The South.

[Continued from first page.]

taken place in the city, of the blood that had been spilt and of the consequent feeling that had been aroused, raised a hurrah for President Davis and the Southern Confederacy, and without other or further provocation, half a dozen muskets were thrust out of the windows of the cars,—a volley was fired—and Mr. Davis fell, pierced with a Minie bullet through the left shoulder, penetrating the lung and severing some of the larger vessels of the heart. Mr. Davis expired almost as soon as he fell—his only words being in reply to the question of a friend who stood beside him—"I am killed."

ACTION OF THE CITY AUTHORITIES.

These events, as may be imagined, created a profound excitement, and all party divisions were buried in the determination to preserve inviolate the soil of Maryland. The Governor and the Mayor immediately heard a call upon the troops of the city, which was promptly responded to.

The Battalion of Maryland Guards, Colonel Brush, was out in full force. The Battalion of Baltimore City Guards, under Lt. Colonel Warner; three companies of Independent Greys; two companies of Law Greys; the Shields Guards; the Jackson Guards; the Wells and McComas Rifles, and the Eagle Artillery all promptly paraded.

The Governor and Mayor were fully agreed that the passage of more troops through Maryland should be stopped, and the following correspondence ensued:

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

John W. Garrett, Esq.,
President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

Sir: We advise that the troops now here be sent back to the borders of Maryland.

THOMAS H. HICKS,
GEO. WM. BROWN.
[Signed]

By order of the Board of Police.
CHAS HOWARD, Prest.
[Signed]

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
SUPT'S OFFICE, Balto., April 19.

To His Excellency, Thos. H. Hicks, Governor; His Honor G. W. Brown, Mayor of Baltimore; Chas. Howard, Esq., President Board of Police Commissioners:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, in which you advise that the troops now here be sent back to the "borders of Maryland." Most cordially approving this advice, I have instantly telegraphed the same to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and this company will act in accordance therewith.

Your obd't servant,
J. W. GARRETT, President.
[Signed]

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, April 19, 1861.

To His Excellency the President of the United States:

Sir: A collision between the citizens and the Northern troops has taken place in Baltimore, and the excitement is fearful. Send no troops through here. We will endeavor to prevent all blood-shed.

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

THO. H. HICKS,
GEO. WM. BROWN, Mayor.
[Signed,]

We are advised that Wm. Prescott Smith, Esq., besides sending the foregoing by telegraph, sent a special engine, ahead of all trains, down to Washington, so that there might be no doubt of Mr. Lincoln's receiving it at the earliest moment.

The Baltimore Directors of the Northern Central Railroad, who constitute only a minority of the Board, held a meeting last evening and made a formal protest against the conveyance of any more troops from the North over the road. The Baltimore and Ohio Company sent an official communication to the Northern Central Company informing them that they would pass no more troops to Washington that should reach the city by that route.

A dispatch was received from Mr. Felton, President of the Philadelphia road, in response to the recommendation from here, saying that he would send no more troops over his road *at present*, and requesting the officers in this city to confer with proper parties on the subject.

The recruits from the North at the President street depot were compelled to return, it not being deemed safe for them to attempt a passage through the city.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the killed and wounded:

Robert W. Davis, (citizen,) killed; firm of Poynter, Davis & Co.

Philip S. Miles, (boy,) killed; residence 377 West Fayette street.

John McCann, (aged 18,) killed; residence No. 2 Bond street.

John McMahon, killed, residence South Bond street.

William R. Clark, (driver of No. 1 Truck, Fire Department,) killed.

James Carr, aged 25, residence Exeter street, near Hillen, killed.

Francis Maloney, aged 43, killed.

Sebastian Gill, residence Thames street, killed.

William Maloney, residence 47 Frederick street, killed.

William [illegible], aged 18 years, killed, (from York county, Va.

Michael McCarty, (drayman,) killed.

Patrick Gilmith, (boy,) residence on Baltimore street, killed.

Andrew Robbins, (soldier,) killed; residence Stoneham, Mass.

Soldier, (name unknown,) killed.

Soldier, (name unknown,) killed.

Asa Meedham, (soldier,) mortally wounded, taken to Lombard street Infirmary.

Soldier, (name unknown,) shot in the right leg, dangerously wounded, taken to the Protestant infirmary.

—— Coney, (boy,) residence No. 239 Exeter street, shot in the leg.

Boy—name unknown—residence near the drawbridge, Fell's Point; shot in the right foot.

Edward Coburn, soldier, from Dracutt, Massachusetts, dangerously wounded.

Soldier—name unknown—struck with a brick; dangerously wounded.

Michael Green, soldier, shot in the thigh; badly wounded.

H. W. Danforth, soldier, skull fractured; sent to Infirmary.

D. B. Tyler, soldier; dangerously injured.

James Meyers, residence Fayette street, mortally wounded.

William Patch, (soldier,) struck in the back with a brick, badly wounded.

Volunteer soldier, name unknown, skull fractured.

Making a total of *eleven* citizens and *three* soldiers killed, and *nine* soldiers and *three* citizens wounded. The following are the names of the physicians in attendance:—Drs. Norris, Taylor, Frick, Bradford, Fishblat, Murdock, Lipman, Busk, Dunbar, Davidson, Hintze, Doyle, Morgan and Evans.

In addition to the above list of killed, it is said that six of the military died after the departure of the train for Washington, and that 25 were found to be wounded on their arrival there.

TOWN MEETING.

At 4 P. M. a large mass meeting was held in Monument Square, when the following speeches were made:

Dr. Robinson was loudly called upon for a speech, and in responding said that he would to God his voice could reach the thousands now assembled in the square. But this was unnecessary. The blood which had this day been spilt in our streets had sealed the hearts of all Marylanders. We now stand as a unit. Not another Northern soldier shall pass over our soil to defend the Northern Government of the so-called Capital of the United States. He was happy to inform them that the authorities of Maryland had telegraphed North everywhere that no more troops could pass through Baltimore. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Mayor Brown said he had come to tell the people something which he hoped would give satisfaction to all, and hoped nothing would be done to sully the good name of Baltimore—that they would show to the country that they can maintain peace and order in their mid-t. [Here were some indications of discontent.] He asked them to hear him for his cause. They knew as well as he did the events of the day. No man deplored them more than he did. In doing what he had done, he had thought of the people of Baltimore. He did not believe in the call of the President of the United States [cheers] and he would not have responded to the call, though he knew that we are a part of the United States. He was a citizen of Maryland, and he would protect her soil with his life. He would do so, as also would his fellow-citizens. That was where he stood.

Since the unhappy outbreak of the day he had conferred with Gov. Hicks, and they had telegraphed to Washington and to the North to send no more troops through Maryland, and they had received a response from the president of the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad, stating that he had ordered Mr. Crawford to send the troops back, and he would allow no more to pass over the road without the consultation and advice of the authorities of Baltimore and of the Governor of the State. The authorities had telegraphed to send no more troops to Baltimore. He looked to men of all parties, and invoked them to forget all differences and act as brothers. He had the satisfaction to inform the people that Gov. Hicks co-operated in the efforts to prohibit any more troops passing over the soil of Maryland. Gov. Hicks thought, as the people and the Mayor think, that it is folly and madness for one portion of this great nation to attempt to subjugate another portion. It can never be done.—[Cheers.] If the North cannot live with the South, let us part in peace, and each section work out its destiny under the overruling providence of God.

He had received information from Secretary Chase that he did not believe in the right of secession; no more did the speaker, but when the people were oppressed, he believed in the right of revolution.

Wm. P. Preston, Esq., was next called out and stated that he was here to-day to perform his duty as a citizen of Maryland, as for thirty years he had always been ready whenever called upon. He exhorted all present to do their duty to-day; act like men who knew their rights. The blood which had this day been shed on the soil of Maryland had united her sons, and they were now of one mind in regard to the aggressions of the North.

As soon as Mr. Preston withdrew, S. Teackle Wallis, Esq., came forward and spoke as follows:

I came here, my fellow-citizens, at the invitation of his Honor, the Mayor, to bear him company, and with no intention to open my lips. And surely there can be no need that any man should speak to you, for if the blood of your fellow-citizens, this day shed in your own streets, does not cry aloud to you, all other voices had as well be silent. It becomes me, however, to say, in response to your call, that so far as I understand the action of your public authorities, to-day, it has my whole sympathy and approbation. They have united the sacred duty of the preservation of peace and order among our people, so that together and undivided, and with one heart and soul, we may maintain the honor of the city of Baltimore and the sanctity of the soil of Maryland. The Governor of the State has left to the Police Board of Baltimore the control of the whole civil and military power of this community, which the law authorizes them to exercise for its protection, and devoted as I am to the cause of the South against its invaders, I for one, have perfect confidence that they will use that power in accordance with their duties and our rights. I believe that the Mayor has acted manfully, and as became him, and I here give him my cordial adhesion. Let us all join, my fellow-citizens, in this feeling of reliance upon those whom we have entrusted with the administration of our laws. Let no riot, or dissension, or violence, or strife among ourselves add to the calamities by which we are overwhelmed, or bring discredit upon our sympathy with our brethren of the South who are fighting for the defence of their homes and firesides. Let us stand by the officers of the law, and not until they are faithless to their trust, let us think of taking it into our own hands.

Fellow-citizens: We have been divided heretofore among many opinions. I trust that we are now separated no longer. Let us stand together hereafter under the old flag of Maryland, forgetting all parties and distinctions, and may the blood which has been spilt, this day, among us, be the seal of the covenant of our re-union in the holy cause of the South.

Hon. John E. Wethered was introduced to the meeting, and spoke of his earnest devotion to the South and to Maryland. He related a conversation which took place between Hon. Mr. Barringer, of North Carolina, and Mr. Crowninshield, of Massachusetts, while the Peace Conference was in session. Mr. B. asked Mr. C. if the North was not willing for all the Southern States to go, to which the latter replied, "Not all." Washington city was in Maryland, and there were all the archives of the government, and the North would not give that, nor Maryland, for Baltimore was a large commercial and manufacturing city, with healthful climate, and like which it would take the South a half century to build up, and the North would not let that go. The speaker then asked the meeting if they were Yankees, to which there was a deafening "No;" if they were Southerners, followed by a responsive "Yes." He charged them to stand by their rights.

Mr. McLane said in substance that though from his heart he loathed the invaders who had polluted our soil to-day, yet he desired peace, or at least concert of action under the lead of the authorities of Maryland.

A Voice—"Oh, they're too slow."

Mr. McLane—Yes, but we mus'nt be too fast.—(Laughter.) The speaker reminded his hearers that he stood pledged to resist the passage of troops through Baltimore, and when he had heard that blood was being shed in Pratt street, he had turned to the Mayor's office to offer his services to the authorities. Upon entering the Mayor's office he found Governor Hicks there.

A voice—"Why didn't you choke him?" [Laughter.]

Mr. McLane—Because he gave me reason to respect him. [Cheers for "Hicks."] He asked the Governor whether the people of Baltimore were to fight these invaders under his (the Governor's lead) or whether they were to act themselves, and the Governor said, in reply, that he stood ready to exert all proper means to resist this indignity to the State, and to prevent its recurrence. Hearing that, and believing Gov. Hicks really meant to place the State in an official attitude of honor to herself and her sister States of the South, he had told him that he stood ready under such circumstances to fight under him as a lieutenant. [Cheering. Cheers for "Gov. Hicks."

Mr. McLane stated that the Governor was now at the Mayor's office, and moved that a committee be appointed to wait upon him, and to request him to address the meeting.

The motion being adopted, the committee was appointed, and during their absence Mr. McLane continued his remarks. He contended that Maryland could offer no effectual resistance now, unorganized and unarmed.

Mr. Marshall—Oh, we'll fight 'em without arms. [Laughter.] They ran from our stones to-day.—[Laughter and vociferous cheering.]

Geo. M. Gill, Esq., was called for and spoke earnestly for a few moments, when Governor Hicks was seen approaching the Square arm-in-arm with Mayor Brown, and accompanied by about a score or more of well known citizens.

The Governor, upon making his appearance on the stand, was received with a round of hearty cheers, which were soon hushed, and the deepest interest manifested to catch all that his Excellency should say.

Mayor Brown introduced the Governor with a few prefatory remarks, saying that he had made known to Governor Hicks the tenor of the remarks he had addressed to the meeting, and that he had pledged him to the full vindication of the inviolability of the soil of Maryland against any invading force.

Governor Hicks said in substance:

Fellow Citizens and Gentlemen of Baltimore:—I feel really grateful for the evidence of respect, and the high compliment conveyed in your cordial cheers.

Your excellent Mayor has said, and well said, all that I feel it would be proper for me to say on this occasion.

I came here not to make a speech at this late hour, but simply in response to your complimentary invitation. My presence in your beautiful city is indeed due to accident. I came here not to assume any part in the direction of your municipal affairs, already in able hands, but solely on business of my own. Detained here beyond my expected time of departure, I witnessed with anxiety the increase of excitement in your midst, and held several conferences with your Mayor upon the subject. I am gratified to state that in those conferences we entirely and cordially agreed upon every point of duty.

I could not take it upon myself to dictate the course to be pursued in this exigency. It was my wish simply to cooperate with you. [Great applause.]

The Governor, said in continuation, that he had ever been devotedly attached to the Union, and recited a patriotic verse extolling the grandeur of the American Union. The Union was now apparently broken, but he trusted that its reconstruction may yet be brought about.

[Vehement shouts of "Never," "Never," groans and hisses.]

Resuming, he said: But, if otherwise, I bow in submission to the mandate of the people. [Cheers.] It separate we must, in God's name let us separate in peace, for I would rather, he said, this right arm should be separated from my body, than raise it against a brother. [Cheers, amid which the Governor bowed and retired.]

Upon the conclusion of the Governor's speech, the crowd quietly dispersed to the various points of interest and attraction throughout the city.

THE BURNING OF THE BRIDGES.

The importance of destroying the approaches leading to the city—if only for the sake of gaining a few hours time in which to make some preparation for the defence of the as yet defenceless city—was universally recognized.

private parties left the city for the purpose of burning the bridges on the Northern Central and Philadelphia Railroads. At a later hour the same work was undertaken and more thoroughly accomplished under the direction of the City and State authorities, in consequence of information received through Wm. Prescott Smith, Esq., Master of Transportation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to the effect that the troops were certainly coming through. Mr. Smith had received, early in the evening, a dispatch from J. Edgar Thompson, Esq., of Philadelphia, President of the Pennsylvania Central road, enquiring whether it was true that any portion of the troops sent from Philadelphia had been turned back. Mr. Smith replied that it was true, and that such was the state of public sentiment in Baltimore that it was impossible for any more troops to come through—that a town meeting was then in progress, at which the Governor and the Mayor were present; and that all classes were united in the determination to oppose their passage. Mr. Thompson replied that it was impossible to prevent the troops of the United States from proceeding to the defence of the Federal Capital. "Arm" he added "your Union men, and put down the populace." This last dispatch, received by Mr. Smith at a late hour of the night, was immediately communicated by him to the Marshal of Police, who communicated it to the Commissioners, the Governor and the Mayor. As it was uncertain by which route the troops might approach Baltimore, the destruction of the bridges on both the Northern Central and Philadelphia roads was immediately resolved upon. Written commissions were made out by the Mayor, by the authority of the Governor of the State of Maryland, and of the undersigned, Mayor of the city," and addressed to Col. Isaac Trimble and Col. George P. Kane—authorizing them to perform the work of destruction, and to use whatever force might be necessary for the purpose. Accordingly about 2½ o'clock, A. M. two parties left the city, one consisting of a detachment of the City Guards, under Col. Kane, for the Northern Central road. The other of a detachment of the Maryland Guards, under Col. Trimble, for the Philadelphia road. Each detachment was accompanied by a squad of twenty-five policemen equipped with picks, axes, crowbars, and a plentiful of turpentine and camphene. Col. Trimble proceeded as far as the Bush river, twenty-four miles from Baltimore, and burnt the bridge in such a manner as to render it impossible to repair it and make it fit for the purposes of transportation, in less time than three weeks or one month—returning, he burnt the bridge over the Gunpowder—having burnt that at Harris' creek on his way out—that over Back river was left standing for strategetical reasons. Col. Trimble's original plan was to go to Havre-de-Grace, seize the ferry boat, and bring it around to Baltimore, but this plan he was deterred from carrying out, by information received from the conductor of the passenger train due here at 4 A. M., to the effect that two thousand Pennsylvanians would have arrived at the ferry before he could possibly get there. Col. Trimble returned to Baltimore with his command about 1 P. M., on Saturday. Col. Kane returned at an earlier hour, having accomplished the destruction of the bridges on the Northern Central Road, as far as Cockeysville, distant 17 miles from the city by rail. The telegraph poles and wires on both roads, were also cut and destroyed in several places. No bridges on the Washington road were destroyed, as it was deemed desirable to preserve both the main stem and the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the transportation of the troops that may soon be expected from Virginia and the South.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR.

On Saturday morning Mayor Brown issued the following proclamation:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, April 20, 1861.

All citizens having arms suitable for the defence of the city, and which they are willing to contribute for that purpose, are requested to deposit them at the office of the Marshal of Police.

GEORGE WM. BROWN, Mayor.

This request was promptly responded to, and a large quantity of arms secured.

ACTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council assembled on Saturday morning in special session. Present John C. Blackburn, Esq., President, and all the members except Mr. Phelps, and with a previous understanding to that effect the members of the Second Branch entered the First Branch Chamber shortly after organization, and went into secret session. After continuing in session for an hour the Second Branch members retired to their Chamber.

Geo. M. Gill, Esq., appeared in the chamber with a telegraph despatch from Messrs. Bond, Dobbin and Brune, at Washington, which had been received by Mayor Brown. It was read, when

Mr. Nicholas proposed sending a message to the Second Branch for the appointment of a Joint Special Committee to take into considered the present state of affairs. The Second Branch acceding, Messrs. Nicholas, Blanchard and Brady were appointed on the part of the First Branch. The Branch then took a recess for a half hour.

The recess was terminated at 11 o'clock, when Mr. Nicholas, from the Committee, submitted a report with an ordinance to appropriate $500,000 for the defence of the city, which being read was unanimously passed.

The Second Branch also passed the bill and both Branches adjourned to Monday. The following is the ordinance which was submitted by the committee:

JOHN S. NICHOLAS,
E. WYATT BLANCHARD,
H. W. DRAKELEY,
DECATUR H. MILLER,
FRANCIS W. ALRICKS,
ASA HIGGINS,
} First Branch

} Second Branch.

An Ordinance to appropriate Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the defence of the City against any danger, that may arise out of the present crisis:

Section 1. *Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and City Council*, That the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of putting the City in a complete state of defence against any description of danger arising, or which may arise out of the present crisis; the same to be expended under the direction of the Mayor of the city, and to be paid by the City Register out of any money not otherwise appropriated in the City Treasury.

The ordinance was promptly signed by the Mayor. The Directors of the various banks of the city held a meeting at one o'clock, and resolved to loan the city a half million dollars.

SATURDAY.

At an early hour on Saturday morning the flag of the Confederate States, having eight stars in the blue field, one for Virginia, and the flag of Maryland were thrown to the breeze, from the Head-Quarters of the Southern Volunteers on Fayette near Calvert street, and were hailed with loud acclaims by the multitude present.

At the Minute Men's head quarters, the United States flag was taken in, and the flag of Maryland hoisted.

Gov. Hicks left early on Saturday morning for Annapolis. He pleaded sickness and fatigue, and was perfectly satisfied to leave the conduct of affairs in the hands of Mayor Brown.

During Saturday, Col. Isaac M. Denson, made a tender to the Board of Police Commissioners of a large number of muskets—about nine hundred—which he had stored in his warehouse, on Light street wharf. They had been purchased by him one year since at a Government sale of condemned arms at Harper's Ferry. They were packed in boxes, and conveyed in furniture and other wagons to the old City Hall, on Holliday street, which will be the headquarters.

A large quantity of arms were also obtained from Mr. Bennett, auctioneer, South Charles street.

A posse of officers from the Middle District entered the Central High School building, corner of Holliday and Fayette streets, about 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and took possession of about 200 stand of arms, which had formerly been used to drill the pupils. They were lodged at the Marshal's office. Sergeant Metzell, of the Middle District, upon secret information, also seized upon 14 carbines, 5 swords and a number of trappings, formerly belonging to the Mounted Carbineers, of this city. They were found at the house of Asa H. Smith, on West Baltimore street, near Fremont, and were also taken to the Marshal's office.

Over 2,000 persons enrolled as volunteers during Saturday. They were all provided with arms by the city, and being formed into companies of fifty each were allowed to select whatever military company they preferred to which to attach themselves.

The St. Timothy's Hall (Catonsville) artillery had been brought in by the authorities, and was stationed in front of the Old City Hall.

POPULAR EXCITEMENT.

The Turner Hall, situated on Pratt street, near Howard, the rendezvous of the German Turners, was broken into Saturday by a crowd of men, and the interior of the house completely demolished. It appears that the Turners, a few nights since, gathered together about two hundred stands of arms, which had been provided a year or two since by the State of Maryland for their use, and left for the city of Washington to tender their services to the Federal Government. The fact became known throughout the city yesterday, and the result was that a crowd of about thirty men gave proof of their indignation by demolishing the house. The damage will amount to about $500.

The office of the *Wecker*, a German abolition paper on Frederick street, was visited shortly afterwards by a large crowd of infuriated people, who demanded that the Confederate flag should be displayed. The demand was complied with, and in a short time a small Southern flag was hung out from the window. This satisfied the party for the time, but about nine o'clock they again assembled in front of the building, and gave vent to their indignation by smashing the windows with bricks and stones. The occupants were compelled to flee from the house and take refuge with their neighbors. At a late hour another attack was made on this office, but it was quelled by the police.

A respectably attired man from New York was set upon by the people, who thought him a New York Reporter, and but for the police he would undoubtedly have been lynched. He finally declared himself a good Southern man and after being cheered was allowed to depart quietly.

About six o'clock in the evening an order was issued by the Mayor to close all taverns and restaurants, which order was fully carried out, and every establishment in the city was closed before night.

During Saturday night an attack on Fort McHenry was anticipated, but a large force of city military turned back the crowds seeking the place with hostile intent.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM THE COUNTRY.

On Friday evening last, the news of the battle in Baltimore, reached Frederick, when Bradley T. Johnson, Esq., of that city, immediately set about recruiting men to come to this city. During the night, he enrolled seventy men, and Saturday evening they reached here, having landed at the Relay House, and marched into the city by way of Catonsville. They are now quartered at No. 34 Holliday street, opposite the Marshal's office.

The Baltimore County Horse Guards, composed of the best citizens of Baltimore county, and the city authorities for the defence of Baltimore, arrived in the city on Saturday evening about eight 8 o'clock. They are, as a body, a stalwart company, well mounted and armed, and although but a short time organized are sufficiently well drilled to prove a powerful aid to our own military. The troop is officered as follows:—Captain Charles Ridgely, Lieutenants, John Morrison, George H. Carman, Richard Grason; Sergeants, George Merryman, Charles R. Cockey, Thos. B. Gatch; Corporals, George Pearce, Henry W. Gilmore, Thos. Taylor, Ensign, Henry Merryman, Surgeons, Drs. Tydings and Ridgely; Quartermaster, Thomas B. Crane; Buglers, H. E. Hook, Wm. H. Rubey. As an evidence of the genuine character of the company, it is only necessary to state that the entire number, rank and file, of the company is fifty-three, forty-eight, while the remaining members are expected to join their comrades in arms before their services are called in requisition.

At five o'clock on Saturday afternoon an unusual crowd of persons assembled on Light street, attracted by a body of horsemen who came dashing up the street in fine style. When near the Fountain Hotel a halt was ordered and inquiry was made for Governor Hicks; the clerk made his appearance and announced that the Governor was absent from the city. They were a company from the 5th district Anne Arundel county, called the Patapsco Light Dragoons, Captain E. J. Hinkle. The company has been formed within the past four months and already number about 50 men. Only twenty-five, however, were in the ranks, all of whom were fine looking men, well mounted, and presented a fine appearance. They proceeded to the Mayor's office, and announced that they merely rode in to pay a visit to our city and to assure the citizens that Anne Arundel county was with them in the present crisis. Mayor Brown received them in a neat speech, when the buglemen struck up "Dixie's Land," which was heartly cheered by the crowd assembled.

Among the volunteers from Frederick is an old gentleman named Benedict Green, known as "Gen. Green," who was wounded at Bladensburg. He says his experience in fighting in the war of 1812 did not satisfy him, that he could not see the Frederick boys coming down without him. The greater portion of these volunteers are young men.

The steamer Pioneer reached this city yesterday morning from Easton, Md., with two companies of volunteers, under the charge of Col. Hambleton, of the Cavalry, and Col. Strandberg, of the Infantry, who have offered their services for the defense of the city of Baltimore. They chartered the Pioneer in two hours after hearing of the conflict in this city. Captain Strandberg states that all party predilections have been forgotten on the Eastern Shore, and that they are now a unit for the defense of the South.

The Howard Dragoons, Captain Gaither, from Howard county, reached the city yesterday afternoon, and reported at headquarters. They mustered thirty-five, principally young men, and thoroughly equipped. After having reported they rendezvoused at Miller's Hotel, Paca street.

A COMMITTEE WAIT ON PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

On Friday evening Governor Hicks and Mayor Brown despatched the following letter to Washington, in charge of Messrs. John C. Brune, Esq., Judge Hugh L. Bond, and G. W. Dobbin, Esq., which was also sent in advance by telegraph:

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

Sir:—This will be presented to you by the Hon. H. Lennox Bond, Geo. W. Dobbin and J. C. Brute, Esqs., who will proceed to Washington by an express train, at my request, in order to explain fully the fully the fearful condition of affairs in this city. The people are exasperated to the highest degree by the passage of troops, and the citizen are universally decided in the opinion that no more should be ordered to come. The authorities of the city did their best to day to protect both strangers and citizens, and to prevent a collision, but in vain; and but for their great efforts a fearful slaughter would have occurred.

Under these circumstances it is my solemn duty to inform you that it is not possible for more soldiers to pass through Baltimore, unless they fight their way at every step. I therefore hope and trust and most earnest request, that no more troops be permitted or ordered by the Government to pass through the city. If they should attempt it, the responsibility for the bloodshed will not rest upon me.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. WM. BROWN, Mayor.

To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.

I have been in Baltimore since Tuesday evening, and co-operated with Mayor G. W. Brown in his untiring efforts to allay and prevent the excitement and suppress the fearful outbreak as indicated above, and I fully concur in all that is said by him in the above communication. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. HICKS,
Governor of Maryland.

To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.

The following despatch was received by Mayor Brown from Messrs. Bond, Brune and Dobbin, indicating the result of their mission.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1861.

To Mayor Brown, Baltimore:

We have seen the President and General Scott.—We hear from the former a letter to the Governor brought through Baltimore, if, in a military point of view, and, without interruption or opposition, they can be marched around Baltimore.

HUGH L. BOND,
JOHN C. BRUNE,
GEO. W. DOBBIN.

ANOTHER COMMITTEE.

Hon. Anthony Kennedy, Senator of Maryland, and the Hon. J. Morrison Harris, visited Washington on Saturday morning by special train, and had an interview with the President and officers of the cabinet, and telegraphed to the mayor as follows:

We have seen the President, Secretary of State, Navy, Treasury and War, also General Scott.

The result is the transmission of orders that will stop the passage of troops through or around the city.

J. MORRISON HARRIS,
ANTHONY KENNEDY.

SUNDAY.

On Sunday morning the streets presented a scene of the wildest excitement. It was rumored that troops had been thrown into Fort McHenry during the night, and in consequence crowds assembled upon Federal and Loudenslager's hills, about Canton and elsewhere.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning the alarm was sounded by the town clock, and upon enquiry it was found that a messenger had just arrived from the county, with the news that from two to four thousand Pennsylvania troops were at Cockeysville. This created a tremendous excitement, and thousands rushed to arms, determined to defend the soil of the State.

THE MAYOR GOES TO WASHINGTON.

In the absence of Mayor Brown, who, in company with S. Teackle Wallis and J. C. Brune, was on a visit to President Lincoln at Washington, J. C. Blackburn, Esq., the President of the First Branch of the city council, became the acting Mayor.

Col. Isaac Trimble was appointed by the board of police commissioners to the command of the citizens volunteering for the defence of the city and the preservation of the honor of the State. Col. Trimble accepted the command.

MILITARY ORDERS.

The following orders were issued:

Col. Isaac R. Trimble has been requested, by the Board of Police, to take command of all citizens of Baltimore, who may voluntarily become organized under him, and has accepted the appointment.

CHARLES HOWARD,
President Board of Police.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

Wm. H. Norris, Robert M. McLane, B. nj. C. Presstman, Charles Wethered, E. Louis Lowe and Frederick Harrison are appointed aids to the volunteer un uniformed associations.

Any orders given by them will be duly respected. Immediate steps will be taken to have arms and ammunition distributed.

I. R. TRIMBLE,
Commanding.

The following was issued about 5 o'clock:

Order No. 3.—With a view to the comfort and efficiency of the volunteers who now under arms, and whose services will not be required to night, it is ordered that all the armed troops, *not uniformed*, will march without delay to the railroad station, Calvert street, and there deposit the arms of their respective companies.

Each company will stack its arms separately inside the depot upon the platform, and leave a guard of six men to guard them, who will be relieved every four hours during the night.

At 8 A. M., to-morrow morning, all the companies will assemble at the Calvert station, and resume their arms, in readiness for actual service, should it be deemed necessary.

Should there be a demand for active service to-night, the fire bells of the city will be rung in a continuous peal, when the troops will all assemble at the Calvert station as soon as possible.

I. R. TRIMBLE, Commanding.

Order No. 4.—Col. J. H. Millikin is appointed adjutant of the staff of the commanding officer of the un-uniformed volunteers of the city, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

I. R. TRIMBLE, Commanding.

The following was issued about 8 o'clock:

Order No. 5.—For the information of the troops enrolled to day, I think proper to state the fact obtained from a perfectly reliable source, that an order has been sent by Gen. Scott, with the concurrence of the President, and conveyed an hour ago, that all the troops now at Cockeysville shall at once return to Pennsylvania.

The following orders was issued by General Egerton:

"The military companies arriving from the counties of Maryland, will report to Brigadier General C. C. Egerton, of the first light division of Maryland Volunteers. His headquarters are at the Gilmor House. His authority is not confined to the city limits. By order."

The following notice to Surgeons was also issued:

"All Surgeons who are willing to volunteer their services as a Military Board, are requested to meet at Dr. A. C. Robinson's office, corner of Charles and Saratoga streets, with such instruments as they may be able to bring."

THE MUSTER.

The military proper was under the command of Major Gen. George H. Steuart, and consisted of the First Regiment of Light Artillery, embracing the Eagle Artillery, Junior Artillery, the company having the ordnance from Catonsville, and other Artillery, comprising a park of over thirty pieces, with the four companies of City Guards, under Lieut. Col. J. P. Warner.

The Fifth Regiment of Infantry, under command of Col. A. P. Shutt, comprising the Law Greys, Capt. Thomas Bowers, Zouave Law Greys, Capt. King; Shields' Guards, Captain Robert Walker; Jackson Guards, Capt. Heidrick.

The only company of the First Rifle Regiment on duty was the Wells and McComas Rifles, Capt. Geo. W. Bowers, under command of Col. Peters. The whole regiment was under command of Gen. John W. Watkins.

The Fifty-Third Regiment, commanded by Col. Huger, consisted of the following companies: Four companies of Maryland Guards, and two companies of Independent Greys. The field and staff officers and General C. C. Egerton were on duty.

The ununiformed volunteers are under command of Col. Trimble. The "Bummer's Club," consisting of the members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, volunteered and reported themselves to the number of thirty-five. They are under command of Capt. Wm. Jillard, assisted by Lieut. Sachse.

In addition to the volunteers at the several headquarters, a company of Home Guards was formed at the Hill St. Chapel, when eighty-two persons signed the enrollment to serve the city. The following are the officers:—Samuel R. Dunnock, captain; T. S. Sumwalt, 1st lieutenant; George R. Berry, 2d lieutenant; Mercer Featherston, ensign; Samuel Jacobson, 1st drill sergeant; Joseph Harris, 2d do.; Wm. Kooneman, 3d do.; Samuel House, 4th do.; Augustus Thomas, 1st corporal; G. H. Rodgers, 2d do.; Robert Gale, 3d do.; B. W. Berry, 4th do.; Dr. J. W. Beard, surgeon, and G. M. Smith, quartermaster.

In the afternoon the Eagle Artillery marched to the intersection of Gay and Second streets, where they drilled for some time in loading and firing.

Full preparations were made for a conflict, and large quantities of grape and canister shot, besides heavy balls, were provided.

Among the pieces of ordnance was a heavy thirty-two pounder pivot gun.

MR. GARRETT TELEGRAPHS TO THE MAYOR.

The following correspondence, by telegraph, took place yesterday between John W. Garrett, Esq., President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Mayor Brown:

BALTIMORE, April 21, 1861.

Hon. Geo. Wm. Brown, Mayor of Baltimore, at Washington:—Three thousand Northern troops are reported to be at Cockeysville. Intense excitement prevails. Churches have been dismissed, and the people are arming in mass. To prevent terrible bloodshed, the results of your interview and arrangements are awaited.

JOHN W. GARRETT, President.
[Signed]

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1861, 1.25 P. M.

John W. Garrett, President:—Your telegram received, on our return from an interview with the President, Cabinet, and Gen. Scott. Be calm, and do nothing till you hear from me again. I return to see the President at once, and will telegraph again. Wallis, Brune and Dobbin, are with me.

GEO. WM. BROWN, Mayor.
[Signed]

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1861, 3.15 P. M.

John W. Garrett, President:—We have again seen the President, Gen. Scott, Secretary of War, and other members of the Cabinet, and *the troops are ordered to return forthwith to Harrisburg. A messenger goes with us from Gen. Scott.* We return immediately.

GEO. WM. BROWN, Mayor.
[Signed]

THE MAYOR RETURNS—HIS STATEMENT.

In the evening about 7 o'clock, Mayor Brown and Messrs. Wallis, Brune and Dobbin, returned from Washington, and the Mayor issued the following statement:

BALTIMORE, April 21, 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Mayor Brown received a dispatch from the President of the United States at 3 o'clock A. M., this morning, directed to himself and Governor Hicks, requesting them to go to Washington by special train in order to consult with Mr. Lincoln for the preservation of the peace of Maryland. The Mayor replied that Governor Hicks was not in the city, and inquired it he should go alone. Receiving an answer by telegraph in the affirmative, his Honor, accompanied by Geo. W. Dobbin, John C. Brune and S. T. Wallis, Esqs., whom he had summoned to attend him, proceeded at once to the station. After a series of delays they were enabled to procure a special train about half-past seven o'clock, in which they arrived at Washington about 10. They repaired at once to the President's house, where they were admitted to an immediate interview, to which the Cabinet and General Scott were summoned.—A long conversation and discussion ensued. The President, upon his part, recognized the good faith of the city and State authorities, and insisted upon his own. He admitted the excited state of feeling in Baltimore, and his desire and duty to avoid the fatal consequences of a collision with the people.—He urged, on the other hand, the absolute, irresistible necessity of having a transit through the State for such troops as might be necessary for the protection of the Federal Capital. The protection of Washington, he asseverated with great earnestness, was the sole object of concentrating troops there, and he protested that none of the troops brought through Maryland were intended for any purposes hostile to the State, or aggressive as against the Southern States.

Being now unable to bring them up the Potomac in security, the Government must either bring them through Maryland, or abandon the Capitol. He called on Gen. Scott for his opinion, which the General gave at length, to the effect that troops might be brought through Maryland, without going through Baltimore, by either carrying them from Perryville to Annapolis, and thence by rail to Washington, or by bringing them to the Relay House on the Northern Central Railroad, and marching them to the Relay House on the Washington Railroad, and thence by rail to the Capital. If the people would permit them to go, by either of these routes uninterruptedly, the necessity of their passing through Baltimore would be avoided. If the people would not permit them a transit through remote from the city, they must select their own best route, and, if need be, fight their way through Baltimore, a result which the General earnestly deprecated.

The President expressed his hearty concurrence in the desire to avoid a collision, and said that no more troops should be ordered through Baltimore if they were permitted to go uninterrupted by either of the other routes suggested. In this disposition the Secretary of War expressed his participation. Mayor Brown assured the President that the city authorities would use all lawful means to prevent their citizens from leaving Baltimore to attack the troops in passing at a distance; but he urged at the same time, the impossibility of their being able to promise anything more than their best efforts in that direction. The excitement was great, he told the President; the people of all classes were fully aroused, and it was impossible for any one to answer for the consequences of the presence of Northern troops anywhere within our borders. He reminded the President also that the jurisdiction of the city authorities was confined to their own population, and that he could not promise for the people elsewhere, because he would be unable to keep them if given. The President frankly acknowledged this difficulty, and said that the Government would only ask the city authorities to use their best efforts with respect to those under their jurisdiction.

The interview terminated with the distinct ass