

May 2,

1861,

The Woodstock Journal.

321

United States.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 25th.

Two citizens of Massachusetts, who were compelled to fly from North Carolina, have arrived here. They report that Southern troops were getting into the cars along the whole route. These men discoursed freely, and stated that their destination was the camp of the Southern army, 25 miles south of Washington.

The railway is in order, and in operation, from Washington to within nine miles of Baltimore. The line is held by Federal troops.

It is reported that General Beauregard, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Southern Confederacy, arrived at Richmond (Virginia) last Monday, and has since reconnoitered Washington. Rumours says he will advance on the capital with a large body of Southern troops, and will be joined by thousands of volunteers in Virginia.

NEW YORK, April 26th.

The Times states, that Ex-President Buchanan has fled to Canada, on account of the threats uttered against him by Ohio troops.

The Government has seized 25,000 barrels of flour at Georgetown, and is selling it to the poor of Washington, at \$7 per barrel, while the street price was \$15 per bbl.

There was a large meeting last night of the British residents of this City, to take measures for forming a regiment from such residents.

Accounts from Maryland and Virginia, represent that the people are divided in sentiment as to secession.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. April 26th.

The Governor of this State has proposed to the Governor of Ohio, an arbitration with the Border States to prevent difficulties from arising.

NEW YORK, April 26th.

Reliable advices state, that neither President Davis, or General Beauregard, are at Richmond, as has been reported.

The railroad from Baltimore to Washington is now in running order. Mails from the South now regular.

A large schooner in tow of a tug, bound from New York to Norfolk, was brought to by a shot from Fort Monroe, while attempting to pass into James River. The tug had a cargo of military stores, and a full battery of light artillery on board.

April 30th.

Government has decided call into service, forty thousand men for three years, twenty-five thousand for five years, and eighteen thousand sailors—making with seventy five thousand already called for, a total of about one hundred and eighty thousand men.

Nothing important from the South.

STILL LATER.

Federal Government has advertised for new loan 14 millions.

Confederate Congress assembled Montgomery yesterday.

Jefferson Davis in message speaks hopefully of Confederacy, denounces Federal Government for not treating with his commissioners, and says he has dispatched commissioners to leading European powers for recognition—Confederate Government.

Fort Pickens has been strongly reinforced.

MAY 1.

Maryland Legislature voted against secession, 53 to 13. Governor Letcher has been notified, that if rebel forces pass through Virginia, to attack Washington, Richmond and Norfolk will be attacked by Federal troops. Rebel troops at Richmond estimated 21,000 strong.

May 2d.

Chief news from Washington relates to movements Northern troops. Norfolk Navy yard is to be taken from the rebels, and strong force will be concentrated on lines of Virginia. Federal Government has purchased twenty five additional vessels for war purposes, and every Southern port will be blockaded within twenty days. Policy of Govt is unmistakably to suppress the rebellion. Right of secession will never be conceded, Government securities firm and higher.

MAINE.

Mr Humphrey, a wealthy ship owner in Thomaston offers to arm and equip a company of volunteers in the most efficient manner, at a cost of \$15,000.

Several hundred red-shirted lumbermen in Bangor and Orono have offered their services. Three military companies in Portland, two in Lewiston, one in Norway, all organized, officered and drilled, have been offered and accepted. Companies are forming in Augusta, Waterville, Auburn, Gardiner, Eastport, Pembroke, Damariscotta and many other places are rapidly organizing. The requisition for the first regiment will be filled by Thursday of this week, and the men ready to move to the seat of war.

The Banks of Portland have made a formal tender to the state of \$250,000, and will increase the amount to half a million if needed. The banks in Bangor, Augusta and other places have made equally prompt and patriotic offers to the Government.

All the railroad companies in the state have offered to transport men and munitions over their roads free of charge to the Government.

The following is the fullest account of the attack upon the Massachusetts troops by the rebels in Baltimore, which has been received.

At the President street depot of the Philadelphia Railroad a large crowd assembled in anticipation of the arrival of a large number of troops from New York and Massachusetts. Shortly after 11 the train from Philadelphia, comprising 29 cars arrived at the depot. Without disembarking the soldiers from the train, the general cars had horses attached, and about nine were drawn along Pratt street to the Camden station, the first six without creating any marked objection. For some reason the horses attached to the seventh car became restive and they were taken from the car at the Pratt street bridge, and the car moved without their aid, to within a short distance of Gay and Frederick streets. A number of laborers were engaged in repairing the bed of the street, and just at the moment the car reached Gay street they were engaged in removing cobble stones. Some 30 or 40 men assembled at this point, having followed the car from the depot, and with cheers for Davis and the Confederacy hurled bitter taunts 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 therein was broken and a portion of the crowd followed, hurling paving stones.

The eighth car was treated in the same manner, but the ninth car, apparently being empty, or at least no person being visible, escaped only with one stone. The crowd exulted in their work exclaiming that Black Republicans should not pass through Maryland.

A lapse of five minutes succeeded, a number of respectable persons meanwhile urging the crowd to tear up the track. After the first train passed, one was observed on the Pratt Street Bridge, when anchors were dragged on the track at the corner of Gay street, and part of the track was taken up. Observing this, the cars turned back to President street depot, and the troops disembarked and prepared to march through the streets. Mayor Brown with a number of police appeared at their head, and led the way. They came away 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 track had been taken 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 minutes they crowded 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 Culvert street the troops succeeded in checking their pursuers by 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 through a dense crowd down Howard street toward the depot.

The scene on Pratt street was of a most startling character, the wounded soldiers, three in number, were taken up carefully and carried to places of safety by citizens. Along the street at the Camden station, where trains leave for Washington, there were assembled a large detachment of police under direction of Marshal Kane.

It soon appeared that 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 Railroad came up at a rapid rate filled with soldiers. This car was soon followed by about sixteen more, all occupied by troops. Upon inquiry it was ascertained they consisted of the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry, in all 11 companies, with an aggregate of 860 men.

As soon as the train arrived, some of the troops were compelled to change cars, when they were hooted at by the crowd, which made no overture. 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. Many expected the train would start immediately, but it did not move till half past twelve, a 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 thereby prevent the passage of the train.

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 150 strong, were seen rapidly approaching the depot, and no doubt anxious to reach the cars.

The excitement was beyond description, and a man displaying a flag of the Confederate States, seemed to be the rallying point for the people. Some assailed the infantry with stones, when a number of the latter discharged their muskets. At least twenty shots were fired, but as far as learned no person was injured. There seemed to be but little discipline among the troops, especially as they rushed along pell-mell.

Whilst they were entering the cars a crowd of

young men gave them several volleys of bricks and stones, some of which demolished a car window, whereupon three or four muskets were pointed through the car windows and fired, but no one was injured. Whilst this body was passing near the corner of Pratt and Charles streets, they got into collision with the crowd, and firing took place.

To the Editor of the Woodstock Journal.

Sir,—Through the polite attention of the Adjutant General, Colonel Hayne, there has been placed in the Library of the Mechanics Institute, of this place a copy of a "Report of the National Rifle Association" of England, which may be seen by any person who feels an interest in the rise and progress of the Volunteer Movement.

The origin and progress of the Association; the remarkable success which has attended the efforts of the patriotic persons with whom it originated, and its results in establishing a feeling of security, in the maintenance of British authority and supremacy calls for a feeling of pride and admiration from every true British heart. The cannon shot, which first disturbed the quiet of the little Bay of Sinope it was little thought would have yet continued to reverberate, until east, west, north and south have been filled with its sound; and the end is not yet. Of all the great powers, England alone stood entire powerless to meet the sudden emergency.

An imbecile minister, a disorganized fleet, a small body of disciplined soldiers, and a commissariat management which excited the ridicule of our allies, represented Great Britain in the conflict with Russia and may have tended not a little to expand the idea of the Emperor of the French while looking Albionward. The martial spirit of England, nearly hushed to sleep, began to decline in its admiration of the deeds of its latest heroes; and the "Battle of the Nile" ceased to be "Foremost on the file" while commerce wrapped in a state of unconscious insecurity the "shopkeepers" who marked the Queen's returns from the fortress of Cherbourg. But for British ophthalmia, there is no cure like the French preparation of the Nitras Potassæ and the Prince of Empirie has discovered that there are those in England whom salt petra will not save.—The cry of invasion alone, fully aroused from its lethargy the British people, and in the hurried ranks of its Volunteers again exists the chivalry which has always proved a terror to the enemies of Britain and may now prove a check to the design of an ambitious Napoleon—in the present aspect of Europe. Preparations for defence were not commenced a moment too soon; and the question naturally arises, "how far we may be affected by the serious events now transpiring in the neighbouring states? Some of the elements disengaged in the breaking up of the Union, may rise to a strength and position uncontrollable by either of the present recognized parties; and a war of the Vandals commenced, the end of which cannot be foreseen. There is but one position which under any circumstances would appear to be the safe one,—to be prepared for the worst.—In this Province little has yet been done toward the foundation of an efficient organized force—a little seed scattered upon the ground has been left to struggle as best it may with the weeds of prejudice, or crushed by the feet of those tillers who plunder the garner in the greed of aggrandizing themselves.

That His Excellency is anxious to present a respectable Provincial force there can be no doubt; but as it is entirely voluntary, the extent of his operations must be in a great measure limited by the means placed at his disposal for drilling and concentrating companies of Volunteers for exercise in such movements as would be necessary before an enemy.—What provisions beyond the £15.0.0. appropriated for each company, may have been made for the furtherance of the scheme, I am as yet ignorant of; but that something should be done to fatten a germ in its yet embryonic state until it gathers sufficient strength to stand alone there cannot be a difference of opinion.—Presuming that a detailed statement of the manner of proceeding in firing for the different prizes to be awarded to the volunteers of this Province during the present summer will soon be made public, I remain in the mean time.

Your's truly, A VOLUNTEER.

Journal Travelling Agency.

Notices here given, that Mr. Finley has been appointed General Agent for procuring subscriptions, advertising, &c., for THE JOURNAL and for collecting sums due to it.

Mr. Finley will soon visit Grand Falls and its vicinity. Those in arrears are requested to make payment to him.

New Advertisements.

CARD.

HENRY H. Davis tenders his sincere thanks to both the Fire Engine Companies, and citizens of Woodstock, for their active services rendered in extinguishing the late fire on his buildings thereby preventing further damages thereon.

Woodstock, May 1, 1861.

CARD.

THE undersigned offers his sincere thanks to the officers and men belonging to both fire Engine Companies, and also to the inhabitants at large, for their prompt and active services in trying to save his house and store destroyed in the late fire in Woodstock.

Woodstock, April 30, 1861.

A CARD!

R. B. DAVIS begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends, Engine Companies, and the inhabitants of Woodstock in general for the extra exertions rendered in saving a part of his property at the late fire.

Woodstock, May 1, 1861.

ROBERT BROWN

Has just received

PER ANTELOPE, HIS FIRST ARRIVAL

for the Season,

DIRECT FROM ENGLAND,

—CONSISTING OF—

STUFFS, CALICOES

AND

Haberdashery,

and a general assortment of

SMALL WARES.

Woodstock, April 30, 1861.

FIRST Spring Goods.

RECEIVED from London, Glasgow and Boston, part of

my

SPRING STOCK.

PARASOLS,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

FEATHERS,

TICKING,

DUCKS, &c., &c.

GEO. STRICKLAND,

N.B. An assortment of White, Black and Coloured

real Cotton and Silk for Sewing Machines.

Seeds, Fresh Seeds!

THE Subscriber has just received from England and New York his usual supply of

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

Consisting of:—Peas, Beans, Beets, Cabbage, Carrot, Cucumber, Cress, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Melons, Onions, Parsley, Parsnips, Pumpkin, Radish, Squash, Tomato, Turnips, &c. &c.

—ALSO— POT HERBS, AND FLOWER SEEDS IN VARIETY

Field Seeds,

Orange and White Belgian Carrot, Turnip seeds of most approved kinds, Restock Clover and Herb Grass seeds. The Garden Seeds are put up in papers by the subscriber, or sold in quantities as desired.

See Catalogue for 1861.

W. T. BAIRD,

Druggist, King Street.

Woodstock, April 26 1861.

Carding Wool.

THE Subscribers beg to thank the public for the liberal support they have received in their business. Having put their Machines in good order, they will card

WHITE WOOL FOR 3 CENTS

per pound for this season. Good oil on hand for oiling wool when required.

P.S.—A lot of

PLASTER

expected in time for Spring use.

Woodstock, April 30, 1861.

R. & H. DAVIS,

3m

STEAM!

THE New and fast sailing steamer

ANTELOPE,

Will run as follows:

Leaving Woodstock, Mondays, Wednesdays

and Fridays at 9 a.m., till further notice.

Returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

John Lindow, Agent for freight at Woodstock.

C. A. WOOD, Master.

May 1, 1861.

EARNING LANDS FOR SALE.

THE North half of Lot No. 9, granted to Adam Dickey, fronting on the Digeatish River, and situated within forty rods of the Lawrence Station on the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, containing 100 acres. Also, Lot No. 6, granted to John Keltier, fronting as aforesaid, and situated within a quarter of a mile of the same station, containing 200 acres.—The Great Road from St. Stephen to Dead Water Brook passes at the Station, and a good Bye Road from the Station passes through the 200 acre Lot: The lands are covered with thrifty, growing soft and hard woods, are wholly unimproved, and the Soil is good. These lands are

peculiarly fitted for farming purposes. If not previously sold, will be offered for sale by public auction, in front of the Post Office in Saint Stephens on Wednesday the 17th day of July next at the hour of two in the afternoon.

For plans and terms of sale, apply by letter to

J. E. MOORE, Depty. Sur.

Moore's Mills.

April 1, 1861.