The Press.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 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 waving o'er us!

"An Armed Neutrality."

Those people of the Border Slave States, who have hitherto been for the Union "on conditions," have assumed another position, and now demand what is called an "Armed Neutrality." The Louisville *Journal*, which represents the Crittenden party in Kentucky, advocates this policy in urgent editorials, while in Tennessee, such men as JOHN BELL, Ex Governor BROWN, and ANDREW EWING, publish an address to the people in favor of its adoption, which is a singular document. Speaking of the refusal of Governor HARRIS to furnish the quota of troops demanded by the General Government, it commends him for "the wisdom, the justice, and humanity" of his course. Secession is denied as a constitutional right, and the action of the Government in endeavoring to sustain the Republic is denounced as a system of "coercion and subjugation." The present duty of Tennessee "is to maintain a position of independence—taking sides with the Union and the peace of the country against all assailants, whether from the North or South. Her position should be to maintain the sanctity of her soil from the hostile tread of any party." To maintain this sanctity, it is recommended that Tennessee be fully armed, to "resist, at any hazards," the Government, in its efforts to carry out the policy indicated in the President's proclamation.

We must, therefore, assume this address to be an official definition of what we are to understand by an "armed neutrality." The people of these Border Slave States may very naturally object to having their territory made the scene of civil war, with its attendant miseries and peril. They may claim an immunity from a quarrel in which they profess to feel no interest, and present plausible reasons in favor of such a position. But does the address of these eminent men, or the reasons they adduce, really represent the position of the Border Slave States? Let us see. They have been crying "peace," "peace," for the last few months, and yet at the same time every effort has been made by their States to advance the cause of Secession. Their public men have given aid and comfort to the rebels in the Cotton States; they have taken possession of railroads and public highways, for the purpose of obstructing the ordinary course of judicial procedure; they have permitted agents of the Confederate States to enlist troops for service in the cause of treason; they have collected munitions of war for the use of the Government at Montgomery; their Governors have insulted the President of the United States in the performance of his duty, by messages unbecoming gentlemen, and the constituted authorities of the Republic are coolly told by subordinate officials, who have oaths of allegiance recorded in Heaven, that fifty thousand troops would be gladly furnished to make war against the Constitution.

Practically we can see little difference between the course of the Border States for the past few months and that of the Cotton States, who pushed out of the Union in December and January. They have volunteered to defend them in every aggravated act of treason, and now they propose to cover them with the shield of an armed neutrality. They hold the loaded pistol to the head of the rightful owner while their partners are quietly appropriating his property. So long as the General Government continues in the course of conciliation, they hold conventions, debate the propriety of treason, ask humiliating concessions from the North, open recruiting stations for traitors, and invest their money in the promissory notes of JEFFERSON DAVIS. But when the Government attempts a simple act of self defence, and the President asks all good and loyal men to assist him in the execution of the trust committed to his care, they draw the sword and insist that treason shall be protected, and its authors permitted to continue in their wicked career.

The Republic must be preserved, and every good citizen must give heart and hand to the work. If these gentlemen of the Border Slave States are willing "to take sides with the Union and the peace of the country against all assailants," they must do so by giving obedience to those whom the Union has chosen to command. The day of concession and compromise is over. Forbearance ceased to be a virtue when Fort Sumpter was cannonaded by rebel batteries, and its practice to-day would be an unpardonable sin. War is terrible, but national degradation is infinitely more so. We are now to know whether we have a Government or not, and the sword is forced upon us as a test. When the mortars of the Secessionists are almost within shelling distance of the White House—when nearly every avenue to the capital is blockaded—when a traitor in Montgomery boasts in April that his flag will float over Washington in May—when Southern generals are rapidly concentrating their forces on the shores of the Potomac—when organized piracy threatens to destroy our commerce—when unarmed men and peaceful soldiery are murdered in broad day by a brutal and malignant mob, it is no time to talk of "armed neutrality." We must be for the Union or against it, and the consequences of either alternative must be accepted by every citizen, whether in the North or the South, Massachusetts or South Carolina, Pennsylvania or Tennessee.

The Commander of the Ohio Troops.

Governor DENNISON, of Ohio, has appointed Captain GEORGE W. MCCLELLAND, Major General and Commander-in-Chief of the forces to be raised by Ohio in the present contest. This appointment is the best that could possibly have been made. The only regret which the citizens of his native State will feel in connection with it is, that he has not received a responsible and leading position in our own army. It is due to Governor CURTIN, however, to state that he offered to Captain MCCLELLAND a high command quite recently, but, through some misunderstanding as to the proper point at which he could be reached, his despatch was not received until the flattering but well-deserved, merited, and highly-appropriate tender of Governor DENNISON had been made and finally accepted. It is scarcely necessary to inform our readers that Captain MCCLELLAND is a Pennsylvanian by birth, a son of that distinguished surgeon, the late Dr. GEO. MCCLELLAND, whose name is as familiar as a household word in this city, and in many other portions of the country; and that he was formerly one of the most eminent and skilful officers in the United States army. Graduating with much distinction at West Point some years ago, he served with great credit in the Mexican campaign, and in some of the frontier wars. He was afterwards appointed one of the three commissioners to visit Europe during the time of the struggle between the Allied Powers and Russia. Enjoying ample facilities for inspecting all the operations in both the hostile camps, he was enabled to render himself personally familiar with all the details, and every possible aspect of modern warfare on a gigantic scale. His report to the Government of the results of his observations forms one of our most reliable and interesting military works. For several years past he has been actively engaged in superintending extensive railroad operations in the Western States, to which pursuit he energetically devoted himself after his resignation.

Now that our Southern adversaries are securing the aid of so many skilful officers, who were trained up in the national service, it is gratifying to see a disposition manifested to adopt a similar policy in the Northern States; and as we understand that a large portion of the Ohio troops will be sent through Pennsylvania, and as several regiments have already arrived, we presume their new commander will join them, and as they will probably cooperate cordially with our volunteers, and will unite in important future operations, our soldiers will have an opportunity of serving in conjunction with his forces, if not under his direct command.

The Causes of the War.

The issue which has been forced upon our beloved country all now comprehend without argument. From one end of the free North, East, and West, to the other, there is but one idea—that of loyalty to the Government.

Did the South fondly calculate upon discord among free men when their country was in peril? They will discover how grievously they have been mistaken. Who will doubt the future, as with a universal shout patriotism instantly and heartily responds to the demand made by the *Chief* Magistrate for men and money?

The issue of war has been forced upon us, not by enemies beyond seas, but by men whom we have been accustomed to call brethren, who have lived beneath the protection of one common flag—who have been taught in our schools—who, in periods of pestilence, have received spontaneous aid from the North, and had personal sacrifices endured for their relief. What honor, what respect of their oaths before Heaven, do they now display when they make the advent of a new President to power a pretext for blood?

Our humanity, our instincts, all history teaches us the horrors of civil war—of internecine struggles. Who does not deplore it?

Is it the spirit of sections, the question of the negro, of a certain commercial policy which urges this Government and this free people to advocate a call to arms? Preposterous! But it is for the honest purpose of upholding the law of the land; of preserving the sanctity of our freedom. Have the North done nothing to avert this spirit of discord; nothing to conciliate; nothing to show their aversion to bloodshed? Have they been in haste to open this contest? Have they not, on the contrary, borne and forborne for the sake of peace? We know that fanatical parties have existed in the North, but their excesses were and are condemned everywhere alike. There is, then, no just plea which can be put forward by the South.

Whatever may be the rights of the States, as to their own jurisdiction, nothing can be plainer that as to the public property, the property in common ownership by the United States, no State has a shadow of a right to seize, hold, or occupy. Those who still entertain any doubt on that point will soon be disabused of their error. It may be said that after blood and treasure have been shed compromises will at last be sought to arrange our difficulties, and the terms of any treaty which shall be made could as easily have been made in the beginning. We doubt it.

But is this all? Do Governments—shall ours—treat with those who rise against it in violation of their oaths of allegiance? All government, under whatever form, is useless unless it has the strength and the means to support its own laws. All government implies force; such force and of such a character as to carry out its enactments.

The North has certainly done much. Propositions have been made and submitted by committees and well-known men for the settlement of our troubles. We have preferred, and do prefer at all times, honorable compromise to war, but the North cannot yield up every right principle. They certainly will not abandon justice. They will, at all hazards, defend their liberties and maintain the constituted authority.

One thing has not been done: A convention has not been had, as set forth in the Constitution for political exigencies. This was urged months ago, when time was being wasted on new modes. There are, without doubt, in the South, many hearts which beat for the Union, but they are overawed by a few daring spirits. We feel for such.

The people there are led on by a usurped power. Every falsehood, blackened and whitened over and over again, that men could invent to arouse revenge and the basest passions, has been used against the North.

We abhor war, but we abhor anarchy. It is not against the States separately, but against the rebellious, we are called upon to vindicate the supremacy of the United States Government.

When the South shall be more fully informed of the undivided front, the unanimous position of affairs to the north of the line, and that many in the Border Slave States are for the Union, it may make them pause; and in that pause they may perceive how fearful is the destruction which their measures are bringing upon them, if better counsels do not prevail. The imposing and determined legions which gathered from every farmhouse, hamlet, town, and city, composed of sons in whose veins flows the blood of strong and valiant fathers, will not fail to emulate the courage and endurance of their ancestors, on those fields of the Revolution, the remembrance of which every day renders more sacred.

Nor will those noble regiments whose ranks have been filled by men who have fled to the Star Spangled Banner for safety from oppression in foreign lands fall behind in the vindication of its glory. In one way or another, all who love the Union will show that they have a will and a might for its preservation.

An "Election" in Baltimore.

Perhaps the most forcible illustration of the state of society at present in Baltimore, may be found in the result of the election which took place in that city on Wednesday. Baltimore has, as a general thing, been remarkable for the novelty of its elections, and for the singular and energetic influences under which they have been conducted. This last last election is remarkable even for that city. The total vote cast in all the wards is but 9,249, electing ten representatives pledged to secession. To this ticket there was no opposition—as "opposition" there is no longer a question of franchise, but one of life and liberty. The total vote cast at the recent Presidential election in November was 80,148. In November Baltimore was peace—in April Baltimore is terror. In November over thirty thousand of its citizens go to the polls and exercise the duty of citizens, in April the number does not reach ten thousand. What a disgraceful and humiliating spectacle for one of the most magnificent cities of republican America to present!

Colored Regiments.

[For The Press.]

Opposition has been made to the employment of colored men for the defence of Philadelphia upon the ground that they are not citizens. This seems a very untenable objection. If a man's house is threatened with conflagration, he never thinks or inquiring whether the men who work the engines are white, black, or mulatto. What concerns him is to have the fire extinguished. If want of citizenship is an objection to having colored volunteers, it is equally strong against having any aliens or foreigners in the ranks.

Colored men fought for the liberty and independence of America during the Revolution. The *Historical Magazine* gives the following account of some of their services: (Vol. 3, 1859, page 253)

"The black regiment distinguished itself greatly at Red Bank, and claimed the honor of having been the first to stand and repel a British charge of bayonets."

During the war of 1812, with England, there was a company of colored volunteers in Philadelphia. Colored sailors did good service in the navy. The filibusters of New Orleans are now raising colored companies. What impropriety can there be in our detending ourselves by the same means?

M. E.

Military Movements at the South.

HARRISBURG, April 25.—Two Massachusetts men fleeing from Thomasville, North Carolina, arrived here this morning, via Carlisle. Last Sunday morning five hundred South Carolinian troops passed Thomasville on their way North.

All along their route to the North they saw troops embarking for the North, and heard them talk freely. They said their destination was to a camp twenty-five miles south of Washington, near Aquia creek.

The fugitives left Baltimore by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, not being able to get out any other way.

As they passed Harper's Ferry they saw numerous troops, supposed to be about four thousand in number.

Batteries had been erected on the heights overlooking the town. Their arms looked new and bright. They had no means of ascertaining their numbers accurately.

At Weldon, North Carolina, they saw a man pleading for his life to a mob, but cannot say what was the result.

These fugitives were compelled to leave or volunteer, and they left suddenly.

A volunteer of Allegheny county died at Camp Curtin suddenly last night. There are five men on the sick list, but there are no symptoms of disease, except such as naturally result from men suddenly changing their habits of life.

Negley's Brigade, 1,600 strong, arrived last night, and were quartered in the capitol.

Senator Sherman went last night to Lancaster, where he will remain until the Ohio troops start, when he will accompany them to the seat of war.

A gentleman who passed through Hagerstown, Md., yesterday, says that the Secession feeling is rapidly increasing in Western Virginia.

Pennsylvania Troops at Annapolis.

We learn that official information has been received here to-day that the New York and Massachusetts regiments that were in Annapolis have arrived in Washington.

A sufficient force of Pennsylvania Volunteers holds Annapolis. The road from Annapolis is repaired and in complete possession of the Government.

A military force holds the Annapolis junction. The road is in full operation, and troops and supplies are passing over it as fast as they arrive.

Important from the South.

THE POSITION OF AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

The train that arrived from Baltimore last evening brought a large number of residents of the South, who are now coming to the North in consequence of the persecution to which they are subjected. Among them were whole families from Baltimore, Charleston, and various parts of Virginia and Kentucky. Among them was an old gentleman from Charleston, who had the inflammatory rheumatism, and was permitted to pass unmolested in consequence of his infliction. It is said that the Secession feeling in the South is on the increase. Troops were to be seen mustering at all points on the line, and every one was laboring under a war fever. Many of the soldiers had left Charleston and were marching to Richmond. Seven thousand troops are stationed at Harper's Ferry. It was generally believed that the Massachusetts and New York regiments had reached Washington. The Seventy-first regiment had arrived at Annapolis. General Butler's regiment have pushed through from Annapolis and occupy the road down to the junction. The communication is thus kept open, and any number of troops can be passed over to the capital. Our forces have complete possession of Annapolis, and no trouble is experienced in landing troops and provisions. Large quantities of the latter were constantly being received by boats from Perryville.

The ferry boat at Havre-de-Grace is in good condition. The Government has erected a thirty-two pounder on its deck. This gives us command of the Maryland shore at that point. The American flag has not yet been hoisted there, but it is supposed the local authorities will be compelled to do so to day by the forces at Perryville.

Colonel Dare has despatched a portion of his troops to Annapolis. Our informant, however, passed the Schuylkill and another Pennsylvania regiment between Elkton and Northeast Station yesterday afternoon. The soldiers were in excellent spirits. A portion of the Schuylkill soldiers remained in this city. They will receive their arms, ammunition, and uniforms, and probably leave to-day. Sherman's battery, composed of eighty men and ninety horses, are encamped at the railroad depot in Elkton. They have several field pieces with them. The populace of Elkton have not yet shown their colors.

The transports used for conveying troops from Perryville camp to Annapolis, are the *Commerce*, *Express*, and *Wilmington*, and the Maryland ferry boat. They make regular trips to that place, and have not yet been molested.

On Wednesday evening a volunteer from Norristown cut his throat, while suffering from the *mania-a-potu*, and died almost instantly. His remains were brought to this city last evening, and will be forwarded to Norristown to-day.

Martial law has been proclaimed all along the borders, from Newark, Delaware, to Perryville Camp. The Union feeling in Wilmington was said to be almost unanimous, although Governor Burton has not yet issued a proclamation or made any requisition for troops. Mayor Gilpin, however, has been very active, and is very earnest in his desire to protect the Government. Five full companies have been mustered into service at Wilmington, and applied to the Secretary of War for commissions for their officers.

A passenger from Baltimore assured us that at least one third of the substantial men of that city are for the Union. They emphatically state they would rather see the city reduced to ashes than to have the present disordered condition of things prevail.

Letter from New York.

MORE RECRUITS FOR THE SEVENTH—POSITION OF COL MAY—OUR BIG SWINDLERS: JUSTICE DELAYED—STIRRING SCENE AT COLUMBIA COLLEGE: ANDERSON RAISES A FLAG—THE REPUBLICAN JOURNALS CENSURE THE PRESIDENT—LETTER FROM DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS OF NEW YORK TO THE PRESIDENT.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, April 25, 1861.

Two hundred more members of the Seventh Regiment, under command of Captain Niele, late of the army, left last evening, to join their comrades in Washington.

The following interesting announcement, relative to Colonel May, appears in this morning's *Tribune*:

It having been very recently reported that this gentleman is a Secessionist, it is due to him to say that the reverse is the fact. A brevet colonel in the army, he saw his juniors promoted over his head, Hardee being the last instance; so, in September last, he went to Washington and tendered his resignation to Secretary Floyd. The latter refused it, and gave him a year's leave of absence. Recently, Colonel May went to Washington and tendered his services to General Scott, provided he could serve in the rank to which he was entitled. The General was sorry that he could not so arrange it, and Colonel May has since tendered his services to the Governor of this State, for any position which he may choose to assign to him.

George LAW (Colonel May's father-in-law) has presented a revolver to each man in one of the volunteer regiments.

Hackley, the man who has the great contract for cleaning the streets, is again in trouble, two indictments having been found against him yesterday for frauds committed in procuring the contract. In answer to the question propounded to him, as to what became of the $40,000 said to have been given to him by Mr. Hope for the purpose of putting the thing through the Common Council, he said that "his answer would tend to disgrace and criminate himself." There is good reason to believe that this stupendous swindle on the city will yet be thoroughly exposed, and the parties to it brought to justice. The present moment, when patriotism rules the hour, seems favorable for a more thorough administration of the laws.

Columbia College was yesterday the scene of a remarkable demonstration, the prominent participant in which was Major Anderson. That officer had been invited by the president, faculty, and students to raise the American flag on the staff that had just been erected in the college grounds. Among the notables present were President King, ex-Governor Fish, the Mayor, Rev. Dr. Spring, Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, and Sergeant Hart, who was with Anderson in Sumpter. Gov. Fish, in his speech, referred to Columbia in Revolutionary times, when Alexander Hamilton, a student of the college, stirred the masses by his eloquence, and roused the public through the press. After Major Anderson took the halyards and pulled the stars and stripes to the top of the staff, which was done amid deafening cheers, the President called for the Star Spangled Banner and asked the ladies to join in the chorus, which they did with great enthusiasm. Anderson also joined in, and waved his cap along with the students, as they sang "Oh long may it wave!" The whole scene was one that sent the blood coursing through the veins of every one who beheld it.

The *Times*, *Tribune*, and *Courier and Enquirer* this morning were emphatic in their complaints of the Administration for lack of energy in getting off troops to Washington, and the general inefficiency it has manifested throughout the campaign. In this they simply reiterate the prevailing sentiment of all classes, regardless of party.

After considerable inquiry, I have ascertained that there are now in this city, *fully organized* and awaiting equipments and orders, *fourteen regiments* of volunteers.

The following memorial, signed by distinguished citizens of this State, was yesterday forwarded to the President:

To his Excellency the President of the United States:

SIR: The undersigned, citizens of the *United States*, deem it their duty, in view of the forcible and continued interruption of communication with the capital of the country by residents of Baltimore, to make known to you, in an emphatic and solemn manner, the *universal* sentiment of the citizens of the country in favor of the immediate reopening of *that* communication, and in their good: there to demand that gentlemen who have so nobly responded to the call of the Government in the time of its peril shall not be placed in jeopardy, either for supplies or reinforcements, from any consideration of policy, expediency, or mercy to rebels.

An open pathway to our national capital is the nation's right, and will be had and maintained—peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.

The Officers of the Niagara.

LIST OF THOSE WHO RESIGNED.

BOSTON, April 25.—The following is the list of Southern officers of the *Niagara* who refused to take the oath of allegiance and have resigned:

First Lieutenant Brown, of Mississippi.
Fourth Lieutenant McCorole, of the District of Columbia.
Midshipman Read, of Virginia.
Chief Engineer Williamson, of Virginia.
First Lieutenant of Marines Green, of Virginia.
Second Lieutenant of Marines Samsey, of Virginia.
Midshipman Swan and Sohley have telegraphed to their friends for instructions.
The *Niagara* leaves here to-day for New York.

Naval and Military Matters at Boston.

BOSTON, April 25.—The oath of allegiance to the United States was administered to the officers and crew of the steam frigate *Niagara*, when all but four subscribed to it. Their names will be stricken from the roll.

A full company, to form another corps of flying artillery, has enlisted under Moses G. Colt. They will have six rifled cannon and all the equipments for efficient service.

The steamers *Massachusetts* and *South Carolina* are being converted into war vessels.

Arrival of the Empire City.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The steamship *Empire City* has arrived from Texas via Havana. She has on board three hundred and sixteen of the Third Regiment, and two hundred and seventy-seven cavalry of the Second Regiment.

The *Empire City* reports the United States steamer *Mohawk* at Havana for supplies, and was to sail for Texas in two days.

The United States schooner *John Appleton* left Havana on the 20th, with a mail for Key West.

LARGE SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE—On Tuesday next, 30th inst., at the Exchange, including elegant and plain residences, small dwellings, building lots, &c. Also, the "Mechanical Bakery," the sale of which will be absolute.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, &c.—A large assortment of superior household furniture, five piano fortes, &c., will be sold at auction, this morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 914 Chestnut street, by T. Birch & Son, auctioneers.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

FROM CHARLESTON.

GEN. BEAUREGARD AND VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser*, who left Charleston on Saturday last, says that Gen. Beauregard had not then started, but rumor said that 2,500 troops would that night commence the march on the capital.

Alex. H. Stephens left Weldon on Monday, for Richmond.

The citizens of Wilmington, N. C., had seized the steamer *Georgia*.

The correspondent saw a steamer lying off Fort McHenry, which he made out to be the *Harriet Lane*.

From Baltimore, via Harrisburg.

THE ELECTION—FUGITIVES FROM MOB TOWN.

HARRISBURG, April 25.—Passengers arrived here, via Northern Central road and by the Chambersburg route, from Baltimore, state that the city was quiet yesterday, the election passing off without disturbance, there being not the slightest opposition to the Southern Rights ticket. Guards were stationed at all the public buildings, and a strict surveillance of all strangers is maintained, especially in the vicinity of the city.

The price of a conveyance by carriage from Baltimore to York, Pa., is $60.

A clerk who has been employed in a wholesale house reports all the wholesale stores to be shut up, and such of the clerks as are Northern men by birth are ordered to enlist. Many are escaping the city.

Five cars arrived at Chambersburg this morning, principally filled with families flying from the city. All the males above fourteen are required to volunteer.

Baltimore money is 10 per cent. below par in the city, while Pennsylvania money is exchanged for gold and silver at par.

Ex-President Barnum, of the American Telegraph Company, had used every endeavor with the authorities of Baltimore to effect a resumption of telegraph facilities, but was unsuccessful. The business and intelligent men of the community favor it, but there is much objection from the lower classes.

The *Sun* endeavors to relieve the country people from an apprehension of their property being seised, saying that all the wants of the military are now supplied by the State, and is gratified to learn that many who were endeavoring to remove their families have concluded to remain.

A respectable Baltimorean says that the reports of the Union men being ordered away are unfounded. The Union men are very quiet, but are not interfered with.

A letter from Pensacola says that Major Toombs is in command of Fort Pickens, with, it is supposed, 500 men. The fort was again reinforced on Monday night, with 100 men. The steamer *Illinois*, with troops from New York, had arrived, and it was believed had landed a large force on Santa Rosa Island, for the purpose of erecting batteries to prevent the march of any Confederate troops landed above Fort Pickens. A Mobile paper says that the strength of the fort is said to be greatly overrated. The south side is a brick wall, only four feet thick. There is most distressing want of equipments in the Confederate army.

From Baltimore, via Havre-de-Grace.

THE ELECTION A MERE FORM—THE FORT PICKENS RUMOR.

PERRYVILLE, April 25.—The Baltimore *Sun* of this morning, received here, says that the special election was a mere form. There was no opposition to the State Rights ticket, and only about 8,500 to 9,000 votes were cast—all on one side.

There is no confirmation of the reported attack on Fort Pickens, but the rumor continues to receive credence in some quarters. The Portsmouth, Va., *Transcript* of Tuesday says: "Despatches received last night give important and glorious news. Fort Pickens has been taken by the South. The loss on our side is said to be heavy. One of the despatches states the loss on the side of the South to be 2,500, but the victory is ours."

Immediately after the above the *Sun* says: "We are enabled to state, on the authority of a private despatch, that the report of the battle is incorrect. The latest dates by the mail are to the 18th, when Gen. Bragg had about 6,000 men. Fort Pickens had then been reinforced, and six vessels-of-war were in sight."

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE TO MEET AT FREDERICK—LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES TROOPS NEWPORT NEWS—THE YORK RIVER.

Governor Hicks has issued a proclamation for the State Legislature to meet to-morrow at Frederick city. This course is deemed advisable in consequence of the presence of the Federal troops at Annapolis.

The *Sun* has the following despatch:

RELAY HOUSE, Washington Junction, April 24—11 o'clock P. M.—A courier has just arrived from the vicinity of the Annapolis junction, and reports that no troops are now in that quarter. It is thought that they had marched by the shorter and more direct route near Upper Marlboro to Washington.

There is a probability of the reopening of travel to and from Washington by order of General Scott. It was understood that the railroad company would send a train at 11 o'clock this morning to return from Washington city at 2 45 P. M.

The *Sun* says that everywhere in Virginia the war spirit is fully aroused, and volunteering and arming are going on rapidly.

Captain Russell, of the steamer *Louisiana*, reports that over 7,000 troops from the South arrived at Norfolk on Tuesday. Their destination is secret.

The report of the burning of Gen. Cadwalader's residence is said to be incorrect.

A freight train, containing provisions, etc., had been seized at Siemmer's Run. It is supposed to have been intended for the Massachusetts Regiment.

Quartermaster Cook, of the Seventh New York Regiment, has been arrested as a spy.

The Bremen ship *Admiral*, loaded for Liverpool, has been seized by the authorities.

The Pennsylvania Volunteers.

HARRISBURG, April 25.—The Adjutant General's report shows that 104 companies had been sworn in up to nine o'clock last evening. Twenty full companies have since arrived, and the number now in service is 124 companies, comprising a total of 9,558 men.

Thirty Thousand Volunteers from New York.

ALBANY, April 25.—Governor Morgan has issued a proclamation calling for additional volunteers. Twenty-one regiments, in, all are to be accepted, making the full complement of the State thirty thousand men.

A Proposition to Settle the War by an Arbitration of the Border States.

LOUISVILLE, April 25.—A 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 Government to become arbitrators between the contending parties in the present difficulties.

Kentucky Troops for the Confederacy.

LOUISVILLE, April 25.—A detachment of Col. Duncan's regiment, about 400 strong, under Capt. Desher, left by the Nashville Railroad cars, this afternoon, for the Southern Confederacy.

Kentucky Legislature.

LOUISVILLE, April 25.—Governor Magoffin will to morrow issue a proclamation calling the Legislature together on the 6th of May.

Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, April 25.—The State Legislature has convened in secret session. The reporters have been excluded, and the contents of the Governor's message are unknown.

Resignation Denied.

LOUISVILLE, April 25.—Major C. N. Fry denies a statement in this morning's *Courier* that he has resigned his position in the United States army.

From New Orleans.

SEIZURE AND RELEASE OF THE CAHAWBA—MEXICAN RAID—ROMA PILLAGED AND BURNED.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—The steamer *Cahawba*, of the New York line, was seized this morning, but released by order of the Montgomery Government, and sailed at six o'clock this evening.

Accounts from the upper parishes say that the military spirit is increasing, and volunteer companies are forming rapidly. The planters are offering money freely.

A rumor from an authentic source has reached Brazos that the Mexicans are getting up another guerrilla warfare against the citizens on the Rio Grande. Above Brownsville the town of Roma has been pillaged and burnt, and many American families murdered. Brownsville has also been threatened.

The number of United States troops left in Texas is about one thousand. They are abundantly supplied with provisions and means of transportation. The number in the vicinity of Indianola is about five hundred.

Southern Ship News.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Captain Seaman, of the yacht *Edna C.*, arrived from Wilmington, N. C., reports: on the 20th saw the steam-tug *Uncle Ben* half way up the river, bound to Wilmington; also that the following vessels left Wilmington the same day he did: brig *Mary Lowell*, for Jamaica; schs *Seabird*, *Maggie*, *Mary Brener*, and *Mary Langdon*, for New York; the *L. B. Bailey* and *Ocean Wave*, for Boston, and many others.

The schooner *Smithsonian*, from Charleston, reports, on the 24th, off Chincoteague, saw the steamer *Marion*, with the United States brig *Perry* in tow, and another steamer.

There was no excitement at Charleston. The steamer *Nashville* was lying at the wharf.

The schooner *Lavinia Jones* arrived from Virginia to-night. She brought only part of a cargo of oysters, as she left in a hurry to avoid having the vessel seized by the traitors there.

The schooner *Pennsylvania*, from Georgetown, S. C., reports having two guns fired across her bows when going in.

A Secession Company at Louisville from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—The Davis Guards, of Louisville, arrived here this morning, and were enthusiastically welcomed.

Two companies of our citizen soldiery have volunteered to go to Virginia.

Military Movements.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BEDFORD, April 25.—The Taylor Guards, an efficient company, under Capt. John H Filler, left this morning, for Harrisburg. A number of men from Cumberland, Maryland, arrived here and joined the Guards. They were accompanied to the rendezvous by a large number of our best citizens.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, April 25.—All the propellers of the Merchants' transportation line have been chartered by the Government to convey the New Jersey troops. General Runyan intends to move them South without delay. Volunteers continue to arrive here to be mustered into service.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

PORTSMOUTH, April 25.—Fort Constitution, and the other fortifications in the harbor, are being put in a state of defence. At the navy yard the *Dale*, *Marion*, and *Santee* are being fitted out for sea.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, April 25.—The second battalion of infantry now occupy Fort Independence, in the harbor. The sum of $12 500 has been subscribed in aid of Fletcher Webster's regiment.

Lieut. Brown, who resigned his position on the frigate *Niagara*, to-day was arrested by the police for causing a disturbance by uttering treasonable sentiments. He was conveyed to the receiving ship *Ohio* for safety.

VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, April 25.—The Governor to-day signed the bill just passed appropriating $1,000,000 to the war fund.

The enlistments are going on rapidly all over the State. The first regiment will march on Monday.

Steamers Chartered.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The steamer *Kill-von-Kull* has been chartered by the Government, and will go South with a full cargo of provisions, fifty horses, and a supply of railroad spikes, crowbars, and all the articles necessary for repairing railroads.

The schooner *Commerce*, from York river, Va., has arrived with the crews of several small craft seized there by the rebels.

The steamer *Empire State* arrived this forenoon, with a second detachment of the First Rhode Island Regiment. They leave on the steamer *Bienville* to-night.

The steamer *Quaker City* has been chartered, and is loading with provisions and stores for Annapolis or Washington.

The steamer *Kill-von-Kull* sailed this afternoon with a cargo of provisions, horses, &c., for Washington.

The *Quaker City* has gone to the navy yard.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

[By Pony Express.]

FORT KEARNEY, April 25.—The pony express passed here this morning with the following advices:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—Arrived steamer *Golden Gate*, from Panama; sailed April 11, steamer *St. Louis*, for Panama, with three hundred passengers and $850,000 in treasure for New York.

The following cabin passengers sailed in addition to the list forwarded by the last express: Mrs. Foulk and infant, C. F. McClure, J. W. Freely and wife, Mrs. Colonel Baker, Mrs. Barnes, A. Lacey, J. H. Brown, Dr. Moore, H. L. Tucker, G. L. White, and B. Fitzgerald.

The ship *Great Republic* sailed for Liverpool on the 12th. The *Radiant*, reported aground in the harbor, was unharmed, and will sail soon for England. The ship *May Robinson* has been chartered for a general cargo for New York.

COMMERCIAL.

Since the last express the trade have made free purchases of coffee, the prices continuing firm, and the stock well controlled at the close. Candles, spirits, wines, and French goods have also received somewhat more than usual attention, and the markets generally at the close of the week were in a more satisfactory condition than since the commencement of the late rains.

The weather is fine. The crops are improving rapidly. The rivers are slowly falling. There are still considerable sales of wheat, flour, and barley at the recent declared rates.

GENERAL NEWS.

There is but little State news since the last express.

The Legislature has been considering the Catholic school bill, which proposes to divide the public school moneys of the State, allowing the Catholics to use a portion to establish separate schools of their own, on the ground that the present school system is essentially Protestant. One hundred and forty thousand persons petition for the passage of such a law, and the bill is very warmly advocated, but it can hardly pass. The prospect is that this question is to assume much importance in our State politics.

The last pony express, dates of April 1st, brings accounts of Secession movements at New Mexico and Arizona. The Californians take a lively interest in these adjoining Territories, and if the General Government makes an effort to maintain authority over them, plenty of volunteers will start from California, if they have what they consider extreme political views, favorable to each section of the Union, will be ready to migrate South and participate in the chances for another Kansas turmoil.

The Supreme Court has decided the act changing the trial of Horace Smith, for murdering the printer Nowell, from San Francisco to Placer county to be constitutional, so the accused will be allowed virtually to choose his own judge.

The first of a new line of steamers to be established between San Francisco and the western ports of Mexico is advertised to sail May 1st. Several of the steamers recently sold by the Pacific Mail Company to Holliday & Flint, are to be employed on this line alternately, if the trade with Mexico opens auspiciously, as anticipated.

The Oregon dates received per steamer are to the 8th inst., and Victoria to the 4th. The Oregon papers are filled with exciting accounts from the Nez Perce gold mines, where, it is said, there is room for 5 000 miners to make from $8 to $20 per day. About 800 men have passed through Portland this season for these mines.

The papers express much indignation because Congress cut down the Oregon war claims from six to less than three millions.

There is nothing of importance from Washington Territory.

The accounts from British Columbia mines report that the miners are doing well, particularly on Rock Creek.

The Oregon pack trains were arriving every day. Collector Cox has not yet enforced the Southern boundary act, and allows goods to cross the lines at the same rate of duty as at New Westminster.

The exploring party sent out to discover a pass across the Cascades, south of Mount Ramer, had returned without having accomplished the object.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ASIA.

England's Wet Blanket for the Southern Confederacy.

THE U. S. MINISTER AT ROME INSULTED.

Bank Rate Reduced in England.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The steamship *Asia* has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 14th inst. She brings £8,000 in gold.

The Canard steamer *Kedar*, and the steamer *Champion*, of the California line, have been chartered by Government.

The *Asia* passed the *Vigo* and *Canada* on the night of the 14th, bound to Liverpool.

The bank rate of discount had been reduced to 5 per cent. The bullion in bank had been increased £120 000.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Foster gave notice that he would move that the House does not desire to express any opinion upon the subject of the new American Confederation, and the Government will not recognize the Confederation without security for the suppression of the slave trade.

The American minister at Rome had been insulted during the Easter festivities, and threatened to use his revolver. He afterwards demanded of the Government better protection for the future, or his passports. His demand was complied with.

The Pope's health causes uneasiness.

Garibaldi's health is improving.

A letter from Garibaldi, declining his election to the King of Italy, and proposing a vast National Armament, was read in the Chamber of Deputies, at Turin, on Saturday. There were no signs of approval or disapprobation elicited from the Chamber.

Lord Elgin had arrived in England.

Lord Clyde had reached Paris, it was supposed on an official mission.

Very warlike rumors continued to prevail at Paris. Among others, it was stated that 60 000 troops had been suddenly ordered to Marseilles, and that France was about to declare her intention of prolonging indefinitely the occupation of Syria.

Paris letters say that war was regarded by many as inevitable.

The Paris Bourse was heavy and lower; Rentes 67f. 55c.

Lord John Russell said that France, Sweden, Russia, and England were agreed on the Holstein question, and hope for a peaceable solution.

Lord John Russell stated that the Government had received a copy of the new American tariff, and promised to lay it on the table.

It is said that sharp notes are exchanged almost daily between France and England, in regard to the Syrian occupation. These reports need confirmation, but had caused great uneasiness.

An imperial decree of the Emperor Napoleon, bestows the power of deciding on certain departmental and commercial matters on the prefects and sub-prefects, which heretofore were decided by the Ministers.

An official decree has been promulgated at Turin, ordering the formation of volunteer corps of three divisions, in which the Garibaldian officers hold rank.

The Bohemian Diet has invited the Emperor of Austra to Prague to be crowned.

Warsaw continued tranquil, though affairs have a threatening aspect. Gen. Gortschakoff has been recalled, and Gen. Mouravieff appointed his successor.

Commercial Intelligence,

LIVERPOOL, April 13.—(The weekly cotton report has been published.) Sales to-day 1,000 bales, closing quiet but firm.

LIVERPOOL, April 13.—Cotton quiet but firm. Breadstuffs dull and unchanged. Provisions steady.

LONDON, April 13.—Consols, for money, 91¾a91¾; for account, 91¾a91¾.

Messrs. Wakefield & Nash quote Flour quiet, but steady; Wheat dull, and to effect sales a decline of 2d would be necessary. Red 11s 2da12s 6d; white 12s 6da