The Press.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1861.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FIRST PAGE.—Napoleon I. in Council; Religious Intelligence; Union in Cecil County, Maryland; Letter from Camp Havre-de-Grace; Pennsylvania and the War; Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets. FOURTH PAGE—The Pulpit—A Sermon for the Times; Marine Intelligence.

The Aspect of the Contest.

In the present war the North is as compact, united, and determined as any people could be in any contest. Our citizens combine as one man in furthering the national cause, and the voice of discontent and murmering is heard nowhere except among those who are unable to have their services as soldiers accepted and to whom a position in the ranks of our armies is for the present denied. In the South it is the Rebels and not an entire people that are arrayed against us. Where unanimity of opinion in favor of secession apparently prevails, it is the result rather of fear than honest conviction; and their comparative difficulty in obtaining as many soldiers as they desire is fully proved by the numerous accounts which reach us of the impressment of unwilling Northern citizens, and even of free negroes, into their service. England had not greater difficulty in obtaining seamen when she resorted to impressment than the Rebels have in many quarters now in filling up their straggling regiments. The nineteen free States start with a population of 19,000,000, against 12,000,000 in all the slave States. We have already begun by adding to our column Delaware and Western Virginia, and by completely detaching from our adversaries Maryland and parts of Kentucky and Missouri. In East Tennessee the Union standard is still kept floating by ANDREW JOHNSON, NELSON, and Parson BROWLOW, and in many other Slave States a large portion of the population is doubtless inclined to be loyal, and though for the present overawed by Rebel forces would speedily turn against their oppressors if they felt the Federal Government was prepared to protect them. Of the population of 12,000,000 which the South contains, after we deduct 4,000,000 slaves, and 2,000,000 who are at heart bitterly opposed to the Revolutionists, there cannot be left a force of more than 6,000,000 people who cordially sustain them—and this estimate doubtless is far more favorable to them than the strict facts justify, for it would indicate a very remarkable unanimity of feeling in the rebel States. Of this force, a large proportion is needed to hold in check a servile population and to form a home guard for protection from insurrection and unexpected invasions. So that, after making these allowances, we do not doubt that the two States of Pennsylvania and New York can supply and maintain in the field for offensive operations a larger force than the whole rebel population of the South. After months of active preparation, and after years of treasonable plotting, it is singular to notice how little the Rebels have really yet done to prepare for extensive military operations. In three weeks we have accomplished infinitely more than they have actually performed in many long months. Their only important achievements are based on dishonorable treason and shameless theft. They have only illustrated the most disreputable vices that could be in any way connected with martial deeds, and no great warlike virtues. They have shown the cunning of rogues, the treachery of traitors, the cruelty of barbarians; but none of the courage and greatness of true soldiers and pure patriots. Arms purposely distributed in their midst and left unprotected by Secretary FLOYD, ungarrisoned forts, undefended treasuries and public buildings they have stolen, but they have won none of the laurels of victory, and no honors save those of rebellious felons. Their highest ambition has been to steal, or to torture defenceless citizens, peacefully sojourning among them, to fire upon unarmed troops, to array 10,000 men against a starving garrison of 100, to attack the capital, at a moment when they supposed they could bring against it an overwhelming force and find it comparatively unprotected. This is the sort of war that savages and not civilized men wage. And it must be as repulsive to the better nature of the intelligent and respectable people of the South as it is disgraceful to any enlightened people.

Secession, for a time, was apparently rampant in Maryland, but the march of our troops over her soil—showing, as it did, not only our power but our humane disposition and patriotic purpose—that we did not seek to war upon the South, the Southern people, or Southern institutions, but only against Rebellion, and for the preservation of the best Government in the world—has apparently secured her loyalty, and rendered her Union men active and energetic enough to hold in check, in every section of the State, her Rebels. It is possible that the occupation of Virginia would have a similar effect, and the Rebel leaders, knowing this, have hurried their forces northward as rapidly as possible, so that they may assist to overrun the State, and terrify the conservative sentiment, which might otherwise find expression on the 23d of May, when a vote is to be taken on the Secession ordinance. Western Virginia has unequivocally and almost unanimously declared against it, and the movement in that section for a separate State Government is now gaining irresistible strength. Their interests and feelings are almost identical with our own, and if they are not overpowered by a Rebel army their fidelity and loyalty cannot be destroyed. In Eastern Virginia the lot of the people is really deplorable, and they have, by joining the Rebel movement, plunged themselves into the depth of misery, present and prospective. Shorn of Western Virginia, the Old Dominion would speedily become one of the puniest and weakest of all the States, and bankrupt in credit and resources, she could see no trace of prosperity in the present or of promise in the future. With Fortress Monroe in our possession, all her commerce would be subject to our control, and her seaboard cities would have nothing to sustain them. The occupation of her territory by the Rebel troops, although they are nominally friends, is almost as disastrous as a foreign invasion, because they are seizing nearly all the supplies, provisions, horses, and cattle in the country, and giving the owners no other remuneration than scrip certificates of doubtful value, which are little more than a mockery of compensation. When to these dilemmas are added the probable advance of our own army into this region, by which it may be rendered the battle-ground of the present campaign, if our forces are resisted, Eastern Virginia may well look with fearful forebodings to the future, and flee, if she can, from the wrath to come by assuming a Union attitude.

An English paper, in speculating upon the probable action of Eastern Virginia, predicted that she would necessarily go with the Gulf States, in the event of war, because, "as a slave-breeding country, she could no more dispense with the cotton districts than the Lincolnshire horse-dealer could do without a market in London." This is stating the case very strongly, but the horse-dealer might perhaps do better even without the London market than without his horses, and if, in striving to secure it, he risked the loss of his stock, it would be his true policy to seek some other point for selling them, or to keep them at home. If Eastern Virginia is overrun with hostile armies, she may not only find all future sales of slaves to the South cut off, but suffer much more serious misfortunes. The Union men of Kentucky earnestly contend that the Secessionists of that State are practically Abolitionists, because, if their policy is carried out, Abolition will become inevitable, and if this doctrine is a correct one, it may find a fearful exemplification in Eastern Virginia. Our Government makes no war for the destruction of slavery, and, up to this time, all the slaves who have followed our soldiers have very properly been delivered up to their masters, but those who force a contest upon us by their rebellious movements should expect all the legitimate consequences of their treasonable folly.

The British Cotton Spinners and the South.

The cotton spinners and cotton weavers of Lancashire are beginning to realize some of the effects of a Rebellion in this country. The news of the loss of Fort Sumpter immediately depressed the stock and share markets of London, raised the price of cotton at Liverpool, and, we are told, completely paralyzed business on 'Change at Manchester. "Should the war go on," it is added, "the manufacturing districts will at once feel its baneful effects."

Manchester, the capital of the English cotton-manufacturing district, does not conceal its leaning towards the South. At the same time, Manchester is expending capital and labor in a widely-extended series of experiments to dispense, altogether, with cotton, the produce of our South. In Hindostan, and other parts of Asia, in Turkey, in Brazil, and near the coast, and even in the interior of Africa, attempts are now on foot, to be kept up during all the time that may be required, to raise cotton of a staple sufficiently good to prevent Great Britain from being almost wholly dependent, as at present, upon our Southern States. The cottonocracy, whose creed is gain, and whose divinity is money, look with apprehension to this country, convinced that the continued prosecution of the war must greatly diminish the cotton crop of the coming season, and, should the contest be carried over into 1862, may yet farther curtail it. Without cotton for spinning and weaving, the city of Manchester will speedily be in a bad way, with its factories closed, its laborers out of work, the poor-rates somewhere about fifteen shillings in the pound, and, added to this, it may be, bread-riots and bloodshed. There were nearly 500,000 persons engaged in the cotton manufacture of England in 1860. Each would average a wife and three children to his share, making about 2,500,000 wholly dependent in Lancashire on this trade. Throwing these out of employment would be nearly as bad as plunging that part of England in civil war. The capital invested in Cotton Manufactures in England was estimated at £55,500,000 in 1856, and is said now to amount to £75,000,000, and the value of manufactured cotton goods, exported in 1860, was £52,210,482. To this should be added the home consumption by 30,000,000 people in the United Kingdom. Not less than £60,000,000 as the value of one year's cotton manufactures. Should the supply of raw cotton fail—it was 1,390,938,752 lbs. last year, of which 894,400,000 lbs. come from the South—Lancashire will be ruined. As much cotton will be required by the Lancashire manufacturers in 1861, as they had from America in 1860. What are the prospects of our cotton crop this season? What for 1862?

Looking to the South as the place whence they derive their main supply of cotton, the Lancashire men are inclined to defend the action of the South—its secession, rebellion, robberies—against that of the North. Hence, the especial organ of the cotton-lords, the *Manchester Guardian*, suggests that President LINCOLN should pause ere he proceeded against the South, adding, that "the Southerners have only taken up the sword when appeal to it was made inevitable, and that, with scarcely any bloodshed, they have inflicted on the United States a conspicuous reverse" at Fort Sumpter. Other Lancashire papers take the same view, in ignorance of the firmness of President LINCOLN, the union and loyalty, as well as the bravery and patriotism, of the North. The London journals, far less interested in the South, lament Secession and its consequences, but do not echo the desire that Mr. LINCOLN should fall back from the principles enunciated in his Inaugural Address.

At present, while mainly dependent upon the South for cotton, the Lancashire manufacturers affect a degree of sympathy with the South. But this would not last, nor could it be expected to last, beyond the period—only a few years distant, perhaps—when supplied from other countries with cotton, it can afford to turn what is familiarly called "the cold shoulder" to the Southern cotton-growing States. The Manchester men look only to their own interest. Once independent of the South, they will care as little for it as they care for the Sandwich Islands—perhaps a little less.

The Rebel Robberies.

The Rebel leaders have been fruitful in the invention of theories to justify plunder and robbery, and while they are ready to "cavil upon the ninth part of a hair" upon any real or imaginary right which is even remotely connected with what they now no longer call their "peculiar" or "favorite," but their "divine" institution, they are as regardless of all the rights of life, liberty, and property, which the whole civilized world recognize and protect, as any band of pirates or robbers that ever was organized. Thousands of proofs of their disposition to legalize robbery have been given since their rebellion began, and among the latest is the speech of their Vice President, A. H. STEPHENS, at Atlanta, Georgia, on the 30th ult., who, after assuring his audience that Maryland was ripe for secession, proposed to justify the capture of the capital, in that event, by the Secessionists, as follows:

A general opinion prevails that Washington city is soon to be attacked. On this subject I can only say, our object is peace. We wish no aggressions on any one's rights, and will make none. But *if Maryland secedes, the District of Columbia will fall to her, by reversionary right—the same as Sumpter to South Carolina, Pulaski to Georgia, and Pickens to Alabama. When we have the right we will demand the surrender of Washington, just as we did in the other cases, and will enforce our demands at every hazard and at whatever cost.* And here let me say that our policy and conduct from the first has been right, and shall be to the last. *I glory in this consciousness of our rectitude.*

The Papacy in England.

Lord PALMERSTON has declared in Parliament he had no information as to any intention of removing the seat of the Papacy from Rome to London; and that, as regarded a report that PIUS IX. wished to abdicate, leaving Cardinal WISEMAN to succeed him, *pro tem.* or as regular successor, he did not believe it, particularly as the Pope had no power to make any arrangement of the sort.

THE CONSPIRATORS at Montgomery are in secret session. We have a despatch from New Orleans, which is about as reliable as the Secession censors would permit it to be, stating that the Congress was busily engaged in making arrangements to carry on their treasonable schemes. The despatch further says that they have stolen arms, ordnance, and ammunition enough to place one hundred and fifty thousand men in the field for a year's campaign. This story must be received with a proper degree of allowance. It reads very much as though it had been prepared for effect in the North, and is evidently an exaggeration.

Literary News.

Rudd & Carleton, of New York, have in press for immediate publication, a volume of most astounding character. In the year 1836, General Duff Green secretly printed at Washington, with a fictitious imprint and date, (1856,) what purported to be a historical novel, narrating the events which had taken place the previous twenty years. This work, from its peculiar character, was immediately suppressed by the Disunionists, among whom it was to be circulated. Under the garb of a fiction, there is detailed, with prophetic accuracy, the whole of the present monstrous Disunion conspiracy, with anticipating narratives of the events which are this day transpiring throughout the Union. This reprint will be looked for with great interest, as troubles of no common character agitate the country.

ANOTHER NEWS AGENT.—To-day, at 310 Chestnut street, Mr. Samuel C. Upham (late of the firm of Callender & Co.) opens an establishment of his own for the sale of magazines, newspapers, books, &c. He has sent us the May number of G. A. Sala's new magazine, "*Temple Bar*," the *Illustrated London News*, *London Journal*, *Reynolds' Miscellany*, and *Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper*. We wish Mr. Upham, who formerly was a popular newspaper writer, every success.

MR. SANFORD, of the Opera-house, with the most commendable liberality, has tendered the use of his house, this evening, for the benefit of the "Governor's Rangers." The company receiving the benefit is that commanded by Capt. Richard Ellis, a gentleman with a good reputation for prudence and bravery. The members of Mr. Sanford's Company have also tendered their services. The patriotism and liberality of the manager and his company deserve to be appreciated by our people, and we hope to see them substantially rewarded.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1861.

As I telegraphed you on Tuesday, the advance of the Pennsylvania regiments passed through Baltimore on Thursday, and early this morning some five hundred of them reached Washington. It was but justice that, inasmuch as Pennsylvania sent the first troops to Washington, and passed through Baltimore even ahead of the gallant Sixth, of Massachusetts, her brave sons should take the lead in making their way, after the attack upon the men of New England, to share with them the honor of having penetrated successfully, in the face of every danger, through that unfortunate and disgraced city. The Monumental City has gracefully submitted to the determination of the Government and the Northern people. Let us do her honor for this repentance, tardy as it is. Her gallant Union men are once more masters of the field, and it is to be hoped that the next demonstration will be the expulsion from her midst of the traitors she has been nursing in her bosom for years past. We are now indissolubly united to the free States. Maryland is doubly sealed to the country, alike by the loyalty of her people and the resolute policy of the Administration, which, while sustaining them, is determined to prevent, and if necessary to prevent by force, the secession of that State. What a galling reflection this must be to such men as Robert M. McLane, E. Louis Lowe, and their compeers, and what a rebuke to that pestiferous sheet the Baltimore *Sun!* But the effect of the triumph of the Government in Maryland will nowhere be received with such consternation as by the banditti now congregating at Richmond, Virginia. They will greet it with mingled indignation and despair. And well they may. It is the handwriting on the wall, foreshadowing with unerring accuracy their certain and their crushing overthrow. The next conquest that the Government will make is Virginia. It depends upon Davis and his brigands whether they will yield with as much grace as Maryland, or whether the Government will be compelled to resort to a little phlebotomy to effect it. Virginia is already half gained back to the country. She will never go out of the Union entirely. The Government cannot pause, however, until she is wholly secured to the Union. On the twenty-third of May her people are permitted, by the Richmond junta, to vote upon the ordinance of secession. They ought to be able to do the work effectually without calling upon the Administration to help them, and I believe that, with the example of Maryland before them, they will triumph over their leaders.

It was supposed by the enemies of the Union that when President Lincoln determined to take no more troops unless they enlisted for the Union war, or three years, it would be difficult to raise the additional and necessary forty-five thousand; but if, instead of that proposition, he had called for a million of men, to serve during their natural lives, in the army, his appeal would have been promptly and favorably responded to. The New York Zouaves, when they were sworn in by Major McDowell, a few evenings ago, were somewhat startled when they were told that they could not be taken for three months, which was the time agreed upon between themselves and Col. Ellsworth, but they took the oath like brave fellows as they are, and even those who at first hesitated joined with their companions. OCCASIONAL.

Major Anderson in Town.

Major Robert Anderson arrived in the city at half-past nine o'clock last evening, on his way to Kentucky, and slept all night at the Continental Hotel. He was received at Wilmington, Del., by three members of the Philadelphia committee of Councils. The Major exhibited his usual courtesy and unobtrusiveness in the company of these gentlemen. A carriage and the remainder of the committee were waiting for him at the Baltimore depot, and he was escorted to the Ninth-street entrance of the Continental Hotel, where the police were awaiting his arrival. Happily, the crowd had not been apprised of his coming, and only a few were gathered together in the heavy rain. The Major was taken at once to his room, and welcomed to the freedom of the city.

At the depot, the Major was received by Mr. Dougherty, who welcomed him in a few remarks. The other committee men were Messrs. Cattell, Catherwood, Craig, Dixon, McMakin, D. G. Thomas, and Col. Lewis Wilson, of the Second Ohio Regiment.

Major Anderson replied that he was a man of action, not of words, but that he cordially accepted the hospitalities of the city, and would avail himself of them until Saturday afternoon.

The Major was accompanied from Washington by Mrs. Lincoln, the lady of the President, and Simeon Draper, Frank B. Cutting, and others. A large crowd was collected about the door of the Major's parlor, and they followed up the stairs even to the threshold of his private apartment. Here the Major remained a few moments, and then came down to a parlor on the second floor, where he was formally welcomed by Mr. Theo. Cuyler, President of Select Council.

SPEECH OF MR. CUYLER.

The city of Philadelphia, sir, will have the high honor on to-morrow of expressing to you, in a more formal manner, but not in more hearty terms, a cordial greeting, which I now tender through us extend to you. Meantime, I have been asked, as the president of the Council of our city, to utter these few brief words of the heartfelt welcome which springs unbidden at the mention of your name. We greet you as a patriot, friend, and brother, who has illustrated virtues which we cannot too highly prize in this hour of defection, and when so many officers have been unttrue to the honor of our flag.

We feel that in honoring you we are honoring truth, duty, and patriotism, which have entitled you to receive the honor of your fellow-citizens. I only desire further to express the cordial greeting which we extend to you.

SPEECH OF MAJOR ANDERSON.

I rarely attempt to make a speech. I cannot attempt it now. I can only say to you I thank you most heartily, most sincerely, for the kind and flattering words with which you have greeted me. The duty I have performed, I have sought from that source to which we are all taught to look for guidance and assistance. I have only tried to follow the thoughts that I think God put into my heart. I thank you, gentlemen.

When the Major had concluded, he retired at once to his room, and was accompanied by certain officials. He paused on the stairway, bowed to the crowd, and retired at once.

At noon, to-day, Major Anderson will hold a public reception at Independence Hall. It was also contemplated to make arrangements for a grand review of troops by him, but the exigencies of the time will admit of no such distinction, nor will the Major so far embarrass the State and military as to consent.

The Ohio Regiments.

[For The Press.]

The kindness of the people of Philadelphia made the Buckeyes forget their privations of the day and night of their arrival, and but for an article in an evening paper, endeavoring to cast blame upon the commandants of the regiments, the matter might well have dropped.

It is said, first, that it was not known they were coming, and so no provision could be made; and, secondly, they should have brought three days' provisions with them. It was known they were coming, because they came on orders for Suffolk Park, and because one can of straw (one pound two ounces per man) had been provided for them.

They could not bring rations, because until they reached Philadelphia, they had never seen a Government quartermaster, and were supplied on contract, made by themselves, at Lancaster, with persons who were only able to supply one meal at a time.

It was known that they had no rations, because before the column reached the city [notice had been given in writing that they had none with them.

It was known that they had no mess-pans or camp-kettles for cooking, because their requisition for these articles had not been filled; and if it had been, there was no wood provided for their use. It is doubtless true that raw rations could have been furnished, but it would have been idle to fill a provision return, when there was nothing in which to receive or cook the rations.

Nothing has been supplied to these regiments by the Government; their uniforms, knapsacks, and haversacks have been bought for them by the State, and for their arms they are indebted to the courtesy of Governor Curtin. OHIO.

ENGLISH PICTORIALS.—From Callender & Co., South Third street, we have the *Illustrated News of the World*, of April 27, containing, besides other engravings, portraits of Henry J. Byron, English dramatist, and Lord Elgin, late Ambassador to China, with a splendid likeness, on steel, of Daniel Maclise, R. A., the eminent painter. Also, the *Illustrated London News*, of same date, with numerous foreign and home views, portraits of Napoleon III. and Garibaldi, and a full-page picture by John Gilbert.

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE, TUESDAY NEXT.—Thomas & Sons' pamphlet catalogue, issued to-day, contains full descriptions of all the property to be sold on Tuesday next, 14th inst. See advertisements under auction head.

They sell every week at the Exchange.

Superior furniture, horses, carriages, &c., to be sold at 1720 Spruce street, on Tuesday morning. See advertisements.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Educational Convention, which was to have been held on the 21st inst., at Harrisburg, has been postponed. It will take place at some more suitable time during the summer.

☞ We are informed that great injustice was done to Col. McCook, of the Ohio Volunteers, in the letter published in yesterday morning's *Press*.

From Camp Curtin.

HARRISBURG, May 10.—Five thousand troops from Western New York are concentrating at Elmira. They will reach here by regiments, the arrivals beginning on Monday next.

Twenty-seven unattached companies are lying in Camp Curtin. About twenty companies have accepted three years' service.

A confident expectation prevails in high circles at this point that a battle will be fought between Richmond and Washington within ten days.

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to The Press.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1861.

Active Preparations in the Erection of Government Stores and Warehouses—Military Movements.

There is great activity here in making every arrangement necessary for the reception of the troops now arriving in large bodies every day. Seventy-five small houses have been put up on Franklin Square, and are now occupied by troops. All the stove dealers and tin-ware manufacturers are working night and day, preparing cooking utensils for the army. Four large frame warehouses are going up on the wharves for the storage of provisions, &c. Stout horses, heavy wagons, tents, &c., are ordered in large numbers from the North for the war service. Over a dozen large vessels have arrived with stores, powder, shell, &c., within three or four days, while long trains on the railways are bringing forward provisions, grain, &c., in large quantities.

Pennsylvania Troops Arrive.

Colonel Patterson's Regiment, from Pennsylvania, arrived by railway from Baltimore this morning at 3 o'clock. They passed through Baltimore yesterday afternoon, and spent several hours in that city. They were cheered at the stations and along the streets. The citizens of Baltimore have intimated to the authorities here that no efforts will be spared to secure a free way through the city for United States troops and stores. They have requested the War Department to allow troops to be stationed in Baltimore to guard the city, and the matter is now under consideration. Our Philadelphia boys made a splendid appearance on Pennsylvania avenue this morning, and it is generally conceded that they are the finest body of men that have yet made their appearance in this city. They are in fine spirits, but express some disappointment that they had no chance for glory in Baltimore.

Mismanagement at the Girard House.

The reports in the Philadelphia papers of mismanagement at the Girard House, in your city, are received here with feelings of regret. That at this early hour evidences of insincerity on the part of contractors should manifest themselves, gives the Executive pain. Nothing will tend so directly to cause discontent and disaffection, and break up an army, as the discovery, by the men, that they have been imposed upon or swindled. The Executive is determined to arrest this thing in its incipient stages; and you may rest assured that every case of embezzlement and defalcation that can be proved, by the most determined investigation, will be brought to a rapid examination and summary treatment.

Secession of Major Rhett, U. S. A., and $40,000.

Major RHETT, of South Carolina, a paymaster in the army, has seceded from the Federal Government, leaving a balance of about $40,000 against him unadjusted.

Postmaster of Washington.

LEWIS CLEPHANE, of the *National Republican*, has been appointed postmaster of the city of Washington.

National Guards—Captain McKim.

Our District militia have proved themselves eminently useful in guarding the outposts. They are stationed in companies on the bridges, avenues to the city, &c., &c., and no suspicious individuals or companies are allowed to pass without investigation. Captain McKIM's National Guard have charge of Benning's bridge, near the Congressional Burying-Ground. On examining an individual who wished to pass out on horseback, two evenings since, they discovered him to be a horse-thief, riding off on a stolen horse. He was detained, and on being reported, the police stated that he was an old offender, for whom they had been on the look out for some time for other offences. On the same evening Captain McKIM's Guard arrested four runaway slaves, who were coming in from Maryland.

Grand Military Concert.

The New York Seventy-first Regiment gave a very fine concert at the navy yard yesterday, where they are now stationed. DODWORTH'S regimental band is attached to the regiment, and added immensely to the interest of the matinée d'invitation. The President, and Secretaries NICOLAY and HAY, the Secretary of State, and Assistant Secretary, and quite a large number of our leading military men and citizens, were present. After the concert experiments were made at target practice with DAHLGREN'S celebrated gun, in the presence of the President and his Cabinet, with very satisfactory results. The afternoon was pleasant, and the afternoon's amusements at the navy yard were enjoyed by all present. The President was saluted with thirty four guns on entering and retiring from the navy yard.

Arrival of United States Infantry.

A long train of cars from Baltimore arrived this morning, bringing two companies of United States infantry from Texas via New York, with Sherman's Light battery from Minnesota. They passed through Baltimore, not only without obstruction, but were hailed with pleasure, and were cheered as they passed through the streets. They passed through the Avenue to-day, the band playing "Life on the Ocean," followed by twenty-five teams, with baggage and equipments. They proceeded to the War Department to report themselves for duty.

Man Shot at Camp Cameron.

Young KEYES, a member of New York Seventh Regiment, was accidentally shot yesterday. He was washing himself, outside of his tent, when a stack of muskets near him fell, and one of them went off, passing a ball through his wrist into his breast. The ball then passed through the tent, and through the top of another tent. The lad died immediately. He was twenty-two years of age, and was formerly a clerk in the store of GEORGE PERKINS & Co., New York city. His body has been forwarded to New York in a metallic coffin.

The West Point Cadets.

Forty-five Cadets who have recently graduated at West Point, are here, and have reported themselves ready for duty. They will prove eminently useful as drill officers for the different military companies and battalions organized from among our District young men. This especial duty will be assigned to them immediately.

The President's Reception.

The President's reception of military officers and their families, last evening, was quite largely attended. Major ANDERSON was present, and warmly greeted by the military officers. The Marine Band gave a number of their choice selections, in very fine style.

Regiments Going into Camp.

The New York Zouaves are going into camp near Benning's bridge, where one hundred of their men are erecting camps and making arrangements for an early encampment.

The Rhode Island Regiment are going into camp near Glenwood Cemetery, where the necessary arrangements are in active progress.

Fire.

A large grocery and liquor store was burnt last night, between this city and Georgetown. The New York Zouaves were on hand with the Washington engines and did good service.

Miscellaneous.

Col. Patterson's fine regiment, from Philadelphia, arrived here last night in excellent condition.

Mr. Sanford, of the Adams' Express Company, arrived here yesterday with $700,000 in specie for the Government. He had a military escort, under command of Captain J. W. Hoffman, of Philadelphia, as far as Annapolis. From that point to Washington twenty-five men of the Brooklyn regiment guarded the treasure.

The big steam frigate *Niagara*, which sailed the other day with sealed orders, is understood to be sent to the blockade of Charleston.

Every day the military force here is increased by new arrivals, and there will soon be thirty thousand fine troops here for the defence of the city, or for any other service for which they may be needed.

Mrs. Lincoln's reception last evening was for the commissioned officers of the military here, and the attendance was very large. So brilliant a display of uniforms has never been seen in the White House.

In addition to the new Military Department of Washington, Annapolis, and Pennsylvania, the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are constituted into a fourth department, soon to be subdivided into several others. It is to be called the Department of the Ohio, and Major General McClellan, of the Ohio volunteers, is assigned to command. His headquarters is to be at Cincinnati.

The President, by general order, has directed that all officers of the army, except those who have entered the service since the 1st of April, shall take and subscribe anew the oath of allegiance to the United States, as set forth in the 1th Article of War.

It is estimated that at least 300,000 gunners have tendered their services to the Government.

Of the large number of troops here, few join the hospital, and these receive the best attention. The inexperienced, volunteers particularly, are steadily subjected to rigid drill, and already show a marked improvement in the manual exercise.

The Adjutant General publicly announces, in response to the numerous applications for military books, that the only works distributed from his office are those on tactical instruction, and of these his supply is so nearly exhausted as to be insufficient even for the supply of the volunteers actually mustered into the service.

A large train of cars arrived at 2 o'clock this morning, with the troops who had uninterruptedly passed through Baltimore, including Col Patterson's Regiment, of Philadelphia.

The Indiana Troops.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 10.—The Seventh Indiana Regiment, the Zouaves, Col. Wallace, left last night to occupy Evansville.

FROM THE RELAY HOUSE.

SECESSION REINFORCEMENTS SEIZED.

Dickinson's Steam Gun Captured.

DICKINSON TAKEN PRISONER.

BALTIMORE, May 8—This morning a wagon containing a suspicious-looking box and three men, was observed going out on the Frederick road from Baltimore, and the fact being communicated to General Butler, at the Relay House, he despatched a scouting party in pursuit, who overtook the wagon six miles beyond the Relay, at Ilchester.

On examination, it was found that the box contained Dickinson's steam-gun, which obtained some notoriety here during the excitement succeeding the riot of the 19th ult., and was for a few days in the custody of the city authorities. It was being taken to Harper's Ferry when captured.

The soldiers brought the gun and the three men to the Relay House. The prisoners, one of whom was Dickinson, the owner and inventor of the gun, were sent to Annapolis.

The Massachusetts regiment, at the Relay House, have at last received their tents, and their condition is rendered much more comfortable.

Some troops, with a battery, were sent this morning to some point west of the Relay House.

IMPORTANT FROM ANNAPOLIS.

GUERILLA WARFARE.

THE PICKET GUARD FIRED ON

A SENTINEL STABBED.

ANNAPOLIS, May 10.—About midnight a quad of some fifty mounted insurgents fired on the picket guard at Camp Butler, across the Severn river. The guard returned the fire and about twenty shots were exchanged. The garrison regretted that the marauders were not dismounted and made to give an account of themselves.

Similar quads are roving about. Their acts are disavowed by the citizens. The eye of Col. Smith is upon them.

A sentinel in the yard was stabbed to-day by a person in citizen's dress.

A million dollars in specie passed through for Washington yesterday.

The regiments at Annapolis are to be sworn into service to-morrow by Lieut. A. S. Putnam, who is here for that purpose. The army officers who were in the service prior to April 1st will renew their oath of allegiance.

The steamer *Kill von Kull*, just arrived from Fortress Monroe, reports several prizes taken at Old Point Comfort. A lieutenant of the U S. navy was found aboard of one of them.

A severe gale, with rain, is prevailing

From the Rebel Headquarters.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

MORE SECESSIONS EXPECTED.

Departure of the Times' Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, May 10.—The Congress yesterday held a public session.

Subsequently, in secret session, an act was passed to raise an additional force to serve during the war. It authorizes the President to accept the services of volunteers, without regard to their place of enlistment.

Another act, which has been made public authorizes the Postmaster General to issue a proclamation on any day he may select, taking entire charge of postal matters in the Confederate States.

Reliable information has been received in official circles giving assurance that more States will be in the Confederacy early in June.

Mr. Clingman is here from North Carolina.

Favorable advices have been received from Kentucky and Missouri.

Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*, left this city to-night, fully convinced of the permanency of the military resources of the Government of the Confederate States.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. LOUIS.

Surrender of the Missouri Militia to the United States Troops.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—General Frost's brigade of Missouri militia, encamped at Camp Jackson, on the western outskirts of the city, surrendered unconditionally, this afternoon, on the demand of Captain Lyon, commander of the United States forces in this city.

Captain Lyon marched on Camp Jackson with some thousand volunteers, surrounded it, and planted eight field pieces on the adjoining eminence.

The following letter was sent from Capt. Lyon to Genl. Frost:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE U. S. TROOPS,
ST. LOUIS, May 10, 1861.

To GEN. D. M. FROST:

SIR: Your command is regarded as evidently hostile towards the Government of the United States. It is for the most part made up of those Secessionists who have openly avowed their hostility to the General Government, and have been plotting at the seizure of its property and overthrow of its authority. You are openly in communication with the so-called Southern Confederacy, which is not at war with the United States, and you are receiving at your camp, from the said Confederacy and under its flag, large supplies of the material of war, most of which is known to be the property of the United States.

These extraordinary preparations plainly indicate none other than the well-known purpose of the Governor of this State, under whose orders you are acting, and whose purpose, as recently communicated to the Legislature, has just been responded to by that body in the most unparalleled legislation, having an indirect view to hostilities to the General Government, and a position with its enemies.

In view of these considerations, and your failure to disperse in obedience to the proclamation of the President, and of the eminent necessity of State policy and welfare and of the obligation imposed upon me by instructions from Washington, it is my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand of you, in immediate surrender of your command, with no other condition than that all persons surrendering under this demand shall be humanely and kindly treated.

Believing myself prepared to enforce this demand, one-half hour's time before doing so will be allowed for your compliance therewith.

N. LYON,
Captain Second Infantry,
Commanding the Troops.

It is understood that General Frost says this letter was not received by him until his camp was surrounded by United States troops. He then replied that the encampment was organized under the law of the State simply for organizing and drilling the volunteer militia of the military district. Not expecting any demonstration of this kind, he was entirely unprepared to successfully resist the attack. He therefore accepted the terms specified and surrendered his command.

There were only about 800 men in the camp, a large number being in the city on leave of absence. These troops laid down their arms, and were escorted to the city as prisoners of war.

A release on parole was tendered to the officers and troops, providing they would take oath not to take up arms again against the United States Government, which they declined doing, on the ground that it implied that they had already taken up arms against the Government, which they disclaimed.

LATER.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES.

A Portion of the United States Troops Assaulted by a Mob.

THE MOB FIRED UPON AND TWENTY KILLED.

Women and Children Among the Killed.

NEWSPAPER OFFICES THREATENED.

ST. LOUIS, May 10—Midnight.—Just before the troops started for the city, and while the State troops were drawn up between two lines of U. S. volunteers, several "rocks" were thrown at the volunteers and a few pistol shots fired by excited parties in the surrounding crowd, which was composed of a large number of citizens, including many women.

One shot took effect in the leg of Capt. Blandowsky, and as he fell he gave the word to fire which was obeyed by some two or three companies, resulting in the death of upwards of twenty persons, including two women and several children, and badly wounding several others.

THE KILLED.

The following are the only names of those killed that can be ascertained at this hour:

Walter McDowell.
Thomas A. Haven.
Nicholas Knoblach.
Emily Summers, probably fatally wounded.
Clairborne Wilson.
Truman Wright.

This unfortunate occurrence has produced an intense excitement in the city.

Large bodies of men are thronging the streets.

The *Democrat* and *Anzeiger* (Republican) newspaper offices have been threatened by the mob; but through the promptness of Chief of Police McDonough, any violent demonstration has thus far been prevented.

All the gun shops in the city are guarded by bodies of armed police

About two hundred policemen have been detailed to protect the *Democrat* and *Anzeiger* offices.

The lateness of the hour precludes the possibility of getting more reliable information tonight

Movement of Troops.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The steamer *Vulcan* has sailed with provisions for the Philadelphia navy yard.

The Fourteenth New York Regiment starts this afternoon, in the steamer *James Adger*.

The steamer *Marion* is loading with provisions, and sails to-morrow.

The first Vermont Regiment has arrived, and is quartered in the City Hall Park.

Military Affairs.

HARRISBURG, May 10.—Troops from New York city will hereafter pass through this place, arriving by the East Jersey road, and going to Baltimore over the Northern Central railroad. They can thus reach Washington much cheaper and quicker than by the Annapolis route.

Fifteen regiments of the Pennsylvania troops have received uniforms. Twenty-two hundred knapsacks, cartridge-boxes, and cross belts were distributed to the camp at York yesterday. Eight hundred of these articles are furnished per day to the Commonwealth.

The first company of volunteers from Wyoming county arrived to-day.

Information received to-day from Washington announces the appointment, by the General Government, of Gen. McClelland, Major Gen. of the Ohio volunteers, to command the Western Military Division of the Union. All Western Pennsylvania is embraced in that division.

The Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—The Western Pacific Railroad bill was passed by the Senate yesterday.

The House still continues in secret session, but it is understood that a joint resolution withholding the school fund for the purpose of arming the State, which passed the Senate on Wednesday, has been adopted. It is also seriously apprehended that the July interest of the fund may be used for the same purpose.

Mr. Harris' military bill, which passed the Senate at the last session, is said to be under discussion in the House. This bill provides for the division of the State into military districts, each to be commanded by a Major General. Every able-bodied man, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, to be compelled to do military duty, or pay a fine of $150—anybody speaking disrespectfully of the Governor or Legislature to be subject to court martial, and every citizen to take an oath of allegiance to the State of Missouri only.

A detachment of forty of the State militia were sent out on the Pacific Railroad, this morning, to guard the Gasconade and Osage bridges on that route.

Movements of Troops at Harper's Ferry.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—The *American's* special correspondent at Frederick says the train going west on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was stopped this morning at Point of the Rocks, about ten miles west of Frederick, by order of Major Ashby, the commander of the Virginia forces in that vicinity, and subjected to examination by Captain Bradley Johnson, of Frederick. This order, it is understood, will apply to all western-bound trains passing there.

About four hundred troops are supposed to be at Point of the Rocks, strongly posted on the Virginia side. They comprise two companies of artillery, from Leesburg and Staunton, two companies of cavalry, from Fauquier and Loudon, together with Captain Bradley Johnson's Frederick company