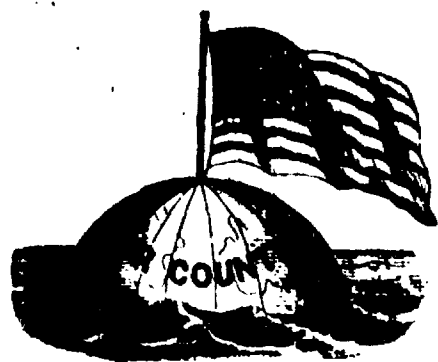


# THE ADVANCE

OGDENSBURGH, N. Y.

May 10, 1861.

Notice.—Persons remitting money in letters for subscriptions to the *Advance* will do us a great favor by writing the names distinctly, and by distinguishing who are new subscribers, and who are renewing old subscriptions.



"Destroy it Not."

## THE SOLDIER'S TEAR.

Upon the hill he turned  
To take the last fond look  
Of the valley and the village church,  
And the cottage by the brook;  
He listened to the sounds,  
No familiar to his ear,  
And the soldier leant upon his sword  
And brushed away a tear.

Beside the cottage porch  
A girl was on her knees,  
She held aloft a snowy scarf,  
Which fluttered in the breeze;  
She breathed a prayer for him—  
A prayer he could not hear,  
But he paused to bless her, as she knelt,  
And wiped away a tear.

He turned and left the spot—  
Oh do not deem him weak,  
For faultless was the soldier's heart,  
Though tears were on his cheek.  
Go watch the foremost rank  
In danger's dark career,  
Be sure the hand most daring there  
Has wiped away a tear.

## THE PROSPECT.

Thirty thousand men are now in Washington. What is to be done with them? This is the all-absorbing question which agitates the public mind. The Capital is now safe beyond the possibility of an invasion. The hordes of Virginians, with Jeff. Davis at their head, who were to pour down upon the devoted city, have turned out to be myths, or at least to have been very greatly over-estimated. The intention of the Administration, as well as we can gather from its words and acts, seems to be to repossess itself of the public forts and other property stolen by the secessionists. But how is it to be done? It scarcely can be done by marching an army overland, for in this hot season, which is just beginning, Northern men would fall like the leaves in autumn.—Yellow fever and dysentery would kill off our men by thousands, and the South would succeed without striking a blow. I would be like the march of Napoleon and his army into Russia, in the dead of winter. Men cannot fight against nature. She is too powerful for them, and they must succumb.

But in the meantime there is plenty to do. From all we can gather, it seems that movements are being made into Virginia. We are glad to see this, and hope that a large number of our troops will be an once quartered in Virginia.—The election for secession or Union is to take place shortly. The presence of United States troops will strengthen the Union men, and enable them to have a hearing and fair play at the polls. Perhaps it may awe the traitors also, and cause doubtful men to come out boldly against treason. Norfolk navy yard must be recaptured, as well as Harper's Ferry. The destruction of the former place by Commodore Pendergast was an egregious piece of folly which can hardly be repaired. There was no danger of its being taken, and any attack upon it could easily have been repelled by the men-of-war. If necessary, Norfolk and Portsmouth could have been laid in ashes in two hours, and thus the war have been "carried into Africa." But having lost it, we must now retake it.

Maryland must also be occupied by United States troops, and communication kept up through Baltimore. The blockade must be carried on vigorously, and by fall we shall be ready to carry on war on their own soil. The interval can very well be spent in drilling our new troops, and in perfecting their organization and discipline. It will do them no harm to spend a while in camp before entering into active warfare. If the blockade be maintained vigorously, the South will be soon starved out, and ready to capitulate. We think this is the most important feature of the summer campaign.

## THE CRISIS.

The twenty days of grace granted the rebels to disperse are ended, and we can now look for energetic aggressive measures this week.

The Southern ports will probably be nearly all blockaded, and the public property at Norfolk and other parts of Virginia be retaken. The military will also take possession of Baltimore, and thus preclude the possibility of an attack upon troops passing through that City, by the mob. We are living in stirring times, and each day is to unfold history for all time to come.

The North will now be satisfied with nothing short of a full punishment of the rebels, and a rigid enforcement of the laws.

The public property must be retaken at every and all hazards, and the American flag must float in security from ever part of our national domain.

The North is rich in means, in men, in all resources required to carry on a successful warfare. The South is rich only in stolen property, impudent rebellion, and forced bonds.

Virginia bonds, formerly selling at a premium, and within a month commanding nearly 80; have fallen suddenly since her secession folly to 36, and are in a fair way to drop as low as 20. And what is true of Virginia is true in a still more striking degree of all the Southern States.

Her only hope, as is acknowledged by themselves to carry on a successful crusade against the North is to strike quick, powerfully, and suddenly, and in unexpected directions. The strife we predict must be a bloody one, but it must be met, and that with a degree of vigor worthy of the sons of revolutionary fathers.

The prospects now are that the Administration is fully alive to the importance of decisive action, and that the people will not be kept long in suspense.

A second proclamation of the President calls for additional troops, which will speedily be engaged in active service.

The government will not lack for support, and if they will do their duty unflinchingly, rebellion will be crushed, for all time to come.

## CALL FOR TROOPS.

President Lincoln issued another proclamation on Friday, the 8th inst., calling for 83,000 more troops. Of these, 42,082 are to be volunteers, to serve for a period of three years, unless sooner discharged, and to be mustered into service as infantry and cavalry. The regular army of the United States is to be increased by the addition of eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry and one regiment of artillery, making altogether a maximum aggregate increase of 22,714 officers and enlisted men. In addition to these, a force of 18,000 seamen are demanded for a term of not less than one or more than three years.

In the mean time he earnestly invokes the co-operation of all good citizens in the measures hereby adopted for the effectual suppression of unlawful violence, for the impartial enforcement of Constitutional laws, and for the speediest possible restoration of peace and order, and with those of happiness and prosperity throughout our country.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

## NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOV. MORGAN AND SEC. SEWARD.

Gov. Morgan telegraphed last Tuesday as follows:—

ALBANY, April 30.

Hon. W. H. Seward, Washington:—  
Will there not be a requisition for more troops from this State? One hundred regiments can be mustered into the service easier than they can be repressed.  
E. D. MORGAN.

Mr. Seward replied as follows:

WASHINGTON, April 30.

Hon. E. D. Morgan, Albany:—

Probably no more for three months' service, but forty thousand more volunteers are to be accepted for three years, or during the war.

The Albany regiment has arrived. All honor to New-York.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The First Regiment of Vermont Volunteers went into camp at Rutland on Friday morning, the 3d inst., at an early hour. The tents, eighty-five in number, were all up; camp fires burning, and the sentinels pacing their rounds; officers and orderlies moving about, and the whole camp having a decidedly military appearance.

## SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

The Mississippi river is now at its annual flood, and threatens the low lands with inundation. The Upper Mississippi, Ohio and Illinois rivers are unusually high, and it is expected that when the "June rise" in the Missouri commences, a general overflow will take place. The snow has been very deep in the Missouri basin, and when the flood comes it will be terrific.

A letter has been received by Wm. Hall & Son of New-York, from South Carolina, declining payment of a legal debt, on the ground that hostilities exist between the North and South.

A firm in Memphis, Tennessee, have endeavored to escape payment through a similar channel, winding up with the expression "we are enemies in war—friends in peace." Tennessee, however, is still in the Union, and we trust such matters will be dealt with as they deserve. Most merchants at the South claim an inability to pay.

## THE QUARTERS AT WASHINGTON.

General Sprague's Rhode Islanders, under command of Col. Burnside, have the most comfortable quarters that can be provided.

Gov. Sprague pays all the personal expenses of his men, supplies them with clothing and gives them \$10 per month additional pay from his own purse.

The Massachusetts Sixth, at the Capitol have completed their ovens and furnaces for cooking and now do their own work. The sight of their operations is said to be extremely comical.

The Twelfth of New-York are quartered in the old Trinity Church, sleeping in the pews. They have not fared as well as the others.

There are but few men on the sick-list; and all are under good care and well provided for. A sick-room has been fitted up in the Patent Office.

## MENDOZA.

Since the announcement of the terrific earthquake burying the city of Mendoza, with thousands of its inhabitants in the ruins, there has been considerable enquiry relative to the city and its location.—Mendoza has long been considered as one of the most pleasant and healthy places in the Argentine Republic, of South America, being situated on a level plain on the eastern slope of the Paramillo Range at an elevation of 2,891 feet, or over half a mile above the level of the sea. It was compact and well built, for the most part of sun-burned bricks, and contained some fine buildings, churches, convents, and a fine *alameda*, nearly a mile in length, shaded by rows of magnificent poplars. Almost every dwelling had a small garden or orchard attached, and everything seemed to combine to make it one of the most delightful places of residence in the world; its proximity to the tropics rendering its climate an almost perpetual summer, while its great elevation kept the atmosphere cool and bracing during the entire year. It was the entrepot for trade between Buenos Ayres and Chili, and had a population of over 12,000. Fifty-five miles from Mendoza, the celebrated mountain of Aconcagua, the most lofty of the Andes range, lifts its snow-crowned summit 23,910 feet above the level of the sea. We believe the top of this mountain has never yet been reached by man, travellers disagreeing as to its volcanic nature, but the late earthquake would indicate that if it possessed a crater, it must be of inconsiderable extent, or not sufficient to give vent to the pent up fury of the internal fires that burst forth upon the devoted city of Mendoza, and in one fell swoop launched into eternity 8,000 of her joyous and happy people.

The Post-office Department, after carrying into effect its past orders as to offices, will chiefly confine its action to supplying vacancies by death and resignation, and also to removals. This is deemed a proper tribute to the patriotism and loyalty of the people of the loyal States, in view of the new and controlling issues of Government.

Some alarm is produced in Union circles by the rumor that the Virginians have hit upon a plan for taking Fort Monroe which has never yet been known to fail. It is said that they propose to smuggle Floyd into it, who is expected to steal it.

## RETURNING REASON.

We are glad to see the signs of returning reason in Maryland, and most especially in Baltimore. All our advices indicate that the mad reign of chaos is over, and that the sober and peaceful part of the people are regaining the ascendancy. The Legislature has refused, by a test vote of 53 to 13 to sanction the doctrine of Secession. Union meetings are held in all parts of the city, and the stars and stripes are hoisted upon all the public buildings. Little boys sell penny flags in the streets, and men dare openly avow their sentiments. Throughout the rural portion of the State the same feeling is manifested, and patriotism is no longer a thing to be ashamed of. The Legislature in addition has resolved that the general government has an undoubted right to send troops over their soil without any infringement upon their dignity. The merchants of Baltimore have petitioned the Legislature to rebuild the bridges that were destroyed by order of Governor Hicks and by the mob. A man has been arrested and held to bail for cutting down the flag hoisted upon one of the public buildings, and many of the notorious leaders of the mob are to be arrested.

There are two ways by which to account for this sudden and instantaneous change in public sentiment. The first is, that the mob overcame the Union men, and rendered the open expression of their sentiments impossible until they were subdued. A rowdy has always an advantage over a peaceful and law-abiding citizen in any time of public commotion. The latter is afraid of the consequences, has more at stake, and dare not enter into personal conflict. While the former, perfectly regardless of the law and the consequences, having nothing to gain or lose, and more versed in fighting, takes the law into his own hands, and for a while has the supremacy. It is like a scuffle between a chimney-sweep and a Broadway dandy,—one cannot spoil his clothes, while the other loses if he gains the victory. But law and order are seen to triumph in the end, and the Union sentiment which has existed secretly now comes forward openly.

The other supposition is that the people have become alarmed at the aspect of affairs, and their probable fate if they joined the Southern Confederacy, and have resolved as a matter of policy to stay with the North. It was perfectly evident to them that the President was determined to open a way through Baltimore, and his answer to the remark that 75,000 men would oppose it "that he presumed there was soil enough in Maryland to bury them" must have satisfied them that Mr. Lincoln meant to do what he had said, and that they had better back down. The accounts from the North, the universal outcry for revenge for the blood of the murdered martyrs from Massachusetts that arose from every city and hamlet, must have satisfied them that resistance was useless, and the North was terribly in earnest. What was little Maryland against the great States of New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio? Could Virginia help her? If she did the battle would be on her own soil and on her own hearthstones. It was destruction even if victory was theirs. Every consideration of policy and prudence united to the course they have taken—to take the side of the Union, and remain faithful to the Constitution and the flag. We are glad that they have done so, as much for their own sakes as for ours. The Northern wrath has been terribly excited, and nothing but annihilation would have satisfied it. She hath chosen the better part.

We believe that in a few days the direct road through Baltimore will be opened, or at any rate as soon as the bridges can be repaired, and direct communication with the capital be once more had. The Government should station troops along it, and if necessary make it a military road. It is not safe to trust in Baltimore mobs, and a large army should be quartered there. It is convenient to the seat of war, and provisions can be easily obtained.

As we predicted at the outset, Messrs. Law and Conover, sureties of the late Postmaster Fowler, have beaten the Government. A perpetual injunction has been issued, restraining the United States authorities from levying upon the property of the defendants for the amount of their bonds.

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

It is evident now that no attack will be made upon Fort Pickens for the present, as the rebels find that it is too strongly fortified to warrant a successful attack.—But they are not idle. Troops are moving northward, many of them concentrating in the vicinity of Washington.

There is scarcely any room to doubt but that they are determined to make an attack upon Washington. If so it will be made from different directions and with a large force. The Southern papers almost universally are advocating zealously this project.

Gov. Pickens, in a recent address to the South Carolina volunteers, exhorts the soldiers in this wise:—"Hold yourselves in readiness to march at the word to the tomb of Washington, and swear that no Northern Goths and Vandals shall ever desecrate its sacred precincts, and that you will make of it an American Mecca, to which the votaries of freedom and independence from the South shall make pilgrimage through all time." And we have good reason for believing that they are in earnest in this matter.

The soldiery are blinded by the secession leaders as to the true state of affairs, who represent to them that the north is divided, and any attack of thier's will be crowned with success. Facts are not allowed to be published or even proclaimed, where they conflict with their plans and purposes, and a state of society exists at the South of which we have but a faint idea.

It has now come to light that some three or four hundred of the Confederate troops were killed at Moultrie and vicinity, by the fire of fort Sumter, but the State troops were bound by an oath to deny that any were killed. Thus we see how desperate must be the means resorted to by the leaders to prosecute their nefarious machinations. Slave insurrections are threatening them in various localities, and the people live in perfect fear of similar occurrences all over the South. They have sown to the wind, they are beginning to reap the whirlwind. They are destined to pay dearly for their folly, and madness.

Let no exertion on our part be relaxed, until the American flag shall float in triumph upon every inch of American soil—the public property be retaken, and the laws of America are respected.

## THE NEWS.

It is related in Baltimore that one of the wounded Massachusetts men—a mere youth—after the fight with the mob, crept into a shop and was kindly sheltered by the owner, and on being questioned why so young a man as he came so far with arms, he murmured faintly, but "with a simple affection," the account says, with dying breath, "The Stars and Stripes!"

The two Kentucky regiments, under Colonels Terrell and Guthrie, have been accepted by the Government, and the people of the State have tendered the command of a brigade to Major Anderson. These two regiments will form a part of the brigade.

Information has been received by the Government that the rebels in possession of Harper's Ferry are engaged in fixing up the machinery used in making arms, preparatory to removing it to Richmond. This the Government will probably endeavor to prevent, and a demonstration against Harper's Ferry may be looked for at any moment. The Virginia troops, in anticipation of such a movement, are said to be concentrating there.

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, who has so gallantly led his soldiers to war, is a very young man—not more than twenty-three or twenty-four—but he has the spirit of a veteran.

Mr. Lincoln replied as follows to the Frontier Guard, who urged that there should be no compromise with the rebels.

"I have desired as sincerely as any man—I sometime think more than other man—that our present difficulties might be settled without the shedding of blood.—I will not say that all hope is yet gone. But if the alternate is presented, whether the Union is to be broken in fragments and the liberties of the people lost, or blood be shed, you will probably make the choice, with which I shall not be dissatisfied."

General Wool has been ordered to return to Troy, to conduct the routine duties of his department.

The Secretary of Government the appointment of a Board to precipitate the state into war. The majority of those the Board are sworn secession of desperate political fortune error may soon have to flee ton or the Pennsylvania line. seal of the State is in Annapoc be thrown into the Chesap than be placed on a secession The absence of the seal is a v Armed vessels are stationed dria for the protection of th gaged in fishing, some of been fired into and the fish the fishermen.

There are 1,300 men in F and 550 in Fort McHenry.

Western Virginia, it is said, enrolled 2,600 men for the se United States.

There is no truth in the more men are not wanted at The transport of troops thiti cease till the force is raised to and.

Southern camps have been Lynchburg, Richmond, Norfo Alexandria.

Roger A. Pryor has organ ment.

Capt. Meigs returned to Wa Friday from a recent expedict Pickens, which, he says, is so and otherwise strengthened its reduction utterly impossi months, for which time it i visioned.

Disensions in the rebel car quent—troops from the Gulf manding an attack on Washi Virginia opposes.

All travel South from Phila stopped to-day by order of G terson.

The 6th Massachusetts reg Washington on Saturday for V Junction, or the Relay House, from Baltimore, on the Baltim Railroad. The 6th was the which was attacked by the mc more.

Major Anderson arrived at V on Saturday, bringing four dollars in gold from the Sub T New-York, to the United State Six hundred Virginia troops Alexandria on Friday, and prc to the interior of the State.

panies, however, returned Satu The government has decid two daily trains over the mili for Philadelphia, leaving h o'clock, A. M., and 104, P. M.

By request of Gen. Scott, L and nine privates of the Ma Sixth Regiment, remained to s the bakery established by the Capitol. They are now baki thousand rations of bread dail rior quality,

The Lowell patriot soldiers w with military honors, &c., on May 6.

Gen. Scott forwarded disq Gen. Butler at Annapolis, Sati ing the Mass. 6th Regiment troops at his command, giving days to take possession of t House.

Gen. Butler responded and General Scott that he would hav services on the ground Sunday. Regiment went up Sunday. T ment is made to co-operate with sylvania troops advancing upon from the other side.

The precipitation of Virgii Carolina and Tennessee into th movement was the immediate ( the second call for an addition sixty-five thousand volunteers. Scott was confident of being at down the rebellion in the cotto gar States with the seventy five men called out. Should the spread still further in the bor States, a third call will unquesti made. As it is, the placing of serves upon a war footing in all States will enable the Governme the whole of the one hundred thousand men summoned into s offensive operations, the reser being more than sufficient for fense.

Twenty-five thousand Minie r been purchased in Canada for t States Government, and more c tained, it is said.