The Press.

MONDAY, APRIL 29, 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!

FORNEY'S CALIFORNIA PRESS

Will be ready TO-MORROW, at 2 P. M.

Price SIX CENTS per copy in strong wrappers, and stamped, ready for mailing.

This paper is published expressly for CALIFORNIA CIRCULATION,

And contains a complete summary of what has transpired in our City, State, and the Atlantic States, since the departure of the last steamer for California.

☞ In our columns this morning will be found the latest, fullest, and most reliable information from Washington, brought to us by several messengers overland through Maryland.

The Message of Governor Hicks.

The message of Governor HICKS, of Maryland, to the special session of the Legislature, which convened on Friday, is a document which we have read with a deep interest. It is in a great part a mere narrative of the recent deplorable occurrences at Baltimore, together with the negotiations with the General Government which arose out of them. There is a strong undercurrent of Union sentiment pervading it, while many parts are eloquent and touching. The narrative, as a general thing, has been anticipated, but coming in an official form, it enables us to understand more clearly than we have been able to do before, what has been the position of the Administration during the past few weeks.

We find that from the beginning of this contest the Administration has been acting with firmness and caution. We can see nothing in the story of Governor HICKS to justify the fierce invectives of sensation New York journalists, who quell revolutions in an editorial and plan successful campaigns in a newspaper paragraph. Governor HICKS tells us that, fearing the passage of troops over the soil of Maryland would lead to a collision, he labored earnestly with the President to induce him to forego his purpose—that he called on him personally and begged his Cabinet—but that, in reply to his most urgent entreaties, he was informed "that the military necessity of the case rendered it impossible for the Government to abandon its plans, much as it desired to avoid the dangers of a collision." He tells us that he refused General BUTLER permission to land his troops, but they were landed notwithstanding; that he protested against the occupation of the soil of Maryland by his forces, to which the General replied by taking possession of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad and forwarding his troops to Washington, and he is now satisfied "that the War Department has concluded to make Annapolis the point for landing troops, and has resolved to open the communication between that place and Washington."

We are disposed to regard Governor HICKS as a man in whose breast there is a conflict between strong convictions of duty, and the influences of an insane and ungovernable mob. We know that his position since November has been harassing and painful. We sympathize with him when he tells us of the "cruel, unmerited, and heartless attacks that have been made upon his integrity," and yet we cannot but regard him as one who has not been equal to the occasion. Considering what that occasion brought; considering that the Governor has been under the most terrible influences, and that his life has been many times in imminent peril, this criticism must not be regarded as too harsh a censure. Had Governor LETCHER shown half the firmness of Governor HICKS, the Star-Spangled Banner would be floating to-day over the Richmond House of Delegates. The Governor tells us that he gave the Massachusetts soldiers all the protection in his power. So far he was doing his duty. But he tells us that when the wild and malignant mob of Baltimore outraged every sentiment of law and order, by murdering the soldiers of the Republic as they passed over her highway, he yielded to their imprecations, and covered their lawless acts with the shield of his high authority. Powerless in the hands of Rebels, the Governor was to every intent and purpose a Rebel. With the words of Union on his mouth, and, we believe, with the love of Union in his heart, he became the instrument of the very men who were seeking to drag Maryland out of the Union, and to raise a strange flag over the shores immortalized by the grand anthem of our liberty.

The conclusion to which the Governor arrives is, that the only position of Maryland should be a neutral one. This will never do. We want no neutral ground around the heart of the Republic. Maryland must be maintained in the Union. If Governor HICKS has failed in his efforts to preserve her loyalty, President LINCOLN will take up his unfinished task and complete it. Maryland has been a glorious State, and we would fain have faith in her people; but the neutrality which places embargoes on provisions and blockades the capital is treason, and cannot be tolerated. If this State will return to the position she has so long held, no one will greet her more affectionately than Pennsylvania; but if she will persist in her present course, she must meet the consequences.

The Treason of John Bell.

When we had occasion to discuss the new system of an "armed neutrality," which JOHN BELL, the EWINGS, of Tennessee, and other prominent Union men in the Border Slave States were endeavoring to establish, we could hardly have hoped to illustrate our remarks as practically as the intelligence of to-day enables us to do. We argued that any such position on the part of a State was in conflict with its duty to the Government—that an armed neutrality must lead to an armed rebellion, and that no aid could be more efficient or grateful to the Confederate States than that which would be thus afforded. We find in the Nashville journals of last Wednesday, extracts from a speech of Hon. JOHN BELL, (late candidate for President, and author of the armed neutrality theory,) which would do credit to the treasonable proclivities of Mr. YANCEY or Colonel WIGFALL. He advocated, we are told, a strong and effective military league, or union, among all the slaveholding States, for the successful prosecution of the war. He declared that Tennessee had, in effect, dissolved her relations with the Federal Union, and, though he had hoped and labored to the last to preserve the Union first, and second, if separation was inevitable, to make it peaceable, he now abandoned all such hope, and his "voice was clear and loud to every Tennessean—to arms! to arms!"

Our own opinion on this unrighteous and treasonable fulmination need hardly be expressed. Mr. PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*, who has, we suppose, written more kind things of JOHN BELL than any man living, thus comments:

"A more sudden, and utter, and inglorious defection was never suffered by a sacred and imperilled cause. It must excite unspeakable mortification, and disgust, and indignation in the breast of every true and enlightened lover of his country. It is a burning scandal to the cause of constitutional liberty."

We are free to say that it gives us pain to read the name of JOHN BELL among those of the traitors to our country. His position and eminent services will go far to strengthen the hands of the rebels in the Cotton States. We had hoped to have seen him fight the good battle of Union in common with such men as ANDREW JOHNSON, HORACE MAYNARD, and THOS. A. R. NELSON, but now that he has gone over, we feel relieved at knowing that we have one false friend less, and that the issue is becoming deeper and broader between treason and loyalty. There are many things which only add to the shamelessness of this defection. JOHN BELL is a sagacious man. He knows how utterly false the professions of the cotton conspirators are, the atrocity and treason of their designs, and how persistently they have been endeavoring to undermine and overthrow the edifice of constitutional liberty. He knows the necessity there exists for a bold and determined policy on the part of the Administration, and he feels that the duty of every good citizen is to give that policy his support. Without the plea of ungratified ambition, at that period of life when honor and office are supposed to have lost their attraction, we can only account for this "sudden, utter, and inglorious defection" by the absence of that moral courage which would dare to do right, in the face of treasons and conspiracies, the misrepresentation of demagogues, and the madness of the mob.

OUR CITIZENS will be glad to hear that the quota of troops asked from Pennsylvania has been increased by an additional requisition from the War Department for twenty-one regiments. Twenty are to be in the infantry service, and one in the cavalry. So eager is the desire to enlist in the service of the Republic, that *this contingent, with the exception of four regiments, has been already filled.* These additional four will, it is thought, be taken from this city. If the Legislature adopts the recommendation of the Governor, and establishes the reserve camp of ten thousand, the whole number of Pennsylvanians in arms will be forty thousand! We are proud of the position which our noble State has assumed in the crisis of the Republic. So enthusiastic is the feeling among our people, that this number could be raised to a hundred thousand in less than a fortnight.

THE MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR CURTIN to the Legislature, which assembles at Harrisburg to-day, will be a State paper of great importance. The Executive says boldly that Pennsylvania will open a route from the North to Washington, as a necessity of trade and transit, and that whether Maryland stays in the Union or goes out of it, no hostile soil shall be permitted between the loyal States and the national capital. He entirely accords with the positions assumed by the President in his proclamation, and declares that rebellion must be crushed out and the nation restored to its entirety. He recommends an appropriation of three million dollars for military purposes, and advises the establishment of a reserve camp of ten thousand men, subject to the call of the General Government.

FROM WASHINGTON.

By Overland Special Express.—From "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1861.

The feeling as I write is much more subdued than it was on Monday and Tuesday. A large number of families having left town in anticipation of war, and the rowdy element having retired for fear of arrest and punishment, our streets are quiet and our hotels even more deserted than at the date of my last letter. There is less apprehension of a scarcity of food, and less of an attack from the conspirators. I hope these auspicious signs may not fade away before the close of the day.

There is much anxiety for the arrival of reinforcements, not only because they may be required here, but lest they may have been surprised or defeated by the enemies of the country. The barbarism of tearing up railroads, destroying telegraph batteries and wires, burning bridges, sinking ships, and capturing steamboats, not only deprives us of all opportunities of hearing from our families and friends, or of writing to or visiting them, for the last six days, but throws numerous obstacles in the way of our troops, and has left the Government almost wholly in the dark as to their operations. Where General Patterson and his command is now stationed or waiting—what has become of the Ohio troops, or of the great regiments of middle Pennsylvania—what is done in the Northwest—we are as completely ignorant of as of the doings of the inhabitants of another planet. We only know that the Seventh Regiment of New York and the Fifth Regiment of Massachusetts are in Maryland, and making their path through many impediments. The expedition upon Norfolk, in command of Commodore Paulding, which you will of course have detailed to you in the papers, was as severe a retribution as could have been visited upon the Dismionists. It was a lesson that they cannot forget. Conscious that they intended to steal our ships and the navy yard, and all the munitions of war collected at Norfolk, in accordance with the example of their leaders, the Government directed its agents to destroy all this property, to prevent it from falling into their hands. It was done completely and bravely. It is supposed that property equal to over seven millions of dollars was thus lost to the United States, in order that it might not be appropriated by the Disunionists. In this affair the steamer *Keystone State*, driven from the line between Philadelphia and Savannah and Charleston, because she is owned by Northern men, was a noble auxiliary. So delighted was Commodore Paulding with her accommodations and fine qualities as a steamer and sailer, that he unfurled his broad pennant from her mast-head. It is not doubted that but for the *Keystone State* the noble frigate *Cumberland* would not have been rescued from the Disunionists.

Among the other atrocities of the Disunionists, that of burning light-houses so as to mislead our national vessels is a favorite. Their efforts to obtain command of the Potomac have been incessant; but they will be disappointed. The *Pawnee*, *Keystone State*, *Pocahontas*, and other vessels, have passed to the Navy Yard without material interruption, and I think General Scott has succeeded in establishing such a water police as will keep that river clear to the flag of the Union.

A number of special messengers have been sent overland by the Government and individuals, via Frederick, Md., and Gettysburg and Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. At last accounts these routes were comparatively safe.

The misery that has been inflicted upon Maryland and Virginia by the temporary success of their leaders and their mob, is incalculable. All that I have ever predicted, as to the fate of these two fine States, will be more than fulfilled. The capital of the United States will never be yielded, but will be held *here* at all hazards, no matter what these States may do; and in proportion as they grow weaker, and realize the blunder, if not the crime, they have committed, in allowing Secession to distract and to overrun them, the city of Washington will become the splendid metropolis of a great country, holding Fort Monroe and Fort McHenry in the Chesapeake, and commanding the mouth of the Potomac and the James river, so as to prevent the violation of the revenue laws by either, the Government will appeal to the people of western Virginia and of eastern and northern Maryland, to drive out their spoilers, and will succeed in this appeal. And how will Mr. Davis be able to compensate the men he has misled? Will he be able to feed them, when their rivers are closed in the West by the free people of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and their ports blockaded by the Government—and when his own followers in Mississippi and the Cotton States are starved or taxed far beyond the point of forbearance? Will he reduce the debt of Virginia, now crushing her with a mountain's load, or point out the way to pay her interest, or prevent her securities from falling into utter contempt? Virginia securities have fallen to about 30 cents on the dollar, and Virginia and Maryland bank notes, and the notes of all Southern States are refused by our merchants even at the low rates they are offered at. Only Pennsylvania and Eastern money is taken by these Southern dealers! But if Virginia is in a hopeless condition, Maryland is no better. The conduct of her mob, in attacking the soldiers of the Republic on their way to the capital, *has forever deprived her of the trade of the West—has ruined Baltimore—and will compel the opening of a military railroad from Washington city overland to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania*—a measure not only essential to the safety of passengers and transportation, on their way to the Government, but essential to the success, if not the very existence, of the Government itself. The distance from Washington to Gettysburg is about seventy miles. The overthrow of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, running as it does through Virginia and Maryland exclusively, both of which are expected to establish non-intercourse with all the free States, is a fact as fixed as that of the wonderful prosperity about to open upon that stupendous work, the Pennsylvania Central.

In contrast to the downfall of Virginia and Maryland, unless the people take possession of the politicians, and wheel into line, how proud I feel in dwelling upon the comparative financial and social superiority of Pennsylvania and the other free States! Greatly embarrassed by the acts of the Seceders, and by the consequent revulsion in business, still our railroads are prosperous and uninterrupted—no mobs interfere with us; no citizen is insulted for being the friend of the Union; none fear starvation or plunder; the poor are happy and the rich secure; no standing armies are necessary to the protection of persons and property; and we have, God be praised, *no longer any divisions in our household.* Such is the condition of the nineteen free States of this Union, and I think I may safely add Delaware to the list. Thus powerful in themselves, how incalculably strong, how inconceivably essential, to the maintenance of the Union they are! Before their compact brotherhood, and solid prosperity, and grand future, how soul-harrowing is the spectacle of ruin and of bloodshed in the Southern States! I must break off, for my messenger overland to Pennsylvania is waiting at my door. You ought to get this on Friday afternoon.

OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON, April 26—one o'clock, P. M.

If the people of Washington shall unite in supporting the rioters and rowdies of Baltimore, who, from having assailed the rights of adopted citizens and the great cause of religious toleration, are now in arms against the constituted authorities of the United States, they will entitle themselves to the infamous immortality which has covered South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, and all the followers of traitors Davis, Cobb, Toombs, Slidell, and company. Indeed, the ignominy which will settle upon the character of Maryland will be worse than that which taints the heretofore good name of several of the Southern States. Maryland has enjoyed, in an uncommon degree, the benefits of the Federal Government. Her very neighborhood to the capital of the country has conferred upon her rare advantages. An immense number of her sons have held, and still hold, high Federal positions. Yet, if she follow the lead of Baltimore, she will place herself in the attitude of assisting to destroy the city of Washington, and of refusing to allow the citizens of eighteen free States to visit the Capitol of the American Republic. The mob, many of whom doubtless were well disciplined in robbery and murder, who obstructed the progress of the Pennsylvania and Massachusetts troops last week, might be excused upon the ground that such assemblages in great cities are apt to be carried away by the impulse of the moment; but when the people of the counties of Maryland refuse to allow the citizens and soldiers of the United States to advance to the defence of Washington, and even reject permission to those who have business in the departments in this city to come here, then it is time to arouse the mighty energies of the Government; and, while taking care that the Government shall be strengthened and maintained upon the territory purchased by the money of the people from Virginia and Maryland, at the same time subdue, conquer, and, if necessary, *annihilate*, all those who stand in her way. For if Maryland is determined to resist the Government, and to aid those who are trying to starve the people located in Washington, she herself becomes worse than a pirate, and ought to be treated according to those rules of war by which all men caught in arms against the constituted authorities, and intent upon savage and remorseless crusade upon persons and property, forfeit their lives the moment they are captured. *Either the municipality of Maryland must permit the Government of the United States to exercise its functions to protect itself from spoliation and invasion, or else the Government must put Maryland down.* IT IS THE ALTERNATIVE OF THE COMMON LAW OF NATIONS.

There is, it is true, another humiliating escape from our present dilemma, and that is to surrender the capital of the United States to the conspirators, and to allow Maryland and Virginia to come here, seize upon the public buildings, appropriate to themselves the public treasure, destroy the public archives, and locate the headquarters of their conspiracy where now are to be found the constituted Federal authorities legally chosen at the last November Presidential election. But what American citizen is ready to submit to this frightful and unexampled humiliation? Who would not rather see Maryland and Virginia obliterated from our map, than that this capital should be surrendered to the banditti which seem to have control of both?

Baltimore just now, however, seems to be awaking to the terrible reality which, in consequence of her mob action, awaits her. Annapolis, determined upon as the depot for United States troops and stores, will greatly take away from the trade of Baltimore. There will be concentrated there by the Federal Government not only ships-of-war, but all the needed munitions of war for the defence of the capital. In fact, it may soon turn out that Annapolis will rival, and far surpass the city of Baltimore as a commercial city. If it be so, then the authorities of Baltimore and Maryland have only themselves to thank for this result. Foundries, ship yards, manufactories of all manner of goods, and large population must soon characterize what is now the decayed and almost deserted old town of Annapolis.

OCCASIONAL.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

FROM WASHINGTON.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

By Overland Express to "The Press."

Great Britain and France Take Active Measures against the Slave-State Rebellion.

300,000 ARMS ON THE WAY.

Canada to Furnish Arms and Provisions for the United States, if Required.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1861.

It is stated, by the best authority, that Lord LYONS, the British minister, sent a special messenger to detain the steamer *Persia* at New York until full despatches could be forwarded by him to the Home Government. Lord LYONS is advised, I understand, to proffer to the United States Government, for the suppression of the Slave-State rebellion, arms and ammunition, and troops from England and Canada. By the *Persia* he sent out orders for three hundred thousand stand of the improved Minié musket, and for a vast number of the celebrated rifled cannon. Orders in future are not to be filled in England for the Rebel Government for arms, or ammunition, or ships-of-war.

It is believed that an English and French fleet will be sent to the Southern ports at an early day, to co-operate with the United States fleet in the blockade of Secession ports.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has joined with VICTORIA to suppress the Slave-State rebellion. It is stated that his offers of service to President LINCOLN are now on their way to Washington.

It is hoped here that YANCEY and his confederate traitors will be seized by France and England and sent to the United States to be tried and hung under the extradition treaties.

Orders have been issued, it is reported, to the Governor-General of Canada to offer to the United States men and arms.

Pennsylvania Volunteers in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1861.

The Ringgold Artillery, of Reading, Pa., has won golden opinions from the United States authorities here. Major MCDOWELL publicly stated that it was one of the best volunteer companies he had ever seen. It has clean quarters, and is under admirable drill. Capt. MCKNIGHT receives his due meed of praise.

Mr. MUHLENBERG has been detached on special duty in the War Department. The company on Wednesday night last was ordered on board the *Pocahontas* for duty down the Potomac. Batteries at the White House, just below Mount Vernon, and other points, are to be removed at all hazards.

Movements of Pennsylvania Troops.

General WYNKOOP received his marching orders yesterday from Camp Scott, York, for Philadelphia. General NEGLEY, of Pittsburg, will take command of that camp.

Col. Lee, of Arlington.

Col. LEE, of Arlington, son-in-law of the late GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CURTIS, who has joined the Secessionists, has, I learn, sold his property to the State of Virginia for war purposes. It has heights upon the south side of the Potomac commanding Washington. But the War Department has been ahead of Virginia, for it has had skillful officers examining those heights and marking off grounds for fortifications.

Harper's Ferry.

The Secession troops at Harper's Ferry have been ordered to Acquia creek, against the protest of the Hagerstown (Md.) Secessionists. General DAVIS, and not General BEAUREGARD, will take command of the rebel army in Virginia.

Gen. Lane and Capt. Montgomery, of Kansas, in Washington.

Indescribable consternation has spread through Virginia because of the arrival here of the famous General LANE and Captain MONTGOMERY of KANSAS. They have with them nearly two hundred of the desperadoes of the civil wars of that Territory. They are to act as an independent corps of scouts for dangerous and forlorn service.

General Nye.

General NYE, on Thursday, went on a scouting expedition thirty miles down the river on the Maryland side, and reports that no earthworks or other fortifications have been erected there. The river is open to the sea, and guarded at all points. The women and children are moving rapidly from Alexandria, fearful of attack from Washington. Most are going North and West.

KAPPA.

An Exciting Incident.

Tuesday last the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment was drawn up in the Capitol to be mustered into the service of the United States. Interest was excited in its behalf because of the noble stand it made against the rowdies of Baltimore. The regiment was formed into a hollow square, and Major MCDOWELL, in command of the Capitol, swore the soldiers in. Colonel Jones advanced, and, addressing the Major, said: "Major, I fear all my men have not taken the oath of allegiance. To satisfy myself, I would be glad if you would put the question to them."

The Major requested those who had not taken the oath to advance to the front, and five men did so. Instantly the men rushed at them with their side-arms, and would have destroyed them on the spot but for the efforts of the officers and of Major McDOWELL. After the men were quieted, the mustering officer received the apologies of the recreants. One gave as an excuse that he had a wife and six children, and similar excuses were made by the others. Major McDOWELL told them they ought to have thought of such matters before they left Boston. One relented, took the oath, and was cheered into the ranks. Addressing the other four, said Major McDOWELL, "You are now disgraced forever. The mark of Cain is upon you, here and at home. To such men I have no other words." When the ranks were broken the men stripped the uniforms from the four cowards, and if it had not been for Col. Jones, the abject wretches would not have had a mouthful to eat that entire day.

OCCASIONAL.

Acting Lieutenant May H. Stacey.

This young gentleman went to Washington on department business, and on his arrival there bravely enlisted in Capt. GLAY's company of Strangers' Guard. He has won golden opinions, not only from his own but from the War Department.

The Condition of Washington.

As much apprehension exists in regard to Washington, I will, in brief, state its condition. On Friday morning, with the arrival of the Seventh New York Regiment and the Massachusetts troops under General BUTLER, and some other forces, there were 24,000 men in the city, stationed at the Capitol, the Treasury Department, the Soldiers' Home, the Navy Yard, the Arsenal, and at other points. The National Rifles, under Captain SMEAD, of the Regular Army, besides seizing the steamer *St. Nicholas*, with arms and provisions, has for weeks held possession for the Government of the telegraph offices at Washington and Annapolis. Officers are preparing, notwithstanding the alleged sale of Arlington Heights, in Virginia, to Governor LETCHER, by Colonel LEE, late of the U. S. Army, for the erection of earthworks and batteries upon the highlands opposite the Capitol for the defence of Washington.

Secretary Cameron.

It will rejoice the friends of the Secretary of War to learn that he is in the best of health, and acting in concert with Lieut. General SCOTT. He is cheerful, hopeful, and determined to do his duty at every risk.

Troops in Washington.

There are now twenty-five thousand troops in this city. The Capitol and the Treasury are most effectually barricaded with barrels of cement, flour, and the cast-iron plates intended for the completion of the Great Dome of the Capitol. Martial-law has been proclaimed over the Capitol. Sixteen thousand barrels of flour are stored in the crypts, together with thousands of barrels of bacon, hogsheads of molasses, and tierces of rice.

Understanding between the Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana.

25,000 More Troops to be Raised in Pennsylvania.

NEW CAMPS IN THE STATE.

HARRISBURG, April 28, 1861.

Your express messenger arrived this morning, and forwarded his despatches for *The Press*.

Governor CURTIN, in his message on Tuesday to the extra session of the Legislature, will take high ground in reference to the outrage perpetrated upon the Massachusetts volunteers in Baltimore. An understanding has been entered into between the Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, by which those States shall act in conjunction to throw troops and provisions into Washington, or elsewhere South, upon the order of the War Department.

Governor CURTIN, in his message, will earnestly recommend the appropriation of $5,000,000, and the raising of 25,000 additional volunteers for domestic defence, as well as for Federal service.

Camps will be established at West Chester, to be called Fort Wayne; at Pittsburg, to be designated Fort Wilkins; at Reading, which has not yet been named. These camps are to be used to prepare volunteers for active service in the field.

Cairo, in Illinois, Wheeling, in Virginia, and some point on the northwestern line of Maryland, are to be fixed upon for the concentration of troops.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN has gone to Ohio as a bearer of despatches to Gov. DENNISON.

An extra session of the Legislature of New York will soon be called.

SPECIAL DESPATCH FROM NEW YORK.

Hon. John B Haskin Raising Money and Troops for the War.

NEW YORK, April 27.

Hon. JNO. B HASKIN, one of the purest patriots of the day, is stumping his district in favor of the Union, the Constitution, and the flag. He has raised $10,000, and will soon have a regiment from a county, which in the last wars of the country, was almost the Netherlands of America. He has enlisted as a private.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURG.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

A STAY LAW.

An Open Transit to Washington.

$3,000,000 to be Appropriated.

A Requisition on Pennsylvania for Twenty-one more Regiments.

PENNSYLVANIA TO HAVE 40,000 MEN.

REJOICING AMONG THE TROOPS.

HARRISBURG, April 28.

The Governor's message to the Legislature will recommend the passage of a stay law.

The declaratory portion of the message will say that Pennsylvania will open a route leading from the North to Washington, it being essential to trade and transit. Whether Maryland stays in the Union or goes out of it, no hostile soil will be permitted to lie between the national capital and the States loyal to the Union. Rebellion must be crushed, and the nation restored to its entirety. The national property seized by the rebels must be retaken and possessed at every expense of treasure and blood. An appropriation of not less than three millions of dollars, perhaps five, will be recommended.

A requisition from the General Government was received to-day, through the hands of Gen. Patterson, for twenty-one more regiments—twenty infantry and one cavalry—making a total for Pennsylvania of thirty-eight regiments—twenty-nine thousand five hundred men.

Applications for filling all this contingent have already been filed at the Adjutant General's office, save for four regiments, giving a chance for Philadelphians.

The Governor will also recommend in his message that ten thousand men be brought out, encamped, drilled, and armed, beyond the present requisition of the General Government, in order to form a reserve, to march to any point that may be required, and to fill up losses occasioned by battle or disease. Thus, Pennsylvania will have forty thousand men altogether in the field.

HARRISBURG, April 27.—Colonel McClure returned from the camp at York to night, and reports all right there, and the men eager to march through Baltimore.

The people of Chambersburg have organized a mounted patrol reaching clear to the Maryland line. They report returns every morning.

Batteries of artillery are being formed at Chambersburg and other points of the interior, to protect any forward movements of the Pennsylvania volunteers.

No More Unprepared Troops to be Ordered into Service.

Bad Organization of the Commissariat.

ANNAPOLIS, April 27—6 o'clock P. M., *via* Perryville.—About 12,000 troops, in all, have arrived at Annapolis. Three thousand from New York are expected to-night. I learn, on good authority, that no more troops will be offered without complete preparation for service. The mildness of the weather only saves the troops from great suffering. One thousand slept in open air last night. There is plenty of provisions, but the Commissariat is badly organized. Some of the troops have been twenty-four hours without food.

Supplies, especially tent cloth and medical stores, are wanted, and teams are in great demand for transport.

A brig-of-war is stationed at the entrance of the harbor, and there is a fine park of artillery on the right—the tenth company of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment.

Captain Briggs, in a steam tug, last night got out the receiving-ship *Allegheny*, in Baltimore harbor, and anchored her under Fort McHenry.

General Butler says there is a musket guarding every rail between here and Washington. It is now the plan to place large bodies at intermediate stations

A member of the Massachusetts Regiment, a machinist, found his private mark on a locomotive which had been taken to pieces at Annapolis Junction, and put it together in two hours.

The superintendent of the road was yesterday put under arrest for taking up the rails.

It is understood that the Maryland Legislature are discussing a proposition to adjourn to Annapolis, and are expected to meet here by Tuesday. They will not pass an ordinance of secession, but only to arm the State.

The professors of the Naval Academy await orders to remove to Fort Adams, at Newport, Rhode Island.

Steamers begin to ply to neighboring places. Travellers form Washington and Baltimore report everything quiet.

Half the population have left Annapolis.

FROM FREDERICK, MARYLAND.

Senator Mason Serenaded—The Legislature.

FREDERICK, Md., April 28.—Senator Mason, of Virginia, who is the guest of Col. Kunkel, the representative of this district in the late Congress, was serenaded last night.

Mr. Mason responded by saying that he was here accidentally. He could not, with propriety, speak of Maryland politics. He could say, however, that the reconstruction of the Union was an impossibility. Virginia sympathizes with Maryland, and he intimated that Virginia was disposed to exhibit it practically.

Col. Kunkel said that the North denied any Christian fellowship to the South. There was no social or political sympathy between the people of the two sections. The people of Maryland would submit to be governed only by the action of her legal representatives.

Mr. Brooke, president of the Senate, Speaker Kilburn, and others were also serenaded, and responded thereto.

Troops Passing Perryville.

PERRYVILLE, April 28.—The steamer *Maryland* left at 3 o'clock this afternoon, taking the Madison Guards of Pottstown, Norristown Rifles, and Company B, Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment.

The steamer *Commerce* arrived this evening, bringing a few passengers and a very large Washington mail.

The *Commerce* fired into a suspicious bark on her down trip, but failed to bring her to. On the up trip the same bark was brought to, and found to be all right. She was out of Baltimore harbor.

A general parade, in which 1,100 troops joined, was had at 10 o'clock this morning, but a heavy storm stopped the operations. The weather has been tempestuous all day.

The North Carolinian who was arrested yesterday for suspicious conduct was sent to Philadelphia, to be there released.

Pennsylvania Camps.

HARRISBURG, April 28.—There is general rejoicing here over the new requisition, the rejected volunteers being exceedingly glad.

A heavy rain to-day made Camp Curtin very disagreeable, but the soldiers bear it well.

The news from Chambersburg to-day represents the camp there in fine condition. General Williams, commanding, has reduced the soldiers to the strictest discipline.

Commissary-General Irwin will leave for Pittsburg to-night, to establish a military camp. Troops will be collected there to protect the frontier of the southwestern counties if necessary, and also to protect the Union men of the northwestern counties of Virginia.

Two more military companies, the Ross Guards and Verlike Rifles, have organized at this place, offered their services to the Government, and been accepted.

A special train left last night for Chambersburg, loaded with ammunition; also a York county company, carrying blankets, arms and tents.

A number of special messengers are here on their way to Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, with despatches.

The war enthusiasm continues as great as ever. Clearfield county, containing 4,000 voters, has 400 men ready to march, and offers a whole regiment.

One thousand regulars are at Carlisle barracks. Six hundred horses have been already purchased to mount cavalry formerly of Texas. They will move during the coming week.

The Fourteenth regiment will be organized tomorrow.

Five regiments at Camp Curtin will be ready to move at a moment's warning.

The Governor of Ohio is moving two regiments on Wheeling, one on Parkesburg, and one at Guyandotte and Point Pleasant, to protect the Union men of western Virginia.

Senators Penney, Irish, Connell, Schindel, Hiestand, Finney, and McClure are already here; also a number of members of the House, and several officers of both bodies are present, getting the chambers ready for the extra session of the Legislature, to commence on Tuesday.

Attempted Purchase of Steamers and Arms in Canada.

QUEBEC, April 27.—Agents of the Federal Government, and others said to be in connection with Com. Vanderbilt, have been trying to buy the steamers *Lady Head* and *Victoria*, and ship the Enfield rifles and ammunition, from the Colonial Government, which were unconditionally refused.

Union Meetings at Boston.

BOSTON, April 27.—There was an enthusiastic meeting under the Washington Elm, at old Cambridge, this afternoon, where speeches were made by John G. Palfrey, Ex-Governor Banks, and others.

Gov. Banks spoke for the great West, and said she was alive with patriotism. He expressed confidence in the result, for the arts and sciences, and industrial pursuits are at the foundation of all, and where they prevail in time of peace, victory will come in time of war.

At the raising of a flag in Chester Square this afternoon, Edward Everett, and Benj. F. Hallett made strong Union speeches. Edward Everett was very eloquent. He said we set up this standard, my friends, not as a mere matter of idle display, but as an expression indicative that in the mighty struggle that has been forced upon us, we are one heart, and one mind, that the Government of the country must be sustained. All former difference of opinion are swept away. We forget that we have ever been partisans—we remember only that we are Americans.

The collector of this port has received orders not to grant any clearances for any port south of Delaware bay.

Military Movements.

BOSTON, April 28.—Our volunteers go into the harbor forts on Monday. On Tuesday another 1,000 men leave this city for the South.

Forty rifled cannon, contracted for by the State some time since, are expected to arrive in a few days.

The First and Tenth regiments, the Crescent Brigade, and Fletcher Webster's regiments, are expected to leave here early in the week.

A battalion of light infantry, under Major Dodd, are anxiously awaiting a call.

The citizens' committee of one hundred, appointed to collect and distribute funds to the families of volunteers, met to day in the Senate Chamber. Chief Justice Bigelow, chairman. Eloquent addresses were made by Governor Andrew, Ex Governor Banks, Ex Governor Lincoln, Ex Governor Clifford, Edward Everett, and others. The proceedings were very interesting, and from the liberality displayed the Massachusetts soldiers may rest assured that their families will be kindly cared for.

The Frigate Constitution at New York.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, arrived from Annapolis to-night with the frigate *Constitution* in tow, with 200 midshipmen, from the Naval Academy, twenty-five seamen, and two companies of Massachusetts troops, one hundred men to protect the ship. The steamers *Alabama* and *Marion* had arrived at Annapolis. The *Augusta* was ashore at Annapolis bar.

The Niagara at New York.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The United States steam frigate *Niagara* is reported below detained by a fog.

Letter from New York.

THURLOW WEED'S ACTIVITY AND EFFICIENCY IN GETTING OFF TROOPS—THE UNION-DEFENCE FUND—MILITARY MOVEMENTS TO-DAY AND IN PROSPECT—THE NEW GUARD—WINSLOW, LANIER, & CO. GIVE $25 000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA—NO MORE MUNITIONS FOR OTHER STATES, EXCEPT TO OFFICIALS—EXODUS OF DIPLOMATISTS.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, April 27, 1861.

Of the many able men who are voluntarily giving their services to the Government at this time, none has done or is doing so with greater efficiency than Thurlow Weed. Since the commencement of active military operations Mr. Weed has been in this city at the side of Governor Morgan, aiding him with counsel and advice, executing orders, and superintending various important public matters in progress under authority of the State Government. He has been efficient in chartering vessels for the transport of men and supplies to the Federal capital; was first to suggest and has supervised the construction of the barracks in the City Hall Park, where two thousand men can be comfortably housed and fed, and has devoted the resources of his great head and greater heart, and his unsurpassed executive ability, to the service of his State and country, at a time when such heads, such hearts, and such ability are most needed. It is proper that honorable mention should be made of the fact, though no one would more carefully conceal it from the public than Mr. Weed himself.

The Union defence fund progresses famously. Up to last evening the amount subscribed was one hundred and nineteen thousand dollars.

The military movements for to-day and hereafter, as far as announced, are briefly as follows:

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, of Brooklyn, Col. Michael Bennett, leave for Washington, via the Potomac, on board the Cunard screw steamer *Kedar*, chartered by Government.

Ellsworth's Zouaves sail for Washington, via the Potomac, in the *Baltic*, on Sunday evening.

The Second Regiment, Col. Tompkins, leave for Washington, on Tuesday, route not stated.

The Seventy ninth (Scotch) goes into barracks at the Arsenal, in Central Park, to-day, but will start for Washington as soon as the remainder of their equipments are finished, which will be early in the ensuing week.

Up to last evening, the total number of volunteer companies enrolled at the Governor's Headquarters, was 194.

It is reported that General Dix and James Watson Webb are to be called to important commands. The former has accepted the command of the Home Guards, which is to be 4 000 strong, composed of citizens over forty-five years of age, each to furnish his own equipments.

Winslow, Lanier, & Co. have offered the Governor of Indiana the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to aid in equipping volunteers from that State. That's practical patriotism.

It was to every member of Wilson's Zouaves that George Law gave a pair of revolvers.

Col. O. W. Wight, the author, is to bring his Westchester regiment of Garibaldians to town next week for drill.

The Commissioners of Police have given public notice that no further shipments of munitions of war will be permitted, unless addressed to the Commissary General or Adjutant General of a Northern or Western State.

Several regiments are *en route* hither from Western New York

The *Fulton*, which sailed to day, took out a flock of diplomatists: Gov. Dayton, minister to France; Mr Pennington, secretary; Mr. Burlingame, minister to Austria; Mr. Marsh, minister to Turin; Mr. Pike, minister to the Hague; Mr Wilson, secretary of legation; Mr. Putnam, consul at Havre; Mr. Vezey, consul at Aix-la-Chapelle; Mr. Campbell, consul at Rotterdam; Capt Britton, consul at Southampton.

HURON.

FIRST PAGE.—The Niagara's Voyage; Particulars of the Destruction of the United States Property at Norfolk; Pursuit of a Steamer on the Chesapeake; Letter from the Oil Regions; An Indignant Letter from a Southern Rebel; The Union Feeling in Western Virginia; Navigation of the Ohio. FOURTH PAGE.—Telegraph News; Fort Delaware; "Little Delaware" all Right; Marine Intelligence.

NAVY BREAD FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY.—The Mechanical Bakery, capable of baking 25,000 pounds of hard bread in a day, is to be sold to the highest bidder, at auction, at 12 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday), by M. Thomas & Sons, at the Exchange Also, Berdan's patent cracker machinery.

☞ We notice that the patriotic citizens of Erie have subscribed $25,000 towards carrying on the expenses of a war.

THE NAVY OFFICERS AT NORFOLK, ETC.—The following are the naval officers at Norfolk who remained true to the stars and st