

# Carleton Place Herald.

VOL. XI.

CARLETON PLACE, C.W., MAY 1, 1861.

No. 34.

**The Carleton Place Herald**  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, MORNING  
AT CARLETON PLACE, BY  
**JAMES POOLE,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
To whom all communications, notices, &c.,  
should be addressed.  
**Only One Dollar a Year.**

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the following rates:—  
Six lines and under first insertion, 75 cents and 20 cents each subsequent insertion; six to ten lines first insertion, \$1.00, and 20 cents each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, 10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. The number of lines in an advertisement to be inserted by the space which it occupies in a column. Advertisements without specific directions inserted until ordered and charged accordingly.

## DRAUGHT OF THE SEINE.

Young ladies are said to be like cold weather, because it brings the chaps to their lips.

When does a farmer act with great rudeness towards his corn? When he pulls it out.

Poor paymasters should learn wisdom from the mosquito, who settles his bill the moment he finds you.

If an empty purse could speak, what a lovely speech it would make—"You'll find no change in me."

Dogs are said to speak with their tails.—Would it be proper to call a short-tailed dog a stump orator?

Did you ever know a woman that would not think you intelligent, if you said her children were pretty?

An Irish lover remarks that it is a great pleasure to be alone, especially when your "sweetheart is wide by."

It would be hard to convince the magnetic needle that a loadstone is not the best diverting thing in the world.

You should be ashamed, husband, to snore so. "O, it is entirely unintentional—I never do with my eyes open."

The mother of Achilles showed her maternal regard for him by taking him at a very early age and applying the myx to him.

When heaven chastises us we should kiss the rod. When a beautiful female eye looks reproachfully at us, we should kiss the lash.

"Do make yourself at home, ladies," said a lady one day to her visitors. "I'm at home myself, and I wished you all were!"

One reason why the world is not reformed is because every man is bent on reforming others and never thinks of reforming himself.

Somebody says that "snoring is the spontaneous escape of those malignant feelings which the sleeper has no time to vent when awake."

The age of a young lady is now expressed according to the present style of skirts, by saying that eighteen springs have passed over her head.

A New Line.—A fellow down in Kentucky with a railway imagination, wants to know how long it will be before they open the railroad line.

What is that which, supposing its greatest breadth to be four inches, length nine inches and depth three inches, contains a solid foot? A shoe.

The proprietor of a bone-mill advertises that those sending their own bones to be ground will be attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

Courting is an irregular, active, transitive verb, indicative mood, present tense, third person, singular number, and agrees with all the girls—don't it?

A couple of Indiana farmers are engaged in a vastous law-suit about shutting up each other's cows. They are re-enacting the battle of the Cowpens.

"I think I have seen you before, sir; are you not Owen Smith?" "O, yes, I'm Owen Smith, and you're Jones, and you're Brown, and you're everybody."

A bachelor observed that he would marry, if certain of a wife perfectly good. A bystander begged him to bespeak one, as none such were ready made.

Instead of retaliating upon the man who calls you a villain, a liar, or a thief, coolly inform him that you have not sufficient confidence in his veracity to believe him.

Milton when blind, married a slave.—"The Duke of Buckingham called her a rose. 'I am no judge of colors,' replied Milton, 'but I dare say you are right, for I feel the thorns daily.'"

Spare moments are the gold dust of time. Of all the portions of our life, spare moments are the most fruitful in good or evil. They are the gaps through which temptation finds the easiest access to the soul.

It is reported that a somewhat juvenile dandy said to a partner at a ball: "Miss, don't you think my moustaches are becoming?" To which Miss replied: "Well sir, they may be coming, but they haven't yet arrived."

"I wish you would give me that gold ring on your finger," said a village dandy to a country girl, "for it resembles the duration of my love for you, it has no end." "Excuse me, sir," she said, "I chose to keep it, for it is likewise emblematical of my love for you, it has no beginning."

"Pray, polonaise!" said a saucy jade from the Emerald Isle, "why do you wear that white thing round one of your wrists?" "To show that I am on duty," was the reply.

"Oh be the powers, I thought it was because you didn't know your right hand from your left," said the sly mix.

Barrymore happening to come late to the theatre, and having to dress for a part was driven to the last moment, when to lighten his perplexity, the key of his drawer was missing.—"It!" he said, "I must have swallowed it." "Never mind," said Jack Bannister, only, "if you have, it will serve to open your chest."

The wife of a well-known literary gentleman, while reading one of his articles for the press, corrected it as she went along, and the errors were somewhat numerous. "Why, my husband," she exclaimed, "you don't know the first rules of grammar, or else you're very negligent!" "Well, well, my love," he exclaimed, looking up from his work, "what's the matter now?" "Why in three cases you speak of our sex in the plural, and wrote it in the singular number." "I can't help it," was the retort, "woman is a singular being."

## CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

The Spectator says that the bridge which crosses the Hamilton and Toronto Railway, at Burlington Heights, was destroyed about 11 o'clock on Friday night last, by the fall of a large mass of the cemented gravel which composes the sides of the cutting at that spot. The gravel struck the west pier of the bridge, and broke down the whole of that half of the structure. The broken mass was so heavy that it took four hours to get it away, and the train passed without any obstruction. The temporary bridge will be erected within the next five or six days, and, in the meantime the crossing with teams will have to be made about two miles further west.

On Sunday forenoon, a fire broke out in the soap and candle manufactory of Mr. Michael Morin, on Mount Pleasant Street, London. The building was consumed. The fire was caused by a defect in one of the furnaces, causing the flames to ignite with the siding of the building. Loss about \$400, insurance \$200.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Benjamin Snyder who resides near Bloomington, while at work in his saw mill, slipped and fell through the floor a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet. Medical assistance was obtained, but his injuries were so severe that he expired about three o'clock on the following morning.

On Tuesday last, Mr. James Kennedy and Patrick Delaney, in the course of the affray, Kennedy fractured Delaney's skull by a blow of a pickaxe. Kennedy was subsequently arrested and lodged in jail.

Mr. John Cosens, of Trowbridge, committed suicide by hanging himself on the 12th inst. Pecuniary difficulties are said to have been the cause of the act.

Roger A. Pryor, Virginia, a fire eater and rebel, while in Fort Sumpter, before the evacuation, saw in the surgeon's room a decanter which he supposed contained brandy, and from which he chivalrously imbibed. The decanter contained iodine of Potash, and the surgeon was obliged to give Mr. Pryor a counter-irritant to save his valuable life.

## SHOCKING BRUTALITY.

On Thursday last two Indians forced themselves into the house of a person named Myers, living about a mile from the town. While he and his wife were at Brookville, and the house left in charge of the children, the eldest being a girl of seven or eight years of age. The savages compelled the girl to swallow a quantity of whiskey, and one of them then entered her from the house into the woods, the other following soon after.

The boy who acted the part of the Indian, we will not attempt to describe. Myers, on searching for his child found the girl lying insensible between the Indians. For some time the poor girl's life was despaired of. The two savages were brought before Mr. Dunham, and have been committed for trial at the present assizes. *Brookville Record.*

## THE HONEY BEE.

APRIL.—Bees will ordinarily begin to gather nectar pollen in this month, and some considerable honey. As brood is now very rapidly maturing, there is a largely increased demand for honey, and great care should be taken to prevent the bees from suffering from want of food. If the supplies are at all deficient, breeding will be checked, even if much of the brood does not perish, or the whole colony die of starvation. If the weather is propitious, feeding to promote a more rapid increase of young may now be commenced. Feeble colonies must not be neglected, and should the weather continue cold for several days at a time, the loss ought to be supplied with water in their lives. In April, if not before, the larvae of the bee-moth will begin to make their appearance, and should be carefully destroyed.

## EXTRAORDINARY EFFECT OF THE STING OF THE HONEY-BEE.

APRIL.—About two years ago the farm-servant of Mr. Waldron, of Tipperary, in Berkshire, while working in his master's garden, was stung by a bee in the back of the head. The sting was immediately followed by all the symptoms attendant on snake poison; the pulsation of the heart nearly ceased, and the man's life was only saved by the copious administration of brandy.

In August last, two years after this occurrence, the man received his master's orders to dig some potatoes in the same garden, adjacent to the spot where the insect came and to his fellow-servants he expressed his fears that he should be stung again. In obedience to his orders, however, he commenced the appointed task; but ere he had finished the labour, a bee again stung him on the back of the head. The result was similar; the system immediately, and even to a greater degree, succumbed to the insect poison, and in less than twenty minutes the man was dead. My friend, Mr. Hillier, who is the medical practitioner, in that vicinity, afforded me the above information, and the death of the patient was so immediate, that, though sent for to attend him, he was unable to reach the spot in time. —GRANTLEY P. BERKELEY, in The Field.

## RAISING EARLY TOMATOES, &c.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman gives the following method for raising early plants:—

Start the seeds in a box of moist earth, and when the plants are about two inches high, transplant them into the open ground, and fill with fine, rich mold. Set them out in your hotbed, and when the spring frosts are past, remove them to the garden. This is better than making a basket for the roots, as sometimes recommended, as the turnip decays and nourishes the plant. Tomatoes are benefited by an early transplanting, which causes them to throw out more roots and grow "stocky." Do not pinch out the center shoot unless you wish a succession of lateral suckers all the season. If you start the seeds in a hotbed, the plants should still be moved, if only an inch or two, in the bed. Of cucumbers, melons, Lima beans, and other tender plants that suffer from transplanting, seeds may be planted in the turnip. Sink the turnips in the soil, or they will dry up; or you can keep them in the house in a shallow box, surrounded with earth.

The cheap moldings commonly termed "gilt," and which are employed in interior architectural decorations, railway cars, and for common mirror and picture frames, are not covered with gold leaf. Metallic leaf is used instead, and lacquered over in imitation of gilt. These frames can be made at small cost.

On all the French and German railroads steel ties are employed on the driving wheels of locomotives. All these are manufactured by Krupp, of Prussia. They endure so much longer than iron ties that, although dearer at first, they are cheaper in the end.

## THE LAW OF BLOCKADE.

A blockade is a high act of sovereign authority. Every belligerent has a right to blockade the port of the enemy; but, in order to render neutral vessels liable to the penalty which attaches to a breach of the blockade, there must be.

First, An actual blockade imposed by competent authority.

Second, Notice thereof.

A mere proclamation that a particular port is invested is insufficient to constitute a legal blockade. For that purpose it is necessary that the place be invested by a competent naval force. A blockade commences from the time of competent force is stationed to prevent communication.

There are two kinds of blockade; one by the simple fact only; the other by notification accompanied by the fact. In the former case, when the fact comes (otherwise than by accident or dereliction of duty) the blockade is complete.

But when the fact is accompanied by a public notification from the government of a belligerent country to neutral governments, prima facie the blockade must be supposed to exist till it has been publicly repealed.

A blockade must be existing in point of fact, and to constitute that existence there must be power present to enforce it. The famous Berlin and Milan decrees and the British orders in council were held illegal, because they assumed, in contravention of the clearest principles of public law, to impose the penalties of a breach of blockade where no actual blockade existed; in other words to create a blockade by proclamation.

The United States government has uniformly insisted that a blockade should be made effective by the presence of a competent force, and have also protested against the application of the rights of seizure and confiscation to infelicitous or fictitious blockades.

A blockade having been established, the capture and seizure of vessels are acts treated as breaches of it, for the destruction of the enemy's commerce is the very object of the blockade. It is intended to suspend the entire commerce of the place, and neutral is no more at liberty to assist the traffic of exportation than of importation.

That can be allowed to a neutral ship, that having taken in cargo before the blockade begins, may be at liberty to require with it.

The sanctity of the law of blockade are the seizure and condemnation of the offending ship and cargo, either or both.

## THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON I.

THEIR TRANSFER TO THE INVALIDES. The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes, under date of April 3: "The remains of the Emperor Napoleon I. were transferred, at two o'clock yesterday, from the Chapel of St. Jerome, in the Church of the Invalides, where they had been deposited for the last twenty years, to the tomb placed under the dome."

"This solemn ceremony was performed in presence of the Emperor, the Empress, Prince Napoleon, the Princes Lucien and Joachim Murat, and the other members of the Imperial family, the Ministers, the Members of the Privy Council, the Marshals, Admirals, the Governor of the Invalides and his entire staff."

"There were clergy at the door of the chapel who offered holy water to the Emperor when he arrived there at two o'clock."

His Majesty then placed himself at the left of the Emperor. The Emperor was received on his arrival at the entrance of the Invalides by the governor and by Prince Murat and his son. A double line was formed by the old soldiers, through which the Emperor walked. The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, Grand Almoner, recited the vesper in the chapel of St. Jerome. After the prayers the remains of the Emperor Napoleon I. were carried by twenty-four Cent-Guards and lowered into the crypt. The Count de Cambaceres, Grand Master of the Ceremonies, conducted the Cortege. The banners were carried by Marshals Magnan, Vaillant and Randon."

"At the conclusion of the ceremony the Emperor reviewed the old soldiers and distributed crosses."

## THE GOSPEL FOR THE MASSES.

The Christians of Britain are making great efforts to carry the Gospel to the people. Whilst their accommodation is not sufficient for one-half of the population, it is more than sufficient for all those who are in the habit of attending. With a view to meet the spiritual necessities of millions of neglecters of the way of salvation, various schemes have been devised by the churches in their denominational capacity, or by Christians of various sections of the Church unitedly. City Missions, Christian Instruction, the tract distribution, colportage, Bible reading, preaching in theatres and public halls, and special meetings for cabmen and omnibus men, and for abandoned females, are among the efforts made. Another society was formed a few years ago, having for its speciality the preaching of the Gospel in the open air, by ministers or laymen. Through the instrumentality of this Society, thousands now hear the Gospel in the streets, parks and squares of the metropolis, or in the fields or by the wayside in the suburbs. At a meeting of this Society recently held, at Gladstone's London Christian Instruction, a correspondent relating to Mr. Radcliffe's preaching at a theatre, to show the measure of Divine blessing upon preaching by a layman:—

"After Mr. Radcliffe had preached at the City of London Theatre for seven weeks, he received an anonymous letter, telling him he was wasting his time by preaching there, as there were no results from it. So he determined to find out, if he could, whether such was the fact. The next Sabbath evening he requested that if there were any persons present who had been benefited savingly by means of his services on the previous seven Sabbaths, that they would come out into another room. Above fifty people did so, all professing benefit through his services; and though this was not open-air preaching, but in a theatre, it was preaching by a layman."

A CALIFORNIA paper says that a large number of men are in a disabled condition at and around the Esmeralda quicksilver mine, in Santa Clara county, who have been solvated to a terrible extent in working the mine.

Some of them are reported to be unable to lift a bowl of tea or raise a hand to their mouths. This is the result, it is said, of carelessness by ignorant laborers.

The plunder of the British and French armies in China amounted to about \$30,000,000. Gold watches, and gems of great value were thrown at one another by the soldiers in the soldiers in the emperor's palace. Several of the soldiers got 20 lbs. of gold and pearls and precious stones of unknown value.

## MINERAL WALTH.

I noticed in the *Observer* a few days ago that the Ramsay Lead mine had changed hands and this reminded me of several mining speculations about the Lake of Geneva.

First, a lot had been bought for about two miles from the lake, the purpose of working copper, which there are abundant traces; and the same parties intended to resume work at once on a mica bed, from which they exported a large quantity last fall. Another Company has leased a lot near City Lake, three miles from here, for the purpose of working phosphate of lime, of which there is a large deposit, so that the minerals of Lanark, thanks to the B. & O. Railway are at last beginning to attract some attention.

Near the Village of Lancy, there is a Lead vein which crops out of the side of the hill and which to my eyes appears larger than any other in the neighbourhood.

At this point, having followed the car from the depot, and with cheers for Davis and the Southern Confederacy, hurried tribute tants at the Northern Black Republicans, as they termed them. 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 in it 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, jumped off to avoid the shower of stones. The car was treated in the same manner; the ninth car apparently being empty, or at least no person being visible, except a dog with only one stone. The crowd exulted in their work, exclaiming that no Black Republican should pass through Maryland. A lapse of five minutes succeeded, a number of respectable persons in the meanwhile urging the crowd to tear up the track.

After the first train had passed, one was observed on Pratt street bridge, when anchors were dragged on the track at the corner of Gay street, and a part of the track was broken up. Observing this the cars were turned back to the President street depot, and the men disembarked and prepared to march through the city. Mayor Brown, with a number of police, appeared at their head, and led the way. They came along at a brisk pace, and when they reached Center market space, an immense concourse of people closed in behind them, and commenced stoning them. When they reached Gay street, where the cars had been taken up, a large reinforcement 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 lying a few minutes they were carried into stores on Pratt street.

At the corner of South and Pratt streets a man fired a pistol into the ranks of the militia, 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 or 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.

At Camden station, where the trains leave for Washington was assembled a large detachment of police, under the direction of Marshal Kane. It soon appeared that orders were given to clear the track 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. The car was stopped by a crowd of men, all of whom were armed and occupied by the military. As soon as the train arrived, some of the troops were compelled to change cars, when they were hooted at by the crowd. Several young men appeared at one of the cars and displayed revolvers, whereupon the captain of one of the companies drew his sword and declared he would protect his men.

In a few minutes after the train left, a discharge of firearms 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 a hundred in number, were engaged in a rapid march. At least 20 shots were fired, but as far as we could learn, no persons were injured. There seemed to be but little discipline among the troops, especially as they rushed along pell mell. While they were entering the cars, a crowd of young men gave them several volleys of bricks and stones, some of which demolished the windows of the cars, whereupon three or four pointed their muskets through the car windows and fired. They aimed deliberately at the crowd, but no one was injured. While this body was passing near the corner of Pratt and Charles streets, they got into a collision with the crowd and firing took place.

A crowd broke into a warehouse on Long Dock, and took therefrom some four hundred rifles and swords. Squads are parading the streets fully armed, on the lookout for the militia from the North.

There was a meeting in Monument square in the evening. An immense crowd was assembled. The state flag was hoisted. Governor Hicks was sent for. He said he was opposed to secession, but the right of revolution could not be disputed. It was folly to attempt to subjugate the South, and he hoped the North and the administration would see the impolicy of doing so. He was devoted to the Union, and he hoped to see a reconstruction of it. (Shouts of "No-secession.") The Governor replied that he should bow to the decision of the people of Maryland.

## A VALUABLE THOUGHT FOR YOUNG MEN.

More may be learned by devoting a few moments daily to reading, than in commonly supposed. Five pages may be read in fifteen minutes, at which rate one may peruse twenty-six volumes 2,000 pages each, in a year.

Always have a volume near you, which you may catch up at such odd minutes as you own.

It is incredible, until trial has been made, how much real knowledge may be acquired.

## THE BALTIMORE RIOTS.

At the President street depot of the Philadelphia Railroad a large crowd assembled, in anticipation of the arrival of a large body of troops from New York and Massachusetts.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the train from Philadelphia, comprising 29 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 Camden station, the first without creating any marked objection. For 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 Fifty street were engaged in removing cobble stones from the principal portion of the street.

At this point, having followed the car from the depot, and with cheers for Davis and the Southern Confederacy, hurried tribute tants at the Northern Black Republicans, as they termed them. 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 in it 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, jumped off to avoid the shower of stones. The car was treated in the same manner; the ninth car apparently being empty, or at least no person being visible, except a dog with only one stone. The crowd exulted in their work, exclaiming that no Black Republican should pass through Maryland. A lapse of five minutes succeeded, a number of respectable persons in the meanwhile urging the crowd to tear up the track.

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## WAR NEWS.

MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

By the returns made and published in the army register of 1859, it appears that the total number of all the enrolled militia of the several States was 2,727,486, of which number 1,629,000 are enrolled on the free States, and 1,098,000 in the slave States. The number enrolled in the seven seceded States was 350,000.

We have 19,000,000 of inhabitants in the free States. The seceded States have about 2,700,000 whites, and 2,350,000 slaves. The slave States combined have a little more than 8,000,000 whites, and about 4,000,000 slaves—the latter being an element of weakness.

The seceded States have no navy, and can have none. They are not a maritime people, and can neither build nor sail ships. The few vessels they have stolen are entirely worthless.

## FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Baltimore is in intense excitement. The whole city resembles a military camp. A rumor prevails that Fort McHenry is shelling the city.

Ten thousand troops are at Harrisburg. At Wilmington, Delaware, it was generally believed the fort was shelling Baltimore, and that the mob had burned the cathedral. The Arch Bishop had displayed the Union Flag.

Colonel Fremont arrived in New York with a quarter of a million of muskets. Senator Wilson has enlisted as a private, and Senator Baker will be Colonel of a California regiment.

W. B. Astor gives the government \$4,000,000 and offers to loan it \$10,000,000. Good. A message has been received to the effect that prominent men of the Border States, have asked for a cessation of hostilities with a view to a plan of compromise.

A large amount of arms and munitions of war have been seized in New York and Philadelphia.

Preparations for the defence of Washington are going on vigorously. Cannon have been placed on the neighboring heights and twenty thousand men are by this time within the Capital or a few hours march off it.

The Baltimore mob is bringing up destruction upon the city. Prominent Philadelphians are driven out and several narrowly escaped with their lives. A Baltimore mob is known as the most unmanageable in the country and the result will be that if not speedily quelled, the city will be destroyed at their hands.

In Baltimore nothing but secession flags were flying, and no man dare proclaim himself in favor of the Union. At Havre de Grace armed men are stationed there to prevent rebuilding Railroad bridges.

Ex-President Pierce is out strongly for the Union.

Advices from Washington state that the government have planted cannon on the heights overlooking the city. There are now 10,000 men there under arms.

It is reported that 1,500 Massachusetts troops have arrived at Fort McHenry. A private letter received in New York from Pittsburg, Pa., says under date of 10th inst.:

"The war excitement is intense. Our city will tender 5000 men. We could raise 10,000 in the city and county, if required. Two companies, of 110 men each, leave for Washington to-day; three or four will go to-morrow if accepted. We have but one traitor here—his name is hiding. Having expressed obnoxious opinions, he does not appear in the streets."

The city of Harrisburg, Pa., resembles a military camp. Troops are pouring in from all quarters. It will be the grand rendezvous for the men from the middle and eastern States. The Ohio boys are pouring in, as from all quarters of Pennsylvania men are responding.

Southern stocks are declining rapidly, much to the chagrin of the rebels. Virginia stocks are fifty per cent below par, while New York is above par.

The excitement in relation to the war was steadily increasing. The sentiment in determination to preserve the government, is becoming more and more defined. Rivers of blood and millions of treasure will be expended in defence of the American flag.

The telegraph says it is believed that no Northerner's life in Baltimore is worth an hour's purchase as soon as the next gun is fired in the war.

The 5th, 12th and 71st regiments of New York, comprising 3000 men, fully equipped, took their departure for Washington last evening. The scene on Broadway was perfectly unparalleled, the crowd was estimated at nearly a million of people. All left last morning, and the roaring of cannon, bells ringing, steam whistles, and the cheering of thousands.

A private despatch to Messrs. Sprague & Co., from Philadelphia, states that the Government has not only received the services of the Rhode Island troops, but has also received the services of the Pennsylvania troops, in consequence of Maryland having guaranteed the safe transit of 5000 troops through Baltimore daily.

A special uniform for a Major General in a case, bound south, was seized yesterday.

Caleb Cushing arrived here yesterday evening. He left Washington on Sunday. He says that Gen. Lee, with 5000 Virginia troops, was covering Arlington heights.

Lieut. Jennifer is reported as having deserted from the Carlisle barracks. He had a full knowledge of the means of the government to arrest his arrest have been sent in every direction.

Caleb Cushing narrowly escaped injury from the people of Carlisle and Chambersburg. He stated that he was on his way to Massachusetts to join a regiment for the defence of the Union. He left last evening.

The great Union meeting in Boston continued from ten Sunday morning till nearly night. It was a remarkable expression of public opinion. Leading merchants and leading roughs alike participated with great unanimity of sentiment. The enthusiasm was so intense that there are no words to convey its extent. The demonstration is unparalleled in the history of New England.

The national crisis was the theme in nearly every