

Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before And Freedom's banner waving o'er us!

The National Cause. No one who bestows the slightest attention upon the mighty movements which have been made to crush the audacious rebellion in the South, can, for a moment, doubt that we have not only one of the best, but one of the strongest Governments in the world. Intensely anxious for the preservation of peace, as long as the slightest hope of its continuance or terms consistent with our national honor and the integrity of the Republic existed, now, that an issue has been clearly drawn, and war tendered inevitable, because either the rebel organization or our whole structure of government must go to the wall, every good citizen brings all the energies of his nature to the assistance of the nation, and springs with such alacrity to the support of the national cause. that the world may well gaze with astonish

loval enthusiasm. All partisan feeling is ignored in these pre parations: for if there be any difference at all between the eagerness with which the membars of the old parties rally to the defence of the country, it is in the superior devotedness and activity of those who are politically opposed to the present National Administration; all the old heart burnings and animositie which have prevailed among us are buried, and the whole population of the Free States are rallying as one man to defend the national standard, and to so shape the events of the future, that it may again proudly float, as in times past, over the whole of "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

ment upon this unparalleled demonstration of

· Everything that is requisite to a complete tripmph over the rebels will be freely and generously placed at the disposal of the Federal Government, by a rich, brave, patriotic, and determined people, and that these mighty resources will be skilfully and efficiently used, the events of the past two weeks abundantly show. Much has already been done, and ample preparations made for the important operations which will soon be undertaken. But a short time ago the capital was in great peril. Now, notwithstanding the secession of Virginia, and the unexpected treachery of Maryland, it is impregnable. To still further insure its safety, and to hold in check the traitors who seek to precipitate Maryland into open revolution, two more routes will speedily be opened through that State, and thus perfect passage-ways be secured for as many troops as may be rendered necessary at the Federal

capital, or at points farther south. Much curiosity is manifested in regard to and foes of the Union in large numbers would be pitted against each other. It is possible at no such engagement may take place, and that the rebel leaders, thinking discretion the better part of valor, may sedulously avoid it. The present indications are, however, that Virginia is more likely to become the battleground of the Confederacy than any other State, if the hostile armies of the South continue to concentrate upon her soil, and our own troops centre in the vicinity of Washington. But, before any great engagement is hazarded, it will be mutually desirable that the new troops should be as thoroughly instructed | telegraph from New Orleans, under date of as possible in military evolutions, and well

equipped and disciplined.

There are four points in Virginia which may, at no distant period, be attacked, if her let alone !" citizens persist in maintaining a rebellious attitude, viz: Harper's Ferry, where the remains of the national armory were seized; Alexandria, within sight of the capital, where the Secession flag defiantly floats over the United States custom house; Norfolk, where the navy yard and a large number of cannon that could not be entirely destroyed by our soldiers when they abandoned that point, were seized by the Secessionists; and Richmond, the capital of the State, which is the great headquarters of its leading traitors. Now that the twenty days which President Lincoln allotted for the dispersion of those who had taken up arms against the Government are about to expire, he will, doubtless, proceed as rapidly as possible to regain the Federal property that the rebels have stolen, and he will have full power to punish those who, in defiance of his warning, still continue in arms against the Government. Meanwhile. Fort Pickens has been so well reinforced that it is quite likely the attack, projected against it by General Brace, will be abandoned; or, if his soldiers do rashly attempt to assail it, a fearful havoc and destruction in their ranks will be inevitable, and the success of their

scheme almost impossible. Complete preparations for enforcing the Southern blockade are being made. Within sixty days it is expected that not only every Southern harbor and seaport town, but every Southern inlet, will be carefully guarded. And if any unimportant point is left unprotected it will fall into the possession of our troops, who can, at short notice, be concentrated in large numbers. Let rebellious Charleston and turbulent and troublesome South Carolina be on the lookout, for they may find at some unexpected moment that their cunning scheme to drive the war from their own shores to Virginia has not been entirely successful, and that their leading rebels may speedily meet the

fate they deserve. The whole commerce of Virginia and Maryland is necessarily at our mercy, while we maintain possession of Fortress Monroe, and have a fleet to pursue any hostile vessel that escapes its guns. And all the rebellions States will speedly be placed in a similar position. They will also find not only the Gulf and Atlantic ports closed, but the Mississippi river, above Cairo, will be under the command of the troops now concentrating there. who have already seized a steamboat sailing from St. Louis, which contained a large amount of ammunition destined for their aid.

still wisely hold the Secession fever in check, Government; they steal our merchantmen, and it is scarcely possible that, in full view of fit them up with stolen ordnance, and turn the energy and vigor of the present move- them into piratical privateers. Thus, while ments of our Government, and the determined pathetically descanting upon the fearful patriotism of the great body of the American | wrongs of the Federal Government, they very people, they will imitate the folly and rashness deliberately appropriate its guns, powder, and

the conspirators of the Gulf States. Thus, while the North is united, a large sec- treason. tion of the South is virtually detached from cordial co-operation with the rebel movement; and with a righteous cause to maintain—with our immense superiority in numerical force over our active antagonists, and many other advantages in our favor, it will be strange indeed if we do not speedily crush their rebellion, prices, fire-arms are at a premium, and great and reassert the supremacy of the laws and complaint is heard on account of the scarcity

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS is about to concentrate ten thousand soldiers at Raleigh, N. C. We suppose this is for the purpose of entering into a treaties of amity and commerce, mutually beneficial."

There is to be a grand Union meeting at George town, in the secession end of Delaware, on Tuestown, in the Secretary of Section May on the Mayor of Lawrence, by Gov. Andrews, this Mayor of Lawrence, by Gov. Andrews, this

The New Stay Law. The telegraphic reports of the proceedings stay law was under consideration yesterday. We have several objections to make to the provisions of the bill which has been intro

luced, and which was published in yesterday? PRESS. We think it illy fitted to meet the mergencies of the times. Its radical defect consists in the provision that parties applying for the benefit of the proposed law must be ossessed of real estate in the county or counties in which judgment may be obtained. This will probably cut off two-thirds of the persons who may be desirous of obtaining relief un-

The great majority of merchants in this and other cities and towns throughout the State do not own any real estate, although they may be able to show assets amounting to double or treble the total of their liabilities. Their assets are almost always in bills receivable, in book accounts, and in stocks of merchandise. If the temporarily-embarrassed debtor is a mechanic, his property is in tools, materials, and the products of his skill and labor; if a farmer. in farming utensils and stock; if a manufac turer, in machinery, material, and goods. All these would be deprived of the benefits of

the proposed law, because of their not being the possessors of real estate. But it may be said that if they have no realestate they can avail themselves of the alternative mentioned in the bill, and give realestate security. If any of our readers has ever had to hunt up security, or has been importuned to offer himself as security for others, he will readily estimate the difficulty a man in embarrassment would find in getting a real-estate owner to become surety for the payment of his debts. The landed proprietor would answer such applicants thus: "My dear friend, I know you to be honest and wellmeaning, I would cheerfully guarantee your character for integrity and uprightness, but I

cannot, in justice to my own obligations and my family, stake my property upon the chance of your debtors paying you what is justly your due. You will have to excuse me." Thus. those whom the law is designed to protect from unjust sacrifices, will generally be unable o give security for the payment of their liabilities, and the law, because of this feature, will be valueless. To be effectual and just, in this time of unexpected and universal suspentect both the debtor and the creditor. Business is suspended, and the collection

debts next to impossible. Forhearance or all hands is imperatively called for, and where the creditor is inexorable and unreasonable the stay law should step in to save the debtor who would pay if they could, from his rapa city. At the same time it should protect the rights of the creditor, and not be made a shield for him who would dishonestly evade the payment of his just debts. Let the security be given for the honesty of the debtor, for his character, for his integrity. Bind the

surety that his principal shall not waste or misappropriate his assets...that he shall render an account, showing that his assets have been faithfully collected and honestly applied to the payment of his debts. If security is not required, let the applicant for stay of execution be required to satisfy the court, in which the judgment is obtained, of his solvency and qualifications which should entitle all to the benefit of the law.

The time, as we suggested in our money much curiosity is manifested in regard to the probabilities of an approaching pitched battle, in which, for the first time, the friends the debts due in our State are to be obtained to the debts due in our State are to be obtained to the debts due in our State are to be obtained to the debts due in our State are to be obtained to the debts due in our State are to be obtained to the Pennsylvania Counsel such loyal men as Felton of the Philadelthe debts due in our State are to be obtained is the crop, which can be turned in a twelve

We trust that this subject of a stay law will receive the careful attention that its importance demands, and that our legislators will take pains to suit their remedy to the disease, and not give us a stay law which will be useless to those whom it is intended to help.

What Jefferson Davis Wishes. In his message to the Rebel Congress, con vened at Montgomery, Ala., as reported by April 29, the usurper Davis is reported to have declared that all the Southern Confede-

No doubt of it. And more than this no world. This is what the burglar would be satisfied with, who, at midnight, enters a peaceful dwelling, and purloins all the valuables he can lay his hands on. With this the highwayman would be content, and the voluptuary, and the assassin, and the prowling ncendiary, and the pirate, and the free booter. All that they modestly ask of the rest of mankind is simply to be let alone! So with the Rebels. Suffer them, without molestation or interruption, to tear down and trample in the dust our glorious flag; to seize upon our mints, arsenals, forts, custom houses, navy yards, and other Government property; allow them to prey, ad libitum, upon Northern commerce; permit them to enter Washington, occupy the public build- on their attainments in military tactics. He will ings, and administer the affairs of the nation, to which no man has called them, and to do

all this, without let or hindrance, and they will be content! No doubt of it! Modest and patriotic gentlemen! No doubt of it! We will tell Mr. Davis, however, when he and his confederates will be "let alone" in tary men. Many of them take their meals at their nefarious effort to destroy this great and Willard's, Brown's, the National, and Gray's noble Government. When virtue, patriotism, hotels. They march in military order from their truth, and piety have been exiled from the quarters to their respective hotels, and return hearts of the American people; when the again in the ranks. We have the sound of the memories of the Revolution have been obliterated; when the name and fame of the great and good Washington are forgotten; when order, and no irregularity or violation of prothe flag of our country has become the sym-

bol of shame and dishonor-then will the modest request of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, to be " let alone," be complied with by the Ame- town, between eleven and twelve o'clock to-day, rican people, but not before. A gentleman of our acquintance, who has a married sister, residing in a large town in the interior of South Carolina, recently received a letter from her husband, a violent Secessionist. The writer, among other things, states that he was at Charleston, with the soldiers, during the late military operations at that place, and while absent from home, the negroes burned down four dwelling houses and eight stores, in the town in which he resides, and four dwelling houses in the vicinity. Eight negroes were hanged, and the writer says

he supposes they shall have to hang a dozen more before a month passes. Here are facts which do not get into the Southern papers, but which show the state of N. M.; Ott Irish, Indian agent, Omaha Agency. feeling at the South, and how poorly her people are prepared to go to war on a large

of the fifteen Southern States, Delaware has completely and unreservedly cut herself off from all sympathy or connection with the rebels. Maryland, whatever may be the wishes of her leading Secessionists, cannot become the avowed and open ally of the conspirators without calling down upon her devoted head certain destruction. Her loyalty will undoubtedly be maintained, by peaceable means if possible, by forcible measures if they are necessary. In Northwestern Virginia the Union sentiment is still triumphant, and it will doubtless soon be so strengthened that it will become completely overwhelming. Kentucky and Missouri of Virginia and make themselves a shield for articles of warfare, and ship them off to Pensacola or Charleston, to assist the work of

> THE WISE PRECAUTION of the authorities of the Northern States, in prohibiting the transportation of munitions of war to the rebellious districts, appears to be producing a good effect. Powder is beginning to command exorbitant

FROM WASHINGTON. of the Legislature show that the project of a Specially Reported for "The Press. WASHINGTON, May 2, 1861.

Stirring News. You may expect to hear some interesting intelli gence in a short time. Captain Melgs telegraphed to General Cameron to-day that Pickens had been fully reinforced, and that the United States troops were ready for any emergency, slike to defend of to attack. The policy of recapturing our stolen property will, of course, render it necessary for the dovernment to resort to initiatory or aggressive measures, unless this property is restored.

The Blockade. A rigorous blockade of all the ports in the sece ded States must produce the most disastrous consequences to those States, and will add considerably o their existing embarrassments. The Mississippi.

The Mississippi will be kept open to an untaxed commerce, and those attempting to obstruct it or to collect duties from our citizens will be summarily and fearfully punished. New Orleans will find the mouth of this river filled with teeth in the shape of armed vessels; and if her rulers persist in their lesperate game of collecting revenue not theirs, or of retaining the property and treasure of the Government and the people, they will be speedily brought to their senses.

Missouri Won't go Out. Missouri has already detected the designs of the Secessionists in her high offices, and will stay where she is. Should she falter it will only be to ruin herself, and to divert the overland trade from her to some State loyal to the Government.

A Demand on Letcher. It is my impression that the Government will of the Navy Yard at Norfolk, and the ground at of War. Harper's Ferry. That functionary is greatly distressed at the resolute air of the Administration. and by no means pleased by the news from Westrn Virginia. But his troubles have only begun. Resignations.

Major Tyler, of the United States marine corps resigned to-day, after a good deal of hesitation. There are a number of vacancies in that arm of the service, and any number of good men ready to fill them. Virginia and Marvland. Virginia and Maryland are utterly panic-stricken

flour in the adjacent countles has largely advanced in price within two days; fresh beef is carce; no letters are sent to the North, and few anywhere that are not first read; all Northerners are expelled, and every man and woman suspected of being for the country, is subjected to the ost insolent espionage. The town of Alexandria sion, the stay law should be calculated to pro- has become a perfect nest of secession, and may be worth a visit from some of the Union boys here before many days have elapsed. Rifled Cannon.

An immense order has been issued to General ames, the inventor of the rifled cannon, for ifling a number of heavy guns, and for supplying em with his celebrated ball.

Judicious Appointment. John Tucker, of Pennsylvania, has been ap ointed Government agent, for the purpose of attending to the purchase and transportation of sup plies for the military district of which Pennsyl vania is a part.

Naval Storekeeper at Philadelphia. General Irvin, of Centre county, Pennsylvania has been appointed United States naval storekeeper at the port of Philadelphia, vice John Railroad Items. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have

come down from their pedestal since the Government has laid its heavy hand upon their line between Washington and Annapolis Most of the honesty, for solvency and honesty are the directors are among the extremest of the Disunion set, and refused to let the War Department have the use of locomotives and cars for Government irposes. The Secretary, however, promptly sent for the best railroad talent on the Pennsylvania and Thomas Scott of the Pennsylvania Central, and Nichols and Millholland of the Reading Road. He was soon independent of Mr. Garrett and the Saltimore capitalists and railroad chiefs. To-day I learn that they have we lunteered the use of their machinery, an act of grace that would have been more graceful if it had been a little less tardy.

New Military Officers, &c. Hon. James H. Campbell, Representative of the Schuylkill district in Congress, will probably be appointed or elected colonel of the new regiment o be composed of the Ringgold Artillery and several of the ether Pennsylvania companies, now here or on the way. Gen. H. L. Cake, of the Miners' Record, of Pottsville, who came here as a private in one of the Schuylkill companies, is named for a colonelcy in racy demands of the North is "simply to be the new regiments just called for by the Execu-

The Logan Guards, Ceptain Selheimer, who evil-doer has asked since the creation of the were furnished with clothing and blankets through the kindness and promptitude of General R. C. Hale, Commissary General under Governor Curtin, have been detailed as part of the garrison of Fort Washington, on the Potomac. Martial law will be declared to-morrow or Saturday. In anticipation of it the Secessionists are

turning their steps towards Richmond and Mont-Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee. Andrew Johnson, of Tennersee, has not followed John Bell into the Disunion conspiracy. He clings bravely to the good cause The President Among the Troops. The President, accompanied by Mr. Seward is visiting the different regiments in the city, at their quarters. He is received in a manner becoming his distinguished position; and he, during his examination of the regiments, comments freely

continue his visits until he has reviewed each of the regiments now in or advancing towards the The Gathering of Troops. The great gathering of troops in Washington has already filled the side-walks on the avenue and principal streets with a continued stream of milifirm, heavy step to greet our ears from early

dawn till late in the evening. Generally, how-

ever, and with rare exceptions, there is complete priety to be recorded. Business in Georgetown In a walk through the principal streets in Georgethe lines descriptive of Goldsmith's "Descried Village" were forcibly impressed upon the mind of your correspondent. The proprietors and clerks doorways, or under the awnings, without a customer to wait upon. The streets were deserted, and all was still and quiet—even more so, some of the citizens remarked, than it is on the Sabbath, for

then there are a few faces on the street, passing to and from the churches. Appointments by the President. The following appointments were made yesterday : James M. Chambers, navy agent at Philadelphia; R. Cheney, navy sgent at San Francisco; H W. Depuy, agent for the Pawnee Indians, Nebraska; Mark Delahay, surveyor general for the District of Kansas; Joab Houton, register of the land office, Santa Fe, N. M.; John Ward, Ramond

LATEST NEWS By Telegraph to The Press.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT WASHINGTON, May 3. The following document has just been issued : BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATE 3. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the existing exigencies demand im nediate and adequate measures for the protection of the National Constitution, and the preservation of the National Union, by the suppression of the nsurrectionary combinations now existing in several States for opposing the laws of the Union and obstructing the execution thereof, to which end a in the Seventy first Regiment. military force, in addition to that called forth by my proclamation of the 15th day of April in the resent year, appears to be indispensably necessary. Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, Presider of the United States, and commander-in-chief the army and navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, to hereby call into the service of the United States forty-two thousand and thirty-four volunteers, to serve for the period of three years, unless son discharged, and to be mustered into service as infantry and cavalry. The proportions of each arm, and the details of enrollment and organization, will be made known through the Department of

And I also direct that the regular army of the United States he increased by the addition of eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery, making altogether a maximum aggregate increase of twenty. two thousand seven hundred and fourteen office and enlisted men : the details of which increase will also be made known through the Department And I further direct the enlistment, for not less

And I further direct the enlistment, for not less than one or more than three years, of eighteen thousand seamen, in addition to the present force, for the naval service of the United States. The details of the enlistment and organization will be made known through the Department of the Navy.

The call for volunteers hereby made, and the direction for the increase of the regular army and for the enlistment of seamen hereby given, with the plan of organization adopted for the volunteer and tion of the Confederate States in seceding, he does not recommend immediate secession, but uses the following language:

"Our interests and sympathies are identical with those of the other slaveholding States, and necessarily unite our destiny with theirs, the similarity of our social and political institutions, our industrial interests, our sympathies, habits, and tastes, our common origin, and our territorial contiguity, all concur in pointing out our duty in regard to the separation now taking place between the States of the older destiny with theirs, the similarity of our social and political institutions, our industrial interests, our sympathies, habits, and tastes, our common origin, and our territorial contiguity, all concur in pointing out our duty in regard to the separation now taking place between the States of the old Federal Union." olan of organization adopted for the volunteer and or the regular forces hereby authorized, will be bmitted to Congress as soon as that body

In the meantime, I carnestly invoke the ceoperation of all good citizens in the measures me ereby adopted for the effectual suppression of unlawful violence, for the impartial enforcement of constitutional laws, and for the speediest possible restoration of peace and order, and with these, of happiness and prosperity throughout our

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 3d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight

hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

FROM BALTIMORE

Rumored March of the United States Troops on Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 3-Midnight.-Rumors are cur rent that the United States troops have crossed the Maryland line, and are now moving towards this

ACTION OF THE UNION MEN. Union ward meetings were held to night through out the city, and delegates elected to a City Convention to meet on next Monday. The delegates will meet to-morrow to take action relative to the public-safety bill. Resolutions were adopted in all the wards to the

That we cherish the Constitution and laws of the United States, and will devote our fortunes and lives to defend their integrity against all revolu States, or this Commonwealth," was taken up an ionary or violent assaults. That we regret the violent attack on the troops of the United States, while peaceably marching through the city to protect the seat of Government, and indignantly repudiate making it a pre-text to organize an armed mob under the disguise of a special police to place the city in a hostile at-titude to the General Government, and hereby de-clare our abhorrence for the attempt of the Legis-lature to inaugurate a military despotism, by a bill for the creation of what is called a board of public safety.

That the persons named for the said board have not the confidence of the people, and we pro-test against the whole measure as an invasion of the prerogatives of the Governor and a usurpation of Executive power by the Legislature. These Union meetings were largely attended

and very enthusiastic. A strong feeling of indignation is manifested against the proposed action of the Legislature. THE LEGISLATURE. The latest accounts from Frederick leave the Senate still in consideration of the public safety bill, which is on its last reading. The Union men are battling it with various

amendments and parliamentary tactics, and there s a prospect of an all-night session. An intense feeling has been aroused there on The Senate has adjourned without final setion on

the public safety bill.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Captain Meigs returned here to-day from his recent expedition to Fort Pickens, which, he says, is so reinforced, and otherwise strengthened, as to make its reduction utterly impessible for six months, for which time

From Washington City. WASHINGTON, May 3.-The quiet of the past week continues here, but every day helps to passage of this act.

Several other amendments were made and vocipline of the troops. polis are much improved since additional cars have been brought from Philadelphia. Mr. Thos. A. Scott, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who has charge of the road, is "the right man in the right place." The doings of the Maryland Liegislature are regarded with distrust and uneasiness But little faith is put in the protestations of the Border States. A little more show of strength on the part

of the Government is needed to keep Maryland The Providence Marine Artillery arrived here yesterday evening, and are much admired. Some of the Pennsylvania troops have been sent down to Fort Washington. The accounts from down the river and along both sides of Chesapeake Bay are satisfactory

The rebels do not show themselves, and no batteries The Purpose of the Confederates. From private sources, believed to be entirely relable, it is ascertained that Virginia, of herrelf. does not meditate an advance on Washington, that ubject being for the consideration of the Confederate States. Their throwing of troops into Virginia is said to be in anticipation of a declaration

Three bodies have been recovered from the winding to the United States over all our dominions.

The State of Virginia, our dominions.

The State of Virginia, our dominions to any one who will establish a percussion-cap manufactory in that State.

Two Sales Real Estate on Tuesday here can be obtained, it is said." Of course, the United States can obtain, for cash, every spare Miniè rifie in Canada. About 40,000 can be spared in all, we are informed.

MR. Jefferson Davis is about to concent.

Three bodies have been recovered from the Wilmington between elegtands in the following is to good to be lost. While the Union Blues, of Dalaware county, commanded by Captain Harry Sales and the Union Blues, of Dalaware county, commanded by Captain Harry Sales and the Union Blues, of Dalaware county commanded by Captain Harry Sales and the Union Blues, of Dalaware county control of Virginia, in order to obviate the latter want, is, we learn, offering a bonus to any one who will establish a percussion-cap manufactory in that State.

Two Sales Real Estate on Tuesday here.

Three bodies have been recovered from the wild intered snow.

Intercovation caps. The Governor's preclamation, mustering in the volunteers of the State, be alamation, mustering in the volunteers of the State, because of the series of the winds.

Three bodies have been recovered from the courts of volunteers of the State, business, of the Union Blues, of Park Tribunal Bank Companies A B and Cof this city were sworn in They sere a fine, healthy et of men, that opposite the county commanded by Captain Harry That company of the Governor's preclamation, mustering in the volunteers of the State, because in the Williams of the winds of the sold with the Union Blues, of That company of the Governor has a firend time.

The Go

The Blockade of the Chesapeake. Washington, May 3.—Despatches were re-ceived to-day from the commandant of Fortress Monroe and the commander of the squadron i that vicinity. The mouth of the James river and Hampton Roads are already under a strict and impassable

The Maine Regiment to Leave New York To-night. NEW YORK, May 3.—The steamer Chesapean has steam on, and will start this evening, if the Maine regiment arrives, direct for Washington She has 600 barrels of provisions, 120 head of cat tle, a company of the Seventy-first Regiment, detachment of the Twelfth Regiment, 600 stand of arms, and a number of uniforms for the voluntee

Provision for the Defence of Louis-LOUISVILLE, May 3 .- The Councils of this city ave appropriated the sum of \$200,000 for the purpose of arming the city, and placing it in fit condiion for defence against aggres The apprepriation is made subject to the ratifi cation of the citizens of Louisville

Missouri Legislature

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR Sr. Louis, May 3.—The lower House of the Legislature completed its organization this morning by re-electing all the old officers, except the Speaker pro tem, Mr. Harris being elected over The Governor's message was delivered to both Houses this morning, after the reading of which the House went into secret session. Governor Jackson says:

"The President, in calling out troops to subdue the second States, has threatened civil war, and his act is unconstitutional and illegal, and tending

owards a consolidated despotism."

While the Governor evidently justifies the action of the Confederate States in seceding, he does

He adds:

"Missouri has, at this time, no war to prosecute. It is not her pelicy to make aggression on any State or people But in the present state of the country she would be faithless to her henor the country she would be faithless to her henor and recreant to her duty were she to hesitate a moment in making the most ample preparations for the protection of her people against the aggression of all assailants. I, therefore, recommend the appropriation of a sufficient sum of money to place the State, at the earliest practically moment in a complete state of defence." money to place the State, at the earliest practicable moment, in a complete state of defence."

In conclusion, he says: "Permit me to appeal to you, and through you to the whole people of the State, to whom we are responsible, to do nothing imprudently or precipitately. We have a most solemn duty to perform; let us then calmly reason one with another, avoid all passion, all tendency to tumult and disorder, and obey implicitly the constituted authorities, and endeavor utilizately.

constituted authorities, and endeavor, ultimately, to unite all of our citizens in a cordial coperation for the preservation of our honor, the security of our property, and the performance of all those high duties imposed upon us by our obligations to our families, our country, and PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SPECIAL SESSION

FRIDAY, May 3, 1861. The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock, by the Speaker. ORIGINAL RESOLUTION Mr. Indexe offered a resolution that, when the Senate adjourns to-day, it adjourn to meet on Mon-day afternoon. Agreed to.

BILL IN PLACE. Mr. LAWRENCE, on leave, read, in place a joint resolution relative to certain volunteer companies in the State. ON SECOND READING. An act to provide for the inspection of salted provisions for the army and navy, and for exportation. Negatived—yeas 13, nays 16.
"An act authorizing the several counties of this

Congressional Election Ordered in States, or this Commonwealth," was taken up and passed
On motion of Mr. Lawrence, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of an act entitled Joint resolution relative to certain volunteer companies in this Commonwealth. The bill has reference to the subsistence troops accepted, but not ordered to march. After a long discussion, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on the Militia.

HOUSE The House was called to order at ten o'clock by Speaker Davis. Prayer. Journal read. STAY LAW. The House, in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day, being the stay law. Considerable time was spent in discussing various amendments.

Mr. Strang offered the following as an additional

Mr. STRANG offered the following as an additional section, which was adopted:

SECTION 3 That upon all judgments heretofore entered, or which may hereafter be offered, upon conditional verdicts, in actions of ejectment, a like stay of execution shall be had, upon the same terms and conditions provided in the first section of this act; and that in all such cases the verdict and judgment shall be annulled and discharged upon payment by the defendant or defendants of the amount of debt, interest, and costs due upon such indement, within the paried of the stay recommend. such judgment, within the period of the stay pro-vided in this act.

Several other amendments were made, when the committee rose and reported the bill to the House The House then resumed the consideration o IMPORTANT FROM FORT PICKENS. to the bill:

SECTION 5. That in any case where a writ of first factors, venditioni exponents, or leverifactors has been issued out of any court in this Commonwealth, and any real estate has beautifully changing light the West, like some glorious and any real estate has the west, like some glorious and any real estate has the west, like some glorious and the first department with the west, like some glorious and the some glorious and the first department with the west, like some glorious and the first department with the some glorious and the first department with the some of configuration.

in this Commonwealth, and any real estate has been taken in execution under said writ, which real estate has not yet been sold, if the defendant in said writ shall request the court out which said writ was issued, or any judge of said court, to order a stay of praceedings thereon, the said court, or any judge of said court to whom such request aball be made, shall immediately order proceedings to be stayed on said writ.

Skittion 4. That the provisions of this act shall be construed to apply to all cases on which a bend or mortgage has been given, and on which a sale by judicial process has not been actually made, and a deed delivered to the purchaser before the passage of this act. ed down.

Mr. Cowan moved to strike out the following:

Mr. Cowan moved to strike out the following: Provided, That the defendant is possessed of real estate within the respective county or counties in which judgment shall have been obtained, or in any other county within this Commonwealth to which the said judgment shall have been transferred, subject to be sold for the payment of such judgment, and worth, in the opinion of any court, or any judge in vacation, justice, or alderman, having jurisdiction of such judgments, over and above other incumbrances, and the amount exempted from levy and sale on execution, or if said defendant shall give security for the payment of the same, to be approved by the court, or a judge thereof in vacation, or a justice, or alderman within sixty days from the date of the judgment, or from the passage of this set. within sixty days from the date of the judgment, or from the passage of this act.

Not agreed to—yeas 22, nays 54.

Much further discussion ensued, and without coming to a vote on the bill, the subject was laid

aside.

A lengthy discussion then took place as to the constitutionality of the Governor's veto of the bill relative to the police of Philadelphia, sent in yes-Finally the message was read.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting information of the Governor as to how much of the half million already approas to how much of the half million already appropriated has been spent, how expended, &c., &c.

Mr. WILLIAMS also presented a communication from the commanding officers of Camp Curtin, complaining of the inferiority of the blankets furnished to the troops. to the troops.

Mr. Abborr read in place a bill to incorporate the Philadelphia Volunteer Nurse Corps.

The House then, at 3 o'clock, adjourned until

The New Jersey Troops. The New Jersey Troops.

TRENTON, May 3—The First regiment, Col. Johnson; the Second, Col. Baker, and the Third, Col. Napton, will embark here by midday, and joining the Fourth, Col. Miller, at Bordentown, will leave that place at four o'clock, this afternoon, with Brigadier-General Runyan and staff, proceeding down the Delaware, and via the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal to Annapolis and Washington. The troops and stores are in a fleet of fourteen steam propellers, viz: The W. Woodward, Fanny Cadwalader, Octarora, Delaware, Raritan, Trenton, Patroon, Dox, Brnne, Elizabeth, Franklin, Fanner, J. B. Molleson, Eureka, and Fanny Garner.

Canny Garner.

They will probably pass Philadelphia before 10 clock this evening. Col. J. W. Allen, C. E., goes with the contingent is Quartermaster-General, as far as Washington.
TREENTON, N. J., May 3.—The fleet of prepellers with the New Jersey volunteers have passed with the New Jersey volunteers have passed through the canal, and will proceed no further this evening than Florence, where the fleet will anchor, and to-morrow morning leave in two detachments. One of the propellers will take aboard ammunition before it passes Philadelphia.

It is very probable that four regiments of volunteers will be mustered into the State service within twenty days, armed, equipped, and drilled, and placed on duty, in the different sections of the State.

HARRISBURG, May 3—A company of volunteers from Susquehanna county, under command of Judge Jessup, are the last on the road. No more troops to come to this camp until-further orders. Everything is guide. Everything is quiet. HARRISBURG, May 3.—A cold rain, intermingled with snow, rendered the quarters of the soldiers in the tents very uncomfortable to day. The Irish Infantry from Mauch Chunk arrived this morning. Governor Curtin left the city at 3 o'clock this morning—it is supposed for Washington.

Camp Curtin.

Union Meeting Broken Up at Lexington, Mo. LEXINGTON, Mo., May 3.—The Union demon-tration made here last night, was broken up by he Secessionists. One Union man was shot, but the Secessionists. One building the seriously injured.

There was to be another Union meeting here, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, but it has been suppressed The Secession flag now waves in front of the

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT. \$868,000 IN GOLD. IMPORTANT FROM VALPARAISO.

Mendosa and San Juan Destroyed by an Earthquake 8,000 LIVES LOST. NEW YORK, May 3.—The steamship Northern Light has arrived from Aspinwall, which she left on the 25th ult. She brings 360 passengers and

she so the 25th uit. One prings our passongors and \$868 000 in gold.

Valparaiso dates to the 3d uit, have been received. The town of Mendoza has been destroyed by an earthquake, and 8,000 people killed. It occurred on the 20th of March. The same earthquake is reported to have destroyed the town of San Juan and the bed of the river turned on the site of the town.

The ship Marco Polo, from Australia, for the same arm took place on Wednesday night,

The cannon are surrounded by marques, and the arm to campon Fright properties to the same arm to the same arm to the same arm to the same arm to the site of the town.

The ship Marco Polo, from Australia, for the same arm took place on Wednesday night,

A similar alarm took place on Wednesday night, san Juan and the sed of the river turned on the site of the town.

The ship Marco Polo, from Australia, for London, has just put into Valparaiso, dismasted and leaky, by contact with an iceberg.

Business was dull. Exchange on the United States 15 per cent. premium. Freights \$16a17.

Peru is completely disorganized. The minister of the Exchequer is in prison, and President Castilla devotes his attention to gambling.

Business was dull at Callao. American gold was selling at 30 per cent. premium.

The Transport Coatzacoalcos NEW YORK, May 3.—The steamer Coatzaco

cos, from Washington on the evening of the 2d, arrived here this afternoon. She reports having spoken the steamer Quaker City, on a cruise of Hampton Roads. Off Cape May, saw steamers farriet Lane and Star of the South. Railroad Accident. CHICAGO, May 3.—The locomotive of a train rom Toledo, on the Michigan Southern Railread, ded ner boiler last evening, when nine miles

from this city. The fireman and se

The following additional sections were proposed from the State House steeple was rung at 10 o'clock,

authner, badly wounded and much mutilated. It

THE CITY.

CAMP SUSQUEHANNA. A DAY AT PERRYVILLE.

THE FEELING IN MARYLAND.

CONDITION OF THE TROOPS. THE CAMP.

By the kindness of Samuel Felton, Esq., presi dent of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, we passed twelve hours at Camp Susquehanna, a Perryville, on Friday. We took the freight train. at Broad and Prime streets, on Thursday evening. Eight passenger cars were attached to the train, some of which belonged to the Camden and At-Eight passenger cars were attached to the train, some of which belonged to the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, but had been transferred to the Perryville line, for service on that road, and on the road from Annapolis to Washington

In the cars were a number of Delawareans and In the cars were a number of Delawareans as enunsitizens of Maryland. Their sentiments, as enunciated repeatedly during the night, were for the Union at all hazards. At Elkton and at Newark we found guards pacing the platforms, and guarding the track at all cross-roads. Men were also stationed beside the bridges at various points between Wilmington and Perryville. The bright steel bayonets of these flashed distinctly upon the passing view by the light of the train. A company of troops were encamped at the Newark depot, and

also one at the Elkton depot. These, we under-

stood, slept upon straw in various out houses and freight sheds. No persons were allowed to pass

only by the interference of an officer of the guard.
The whole camp was in an uproar at the time, owing to a general alaxm having been sounded, in anticipation of an attack from the Marylanders. Some drunken soldiers attached to one of the Philadelphia companies had broken into a cottage adjacent to the camp, pulled the women and chiladelphia companies had broken into a cottage adjacent to the camp, pulled the women and chiladelphia companies had broken into a cottage adjacent to the camp, pulled the women and chiladelphia companies had broken into a cottage adjacent to the camp, pulled the women and chiladelphia companies had broken into a cottage adjacent to the camp, pulled the women and chiladelphia companies had broken into a cottage adjacent to the camp, pulled the women and chiladelphia companies had broken into a cottage adjacent to the camp, pulled the women and chiladelphia companies had broken into a cottage adjacent to the camp capture to the camp expressed great solicitude as to the time of their departure to the scout of the camp capture to the camp expressed great solicitude as to the time of their departure to the scout of the camp and the c ence. The shricks of the women led to the sounding of an alarm, a full company was ordered to the spot in quick trot, and most of the guards were also withdrawn and sent to the relief of the family. They leaped the fences in a body, and charged bayenets with an enthusiasm which, taking into consideration the sudden awakening from sleep and the anticipation of a general attack, goes far to demonstrate the courage of the entire

when an unknown schooner came up the bay at a late hour, and rounded off the Camp ferry-house. The centry hailed her, but, receiving no satisfacthe tentry hated nor, out reserving in attention to road to-day, at a thousand yards span, from boy beat the slarm, and the whole camp came out in expectation of the landing of an attacking ARBIJAL AND DEFARTURE OF MAJOR ANDERSON.

inth Regiment arrived in the city to night during | moments before breakfast to examine the camp Congressional Election Ordered in

Bentucky.

Louisville, May 3.—Gov. Magofin has issued a proclamation, ordering the election of Kentucky.

Representatives to Constitute to Constitute the control of t

by a Pennsylvanian—that derives its only importance from being a station upon the Susquehanns river. Here, for many years, passengers over the Baltimore Railroad, going South, have taken a ferry boat for Havre-de-Grace, and resumed the railroad at the latter place. It was noted, during an unusually cold winter, as the eastern termini of a bridge of sold ice, over which the cars ran upon a temporary track.

The river at this place is three-quarters of a mile wide, and at the distance of a mile below the open bay commences. The railroad ferry house (now the principal barracks for the volunteers) is creeted upon a strip or tongue of high land that protrudes principal barracks for the volunteers) is erected upon a strip or tongue of high land that protrudes into the river, with shallew coves upon either side. Along the track, above the ferry house, certain frame freight sheds have been appropriated to the uses of the men, and still farther above, under a range of open roofs and in a fine stone car house, great quantities of provisions in barrels and boxes are secured. The remaining accommodations conjugate the state of t Bestructive Fire in the Fifteenth Ward.

TWO FIREMEN KILLED.

A most destructive fire occurred in the Fifteenth ward last evening, the details of which we are unable to furnish at this late hour. The extensive adamantine-candle manufactory of David Thain & Co. was discovered to be on fire at 9½ o'clock. The flames, it is supposed, originated in the rear of the flames, it is supposed, originated in the rear of the flames, it is supposed, originated in the rear of the flames, it is supposed, originated in the rear of the building, among certain combustible materials,

Sust at eleven o'clock, when the scene was most beautiful and the flames hottest, the front wall on Callowhill street fell with a tremendous orash, insolved in its fall two men, one of whom, Wm. McKay, was instantly killed; and another, Peter Faulkner, badly wounded and much mitilated. It have raised a company of eighty men, who are have raised a company of eighty men, who are ready to do any service that the rebel Legislature

Series of Extract of Engine register, and the state of the Series of Engine and Series of Eng constantly running up and down the Susquehanna, between Port Deposit and Havre de-Grace.

bution more than at the depr drink. We understood that in seeming inequality the quarterma sponsible; siace the men purcha their own funds, and dooked it their own iduds, and cooked it in mess settle. The revolting spectacle might not be known of for a draught of hot coffee, if the Gova dding would give its volunteers to drink the solid food consists of a chunk of fat pork of a chaplain described as built- proof and abite new material for macadamizing roads. The roles of horsest of the roles of the roles

new material for macedamizing roads. The characters of the men are marked in the mentioning camp fare. Some of the lon smile when attention is called to it, and they can live well on anything. Others it might be a "leetle" better; while of assail the officers of their respective with loud murmurs and recriminations. Shad are sold from seine boats at the river bas, and the officers, or those of the men who have mean, in a manner at once economical and bestem up. damp, and there have been a lew dates of made a-potu.

The dress battalion drill at nine o'clock, respectively and the dress battalion drill at nine o'clock, respectively and the dress battalion appearance above the folial. The companies gathered here, under a chilly sty. with the keen waters of the bay shining alarce with the keen waters of the bay shining alarce down the slopes with shining bayonet, 100king the like great machines, as they were, for the wills of master minds to move. After drilling by company for an hour, Collaron made his appearance, with aids, and the of the field.

stood, slept upon straw in various out-houses and freight sheds. No persons were allowed to pass the sentrice after ceftain hours. We presume that, in course of time, every station below Wilmington will be an encampment for at least one company of troops.

At Perryville—which we reached at midnight, after repeated detentions—we ran the gauntlet of six or seven sentinels, and were allowed to pass only by the interference of an officer of the guard. The whole camp was in an unroar at the time. It is certain that either Col. Dare's or some other regiment—perhaps two, or even three regiments—must hold this place. As the Chesapeake frained of the railroad, its possession is a thing of ascentive and the color of the railroad, its possession is a thing of ascentive passed through Perryville yesterday, accompanied by a train of bridge frames, tools, etc. Major Anderson arrived at Perryville at 3 o'clock P. M. Our train passed him at 2 o'clock, but no one on board knew of his whoreabouts

We also passed Sherman's battery, encamped in a field a half mile to the northeast of Elikton, with the guns mounted and turned toward the lown The cannon are surrounded by marquees, and a. Elkton carriage road
At North East, at Elkton, at Charlestown, and at

Newark depots, squads of men are quartered, and we were teld that soldiers would be placed also the road to-day, at a thousand yards spart, fr Business was dull at Callac. American gold was selling at 30 per cent. premium.

From Pike's Peak.

Four Kearer, May 3.—The C. O. C. mail coach passed here at noon, with Denver City advices to the 30th of April.

An Indian council was held at the quarters of Col. Brooke, Indian agent, on the 29th, in which deputations of Arrapahees and Camanches took part. A good feeling was expressed on all sides, and it is hoped that the threatening storm of Indian hostilities will be dissipated.

The miners about the Gregory district are now using water from the Consolidated ditch, and, in consequence, the prospects are rapidly brightening.

The New York 69th Regiment at Washington.

Washington, May 3.—The New York Sixty-ninth Regiment arrived in the city to night during a drenching rain. The gallant Major Anderson left New York by York, the train which bore Major An treated with the heartiest cheers. At one place in New Jersey an amusing incident occurred.

> On the same train which bore him southward NEW YORK SEVENTH REGINEN These men were on their way from New York to

damantine-caudie manufactory of David Thain & Oo. was discovered to be on fire at \$1\phi\$ clock. This island is adjacent to the Herical Court, which is not guarded. The first property of the research of the property. An alarm from the State of Corpital that the sease of confiagration.

In the sease of confiagration.

In the minutes the heavens were lit up with the sease of confiagration.

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In the west, like some glorious surrors. At one time to the configuration of the Chesqueak to the count, is although the burning building was more than two miles distant. It fronted upon Callowhill street for the property of the glass of the reflected flame, the county of the configuration of the United States troops were into the sease of confiagration.

Arrangements had been made by the employees of the pine to restrain the raging element, when the sign where the pine to restrain the raging element, when the sign was dazaled with the redness of the burning. Briesman were soon tarned upon the glorius bearing. The restriction of the United States troops were into the dark of the Schuplkill river.

Arrangements had been made by the employees of the pine to restrain the raging element, by which the Eliks the Control of the United States troops were the provention of the United States troops were the plane of the United States troops were the plane of the United States troops were the safety of the provent of the United States troops were the control of the United States troops were the country than the control of the United States that th

upon a shutter, and the roar of the flames went entropy of the resinous matter in the third story was owned by Van Haagen & McKeon.

The resinous matter in the third story was owned by Van Haagen & McKeon.

Chief Engineer Lyle rescued the bodies of the men by personal exertions.

At midnight the embers were still smoking, but the establishment was a hollow place of blackened walls, tenantless of floors, or thresholds, or any combustible thing.

The loss cannot be pesitively known. The place was partially insured.

WALNUT-STREET THEATER LAST NIGHT.—Mr. Sothern took his farewell benefit at this house last evening, and the best preof of his great popularity, and the high estimation in which his artistic talents are held by our playgoing community, is TESTAMENTS FOR VOLUNTEERS