

The Departure of Troops. To-day a large body of our brave soldiers will leave this city for the seat of war, with try. There has necessarily been some delay ment, as well as indignation, at the rapid proin proparing them for active service, and some gress of the Southern rebellion, and asking

bounded respect and affection of their country-

of the American people. They are treading not only the path of duty, but the path of military, and ultimately of civil glory. The warm sympathies of their the American people, in all sections, an endless only will Maryland be deprived of its slave populations will follow them in all their succession of the most terrible evils; would lation, but Virginia also. The slave owner cannot weary marches, and their triumphs will be enand if any of them fall, many of their brave ever, and convert our fair land into a perfect companions, who are still engaged in peaceful pandemonium. pursuits, will fearfully avenge them.

Allegiance to the Federal Government. That the principle of allegiance to the Fedepeace can be established between the nowallegiance to the General Government, to the extent of its conceded claims and powers, we have already referred to, and we propose to look at the same principle, now so frequently State to secode at pleasure from all allegiance to the Government, was advocated by many at the North, while it was very generally claimed and acted on at the South. This principle may now be said to be undergoing the arbitrament of the sword, and from the remarkable unanimity witnessed throughout the entire question in dispute. The American people, with a vehemence unparalleled in the history of nations, are protesting against this political monstrosity, and its fate is certain, however

nicious error under our forms of government of the so-called right of revolution? The right of secession is now but little advocated even at the South, but the right of revolution is claimed as a fundamental, inalienable right of Separation of the lines, particular to the same of the lines of the li the people of the States, just as self-defence is a right of individuals, and upon this ground the South justify themselves in their present

But what shall be said of that equally per-

useful purpose, especially in the present juncture of affairs, to make a practical application of the principle. Any right of revolution that may exist is necessarily extra-constitutional, and inheres in the people themselves as individuals, and not as citizens of States. Present appearances indicate that Western Virginia is not inclined to be driven out of the Union. Shall Eastern Virginia coerce her to do so? Certainly not, if they have the right to decide for themselves. As the State, through her constituted authorities, have set aside the right of revolution, they have no ground of in the Southern Confederacy? complaint if a portion of their citizens refuse to take the fatal plunge, and to impale them- A Secressionist elected to the new Congress, practical assertion of this principle is to invite, cess of the Southern Confederacy, that with tomers, hundreds of thousands will still be left afcent laws of their own creation.

The concluding paragraph of the letter he Secretary of State, Mr. SEWARD, to Mr. DAYTON, the new minister to France, affords not only a complete key to our foreign policy, so far as it is in any way connected with our present internal difficulties, but also a basis for home action, which will be enthusiastically and cheerfully endorsed by every loyal heart throughout our country. It is as follows:

tained have not been of as good a character as truggle which has been inaugurated, will find they had a right to expect. But with most in this extract the only legitimate and proper seek to generously reward in future their world that will tamely submit to the demands

Military heroism has always been one of the its partition, until a long and bitter struggle of events, and to the inexorable issue of a move. Protection to the Commerce of the Posurest passports in this country to political has proved its inability to protect its domi- ment which began in the usurpations of the slave distinction of all kinds, and the ranks of the | nions; and while this is true of all countries, patriot army doubtless contain a large propor- no nation has a better right to demand, and, if which has been marked by aggression and insult tion of those who, in future, will enjoy the uncitizens than the United States. The flimsy hour. The institution of slavery is therefore men, and obtain the highest honors in the gift fallacies of the Secessionists, carried out to thusiastically celebrated, and any hardships or or peace and order at home, and would establish, sufferings they may endure will be sincerely upon our long presperous and happy shores, and keenly deplored by those they leave be- a protracted reign of terrorism, of barbarism, hind them, while heartfelt prayers will as and of interminable strife and discord, which cend from thousands of homes for their safety, would crush all our industrial interests for-

Whatever false and foolish doctrines may be preached by the rebel chieftains, one fact stands out in bold relief—that the territory of the United States belongs to the people of the ral Government has been weakened, nay, al- United States, and their control over it, in re- President's grounds and the fine avenues of our most destroyed, in the minds of the Southern gard to all the subjects with which, by the Fe- West-end, a few evenings ago, and observed many people, is now unmistakably and painfully ap. deral Constitution, they are, through their le- of the fine palatial mansions, only lately filled people, is now numerical and painting ap. | gally constituted authorities, invested with | with beautiful women and wealthy men, desolate parent. It is equally true that it has an ected, to a limited extent, the political morality of the North. As this is a fundamental principle, and concerns the very existence of the Gorebellion, owe everything to the Federal President, to pronounce the doom of land, it cannot be adverted to too often, or en- Government. To its influence and protectforced too thoroughly. The doctrine that alling power they are indebted for all the legiance is due primarily and chiefly to a prosperity they have obtained—for the State, as distinguished from the Gene- redemption of their land from the thralral Government, is a political heresy dom of foreign dominion, and from the inof the most portentous import, and roads of the savages—for the commercial treamust be utterly blotted out from ties which have enabled them to sell their proour political vocabulary, before a durable ducts at great profit—for the annexation of the state of the successful conclusion of the these princes and princesses have left us, and left of these princes and princesses have left us, and left of these princes and princesses have left us, and left of these princes and princesses have left us, and left of these princes and princesses have left us, and left of these princes and princesses have left us, and left of these princes and princesses have left us, and left of the successful conclusion of the these princes are two hundred to the successful conclusion of the these princes are two hundred to the successful conclusion of the these princes are two hundred to the successful conclusion of the these princes are two hundred to the successful conclusion of the these princes are two hundred to the successful conclusion of the these princes are two hundred to the successful conclusion of the these princes are two hundred to the successful conclusion of the these princes are two hundred to the successful conclusion of the these princes are two hundred to the successful conclusion of the these princes are two hundred to the successful conclusion of the these princes are two hundred to the successful conclusion of the these princes are two hundred to the successful conclusion of the these princes are two hundred to the successful conclusion of the these princes are two hundred to the successful conclusion of the these princes are two hundred to the successful conclusion of the these princes are two hundred to the successful conclusion of the these princes are two hundred to the successful conclusion of the two princes are two hundred to the successful conclusion of the two princes are two hundred to the successful conclusion of the two princes are two hundred to the successful conclusion of the two princes are two hundred to the successful conclusion of the two princes are two hundred to the successful conclusion of the two princes are two hundred to the successful conclus contending sections. The duty of absolute war with Mexico for its protection, by which they gained an important new outlet for their surplus population—and, in short, for all the they now arrogantly boast of. But the Fedeof secession and revolution are simply other energies in that or any other quarter of this look from this unsafe distance upon their succession methods of denying the obvious duty of alle- | Confederacy merely for the benefit of the comglance, while they merely serve to confuse paratively few people who at present reside glance, while they merely serve to confuse paratively lew people who at present reside the Napoleonic dynasty which had pushed them the subject in the minds of the careless and there, but for the commen good of all the citifrom their stools. They may call Mr. Linthe subject in the minus of the case said and the case of this republic at the present day, and all columns from all allegiance. Who may be citizens in all coming time. If the fashionable, if you please; they may ridicule and treasure to protect its old territory or to North, and in parts of the South itself, it is extend it—why should it have fought fierce

safe to predict the ultimate solution of the diplomatic battles with Great Britain in the adjustment of our Northeastern or Northwestern boundaries, or made purchases of territory from Spain, France, or Mexico, and why should it in future seek to defend or protect any frontier, if a small band of rebellions bloody may be the process through which it is rascals, who happen for the moment to reside in any portion of the country, have a right, in accordance with the Secession philosophy, to declare the territory they are permitted to occupy forever out of the Union? If we tolerated this doctrine, in less than ten years troops at Cairo, Illinois, is found necessary. Cairo our whole country might be captured in de- is a town in Alexander county, Illinois, at the tail by its worst foes, and handed over either to foreign monarchies, or split up into a thousand fragments, each of which would be ready

during basis for months to come.

THE POSITION OF ex-Vice President BRECK-United States, will be most embarrassing, and the same may be said of all who co-operate with him. If he intends to visit Washington merely for the purpose of embarrassing the Administration, and of repeating the Disunion sentiments of his friends in South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, or the utterances of principle of allegiance to Government, and Gov. Magorgin, of Kentucky, would it not be the field, few will be left to conduct the agriculty have thrown themselves upon this abstract better for him to rasign and run his chances

Western Virginia, like those of the whole the Union, and to draw his salary. There is earth. Meanwhile, notwit North, are not at fault in this matter. The so little money, and so little hope in the successful assents of the north are fault and the south as a second of the north are and the successful assents of the north are and the successful as a successful first anarchy, and at last an absolute despot- all their hostility to Uncle Sam, the Disunionism, which shall enforce that obedience to lists will prefer his golden eagles to the worthconstituted authority which the people, in less shinplasters of JEFFERSON DAVIS and to gather in, and to feed not only themselves but their judicial blindness, refused to the benefit of the other nations. As I said before, no armies need Southern "chivalry" to occupy!

Letter from "Occasional," espondence of The Press.] WASHINGTON, May 7, 1861.

When Napoleon descended like a thunderbold

from the skies upon the rotten dynasties of France, the ancient Noblesse looked upon him as a worse than Plebelan He was not only vulgar, but bloody. He had no past-no family-no decorations and few friends to reward, although throughout our country. It is as follows:

"You cannot be too decided or too explicit in making knewn to the French Government that there is not now, nor has there been, nor will there there is not now, nor has there been, nor will there be any—the least—idea existing in this Government of suffering a desolution of this Union to ment of suffering a desolution of this Union to take place in any way whatever. There will be take place in any one nation and one Government, and there will be the same Republic and the same constitutional Union that have already survived a dozen national changes, and changes of government in almost and any his illustrious descendant is taboord, after a take the same constitution in the least of the people. To this day, his illustrious descendant is taboord, after a very many enemies to punish. Having rescu al Union that have already survived a dozen national all changes, and changes of government in almost according to the record of the people. To this all changes, and changes of government in almost avery other country. These will stand hereafter as they are new, objects of human wonder and human affection. You have seen on the eve of your departure the elasticity of the national spirit, the vigor of the National Government, and the lavish devotion of the National treasures to this great cause. Tell M. Thouvenel, then, with the highest consideration and good feeling, that the thought of a dissolution of thus Union, peaceably or by force, has never entered into the mund of any candid statesman here, and it is high time that it be dissumed by statesmen in Europe."

Those who have been gazing with astonishand reputation as a theat. The only thing in this taining urgent appeals to press the blockade of the tecracy has been the Southern oligarchy. I ports, and take possession of captured property have seen a moneyed aristooracy—a family It need not be repeated that these important ble aristocracy, borrowing its plumes from a his hands with men and means, and leave the re-

will do all in its power to provide for their cessful, be but a forerunner of certain dewill do all in its power to provide for them cossiul, be but a forerunner of certain de-comfort, and which will not only applaud but struction. There is no Government in the confort, and which will not only applaud but struction. There is no Government in the very, but that it will be maintained to the end of this important duty might be duly observed daily, works that will tamely submit to the demands of either foreign foes or domestic enemies for cannot close our eyes to the profound philosophy regiments in this metropolis? oligarchy upon the Constitution and laws, and

> act of those who have made it their citadel, and Now the river is covered with Government steam their legical consequences, would plunge our who, in hiding themselves behind it, forget that ers, and there is no longer much apprehension of country into interminable anarchy and con-tusion; would bring down upon the heads of hand against the Government, and while opposed by the Union men around him. He will be compelled to choose between emancipation and the disposal of his negroes in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. His own interest will therefore prompt him to assist in making Maryland and Virginia

> > The departure of the families that have given tone to our Washington society, the small dukes, pretentious counts and pompous baronets of the slave oligarchy, has created quite a duliness in the fashionable quarters in which they lived. I you yesterday to the departure of the Massapassed along Jackson square and through the chusetts Sixth Regiment, and other troops, toward such disgraceful heresies as Lecompton and the English bill, to reward favorites, to carry great

bring the laws into contempt, and to accomplish the catastrophe of the destruction of the Gevernus forever. They may return after years of experience in their own obscure villages, where their wives and daughters are now trembling in the midst of a servile population, and where their hus corner-stones of the wealth and power which bands and sons may be compelled to embroider their delicate hands with hard, unceasing toll to ral Government did not expend its wealth and earn an honest livelihood. It is true, they may sors here with some such feelings as animated the ancient regime of France, as they contemplated

Secession doctrine were true and well founded the Northern man and women who will be reaffer it would paralyze forever all the energies of lead in our social circles; they may behold with our Government, and rob it entirely of its pacontempt new edifices erected to adorn Washing ternal, protective, and majestic features; for why should the nation be lavish of its blood due deference to them, I think the change will be the river. try's gain, and that the calamities brought upon hemselves by the abuse of pewer when they held it, and the attack upon the Union when they lost this power, will stand as an admonition full of elequent warning, and rife with the most prophetic

teachings.

The theatre of preparations for war is as extensive as the interest which these preparations have nlisted. It already extends to all the States bu those on the Pacific. Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee, under the lead of such chiefs of the late Breckinridge party as Magoffin, Harris, Pillow, Jackson, and Green, are to be hurried out of the Union, even if an assault upon the United States southern extremity of the State, 175 miles from St. Louis, and occupying a point of land at the conflu-once of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. It is directly in the neighborhood of Missouri and Kentucky; and as General Scott has taken precautions

tant communities. Their predictions and their hopes having been falsified by the unity of the Northern people, and the absence of mobs in the licly promised, if we recollect rightly, that the list INRIDGE, now a Senator in the Congress of the great cities of the North and the Northwest, they have little occasion for consolation when they ome to look in upon their own condition. Not only will the war reach Georgia, not only will the Federal Government blockade the ports of Georgia, but all the Cotton States. Deeply distressed as they now are, they will soon be called upon to realize the orimes of their leaders in other grievances. When their white population is called to ral operations upon which they depend; and thus, between a searcity of laborers and the constant dread growing out of the excited condition o their own slaves, they will have an opportunity selves upon the bayonets of a protesting and from the Border States can have no other to become more intimately acquainted with united North. The instincts of the people of object in view than to distract the friends of misery than any other people on the face of the

tomers, hundreds of thousands will still be left af-

verament, to cultivate the soil, to plant, to reap,

The Federal Union--It must be Pre- WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. ders. They will repose under the protecting shelter of the Federal Government; their LATEST NEWS. postal system more perfect than ever since the Disunionists have been driven from the post office: By Telegraph to The Press. their railroads unbroken and uninterrupted their great rivers unploughed by hostile fleets yielding from their truitful depths enough to sus FROM WASHINGTON. tain themselves and to maintain an incalculable

> Cobb's attention to the currency in his Secession Utopla, and in the twenty States that gladly re-WASHINGTON, May 7. ognize the Government of our fathers. That would be to repeat a thrice-told tale, but I admonish him ington to be Opened. to be prepared for the worst. Even if the Government had not determined to execute the laws and Pennsylvania and those of Ohio, lately quartered to refuse all acknowldgement of the rebellion of at Lancaster, will to morrow, in all probability, which he is one of the leaders, the Cotton States pass through Baltimore on their way to Washingwould suffer from their own divisions and from the ton. The General Administration, acting in con certain disruption of trade and commerce more junction with Governor Currin, of Pennsylvania, than generations could repair. Occasionat. Washington, May 6, 1861.

> The Cabinet. There was no regular meeting of the Cabinet to day. The Secretary of War was in consulta-It is supposed the troops are to-day at Cockeyswith the President during the hours of the fore ville, on the Northern Central, and at Perryville, The President is daily in receipt of letters con-

they had a right to expect. But with most in this extract the only legitimate and proper humbugs were, and despotic as others be- The Fifth Pennsylvania Regriment. nations it is the work of long months to tho- answer. There is no nation upon the face of came, the most offensive and domineering After experiencing no little inconvenience this institution of an effective army, and with all our energy and activity we must not expect to do everything in a perfect manner with telegraphic speed. There forced to do so, by an overwhelming array of the Court a periect manner with relegraphic speed. There is an earnest desire on the part of the Government to remedy any defects, and to correct on remedy any defects are remedy any defects. ment to remedy any abuses that may become apparent, and it any abuses that may become apparent, and it our soldiers are obliged to suffer some tempowith as much tenacity as a strong man clings men to Washington have contrived to keep them. rary privations, we hope their hearts will still to his limbs and life; because they feel that selves in office, and to establish, with all these advantages, what they have flattered themselves was There is no chaplain provided for this regiment. De cheered by the renewion that their back which protects, to subdivide them, would, if suc-

trade with their neighbors. I will not call Mr.

tomac. Vassels trading between Georgetown and t Northern cities have been withdrawn for some weeks from the waters of the Potomac. Packets from Boston came to the mouth of the river three doomed by no act of the Government, but by the weeks ago, and prudently returned to Boston

> and act as convoys to the shipping on the Potomac Quiet of the City. The general quiet of our city, during the hou of night, is a high compliment to the excellent iscipline of the military force in the metropolis. o'clock, and bar-rooms closed. The sound of the this ai military tramp on our side walks then ceases, the olice, with an extra mounted guard, take their sitions, and stillness reigns throughout the en-

tire city. Movement of Troops to Baltimore. Reference was made in despatches forwarded to vancing from the North against assaults. In this movement the authorities at Baltimore will comerate, all to prevent, and not to aggravate, old Keystone. riots, mob-law, or bloodshed.

The Sabbath at " Camp Cameron." There was a parade and inspection of the Seventh New York Regiment at "Camp Came that there is a fearful condition of things finan-ron" at 9 A. M. At 12 o'clock their chaplein, Dr. cially, socially, and politically, in that quarter. band and choir supplying appropriate music Evening parade at 4 P. M., when the camp was plunder schemes, or to plot as to the surest way to visited by the Scoretary of War, who very justly complimented the regiment on their thorough order and excellent military discipline. They mustered ment I see none of the costly equipages of the eleven hundred muskets on parade. They were the Union, and frightened at the strong Union There are two hundred and four tents in the encampment. The grounds are laid off on military Cotton States, and from Tennessee, North Caro rule, and the streets named after the different

> The fine hours of the morning were followed by chilly weather in the evening and rain through the night; but the regiment is provided against any venience from these vicissitudes. Arrivals at the Navy Yard. ... 1 Four steamers arrived from Annapolis on Sun day evening, viz: the Wyoming, Algiers, John

McAdams, and New York. They brought stores The steamer Star of the South arrived yesterday, bringing a portion of the Twenty-eighth New Varid. and married the troops at the arsens Three steamers came up under convoy of steamers Anacostra and Pocahontas, from the mouth of The Mount Vernon (steamer) went down the river te-day on secret service.

The men in the navy yard (seven hur umber) were paid off to-day. The Keystone State (steamer,) which brought detachment of the Seventy-first New York reginent, has returned to New York city. New Jersey Responds Nobly. New Jersey has sent us three regiments of as down piracy on the high seas. fine fellows as ever shouldered muskets. They The Government has cleared the Potomac. It

arrived at Annapolis Saturday night, in fiftsen is now a free river. Virginia and Maryland propeller barges, under convoy of side-wheel armers come regularly to market, and the treops steamer *Ice Boat*, four guns. They number 3.381 of the United States are driving the Seceders away men. Yesterday a report reached Annapolis that men. Yesterday a report reached Annapolis that an attack upon Washington was to be made during the day, and gained some credit from the fact that no one could give it a contradiction. In the absence of General B. F. Butler, in command at Annapolis, who had been ordered with a regiment to the Relay House, on the Washington and Baitimore railway, the officers in command in his absence forwarded the First and Second regiments of Jersey troops immediately to Washington by rail. They were in anticipation of a fight on arrival, and were not a little disappointed to find the city as quiet as a Jersey village. The regiments city as quiet as a Jersey village. The regiments contained from Annapolis yesterday are First and Second Jersey regiment, principally from Essex county, and Second Jersey regiment, from Hudson county and Second Jersey regiment, from Hudson county The country body of New Jersey troops had

knowing that it had been issued, and could be king the Reserve Grays the senior brigade seen. On the part of the Association it was pubof prize-holders should be advertised in a New ARRISBURG, May 7.—The Governor this morn-Of prize-noiders should be advertised in a New York paper, which has not been done this year. It issued commissions to the officers of Colonel The paying subscribers this year have been 15,229 against 27,703 for 1859-60. The "hard times" have caused this falling off. Twelve prizes were have caused this falling off. Twelve prizes were have caused this falling off.

drawn by ticket-holders in Philadelphia. The whole number of prizes awarded is 451. PEREMPTORY SALE WHOLESALE STOCKOF WIRES BY OBLEARS, May 6—The schooner Horacs.

AND LIQUORS.—Thomas & Sons' sell, on Friday

United States troops from Texas, has passed

Balize, en route for the North. morning next, at No. 607 Market street, without eserve, the entire stock of a wholesale house declining business. Catalogues ready. See adver

W OBLEAMS, May 6.—Nine steamboats lying Algiers, opposite this city, were destroyed e yesterday. The loss is estimated at \$125,-The Kentucky Legislature. VESTIGATION INTO THE ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR FRANKFORT, May 7.—The Kentucky Legislature to-day adopted resolutions calling for the correspondence between Governor Mag. fin. and the Confederate States and made any requisition on Kentucky for troops, and the Governor's reply thereto; also, to appoint a committee to inquire into the expediency of the suspension of specie payments by the banks of the State. w YORK, May 7.—The steamer Keyston. The Steamer Keystone State. Loss of a Lake Schooner. FFALO, May 7.—The schooner Froman is to-wrethed at the entrance of the Ningara river, of her crew were lost.

Colonel Mann's Regiment.

Texas Troops for New York.

Nine Steamboats Burned.

LOSS \$125,000.

THE REBEL CONGRESS. DECLARATION OF WAR. ADMISSION OF VIRGINIA INTO THE "CONFEDERACY."

MONTGOMERY, May 7.—In the Congress yester

lay, Mr. Carry, of Alabama, presented a bill fix-

ongress, and also providing for the election of a

onstitution. Referred to the Committee on the

President and Vice President under the permanent

An act was passed, from which the injunction of

secrecy was removed, recognizing the existence of war with the United States, and concerning letters

of marque and reprisals, and providing for the dis-

nmenced by him. The act authorizes the grant-

ing of letters of marque and reprisal on certain

A provise announces the destrine that free shi

All Federal vessels now at the ports of the Con-

federate States for the purpose of lawful com-

Five per cent. of the prize money is to be reserved

as a fund for the widows and orphans of those

nnessee Legislature have just been made public

BY MAJOR ANDERSON.

SPEECH OF HON REVERDY JOHNSON.

The Congress met to-day at noon.

position of prize goods.

The preamble recites the acts of Mr. Lin

make free goods.

ing a time for the election of Representatives

The Road through Baltimore to Wash I learn from the best sources that the troops and after a full understanding with the officers of the Northern Central Railroad, the Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, have decided to open the usual direct routes his proclamation, and declares that it is necessary o the capital from the Northern and Western

Special Despatches to "The Press.

on the Susquehanna. The first will probably go from Cockeysville to Baltimore by rail, the bridges having been repaired. The second will take steamboats at Perryville and go to Baltimore by water, the rail line from Havre de-Grace having merce, are allowed thirty days to return home. been destroyed and not yet fully repaired. It is not doubted that the authorities and people of Baltimore will joyfully hall our troops as the fore- killed on private armed vessels and the support of runners of the complete opening of their communication with the Free States. Any resistance to our soldiers, on their part, will be promptly and fearfully avenged. We are ready for peace or war. ation is opened by admission of troops through Baltimore, travel will be resumed by rail frem Philadelphia to Baltimore, and the line between Baltimore and Washington will not be ob-

structed by Federal troops at the Relay House, except to prevent the Secessionists from helping Virginia or demoralizing Maryland.

But the Administration will not yield control o the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad until Virginia yields to the Government. It will defend the capital. It will open and keep open communic Wail Communication.

Special Agent Hall, of the Post Office Depart ment, left to-day for Baltimore, with the view to make arrangements for facilitating the transmis sion of the Northern mails. Major Anderson. Major Anderson will soon be ordered to honorable duty. The President contemplates promoting

Federal Appointments. G. W. Febbigger, of Cincinnati, has been ap pointed paymaster in the army. The President has appointed the following postmasters for New York State : John Hano at Lyons; Levi Platt at Plattsburgh; Charles H

Arrival of More Troops at Washington . The New York Twenty-eighth Regiment, the Salem Zonaves, and the Sappers and Miners of Brigadier General. It is stated that Hon. A. H. REEDER, of Penn

sylvania, will be appointed one of the Brigadie denerals of the Army of the United States, about eing raised in Secession from Secession.

Secession from Secession.

The Western Virginia counties, bordering Maryland and Pennsylvania, will never agree to the Secession ordinance. If they cannot form a State

RY MAIOR ANDRORN.

Secession ordinance. If they cannot form a State

Yesterday passed the secession ordinance, by a signature.

And whereas, Said bill became a law prior to the final adjournment of the Legislature on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1861, agreeably to the 23d section of Article 1 of the Constitution of this Com

The Maryland L. gislature.

of their own, they will ask to be attached to the WASHINGTON, May 7.—Major Anderson has, this Terrible Times in the Cotton States. exening, with the consent of the President, accepted the command of the Kentucky brigade. Occasional travellers from Alabama, Mississippi Georgia, and South Carolina, bring informs that there is a fearful condition of things finan ARREST OF THE BALTIMORE RIOTERS. effort is made to concest the fact, but bank FLIGHT OF SUSPECTED PARTIES. ruptoy and beggary are inevitable.

Forming Public Opinion. It is understood that the troops in the Secess army shall exercise the right of suffrage. JEFF DAVIS, nervously anxious to push Virginia out o feeling in the western part of that State, is pouring into the Old Dominion hordes of soldiers from the lina, and Kentucky. The game of attacking the capital has been abandoned for the present, and the Southern army is to be used to overwhelm the Union sentiment of Virginia. Grand Review.

Extensive preparations are making for a grand review of all the soldiers of the Republic now in Washington. It will be the most imposing military display ever witnessed on this continent. More than thirty thousand men of all branches of the and yet representing only a few of the loyal States, will be under arms. Those who doubt whether we have a devernment should come out of these this

On Saturday last, James Gordon Bennett, Jr. who is really a good, young fellow, called upon the Scoretary of War and the President, and offered his services in any capacity they might be required, but preferring that the Government should take session of his fine yacht, the Rebecca, and put her in war trim, so as to cruise for any of the privateers of JEFF. DAVIS and Company. He was warmly welcomed by both these high officials, and t am told this afternoon his yacht will be added to the many American vessels engaged in putting men have predicted, impossible; and the truth of these predictions is about to be manifested. But The Government has cleared the Potomac. It is now a free river. Virginia and Maryland is now a free river. Virginia and Maryland is now a free river.

Colonel Curtis, a member of Congress from Inwa has received authority to muster in the two regi-ments from that State, in case the United States officer for that purpose shall not have resolved the rendezvous, and has been ordered to make prepaations for their equipment Fatal Accident to a Member of the New

York Eighth Regiment.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—Private Lloyd, of the New York Eighth Regiment, was killed instantly today by the explosion of his gun, while he was drawing the charge. The ball entered his throat. His body was sent to New York this evening.

Arrest of Lieut. Fauntieroy, U. S. N., BALTIMORE, May 7.—Lieutenant Fauntieroy, BALTIMORE, May 7.—Lieutenant Fauntieroy, Days 61. The amendment of Mr. Williams was lost—year. York Eighth Regiment. BALTIMORE, May 7.—Lieutenant Fauntieroy, United States navy, was arrested this morning, at Harper's Ferry, by the Virginia troops, whilst on his way to Washington. Opinion of Judge McCandless on Trea-PITTSBURG, May 7 .- Jadge McCandless delired to day an elaborate charge to the grand jury

of the United Stat Court on the subject of

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. SPECIAL SESSION. HARRISBURG, May 7, 1861

SENATE. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock, by the Speaker. BILLS IN PLACE. Mr. IRISH, a joint resolution relative to estab-lishing a national armory at Pittsburg. Mr. Gragg, an act relating to banks. Mr. FINNEY, supplement to an act for the equa-lization of the currency of the State. MESSAGE PROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message was received from the Governor annuacing the appointment of W. W. Irvin, of Besver county, as Commissary General, in place of John W. McLain, resigned, which appointment was confirmed. Yeas 32—nays none. VETOED BILL RECONSIDERED. VETOED BILL EXCONDERSE

On motion of Mr. Connell the Senate proceeded to reconsider the bill for the erection of a free bridge over the river Schuylkill, at Philadelphia, vetoed by the Governor. On the question, shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the objection of the Governor, the year were 25, nays 6, and so the for the Confederate States to accept the war thus On motion, adjourned.

> HOUSE. The House was called to order at ten o'clock by speaker DAVIS.
>
> Mr. Frazier offered the following resolution, which was adopted. ich was adopted: Resolved, That hereafter this House will hold fternoon sessions, commencing at three o'clock. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. Mr. Boyen reported an act authorizing the as sessment of an additional tax in the city of Har

Mr. Collins, an act to authorize the city

Pittsburg to borrow money.

Also, an act for the support of the families of Mr. Brooke, of Mississippi, presented the ordi-nance of the Virginia State Convention, adopting nance of the Virginia State Convention, adopting the Provisional Constitution; also, the series of 1 resolutions appointing commissioners to the Congress—two of whom, Mr. Brookenbrough and Mr. Staples, were present.

Mr. Brooke moved that the commissioners be qualified, and take their seats.

Mr. Rett moved to go into secret session, and that the Virginia commissioners be invited to remain.

LATER.

Virginia was admitted as a member of the Confederate States Government to-day in secret session.

Two of her members of Congress were sworn in, and participated in the discussion, and voted on questions which same before the body. No other business has been made public.

The Confederation of this morning says that over 300,000 applications have been made to the State Department for letters of marque and reprisal.

TENNESSEE.

PASSAGE OF THE SECENSION ORDINANCE.

ITS REFERENCE TO THE PEOPLE.

NASHVILLE, May 7.—The proceedings of the Tennessee Legislature have just been made public.

The Concession of a pilot in the boay or river Delaware.

Sec. 2. In case any pilot licensed under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, and the supplements thereto, shall not be leaved for the master warden to withdraw and cancel the license of such pilot, and it shall not be lawful for any pilot so revising or neglecting to take and subscribe the oath or affirmation of the voltadraw and cancel the license of such pilot, and it shall not be lawful for any pilot so revising or neglecting to take and subscribe the oath or affirmation of the voltadraw and cancel the license of such pilot, and it shall not be lawful for any pilot seed to the oath or affirmation aforesaid to perform the duties of a pilot in the bay or river Delaware.

Sec. 2. In case any pilot licensed under the port of Philadelphia, and for the regulation of provided part of the take and subscribe and a control affirmation of the United States and the Constitution and laws in the supplements thereto, shall not be leaved to refuse the details of the sume st THE PILOTAGE LAWS.

THE PHILADELPHIA POLICE BILL.

The philadelphia police bill.

An ordinance of secession and alliance with the Confederate States was passed, subject to a vote of the people on the 8th of June.

A military bill was passed, calling for 55,000 and appropriating \$2,000,000 unconditionally.

BEPORTED SECESSION OF ARKANSAS.

Louisville, May 7 — A reliable private despatch says that the Arkansas State Convention yesterday passed the secession ordinance, by a vote of 69 years to 1 nay.

THE PHILADELPHIA POLICE BILL.

Mr. Thomas offered the following:

Mr. Thomas offered the following:

Whereas, The records of the Senate and House bill No. 594, the state of the Common of the International House bill No. 594, the continuation of the International House bill No. 594, the state of Amay of April, A. D. 1861, being twelve days (Sundays excepted) prior to the final adjournment of the Legislature.

And whereas, The Governor returned said bill to the House of Representatives, in which it original to the House of Representatives, in which it original to the House of Representatives, in which it original to the House of Representatives and obey the orders of his superior officers.

I also requires each officer and private in the welling new of the State and of the United State and obey the orders of his superior officers.

It is thought that the Legislature will adjourned the House of the House of

tion of Article 1 of the Constitution of this monwealth; Therefore, Resolved, That the clerks of the two Houses (the Senate concurring therein) be directed to certify the said bill in the usual manner, as having become a law under and in conformity with the provision of the Constitution in such case made.

Mr. Thomas said: I offer the recolution after having, in conjunction with several members of this House and the Senate, examined the records this House and believing the bill was sent to

of both Houses, and believing the bill was sent to
the Governor on the 4th of April, as is shown by
the bill books of both Houses and the record of
the transcribing clerks of this House.

I have before me a report from the Committee
to Compare Bills, presented to the Senate April
10th, by Senator Robinson, which I will read:

"April 10, 1861.—Mr. Robinson, from the Comittee appointed to Compare Bills and present BALTIMORE, May 7.—Several arrests were made o day of parties charged with participation in the Yesterday and to day have been passed quietly. There is a regular stampede among suspected parties, and many of the rioters have disappeared. Grand Union Meeting at Frederick, Maryland. FREDERICK May 7 -Hon. Reverdy Johnson pre-

ented a flag to the Home Guard to-day on behalf of the ladies of Frederick. There was an enhusiastic gathering on the occasion, and the demanageration for the Union was a grand one. A number of the Guard were CHICK.
ORIGINAL BESOLUTIONS—THE BALTIMORE RIOTS. in the original causes which have produced the present emergency Maryland had no share. Her people ever were, and are now, scalous in support of a Constitution and a Government which they were forement in forming and adopting. No threat of treason has ever been making and adopting. No threat of treason has ever been fully estimated and appreciated. The loss of these advantages would be ut to rand irremediable rain. In this ruin all the States, have been treacherously assailed. A peaceable separation is, as our wisest states in their way to the Federal capital, have the rendered of treason has ever been fully estimated and appreciated. The loss of these advantages would be ut to rand irremediable rain. In this ruin all the States would more or less share, but our geographic all position would make it to us immediate and total.

A peaceable separation is, as our wisest states men have predicted, impossible; and the truth of these predictions is about to be manifested. But for the resistance to its just and logal authority, the Government had given no cause, and had the friends of constitutional rights remained at their spots in Congress, the power of the Government to transgress its authority could have been effectation; and that any attempt to interface, and the choristers, alpha il child involved the constitution of common ensurance of the constitution of common ensurance and the contribution of calheum in support of their hereey; in the authority of this not be partied to discuss the description of calheum in support of their herees are all the support of the constitution of common ensurance and the contribution of calheum in support of their heree is the authority of this not consument to reachers the insulty of the constitution of common ensurance and the contribution of contribution of contribution of the constitution of the contribution of the contribution of the contribution of the co

rivilege of raising that standard from the dust, ying, if necessary, in its defence.

Resolved, That the Governor of the State be re-

The amendment of Mr. Williams was loss—year 29, nays 61.

The bill, in very nearly the same shape as it appeared in Saturday's papers, was passed finally—year 67, nays 26—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Acker, Alexander, Anderson, Armstrong, Ashoom, Ball, Bisel, Bixler, Blait, Blanchard, Boyer, Bressler, Brodhead, But'er (Carbon), Byrne, Caldwell, Clark, Collins, Cowan, Craig, Divins, Douglass, Duffield, Duncan, Dunlap, Ellenberger, Gaskill, Gordon, Graham, Happer, Harvey, Hayes, Heck, Hillman, Hofus, Huhn, Harvey, Hayes, Heck, Hillman, Rolls, Itvin, Kline, Koch, Lawrence, Valentin,

tenwaliner, Lowther, McDonough, Menifold, Morrison, Mullin, Osterhont, Preston, Pughe, Reiff, Rhosds, Ridgway Son, Roller, Schrock, Shafer, Smild (Barb (Philadelphia), Strang, Taylor, White, Wilson, Davis (Speaker)—67. Whiten, Davis (Speaker)—07.

NAYS—Messrs Abbott. Barnsley, Burns,
(Crawford), Cope, Dismant, Donley, France
boney, Hill, Hood, Marshall, Moore, Myere
Randall, Keily, Seltzer, Sheppard, Stehman
back, Teller, Thomas, Tracy, Walker, W

20 So the question was determined in the affirm ARMING THE STATE
The House then resolved itself into Comm
of the Whole, and proceeded to the considerati
the act creating a loan of three millions of doi
and providing for arming the volunteer milit
the State.
Mr. Ball moved to amend the first section, at
to read, and that a separate and distinct accor
or registry thereof be kept in the book of the new
of the Comment, and to be transferred on the me er department, and to be transferred on the fithe Commonwealth at the Farmers' hances' Bank, in the city of Philadelphia Agreed to.

Beveral other amendments were proposes oussed until the adjournmen AFTERNOON SESSION

The House reassembled at 3 o'dock, and to sumed the consideration, in Committee of the Whole, of the loan and military bill.

A long discussion arose upon the third section in relation to vesting in the Governor the power of appointing a major-general.

Exercise amendments were proposed and solet down
Mr. SELTZER moyed, as an amendment, that the
Governor be authorized to appoint a major-ganeal
with the dvice and consent of two-thirds of the
members of the Senate and House of Represent members of the Senate and House of Repressing tives, which was agreed to.

The committee then rose and reported progress whereupon the House refused to grant leave to the committee to six again, and thus all the aments ments made in committee tell.

The House then proceeded to the second reading and consideration of the bill as originally tempted.

ported.

Mr. Byene moved to strike out "three millions" in the first section, and insert "five millions," which was not sgreed to.

The first and second sections were then adopted.

A long discussion arose upon the third tection and pending the question upon it.

The House adjourned. TRENTON, May 7.—In the House of Assembly this afternoon, the bill to raise a loan of one milion of dollars, and a State tax of \$100,000, was reported to a third reading. There was a spirited debate, the Republican members supporting to two million dollars, and the Demorate one unilion. The last named sum was finally agreed.

A bill for raising four more regiments, and for purchasing ten thousand stand of arms, artiller, and munitions of war, will come up to morrow morning.

Resolutions thanking the Governor for the s Resolutions thanking the Governor for the east gy and activity he has diplayed in raising the quots of troops for this State, and expressing the strong confidence reposed in his judgment, patricism, and ability, pledging New Jersey to use all her power to maintain the Union and the Countuition, and thanking the President for the entry displayed by him in the defence of the Union, wore introduced this morning by Mr. Moore (he moorat) in the Senate, and passed by that body by a unanimous vote

Mr. Cook (Republican) has introduced in the Senate a supplement to the act for the punishment

of crimes.

It provides for the punishment of all who that

The Northern Ceat al Rai road THE REPAIRS COMPLETED. HARRISBURG, May 7.—The bridges of the North-ern Central Railroad w li be finished to mone. and the route will be opened to travel and them running in a few days.

"April 10, 1861 —Mr. Robinson, from the Committee appeinted to Compare Bills and present them to the Governor for his approbation, made a report, which was read, as follows, viz:

"That in conjunction with a similar committee from the House of Representatives, they have compared, and on April 4th, presented to the Governor for his approbation, the bills entitled as follows, to wit:"

Then follows a list of bills, of which "House hill No. 594, an act relating to the Police of Philadelphia," is the first one on the list, thus corroborating the records, and clearly proving that the bill became a law before the final adjournment of the Legislature.

The resolutions lie over one day, under the relations lie over one day, under the relations of the lightly and the diegry generally, that the last rilly should be in the highest degree worthy the position and plety of their late diversal the conditions are supported to the Committee of the Press.]

The funeral of Bishop Onderdonk, [Correspondence of The Press.]

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The funeral of Bishop Benjamin Tread well Onderdonk, which took place this afternoor at three o'clook, at Trinity Church, was one of the largest and most imposing demonstrations of its kind ever beheld in New York. The decessed expired on the pressure of the blook at three o'clook, at Trinity Church, was one of the largest and most imposing demonstrations of its kind ever beheld in New York. The decessed expired on the pressure of the blook at three o'clook, at Trinity Church, was one of the largest and most imposing of the largest and mo Bishop O. may be inferred from the last that is early as 12 o'clock they began to assemble il

Dr. Updegrove was then sworn, and follows:

Resolved. That the Governor of the State be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and to the Governors of the several States, to be laid before their respective Legislatures, so far as the same may happen to be in session.

The STAY LAW.

The House then resumed the consideration of the act known as the stay law. The bill being on final passags.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved an amendment, by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting that the act concerning executions, passed July, 1842, is hereby revived. deceased. It is supposed the mitted by some party with knife. The case will receive gation.

The coroner's jury rendered a verdish infi deceased came to his death by stabs some person or persons unknown.

HOSPITAL CASES .- Yesterday, named James M. Manual, aged extreol his head injured, by being thrown from Eighth and Market atreets.

Henry Corberry, aged eleven yeard dentally shot by a lad, named John Broad and Prime streets. The ball lod skin over the left ave kin over the left eye The above sufferers