

On the 18th of April notice was received from Harrisburg that two companies of United States artillery and four companies of militia would arrive in the city that afternoon. A large crowd assembled at the station, and followed the soldiers on their march through the streets to take the train for Washington, with abuse and threats. Outbreaks occurred in various parts of the city and a meeting was held, attended by men well known and respected in the community, at which strong ground was taken against the passage of any more troops through Baltimore, and armed resistance to it was threatened.

On the forenoon of the 19th of April the Sixth Massachusetts regiment arrived in Baltimore on its way to Washington. The cars were, according to daily custom, to be detached from the engine at the Philadelphia station and drawn by horses for the distance of a mile to the Washington station. Nine cars made the passage, although missiles were thrown and some of the windows were broken. But obstructions having been placed on the track, the other cars turned back, and four companies formed on the street, and began their march to the station. The crowd on the way was not large, and there was no concert in its action, but the attack on the troops was violent. Rioters rushed at the soldiers, and attempted to seize their muskets. Men fell dead or wounded on both sides. The police bravely protected the soldiers, and, although there was confusion when the station was reached, the soldiers were safely placed in the cars, the train moved out, and passed on to Washington.

After the news of the fight spread through the city, the excitement became more intense. The Governor of the State, the Mayor and prominent citizens were all agreed that if more troops should pass through the city there would be a bloody conflict ; and the Mayor sent a letter to Washington requesting that no more troops should be ordered by the Government to do so. Next morning, the 20th, the excitement and alarm had deepened. The City Council assembled and appropriated \$500,000 to be used in putting the city in a complete state of defense against any danger that might arise, and the banks promptly advanced that sum.

Next came a letter from the President to the effect that troops would march around Baltimore, but not through it. Preparations for the defense of the city were nevertheless continued. Armed men marched through the streets, military companies moved about in every direction, and the various railroad bridges leading into the city were burned by order of the authorities. On the 21st it was rumored that 3,000 troops were near the city on their way from Pennsylvania, but they halted at Cockeysville, and were finally ordered to return to their own State. For days the city was in a feverish condition, but the authorities were determined to resist all open acts of hostility to the Federal Government, and they accomplished their purpose.

On April 22 Governor Hicks convened the General Assembly of the State