

LITERATURE

[Written for the Advance.]

STAND BY YOUR COUNTRY.

"Stand! the ground's your own, my brave—
Will ye give it up to slaves?
Will ye look for greener graves?
Hope ye mercy still?"

ye, stand by your country, freedom of the North
be born of those heroes of immortal worth,
whose names on the record of fame shall descend,
ill time with the history of nations shall end.

To arms! till its deep thunder-voices rend the air.
Our country and freedom or death and despair!

The Stars and the Stripes—yes, our pride and renown
And down to the traitor who tramples them down

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THE ADVANCE

VOL. 1. OGDENSBURGH, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1861. NO. 9.

the long green grass at Lexington. It is
my own name which stands chiseled on
that stone; the tall captain who marshaled
his fellow-farmers and mechanics
into stern array, and spoke such brave
and dangerous words as opened the war
of American Independence—the last to
leave the field—was my father's father.—
I learned to read out of his bible, and
with a musket he that day captured from
the foe I learned that "Resistance to oppres-
sion is obedience to God."

MILITARY AND NAVAL INVENTIONS.

The inventive faculty of the country,
roused to extraordinary activity by the in-
tense mental excitement pervading the
community, will now be directed to an un-
usual extent to improvements in imple-
ments of war and in all mechanism con-
nected with naval and military operations.
Of the thousand elements in this broad
field of invention, the most prominent at
the present time are rifled cannon and the
iron plating of ships. The two great
military powers—England and France—
after expending hundreds of thousands of
dollars in experiments, have adopted both
of these important improvements; while
our own government, which, notwith-
standing its peaceful policy, usually occu-
pies the front rank in the quality of its
small army and navy, is strangely behind
in the movement.

The rifle cannon of the French army
are loading at the muzzle, while the British
government has adopted the breech-
loading gun invented by Armstrong;
though, since the recent astounding revela-
tions in regard to that famous weapon, it
is probable that its use will be abandoned,
and the British government also will adopt
the simpler pieces which are loaded at the
muzzle. A great deal of attention has
been given by English inventors to the
forms of the rifle grooves; whether they
should be rectangular, triangular or round-
ed—whether they should be broad or nar-
row, few or many, &c.; and many of these
points remain entirely unsettled.

The plating of ships too, notwithstanding
the fact that both nations are expend-
ing millions of dollars upon these shields,
is regarded by the most intelligent Eng-
lish engineers as still open for experiment
and improvement. A great deal of dis-
cussion has been expended upon plans for
making the sides of the ships which were
to bear these plates sloping; it being as-
certained that a much thinner plate is re-
quired to turn away a shot striking at an
angle, than will resist a perpendicular im-
pact. It is easy to conceive of numerous
modifications of this idea by which in-
clined plates will be offered to the recep-
tion of the shot. One plan invented in
England is to have the plates fastened
upon independent floats, to be carried by
the sides of the ship; and the intellect
of the nation seems to be teeming with
an endless variety of ideas in connection
with the subject.

But the rifling of cannon and the plat-
ing of ships are only two of an innumera-
ble multitude of details connected with
naval and military mechanism. The
shot, the wad, the cartridge, the lock, the
gun carriage, the cartridge box, the tent
and tent equipment, the cooking appar-
atus, preserved meats and other provisions,
and, in short, everything relating to the
operations, the armaments and the sup-
plies of navies and armies will be exam-
ined with eager scrutiny, by both com-
prehensive and acute intellects, in earnest
efforts to make some improvements, either
in their general plans or in their minute
details.

It is very important for the country to
have the military operations carried on
with the greatest possible efficiency; and
all of these inventions which are really
valuable ought to be promptly adopted.
It is impossible for the responsible officers
of the government to devote their time
to examining the various schemes offered;
and we would suggest to the administra-
tion the appointment of a competent com-
mission for this purpose. There can hardly
be a doubt that such a commission, if the
members were properly selected, would
contribute immensely to the efficiency of
our naval and military operations, and
would save its expense to the country a
thousandfold.

SIZE OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.

The standard of flags for the army is
fixed at six feet six inches in length by
four feet four inches in width; the num-
ber of stripes is thirteen—seven red, and
six white.
The blue field for the stars is the width
and square of the first seven stripes—four
red and three white, and these stripes ex-
tend from the extremity of the field to

the end of the flag. The eighth stripe is
white and forms a pleasant relief to the
blue ground of the field. The number of
the stars is thirty-four; one being added
on the admission of each state.

TO THE VOLUNTEERS.

"An old Soldier" sends to the Evening
Post the following scraps of advice for
young volunteers:

- 1. Remember that in a campaign more
men die from sickness than by the bullet.
2. Line your blanket with one thick-
ness of brown drilling. This adds but
four ounces in weight and doubles the
warmth.
3. Buy a small India rubber blanket
(only \$1.50.) to lay on the ground, or to
throw over your shoulders when on guard
duty during a rain storm. Most of the
eastern troops are provided with these.
Straw to lie upon is not always to be had.
4. The best military hat in use is the
light colored soft felt; the crown being
sufficiently high to allow space for air over
the brain. You can fasten it up as a con-
tinent in fair weather, or turn it down
when it is wet or very sunny.
5. Let your beard grow, so as to pro-
tect the throat and lungs.
6. Keep your entire person clean; this
prevents fevers and bowel complaints in
warm climates. Wash your body each
day if possible. Avoid strong coffee and
oil meat. General Scott said that the
too free use of these (together with neg-
lect in keeping the body clean) cost
many a soldier his life in Mexico.
7. A sudden check of perspiration by
chilly or night air often causes fever and
death. When thus exposed do not for-
get your blanket.

A NOBLE MASSACHUSETTS WOMAN.

In one of the companies attached to
the regiment of Col. Jones, which left
Boston on Thursday evening, was a new-
ly enlisted recruit, the eldest son of a
widow in one of the country towns, and
who followed her son to the city to take
a last look at him until he returns from
the war. She did not come at all to ur-
ge him to return to his peaceful home and
pursuits, but rather to cheer him with a
mother's blessing. Fearing that her son
might want for money during his absence,
the noble-hearted woman raised a sum of
money by the sale of a cow that she
owned, and being admitted inside the lines
just before the troops left the State House,
she pressed the money upon her boy. It
is almost needless to say that her offer
was declined, as the Massachusetts troops
will come to no want. Such self-devotion
and patriotism is worthy of the mothers of
the revolution.

The Cahawba Captured.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 25.—The steamer
Cahawba of the New-Orleans and New-
York line was seized this morning by the
citizens, under Capt. Schrine, on their
own responsibility, but was afterwards re-
leased by order of Gov. Moore, who re-
ceived his instructions from the Confed-
erate Government, disapproving of any
obstructions to commerce in Southern
ports. The collector of New-Orleans has
been notified to the same effect. Orders
have also been sent to the collector at
Galveston to raise the embargo of that
point, the general government alone hav-
ing such power. The Cahawba will sail
this evening for New-York, full of freight
and passengers. She is owned principal-
ly in New-Orleans and Mobile, and was
seized on the ground of expediency, and
not out of retaliation. Gov. Moore, in
reply to a dispatch in regard to the seiz-
ure of boats and other Southern property
in the Ohio River, has been instructed by
the government at Montgomery, to wait
until the reports are confirmed, and then
only to retaliate by seizing property be-
longing to citizens of Ohio.

From Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 4 P. M.—A
large number of Baltimoreans arrived
here, who say that money in large amounts
has been raised on bonds, and that the
military are constantly drilling.

Troops will be fired upon from private
houses if they attempt to pass through.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—The Baltimore
Sun says that the Federal Government is
rapidly reinforcing Washington via An-
napolis.

A gentleman from Norfolk yesterday
passed five ships, supposed to contain U.
S. troops.

The 1st detachment had passed An-
napolis Junction yesterday noon. It was
about 2,500 strong, and composed in part
of the 7th regiment of New-York.

A 2d detachment of 8,000 men were
about to move from Annapolis to Wash-
ington.

Scouting parties and a regular line of
victuals had been thrown out, whilst a full
battery was posted on the right.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—The frigate
St. Lawrence will be ready for sea in two
weeks.

The steamer built as consort of the Ha-
bana, recently seized at New-Orleans, is
purchased by the Government here, and
is fitting out for a gun boat.

A gentleman who passed through Wil-
mington, N. C., Saturday last heard from
the conductor that arrangements are be-
ing made to convey troops from Charle-
son to Richmond, 70,000 men being on
the way.

The Baltimore Sun, says the special
election in Baltimore was a mere form as
there was no opposition.

There is no confirmation of the reported
attack on Fort Pickens, but the rumor
continues to receive credence in some quar-
ters.

The Portsmouth (Va.) Transcript of
Tuesday, says dispatches received last
night, give important and glorious news.
Fort Pickens was taken by the South.—
The loss on our side is said to be heavy.
One dispatch states the loss on side of the
South at 2500 men, but the victory is
ours.

Arrest of Gen. Harney.

BALTIMORE, April 26, 2 P. M.—Gov.
Hicks and a deputation started for Fred-
erick this morning where the Legislature
met. His message will be sent in to-
morrow.

Appearances indicate that the Union
men are more hopeful.

From an eye-witness we learn that
Bush river bridge was fired last evening
evening after sundown and totally de-
stroyed. Some parties poured spirits of
turpentine upon it, and in a short time it
was a vast sheet of flames. The tide was
at low water mark, and it burnt to the
water's edge. It was expected that gun-
powder bridge will share the same fate
to-night.

Gen. Harney was arrested at Harper's
Ferry last night. Doubts are expressed
as to the correctness of the information,
but the party who brought the news
claims to have witnessed it. He says
that Gen. H. was taken by a detachment
of Virginia troops at half-past two this
morning. Gen. H. left Wheeling for the
purpose of reporting at headquarters.—
Before the train reached Harper's Ferry
a number of troops got on a platform and
passed through the cars, and the General
was pointed out and taken into custody.
He was in citizens dress, and treated very
courteously. There is no doubt but that
as soon as the executive of Virginia be-
comes acquainted with the fact, General
Harney will be released, as in a similar
case at Richmond the other day.

In the western section of Baltimore four
flags were raised, one on Federal Hill and
one in the eastern section of the city.—
The city authorities say the act was com-
mitted without their authority.

Seizure of Arms, &c., by the Illinois Volunteers.

CHICAGO, April 26.—The Illinois troops
have struck a great blow at the Seces-
sionists of Missouri. Acting under or-
ders of the President of the U. S., an ex-
pedition of Illinois volunteers crossed the
river to St. Louis last night and advanced
upon the Federal Arsenal, at St. Louis,
and brought away immense stores of ar-
tillery, ammunition and small arms, which
had been stored there by the United
States. The amount of Federal property
thus rescued from the hands of the Seces-
sionists is of great value. Among the
articles rescued were 21,000 stand of
small arms and a park of artillery. There
was no fighting.

An Armistice Proposed.

RICHMOND, Va., April 27.—It is re-
ported here that a dispatch has been re-
ceived by Governor Letcher from Cam-
eron, Secretary of War, enquiring whether
if he came to Richmond he would be pro-
tected, his purpose being to ask for an
armistice for sixty days.

Massachusetts Troops.

BOSTON, April 26. Information has
been received at headquarters, that Col.
Lawrence's command, embracing the 5th
and a portion of the 7th Massachusetts
regiment of Infantry, together with Capt.
Cook's light artillery, and Major Dennis'
rifle battalion, have arrived safely at An-
napolis, without resistance.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—The Rail-
road Company are using their utmost en-
deavors to repair the bridges destroyed
on their road.

The City Council have raised the war
appropriation bill to \$350,000.

HAVRE DE GRACE, April 25.—Bullet-
ins received here yesterday speak of the
elections as progressing quietly, and the
number of votes comparatively small.

A heavy mail was sent to Washington
by Express, Rail Road communication
being stopped.

Movements of Troops.

NEW-HAVEN, April 25.—A company of
250 men has been raised here, and start
for Washington to-morrow on board the
steamer H. M. Lewis.

St. LOUIS, April 25.—Considerable ex-
citement prevails among merchants and
steamboat men to-day, in consequence of
the reception of a despatch from the Sec-
retary of the Treasury to the surveyor of
this port, instructing him to grant no
more clearances for Mississippi, Alabama
and Louisiana. As steamboats in the
Mississippi never take out clearances, the
despatch was not understood. The Sur-
veyor has taken no action on the matter,
and shipments continue South as hereto-
fore.

The common council of Palmyra, Mo.,
have made an appropriation for a home
guard, for the defence of the city.

LOUISVILLE, April 25.—Maj. C. H. Fry
denies the statement that he has resigned
his position in the Federal army.

The proposition has been made by the
Governor of Kentucky to the Governor
of Ohio that the Governors of the Border
States propose to the United States Gov-
ernment to become arbitrators, being the
connecting parties in the present difficul-
ties.

WHEELING, Va., April 25.—The Bell &
Everett Convention of this Congressional
district met in this city to-day, and ac-
cepted the nominee of the Douglas Demo-
crats, W. G. Brown, of Preston County,
as their candidate for Congress. A resolu-
tion was adopted, approving the nomi-
nation.

DOVER, April 26.—Gov. Burton has is-
sued a proclamation, calling out troops
to defend the Union.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—The latest
intelligence from Annapolis says that the
road is open to Washington, and that
five regiments had reached the city, includ-
ing the Pennsylvanians.

Fire.

ELMIRA, April 26.—A destructive fire
occurred at Havana last night. Observa-
tory Block, owned by Chas. Cook, valued
at \$10,000 was destroyed. The printing
office, two dry goods stores, and several
offices were among the places consumed.
The library of the People's College, val-
ued at \$20,000, was also destroyed. Insur-
ance \$6,000.

HARRISBURG, April 26.—It is report-
ed that an attack was made by a party
of Marylanders on Hanover Village, York
County, on Tuesday last, occasioned by
a great stampede of negroes. Reliable
accounts say that whole families are ar-
riving at Adams, York and Franklin
Counties in this State, occasioning the
total loss of slaves by Maryland since the
troubles began of about 500.

Great fears are entertained in the Bor-
der counties of Maryland of the depart-
ure of the entire slave population.

HARRISBURG, April 27.—Five car
loads of fugitives arrived to-day.

Steamboat Captured.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—A steamboat
was captured in Delaware Bay. She had
recently been purchased here—supposed
for the Southern Confederacy. The prize
was handed over to the navy yard au-
thorities.

Onwego, April 26.—Capt. O'Brien's
Company started for Elmira this after-
noon. They are the first from here, and
are steady working men. Thousands as-
sembled to see them off. Three other
companies are ready to leave at a mo-
ment's notice.

At a gathering this afternoon \$1,600
were subscribed to equip and furnish side
arms for officers.

NEW-YORK, April 27.—The steamer
Yankee appears to have gone as convoy
vessel to Perryville and Annapolis.

Senators Foote and Wilson were pas-
sengers in the Baltic. She also brought
several families who had quitted Annap-
olis from apprehended attacks.

Col. Harney is reported to have been
arrested at Harper's Ferry, and carried to
Richmond in irons.

Jeff. Davis was in Montgomery on Sun-
day evening.

Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts, remains
at Annapolis, with the New-York 6th
regiment, the 3d Massachusetts battalion
of rifles and Boston flying artillery. He
has planted batteries on the heights op-
posite the town, which can destroy the
city at an hour's notice.

Further by the Asia.

PARIS, April 14.—The Imperial decree,
deciding on certain departmental and
criminal matters on prefects and subpre-
fects, which have heretofore been decided
by the ministers, has been issued.

New York, April 26.—The American
Telegraph Company will commence re-
ceiving messages from Washington this
morning. Those deposited at the office
before 10 o'clock of each day, will reach
Washington the same evening. Arrangements
are being made by which it is ex-
pected hourly communication will be had
with Washington.

The Press will thus be able to furnish
to the public much fuller and reliable
accounts of the state of affairs at Wash-
ington, than they have done for some days
past.

The following dispatch was received
by Postmaster Taylor this noon.

The route to Washington, via Annap-
olis is now open, and we shall dispatch a
train from here daily at 11 1/2 A. M. And
a train will be started daily from Annap-
olis to connect with our line up, which will
arrive here at 8 1/2 P. M. The Mails can be
taken by this route. (Signed)

S. M. FELTON,
President of P. W. & B. R. R.

From a gentleman just returned from
the south, we learn that no vessels are
permitted to leave the port of Wilming-
ton, N. C., and vessels loading have been
obliged to discharge their cargo.

The steamer North Carolina, was an-
nounced to leave Wilmington for New-
York, but was stopped by the authorities
and obliged to unload.

The Commander of Fort Caswell at the
mouth of the Cape Fear River, N. C.,
would not permit any vessels to pass the
fort.

No seizures of vessels have been made.
The steamer Baltic brought a number
of invalids from the New-York 7th regi-
ment, from Annapolis. Her pilot says
the Potomac is strongly fortified on both
sides.

The Columbia, also from Annapolis,
has arrived, and reports troops aboard the
Baltic, Columbia, Cuyler and Coastacoal-
cos. Landed at Annapolis on the 24th,
amidst the wildest enthusiasm.

The 7th regiment marched out ten
miles toward Washington, and as several
volleys had been heard, it was believed
that skirmishing had taken place.

Three propellers arrived at Havre de
Grace on Thursday morning with eastern
troops.

As the Columbia left Annapolis yester-
day morning, several sharp volleys were
distinctly heard. She left at Annapolis
the cutter Harriet Lane, and the steamers
Coastacoalcos, Boston and Cuyler,—the
latter discharging stores.

Passed off the mouth of the Potomac
the steamers Marion, Alabama and James
Adger.

Brigs Perry, Rappahannock and Mont-
gomery.

The lights of Capes Henry and Charles
were extinguished, and the light removed
from its station at the mouth of the Po-
tomac.

The officers of the Pawnee and Colum-
bia have been taken, but the report is
probably unfounded.

New York, April 27.—Washington
dispatches of Wednesday state that a de-
putation of Virginians and Marylanders,
waited on the President and demanded
cessation of hostilities until after the as-
sembly of Congress.

The President's answer was prompt and
decided in the negative.

One of the deputations said that 75,000
Marylanders would contest the passage
of troops over her soil, to which the Presi-
dent replied, he presumed there was room
enough on her soil to bury 75,000 men.

The Pawnee was at Washington.

The same correspondent says, Dr. Gar-
nett, son-in-law of H. A. Wise, has sent
his wife and family to the north for safety.

A large number of Virginians are in
this city who have been driven out of the
State because they would not take oath
of allegiance to the State.

The coolest thing yet proposed to the
Government was that made by Gov. Hicks
and Gov. Letcher that they would jointly
guarantee the safety of the capital. The
Government declined such protection,
probably very much to the disgust of the
twin rebels of Virginia and Maryland.

He met to night a gentleman who was
compelled to flee from N. C. He says the
Secessionists are carrying all before them
without reference to law or order.

They have driven off many people who
do not sympathize in the movement and
had threatened loudly to mob and hang
Governor Gilmer who is persistently resist-
ing the tide of passion.

New-York, April 26.—The 11th regi-
ment has received marching orders. The
79th will be able to leave on Sunday. It
is said that they have received assurances
from Albany that will pass through Bal-
timore.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the
British residents was held last night, to
aid the movement to equip the British
volunteer regiment.

A deputation of 20 Indians arrived to-
day to tender 800 warriors of the Sioux
and Chippewa Indians to President Lin-
coln.

It is reported from Havre de Grace that
an attack is threatened on Fort McHenry
before Saturday night. Should it be
done the city will be bombarded.

Large numbers of cannon are stationed
at Perryville to fire upon Havre de
Grace, should Maryland troops make
their appearance to-day, as apprehended.

New-York Exchange.

New-York, April 26.—Stocks dull and
lower. In money and exchange nothing
doing worthy of our notice.