interesting manifestations of democratic tendencies, and not as indications of an alarming crisis. They have looked upon our quarrel as an outburst of excitement that would pass away us other excitements have done, without actual hostilities.

When, therefore, it is known that Fort Sumter has been bombarded and captured by the revolted States—that Fort Pickens is threatened—that fifty thousand men have been called to take the field by the Confederate States for a march against Washington—and that Mr. Lincoln has made a requisition for seventy-five thousand troops to "suppress the unlawful combination at the South"—when intelligence of all these preparations for a fierce war shall reach the Old World, commerce and industry will be shaken to their foundations.

With a war raging throughout the Union, the annual Cotton crop, worth $200,000,000, will be suddenly cut off, and the 4,000,000 British operatives, who depend upon it for a livelihood, will be deprived of bread. Our markets will be closed against foreign goods, because we will be engaged in the wicked business of taking each other's lives, and ravaging each other's fields.—Commerce will be prostrated, because we will be too poor to purchase the foreign fabrics, the manufacture of which furnishes subsistence to millions of British, French and German artisans.

The mills, factories and workshops of Europe, as well as our own, will be closed—idleness and misery will abound where cheerful life before prevailed, and the cry for bread will be heard instead of the merry hum of spindless, and the rumble of machinery. And all this woe and misery will flow from the madness of a People who will not restrain their passions.

PLOT TO BURN WILLARD'S HOTEL.—A plot to burn Willard's Hotel, at Washington, was discovered last Friday. Fifteen bundles of inflammable material were found distributed in various parts of the building, with slow matches attached.

EVENTS OF THE DAY.

Every thing is in such a distracted state and from no direction can anything be heard but preparation for war—that it is almost impossible to determine what is the most interesting to our readers. As a matter of course it is impossible for a country paper to give an account of everything that transpires in times like these. We can only give the main points and keep a watch out for the latest news. And even to do this at this time, is a pretty hard task. The mails are stopped, or where not entirely stopped they are so disarranged as to be of no use in a news point of view. Therefore our chances for getting news at all is very uncertain.

We make a few extracts from the Baltimore papers of Tuesday:

The Pennsylvania troops, who were in the neighborhood of Cockeysville on Sunday last, received an order from President Lincoln on the same evening to return to Harrisburg, which they did, on Tuesday morning. While they were at that point several of them died from fatigue and a want of food—having nothing to eat except crackers and what provisions they could obtain from farm houses. Marshall Kane of Baltimore hearing of their condition had several wagon loads of provisions sent out for their use.

Gov. Hicks has issued his proclamation convening the legislature—which called for its assembling on yesterday. An election was held in Baltimore on Wednesday last to fill the vacancy occasioned by the declaring of the seats of the delegates from that city vacant at the last legislature.

The officers seized 21 cases of gun carriages, wheels and six pound cartridges, stored in the warehouse of the Parker Vein company, at Locust Point, intended for shipment to Arkansas. On Monday a large quantity of Saltpetre and Brimstone on board the cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road was also seized.

On Monday morning between three and four hundred colored persons offered their services to the Baltimore city authorities. Mayor Brown thanked them for their offer, and informed them that their services would be called for if they could be made in any way available.

The following notice was issued by the marshal of police with a view to the maintenance of good order, and to keep minors off the streets:

Office of the Marshal of Police,
Baltimore, April 22, 1861.

The Police Board have directed that the city be reduced to a state of quiet and repose. It is therefore my duty to see that all disorderly persons be arrested and removed from the streets.—Parents are advised to keep their minor children at home as much as possible. Those found idle on the streets after the hour of six P. M., will be arrested and confined in the station houses. Proprietors of places of amusement are requested to close them for the present, and until quiet be resumed. Bands of music are peremptorily prohibited from playing in the streets, or at any points where crowds will be attracted. The commanding officers of the several stations will see that these directions are complied with.

G. P. KANE, Marshal.

TRAVEL BY WATER AND LAND.

In consequence of misapprehension on the part of some persons in relation to the orders about the departure of steamboats and carrying provisions from the city, Gen. Trimble yesterday issued the following:

"*Notice to the Citizens of Baltimore.*—It is important to correct the many misapprehensions which prevail in the city in regard to the restrictions put upon trade and intercourse by land and water; and with the view of having the same plainly understood by the community, the following information is given:

"*Steamers.*—No *absolute* restriction has been put upon the departure of steamers in all cases; but no more will be allowed to leave the city without special permits for each trip.

"*Bay Craft and Railroads.*—No restriction has been placed upon the departure of vessels engaged in the commerce of the bay, or in the coasting trade on the seas; provided such vessels shall not take from the city munitions of war, blankets, saltpetre, sulphur, flour, bacon, salt beef or pork and anthracite coal.

"It is, however, understood that all vessels may supply themselves with provisions for the voyage, and that small supplies of the same may be taken, by steamers or by sailing vessels, for domestic consumption in this State, or along the waters of the Bay to the Capes.

"The same restrictions is placed upon railroads as to the articles above enumerated. Droves of horses are also prohibited from leaving the city.

"*Private Travel.*—No restrictions have at any time been placed upon the voluntary movements of private citizens, to or from the city. All, as they should be, are allowed to come and go at their pleasure.

"Every one may exercise his own judgment as to his personal safety in the city, but I cannot avoid saying that I think it simply ridiculous in any one to leave the city under the belief that his personal safety may be endangered here either by a foreign enemy or by domestic disorder. I feel sure that all classes of the community will zealously co-operate with each other in the preservation of the public peace and safety, and will bear themselves in the present crisis as true sons of Maryland. Respectfully,

I. R. TRIMBLE,
"Commanding."

From Wednesday's papers:

2,000 stand of approved arms was received at Baltimore on Tuesday from Harper's Ferry, sent from Virginia for the defence of the above city.

A detachment of company C, Maryland Guard, who went out to Cockeysville to watch the embarkation and removal of the troops, returned yesterday morning and reported that the last of them left the ground at 2 o'clock.

On Sunday night there was a great alarm in the camp. A wagon came driven rapidly down the road, and rattling over the stones, was mistaken for artillery. Instantly there was a call to arms, and they formed in line. In the midst of the excitement one of the soldiers dropped dead from the ranks.

FROM THURSDAY'S PAPERS.

We are indebted to a friend for Thursday's Baltimore papers—from which we take the following additional items. The line of communication is again open to Baltimore we believe and we hope to receive our papers now regularly by mail.

The routine of the military in Baltimore is still kept up.

At Perryville, Cecil county, on the East side of the Susquehanna, opposite Havre-de-grace, the Northern troops are concentrating in large force, awaiting conveyance to the Federal Capitol A regular camp has been established. At that place there arose some difficulty among the troops and it is said that one of them was shot dead and others wounded by order of an officer.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

Letter from Annapolis.

Arrival of More Troops—The Frigate Constitution Sails for the Patapsco—Annapolis the Maryland Headquarters of the Military—The Elk-Ridge Railroad Taken Possession of by the Troops—Obstructions in the Way—Narrow Escape of a Northerner—Stoppage of the Mails and the Telegraph Wires Cut—Scarcity of Provisions and High Prices—The City Patrolled Nightly—A Negro Volunteers in the Northern Army, which Causes his Arrest—Appearance of the Troops, &c.

ANNAPOLIS, April 24, 1861.

Late yesterday a detachment of one hundred men belonging to the First Regiment of volunteers from Norristown, Pa., and commanded by Colonel Haetuanfet, arrived here in the steam-tug Superior, from Havre de Grace, having on board a full cargo of provisions. After discharging their cargo the tug and steamer Maryland returned to Hevre de Grace for the purpose of conveying the remainder of the regiment to this port.

As the tug approached the harbor she was signalised by the frigate Constitution, and not knowing how to answer, the captain of the Constitution ordered the quarter boat, and a broadside of thirty-four pounders was run out of the port-holes, when it was discovered by shouts of friends, pointing to the flag, &c., that the tug was all right, and thereby saved her from being fired into.

At daybreak this morning a large steamer, supposed to be the Maryland, was seen lying off the harbor, with troops on board, and in all probability she will steam into port during the day.

Four other steamers are anchored a few miles below, all crowded with troops, and will land here to-day.

At present there are 2,650 troops at the Naval Academy, and from what I can gather from the government agents and soldiers, before Saturday night there will be from eight to ten thousand.

It is credibly reported the United States frigate Constitution will sail to-day for the mouth of the Patapsco and blockade the harbor of Baltimore.

The republicans in the Naval Academy say that Annapolis is to be the principal depot for the standing of troops, and that in less than one month there will be from fifty to seventy-five thousand troops landed here, unless they find Baltimore more convenient, and then they will pass through the city and overrun the State.

As announced by telegraph, yesterday at noon, a detachment of the Massachusetts volunteers took possession of the railroad leading from this city to Washington and Baltimore. No resistance was offered them, but as soon as the demand was made the gates were thrown open to them, and after placing fifty men on guard the remainder commenced operations by repairing the engines and cars which had been disarranged by the Company in order to prevent the troops from using them.

At about four o'clock this object was accomplished, and a train run out by an engineer in one of the volunteer companies, when it was found that the cars and road were so arranged that at about every revolution of the wheels the cars were off the track; having no jack-screws at the depot, the soldiers resorted to prises and main strength to replace them—another revolution and the cars were off again. Finally, however, they succeeded in obviating this difficulty, and ran the train about one-fourth of a mile, when it ran into one of the switches and was again thrown from the track. Finding the road disarranged, fifty men were detached to proceed in advance and examine its condition, which resulted in finding that at various places the track had been taken up, and up to a late hour yesterday evening the damages had not been entirely repaired, but in all probability by noon to-day it will be in working order, and the forwarding of troops and provisions commenced. A large number of troops from Washington arrived at the Junction, and are now holding the road in conjunction with the troops here.

A Mr. D. Clark, a resident of the State of New York, being in Washington yesterday, desirous of reaching this city this morning, took the overland route last night, and walked. He reports being fired at in Prince George's county, and in his escape was compelled to swim the Patuxent river.

All our mails have been stopped, the telegraph wire cut, and the captains of boats afraid to sail. The steam-tug Merchant, however, did venture to proceed to Baltimore yesterday, and if she should be taken, the citizens would be almost destitute of groceries, &c. There is a great scarcity of flour, and holders ask from $10 to $10 50 per bbl. Some merchants asked $18 today.

The city is still under patrol at nights, and from thirty to forty men are regularly called out. In this matter there is no distinction of personage. Last night while walking out I met two of the "green bag gentry" promenading the streets with Minie muskets on their shoulders.

The troops here offer a perfect harvest for the boys and negroes, by purchasing fruit, &c., from them. To-day a slave belonging to a Mr. Miller, asked one of the members of the Seventh Regiment from New York if he could not take him along; the soldier immediately reported him, and his master had him arrested and lodged in jail.

It may not be out of place to state that the Seventh Regiment from New York is looked upon as the most gentlemanly and well-behaved soldiers here. It is reported that they openly assert they never intend to cross the Potomac, and in case they should be brought face to face with the Baltimore City Guards or Richmond Guards they will not fire upon them, but give cheers for the manner in which they were entertained when they last met them in Washington and Baltimore.

Later.

ARRIVAL OF THE FLEET.—I have just time to announce the arrival of the fleet off the harbor. It consists of the steamers Baltic, Coatzacoalcos, Columbia, R. R. Cuyler, J. S. Shriver, Ariel, Harriett Lane, Boston, Maryland and the tug from Havre de Grace. They bring 8,000 troops from New York and Pennsylvania. They are now landing at the Naval Academy. The Massachusetts and New York regiments, which landed on Monday, marched for Washington this morning. G.

Postscript.

PROBABLE REOPENING OF TRAVEL TO AND FROM WASHINGTON.—The following despatch was received by the master of transportation of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, at ten o'clock last night, from Conductor Collins, of the Washington branch:

"ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION, April 24, 9.20 P. M.—*Wm. P. Smith:* We are here with train from Washington, and will go back in a few minutes. General Scott says you can send a train to-Washington to-morrow, and it can go and return without molestation.

"The Company's men are all well and desire their families to be so informed.

"JOHN COLLISS."

It is understood that upon this assurance, unless further advices should require a different course, the Railroad Company will send a train at or about eleven o'clock this morning from Baltimore, to return at 2.45 P. M., from Washington. They will accommodate the travel and mails that have been interrupted since Tuesday morning; when the trains were impressed by the government for its own transportation purposes.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.—Many of our southern exchanges are cut off by the suspension of railroad communication. The following, however, has reached us:

RUMORED ADVANCE OF PRESIDENT DAVIS WITH ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN.

A rumor was current yesterday that President Davis had arrived at Richmond, Va., from Montgomery, Ala., and that he would soon be at the head of 100,000 Southern troops. Another rumor was to the effect that although he had not yet reached Richmond, he would be there in a few days with an advance guard of 5,000 South Carolinians, and that he would be rapidly reinforced from other Southern States, particularly Virginia and North Carolina, the latter State having already ordered the immediate enrollment of 30,000 men.

TROOPS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.

A gentleman who came up in the Norfolk boat, states that a body of two thousand South Carolinians, under command of General W. H. Harlee, Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina, and four hundred Georgians, under command of Cayt. T. H. Hardeman, exmember of Congress, were on their way to Portsmouth, Va., where they expected to arrive yesterday. The gentlemen referred to says he came through from Wilmington (N. C.) in company with Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, who took the boat for Richmond, where, it is also reported, Gen. Beauregard, who commanded the South Carolina forces at Fort Sumter had arrived.

RESIGNATIONS.—The following officers of the army and navy have resigned within the past few days:

Col. J. Bankhead Magruder, of the light artillery, who has gone to Virginia; Capt. Geo. A. Magruder, of Virginia, (navy,) chief of Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography; Captain Franklin Buchanan, of Maryland, commander of Washington navy-yard; Capt. Wm. McBlair, of Maryland, stationed at Washington navy-yard; Lieut. J. W. Bennett, of Maryland, stationed at naval observatory; Lieut. Edward Lloyd Winder, of Maryland, stationed at do.; Lieut. Robert C. Minor, of Virginia, stationed at do.; Lieut. John Brocke, (navy,) of Virginia; Lieut. Wm. L. Powell, (navy,) of Virginia; Lieut. Henry A. Lewis, of Virginia, Washington navy-yard; Lieut. Charles C. Simms, of Virginia, do.; Frederick Van Bibber, (assistant surgeon in the navy,) of Maryland, who has accepted a position in the navy of Virginia.

IMPORTANT FROM NORFOLK—EVACUATION OF THE NAVY-YARD.

By the steamer Georgiana, Capt. Pearson, which arrived from Norfolk on Tuesday morning, we have full particulars of the destruction of Government vessels and their property at Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., by the U. S. officers:

[From the Norfolk Herald of Monday.]

GREAT EXCITEMELT IN THE CITY.

On Saturday and Sunday the greatest excitement prevailed in the city. Troops were hurrying to and fro, and every one anxious to know what was to be done, but unable to obtain the desired information. The rumor was that the Cumberland was about to sail from the Navy Yard, and preparations were made to prevent her.

At 12 o'clock an officer came from the yard bearing a flag of truce and was conducted to Gen. Tallaferro's head-quarters at the Atlantic Hotel, where a consultation was held, which resulted in a promise from the commandant of the yard, Com. Macauley, that none of the vessels should be removed nor a shot fired except in self-defense. This quieted the excitement; but it was renewed at a later hour, when it was ascertained that the Germantown and Merrimac had been scuttled, and that the heavy shears on the wharf at which the G. was lying had been cut away and allowed to fall midships across her decks, carrying away the main topmasts and yards.

It was also perceived that the men were busily engaged in destroying and throwing overboard side and small arms, &c., and other property, and boats were constantly passing between the Pennsylvania, Cumberland, and other vessels. The assurance of the commodore, given by his officer at the truce interview, however, tended to allay the apprehension of an immediate collision. But the continued stirring movements at the yard soon rendered it certain that it was the intention of Macauley to destroy all the buildings and other property there—and it was therefore with not much surprise that, about midnight, after two or three slight explosions, the light of a serious conflagration was observed at the yard. This continued to increase, and before daylight the demon-work of destruction was extended to the immense ship-houses known as A and B, (the former containing the entire frame of the New York, 74, which had been on the stocks unfinished, for some thirty-eight years,) and also to the long ranges of two-story offices and stores on each side of the main gate of the yard. The flames and heat from this tremendous mass of burning material was set by a southwest wind directly to ward the line of vessels moored on the edge of the channel opposite the yard, and nearly all of these, too, were speedily enveloped in flames.

The scene at this time was grand and terrific beyond description. The roar of the conflagration was loud enough to be heard at three or four miles distance—and to this were added occasional discharges from the heavy guns of the Pennsylvania ship-of-the-line, as they become successively heated. These guns, it is asserted, were double-shotted and directed at different parts of the yard for the purpose of ensuring its complete demolishment. This, however, is certain—that if all her guns had been thus prepared and directed, the "burnt district" could not have been more completely cleared of appurtenances.

THE PROPERTY DESTROYED.

As far as we could judge from a cursory observation, the property destroyed embraced, besides the ship houses and contents, the range of buildings on the north line of the yard, (except the commodore's and commander's residences, which were unhurt,) the old marine barracks and one or two workshops, the immense lifting shears, the ships Pennsylvania, Merrimac, Raritan, Columbia, and brig Dolphin—burnt to the water's edge; the sloop Germantown, broken and sunk; the Plymouth, scuttled and sunk even with her deck; and a vast amount of small arms, chronometers, and valuable engines and machinery in the ordnance and other shops, broken up and rendered utterly useless.

Secessionists Assailed in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, April 23.—A company of secessionists, 113 strong, left Cynthiana, Ky., yesterday, to join the Confederate army. When the train reached Frankfort they were ordered to display their flag, which they did by extending a secession flag from the car window. Stones were thrown at it, when the Lieutenant fired into the crowd. The cars were immediately attacked by the citizens, and paving stones rained in upon them promiscuously. They finally got away with but little injury. Great excitement prevailed, and threats were made to tear up the track.

Union Meeting at Elkton Md.

ELKTON, MD., April 23.—A large Union meeting was held here to-day, attended by 800 delegates. Resolutions were passed declaring that, let Maryland do what she will, Cecil county will not secede.

CIVIL WAR DECLARED!!
AGAINST HIGH PRICES.

Ye men of fancy—
And ye men of taste—
Lovers of Yancey—
Haters of Chase—
Friends of the Union—
Good men and bad—(if any.)
Soldiers who've'r battles won
Singly or in company—
Give a call,
One and all,
At the great emporium
Of "Long & Tannebaum."

Where you will find
A *gent* the counter behind,
And a man—Sackerman—
All ready at hand,
Active and quick to show
Rich goods in many a row,
With smile of light
And words polite.

Would you have a Coat,
Nice as was ever bought,
Frock Coat or "Sack" Coat;
There't may be sought,
With Pants as fine as ever made,
And Vests of colors variegate,
The taste to please,
The purse to suit,
Sack—with ease
He's sure to do't.

Hats and Caps of every size,
And Port Monaes to keep the cash,
Whate'er he sells will prove a prize—
(In saying this he is not rash.)
All kinds of sweetest Perfumery,
All articles of Gent's Costumery,
And best of all
For great and small,
No where in town
Is such cheapness found
As at the stand
Of L. SACKERMAN.

apr 20

Gov. Letcher has issued a proclamation prohibiting the exportation of flour, provisions, &c., from Virginia to the Northern cities.

Wm. B. Astor, it is reported offers to give the government four millions and to loan it ten.

EASTON, April 24, 1861.

A meeting of the merchants of Easton was held this morning pursuant to notice, and was organized by calling Walter H. Thompson to the Chair and appointing James H. Grace, Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we sell to no one individual at one time (for the present,) more than 5 lb. Coffee, 5 lb. Sugar, 3 lb. Rice, 1 gal. Molasses, or 1 bushel of Salt; and that all *Groceries* be sold exclusively for Cash—and that we hereby declare it to be our sole object to protect and feed those who are only able to buy in small quantities who are our principal customers for Groceries.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the papers of the Town, which are endorsed as follows:

Thompson & Kersey,	W. T. Hardesty,
Jas. H. Grace,	W. P. Mackey,
Chas. Robinson,	Patchett & Wright,
Samuel T. Kennard,	William Mason,
Cheezum & Emory,	Jas. C. Norris,
Joseph Rasin,	J. P. Blake,
John Talbott,	G. W. W. Haddaway,
S. C. Harrington,	J. A. W. Powell,
Alex: Dodd & Son.	

THE first Quarterly Conference of Talbot Circuit, (M. P. C.,) will be held in the Church at Easton, on *Saturday morning, May 4th, 11 o'clock.* Every member, unless providentially detained, will of course be in his place.

R. SCOTT NORRIS,
apr 13 J. W. EVEREST.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Apr. 23, 1861.

Some 5,500 bushels were offered.
Sales as follows:

WHEAT—Inferior to prime white,	1 20a1 50
Red,	1 10a1 30
OATS—Maryland,	34 cts.

Attention "Home Guards!"

BY order of your Captain, you are hereby notified to meet on the Court House Green, this (Saturday) evening, precisely at 4 o'clock, in undress uniform, but otherwise equipped for parade.

apr 27-1t W. H. COUNCELL, O. S.

Great Bargains in Lumber.

OWING to the difficulty of making collections I have concluded to offer my present stock of building materials at prime cost, for Cash. All parties in need of Lumber, Shingles, Fencing, Lathes, &c., will find bargains in my stock. ROBERT B. DIXON.

Easton Point, April 27, 1861-tf

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS ROYAL OAK 26th Reg. M. M.
APRIL 22d, 1861.

IN obedience to Division orders, it is hereby ordered that Captains and Commissioned officers of the 26th Regiment, M. M., will at once enroll all citizens competent to perform military duty, and report immediately at Head Quarters.

WILLIAM HAYWARD,
apr 27-3t Lieut. Col. 26th Reg. M. M.

ORDER NO. 1.

HEAD QUARTERS 4TH REG. M. M.
EASTON, April 22d, 1861.

IN obedience to Division Orders, it is hereby ordered, that the captains and commissioned officers of the 4th Regiment, M. M., will at once enroll all citizens competent to perform military duty, and report immediately at Head Quarters. I hereby further order the Home Guards, Capt. Nicols, and Talbot Blues, Capt. Haddaway, to enroll a sufficient number of men to fill their ranks, and be prepared for immediate duty.

HENRY J. STRANDBERG,
apr 22-3w Col. of the 4th Reg. M. M.

ORDER NO. 2.

HEAD QUARTERS 4TH REG. M. M.
EASTON, April 27th, 1861.

ALL companies composing the 4th Reg. Volunteers and Malitia, are requested to meet at Easton, on Wednesday, May 1st., at 10 o'clock, A. M., for inspection and drill, and to be properly equipped in compliance with law—Sec. 5.—And all companies are requested to fill the vacancies in their respective commands, and to report to the commanding officer, that their commissions may be procured from the Adjutant General. HENRY J. STRANDBERG.

JNO. DONOVAN, Col. 4th Reg. M. M.
Adjutant. [apr 27-1t

BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, 12th Brigade, M. M.
Easton, Md., April 22, 1861.

IN compliance with the orders of Maj. General Tilghman the citizens of the 12th Brigade of M. M., are hereby enjoined to enroll themselves immediately into companies of two classes—the one to defend their houses—the other for service in any part of the State.

I hereby command the officers of the Brigade to use their utmost efforts, to effect these objects, and to hold themselves in constant readiness to sustain the civil authorities and protect our defenceless inhabitants. On the 1st of each month the Captains of companies will report to their respective Colonels and also to the Brigadier and Major General. RD. THOMAS,
apr 27-3t Brig. Gen. 12th Brigade, M. M.

DIVISION ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS 2D. DIVISION, M. M.
EASTON, Md., April 22d 1861.

To the Citizens of the 2d. Division, M. M.:

Our fellow citizens of Baltimore have been slaughtered on our own soil by the soldiers of the U. S. Government which claims our support whilst it wages war upon our institutions,—our State has been made a separate military Department—our forts have been garrisoned and our State overrun by Northern troops in open defiance of the wishes of our citizens and of appeals from our constituted authorities.

I call you as your commander, to rally to the defence of your property and your homes—to enroll yourselves immediately into companies of two classes—the one to defend their homes,—the other for service in any part of the State. I hereby command all the officers of the Division to use their utmost efforts to effect these objects and to hold themselves in constant readiness to sustain the civil authorities and to protect its defenceless inhabitants.

On the first of each month the Captains of Companies will make a full report to their respective Colonels and Brigadiers, and also to the Maj. General. On the 10th of each month the Colonels will report to the Brigadiers and Maj. Gen.; and on the 20th of each month the Brigadiers will report to the Maj. Gen. and Adj. Gen.

TENCH TILGHMAN,
apr 27-3t Maj. Gen. 2d. Division, M. M.

WANTED, WANTED.—All kinds of country trade such as Rags, Wool, Feathers and Eggs for which the highest market price will be given. (apr 20) W. P. MACKEY.

ITALIAN MACARONI.—Fresh Italian Macaroni, just received and for sale by
mar 2 DAWSON & BRO.

LIME.—Just received a fresh lot of best No. 1 wood burned Lime, by the bushel or barrel, by (apr 13) S. T. KENNARD.

LADIES' SLIPPERS only 37½ cents—Ladies' Gaiters at cost.
apr 13 J. HUGHES.

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