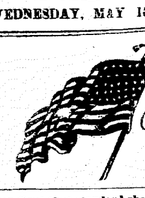
The Press.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1861.



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

WHEN the story of the Revolution of 1861 is told to the children of the next generation, the scenes of yesterday will form the subject of many a fireside tale. The child of to-day, venerable with years, will tell of twenty-five hundred young men who went forth from Philadelphia, on a bright May day, to fight the battles of the Constitution and the Union—of the thousands who followed them with shouts of acclamation as they passed along the highways to the place of embarkation—of the hopes and prayers which went with them to the fields of victory and fame. Philadelphia parts proudly with her sons. They go forth upon a mission as holy as the mission of those who carried the banner of freedom over the plains of Germantown and by the banks of the Brandywine. Their fathers fought the battle of Liberty—their sons fight the battle of Union.

The Condition of our Troops.

We have exhibited towards the military authorities of the State great patience and consideration. We have endeavored to appreciate the difficulties which surround a Government in equipping thousands of men, providing for their wants, and transporting them across large sections of territory to distant points. We can very easily see how a State devoted for years to protecting the peaceful interests of its people, and naturally neglecting those measures of legislation necessary to its military security, would be almost paralyzed by the shock of treason which came from Charleston bay, or overwhelmed with the tide of popular enthusiasm now flooding the patriotic States of the Union. Accordingly we have treated all complaint against the military authorities as a mere spirit of dissatisfaction, springing from those temporary annoyances necessary to these immense enterprises which have been suddenly undertaken.

Facts are coming to our notice daily which compel us to entertain the belief that, in the management of the military affairs, great carelessness or ignorance is being exhibited. There seems to be a universal feeling of dissatisfaction with the arms, clothing, and equipments of our troops, and of the rations furnished to those soldiers now awaiting orders, or in camp in various parts of the States. It is a well-known fact that the Pennsylvania troops, who went to Washington in the latter part of April, were the worst-provided companies in the city. Their clothing was scant, ill-made, and of an inferior quality. An eminent citizen of this city has called upon us, and given a deplorable account of the troops under the command of Col. DARE, and now stationed at Elkton, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, and doing picket-duty along the line of the Baltimore Railroad. Few of them have overcoats, and those who have, received them very recently. Their blankets are of a miserable quality, and entirely unfit for use among civilized people. They have only one suit of clothes, and no change of underclothing, and they are either compelled to live in a state of discomfort, or to wash their clothes, and remain in their tents unapparelled while they are being dried.

If this state of things was unavoidable, if the remedy was beyond the power of the State, we would cheerfully submit to it, as a military necessity, and consider these personal sacrifices among those which must be made to the country. A little care or prudence on the part of those in power would have rendered these comments unnecessary. Pennsylvania is surely as competent and as anxious to provide for the comfort and necessities of her soldiery as her sister States of New England and the West. We have heard of no complaints like these from the troops of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, or New York, and we are glad to know that the regiment which left last week, under the command of Colonel PATTERSON, and those under the commands of Colonels LEWIS, LYLE, and MERYEDAD, are provided for fully and comfortably. This is owing, however, to the discretion and firmness of General PATTERSON, who refused to permit a soldier to pass from the city until he was in condition for efficient service.

We think, however, that instant measures should be taken for the relief of those volunteers now on duty under Col. DARE, that the situation of every soldier going from Pennsylvania should be furnished with everything necessary to his comfort as a man and his efficiency as a soldier. We do not know who is to blame for the present condition of things, but it should be remedied, and measures taken to prevent a recurrence. Our young men go forth from comfortable homes to serve their country, and the least that country can do is to keep them in a state of comfort and serviceability.

The Affray at St. Louis.

We read with pain the accounts of the recent terrible affray at St. Louis. The death of so many people by a violent agency, and at the hands of armed men, is lamentable, whatever may have been the causes which led to it, and we see among the slain innocent women and children, with feelings of the utmost sadness. The accounts which have come to us are incomprehensible, uncertain, and partial. We only know that there was a collision between the troops and the populace, that offensive words were used, and shots fired by the mob, that officers were wounded, that the soldiers returned the fire, and that some twenty of the spectators, including three or four women and children, were slain.

As we have said, the accounts which come to us of this deplorable occurrence are confused and partial. St. Louis is in a state of fearful excitement, and every partisan has an exaggerated and unreliable story to tell. There is one fact very satisfactory to us, however, and that is the approval by General HARNEY of the conduct of the troops. That discreet and brave officer would not shield with his sanction any act of insubordination or assassination on the part of those under his command, and we are confident, therefore, that their conduct was a necessary act of self-defence. If the Secession mob of St. Louis attempted a repetition of the outrages of the conspirators of Baltimore, the punishment was summary and deserved. When communities permit ruffians and murderers to assault the soldiers sent among them by the constituted authorities of the land, these communities must suffer. The innocent may fall with the guilty, but while we may wish to mourn the sad fate which sends them to the grave, inexorable duty can permit few considerations of sympathy.

Missouri Firmly in the Union

The Government of the United States has raised the standard of Union in the State of Missouri. The address of General HARNEY to the people of Missouri—a synopsis of which comes to us from St. Louis by telegraph—is a noble document. In it he speaks as the representative of the General Government, and we have no doubt that it is the inspiration of the President and his Cabinet. There is no mistaking the meaning of the General—"*Missouri must share the destiny of the Union*"—and to maintain her in the Union the whole power of the United States will be exerted. He tells its treacherous Governor, and the unscrupulous Legislature assembled to do his bidding, that "the supreme law of the land shall be maintained, and no subterfuges whatever, in the forms of legislative acts or otherwise, can be permitted to harass the good, law-abiding people of Missouri."

Our fears for Missouri pass away. We consider her as secure in the Union as Ohio or Maine. No paper ordinances of secession—no articles of alliance with conspirators from Montgomery—no gubernatorial or legislative schemes of terrorism or persecution—no intrigues of abandoned politicians, who hope to plunder while she perishes, can drag Missouri down into the dark sea of treason, and cover her glorious people with a record of shame. General HARNEY is timely in his address, and determined in his position. The Union men in that State will be strengthened by the power of the Union, while the conspirators will be overthrown by the Government which they are plotting to overthrow.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1861.

The extraordinary unanimity of the loyal States against Secession and in favor of the Government, does not prevent certain papers and parties, in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, from resorting to every insidious scheme to destroy this unanimity, and to throw us back into the discords from which we have only lately been rescued. Pretending to an extra amount of patriotism, and affecting to denounce Davis and his brigands with strong emphasis, they labor to keep alive the old party divisions, and delight in nothing so much as in asserting that the Republicans are not largely represented in the army, and that the majority of the troops are Democrats. The object is to create dissensions among the troops, to divert them from their duties, and to fill them with all manner of jealousies and suspicions. I notice, with great pleasure, that in nearly every instance the persons engaged in this miserable game are those who co-operated last year with the Disunionists—the organs and defenders of the Breckinridge revolt, which began its wrong upon right and upon principle, by falsehood and foul play, and, while denying its ultimate design against the peace of the country, was, as the result proves, a plot to destroy the Union. I had hoped, when the people warned the Northern traitors, after Sumpter fell, that they must march to the music of the Union, or take the consequences, there would be a submission to their demand, and something like a show of sympathy for the sufferings of our country. Afraid to strike, however, directly at the heart of the great movement in favor of preserving our liberties, they are not afraid to wound it in every base and clandestine way. The constant allusion to the politics of the soldiers is the meanest part of his system. I have not sought, through the muster-rolls of the regiments now encamped here, to separate the Democrats from the Republicans, because I have a higher appreciation of our great cause than to resort to this profitless and malignant investigation; and I know that he who does make the experiment will be rewarded with the contempt and scorn of the gallant men composing these regiments. You never hear of past politics here, except in the spirit that rejoices over their utter, and, it is to be hoped, final eternal overthrow. The man who would make a party speech just now to a company of Pennsylvania volunteers would be hissed out of their presence. As to the contemptible allegation itself, I will not condescend to discuss or refute it. Suffice it that the public feeling of the loyal States, which embraces all parties, is here splendidly represented by the troops; and not a day passes that I do not meet some late party leader in arms for his country. The miserable Marplots engaged in the disgrace of trying to divide the friends of the country in the free States should be exposed before they have succeeded in their scheme. I will not name them, but hope that the people of Lancaster, Berks, Northampton, Chester, Dauphin, Montgomery, Franklin, and other counties, will look closely to certain livilious leaders and newspapers in their midst. *Our cause cannot prosper with such internal influences against the flag of the country are permitted to operate.* Detest, denounce, and punish them, wherever found.

The Disunion leaders are rapidly concentrating their forces in Virginia, particularly about Richmond and Harper's Ferry. Within the last few days they claim to be able to capture Fortress Monroe, though upon what grounds I cannot anticipate. Do not be surprised if within a few days you hear of an advance upon Harper's Ferry, Alexandria, and Richmond, on the part of the Government. The vigorous blockade of all the ports of the seceded States, extending from Pensacola to Norfolk and Richmond, and their utter exclusion from all the advantages of railroad connection with the producing or free States, will compel them to make a short campaign, and hence our first conflict will be a desperate one on both sides.

The anxiety to procure positions in the various branches of the military and naval service continues to increase, and the rivalry, so animated, and sometimes so angry, between the candidates for lieutenancies in the army, the navy, and the marine corps, extends to the rank and file of the regiments. All sides are clamorous to be enlisted or mustered into the public service; and I have been told that the sons of rich men have come from all parts of the country, ready to pay large sums into the public treasury if they can secure a chance to fight in a subordinate position for the American flag. The feeling in New York city is so strong, that if Mr. Lincoln called for forty thousand additional troops, he could receive them from that city alone. The competition is not now for mere office, for consulates and clerkships, but for a chance to fight for the country. Some speculation has taken place as to the operations of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Michigan. Far removed from the immediate seat of excitement, it might be supposed that they were comparatively indifferent and reasonably safe from all apprehensions of attack, but I learn that there, as elsewhere, the whole population is in arms. The uninterrupted navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi, like that of their own inland seas, the great lakes, is of vital importance to these States. What they need is not troops, for they have them in abundance, but arms and ammunition. The Administration, appreciating the condition of this immense tract of country, and the millions occupying it, will, I have no doubt, either furnish arms or authorize the State Governments to purchase them on the faith of the Federal authority. Gen. Scott, with a full knowledge of the necessities of this portion of his military empire, entrusted it to the experienced care of that young but gallant and well-trained soldier, a native of Philadelphia, General George McClellan, appointed Major General of the forces of Ohio, by Gov. Dennison. At the head of the great military district composed of Pennsylvania and the whole valley of the Mississippi, he will be able to fulfil not only the expectations of his friends but the demands of those who look to him for counsel and support. He knows the capacities and the resources of the Western people. For some years the executive head of the great Illinois Central Railroad, which extends from Dunleith, Iowa, and Chicago, Illinois, to Cairo, and more latterly president of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, he adds to the knowledge he acquired in battle and his foreign travels and his extensive reading a perfect acquaintance of the topography of the West and Southwest.

I notice in one of the papers here an allusion to the fact that General McClellan was a great favorite of Jeff. Davis while the latter was Secretary of War; but, unlike that fallen statesman himself, and the wretched men who have dishonored themselves by following his example, McClellan has ever been and still is a true soldier of the Union—a soldier by conviction and inheritance—and if Jeff Davis has ever done any good for the United States, it was when he gave this one young officer a chance to display his energies in battle and in private life.

Such is the demand for admission into the army, that I would not be surprised if the President should direct that all the troops offering should be mustered in. Carl Schurz, the newly-appointed minister to Madrid, has had authority to raise a splendid cavalry regiment, and offers to lead the Germans who have already been enrolled in New York upon any desperate errand that may be confided to them. It is believed that he will have an opportunity of making an inspection of the surroundings of Harper's Ferry. The fine brigade raised by Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, of New York, of which he will be elected general, was yesterday accepted by the Secretary of War. All the troops now waiting in Philadelphia will be forwarded without a moment's delay. Their detention at this and other points arose from unavoidable circumstances, and probably they might prefer to be inactive in Philadelphia and New York to remaining idle in Washington. Senator Wade, of Ohio, is here imploring the Administration to take several new regiments lately organized in Ohio. The Union men of Delaware, too, are on hand, demanding as a right that they shall be permitted to take a hand in the contest. All sorts of individual offers are made to the Government. One man is ready to take Richmond by contract; another proposes to pack up Alexandria in five carpet bags, and take it to New York, for exhibition at Barnum's Museum; and the veritable Ned Buntline, who, with all his eccentricities, is one of the most gallant men living, and boasts a history almost as romantic as that of Paul Jones himself, is here, with a splendid charger, upon which he exhibits himself in a red flannel shirt, plentiously embroidered, a white cap with blue ribbons, and a sword as long as a genuine *Andrea Ferrara*.

In assuming the responsibility incident to the condition of things precipitated by the Secessionists in raising new levies and in accepting the multitudinous troops offered on all sides, Mr. Lincoln shows that he is resolved to come up to public expectation, and to leave his conduct to the examination of the extra session of Congress. And he will be fully sustained by the people and their servants in the National Legislature. Whatever he may do to maintain the national honor and to punish treason will be promptly endorsed by Congress, and gratefully applauded by the masses.

OCCASIONAL.

THE VOLUNTEERS AGAIN—WHO WILL HELP THEM?—The young ladies of the Zane-street Grammar School will give an entertainment at the Academy of Music on the evening of Thursday next, for the benefit of the Volunteers' Relief Fund. This excellent organization has already distributed over five hundred packages of useful and necessary articles among the volunteers, which will be gladly available during the forthcoming campaign. We hope and trust that the performance of Thursday evening will be as fully attended as its benevolent object merits.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, May 14.

The Requisition of Three Years' Volunteers—The State Quotas—Ten Regiments from Pennsylvania.

The following is the number of infantry regiments to be received from each State for a total increase of seventy-five regiments of three years' volunteers, under the recent determination of the Government:

	Regim'ts.		Regim'ts.
New York	11	Pennsylvania	10
Ohio	8	Illinois	6
Indiana	4	Massachusetts	5
Missouri	4	Kentucky	2
Wisconsin	2	Michigan	3
Iowa	2	New Jersey	3
Virginia	2	Maine	1
Maryland	1	Connecticut	1
New Hampshire	1	Vermont	1
Rhode Island	1	Minnesota	1
Delaware	1	Kansas	1
Nebraska	1	Dist. of Columbia	1

The other regiment, namely, of cavalry, is not yet assigned.

The General Government is doing what it can, through its Commissary and Quartermaster General's offices, to take proper care of the volunteers and contingents of the States as they arrive, but it will always be prudent on the part of the States to have in Washington, or on the route, in advance of their troops, a member of the State general's staff to provide for contingencies and see that the troops are properly cared for. The regimental staff is in the meantime necessarily to be with the several regiments. This provision on the part of the States will add much to the comfort and good temper of their troops. Much annoyance would have been avoided had this matter been attended to, as above suggested, from the first.

The Government to-day accepted the services of two regiments for three months and one regiment for three years from Kansas.

This morning the remaining part of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, Lieut. Colonel Hicks, and the Boston Rifle Company, Captain Dodd, proceeded to the Relay House in place of the Sixth Regiment, now stationed at Baltimore.

A society has been organized, under the direction of Miss Dix, having for its object the relief of the volunteer soldiers now in Washington.

The President has appointed Jos. A. Cody agent for the Indians of the Upper Platte agency; Jos. Searle, postmaster at Pittston, Penna.; Calvin H. Carter, postmaster at Waterbury, Conn.

J. C. Wallace has been appointed military storekeeper at Fort Leavenworth, and other changes of civil officers have been made both at that post and Fort Riley.

The order of General CAMERON to send the Philadelphia regiments by way of Harrisburg and York was perfectly right. There is now an uninterrupted communication between Philadelphia and Washington by rail, and our brave troops have suffered too much detention and fatigue by transhipment at Perryville to be subjected to any more privations. No more loyal man than Mr. FELTON, president of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, could be found, but he cannot complain if the comfort of the troops is first considered by the Secretary of War.

Awful Condition of Affairs in Virginia.

Although the Secessionists claim to have established their power completely in the tide-water counties of Virginia, it is evident they can only do so by expelling every Northern man and woman and by exercising the most remorseless despotism. As an evidence of their way of treating all suspected persons, I send to you for publication the statement of Mr. Geo. C. GAITHER, which I hope you will print to show their recognition of an unoffending man. Mr. GAITHER is an accomplished scholar, with no political proclivities, and yet the barbarous treatment he has received has made him an implacable enemy of the Disunionists. In the county of which Alexandria is the county-seat, and in the adjoining county of Fairfax, Northern families are daily moving out, and all suspected Union men threatened with expulsion unless they yield to Secession. Mr. CHARLES H. UPTON, a prominent old-line Whig, a New England man, but a resident of Virginia for fourteen years, and a property holder, has announced himself a candidate for Congress under the laws of the United States. He has been variously threatened if he persists in this design. Even Mr. SHOWDEN, the heretofore-conservative editor of the Alexandria *Gazette*, who had promised to publish Mr. UPTON'S card announcing his candidacy, now refuses to do so, lest he should lie under the charge of treason; but Mr. UPTON will nevertheless run, and there are men in that district who will vote for him if they pay the forfeit of their lives for doing so, and he will be recognized by Colonel FORNEY, the Clerk of the House, on the organization of Congress, whether he receive one hundred or five thousand votes, on the ground that secession is unconstitutional and insurrectionary, and that officer will pursue the same course in all similar cases. Should threats of violence be persisted in, an appeal will be made to Mr. LINCOLN to send an armed force into all districts where the Union men desire to vote, to protect them in depositing such votes. The Union men of Western Virginia are now in session at Wheeling, and will, in all probability, repeal the secret act of the State Convention, erect themselves into a separate State, elect their members of Congress and Senators, and claim admission at the extra or called session. To be consistent, the brigade at Richmond must send an armed force into Western Virginia to put down the friends of the Union, in which case the President will immediately order over, for the protection of the latter, the soldiers quartered on the borders of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

General Sickles' Brigade.

The brigade of the Hon. D. E. SICKLES will comprise five thousand picked men. His officers are among the most accomplished and scientific military men. His first aid, Major WILLIAMSON, was educated at West Point, and served with GARIBALDI in his Italian campaigns; and one of his Colonels is the son of the old postmaster of Philadelphia, now a resident of New York, Colonel PATRICK MACKENZIE MONTGOMERY. He has a legion of English residents in his brigade, commanded by English gentlemen who served in distinguished positions in the Crimean war. Almost an entire regiment of Pennsylvanians have enlisted under his flag. There are full companies of Italians and Frenchmen in this brigade. General SICKLES has surpassed most other men in his equipments and in the material of his subsistence. He has organized a perfect pontoon train, by which he can cross rivers or streams at the shortest notice with his whole force, and corps of sappers and miners, and a complete system by which his men can carry provisions enough to last for ten days, having in this respect borrowed from the admirable *regimen* of the French in Sebastopol, Italy, and Algiers, by which they saved many thousands of lives, and vastly promoted the comfort of their soldiers. It is proposed to advance this brigade to Washington through Pennsylvania, so as to give our people an idea how to do a great thing in time of war. HUZZA for Brig. Gen. SICKLES!

Major McDowell, U. S. A.

This gentleman, who has been in charge of the troops on Capitol Hill for the last four weeks, is frequently named as one of the new Brigadier Generals, and rumor has it that he will be appointed to command the army that will shortly march to repossess the stolen public property in the seceded States, and to protect the loyal Union men who desire to vote in the forthcoming spring Congressional elections. Major MCDOWELL is a native born citizen of Ohio, has resided in Kentucky, and is a connection of the celebrated JAMES MCDOWELL, of the Shenandoah region of Virginia. He is about forty years of age, has served in the Mexican war, has the advantages of travel in Europe, and is a great friend of Lieutenant General SCOTT. He is not only a regular officer of the army, but believes in the cause in which he is engaged. Like Major (now Colonel) ANDERSON, he thinks his cause is right, and this is an additional inducement for sustaining it.

An Impressive Scene.

A most interesting and eloquent episode occurred on Sunday, at Trinity Church. The rector, Rev. Dr. BUTLER, began his sermon with the admonition that the discourse he was about to deliver had been preached by himself here twelve years ago, and he should repeat it *verbatim*. It was a bold and effective argument to prove that the popular idea of government among us is held in a too loose and scular estimation, while the fact is, that, however carelessly we may regard it, as merely a contract with ministerial agents, and however inadequate our respect for law and constituted authorities, it is a Divine institution.

The peroration was very powerful. Said the reverend gentleman: "Twelve years ago, after I had finished this discourse, I met the lamented DANIEL WEBSTER, just outside the church. He said to me, 'Sir, you are right; it is the true doctrine.' In this view, my brethren, I see in the awakened strength of the Government the glittering sword of Almighty vengeance suspended over its enemies. In this view alone do I descry the only hope for my glorious, my beloved country"—and, at these words, the tears streaming down over the preacher's face, in a voice choked with irrepressible emotion, he raised his eyes towards Heaven, and, hesitating to receive utterance, he concluded in faltering, though articulate tones, "Esto perpetua." The effect was electrical—every eye in the house was suffused with tears, and the quiet of the sanctuary was broken only by sobs and weeping.

The church was filled in every part, and a large proportion were volunteers—officers and privates of the various regiments now in the city. In the gallery at the right, beneath the lofty and shadowy gothic arches, were a group of Zouaves, in their brilliant and dashing uniforms, and on the floor were the gallant-looking Chasseurs of the Twelfth New York regiment, with here and there the Quaker-like, *serviceable* costume of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey troops.

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley.

This eloquent and faithful friend of the Government, the representative in Congress for the Fourth district of Philadelphia, has been in Washington for several days past, doing his best to promote the comfort of the Philadelphia volunteers. He made a strong and successful appeal in favor of securing proper arms for the sharp-shooters from the Wild Cat district of Pennsylvania, now at Harrisburg, under command of THOMAS L. KANE, son of the late lamented Judge KANE, of Pennsylvania.

Hon. Isaac Hazelhurst.

This distinguished jurist and universally esteemed citizen had a long and interesting interview last evening with President LINCOLN.

ROSS WINANS ARRESTED.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—When the train, containing many members of the Legislature from Frederick, reached the Relay House this evening, Ross Winans was arrested by the Federal officers and detained. The train came on without him.

Governor Hicks was in the cars, and, with others, endeavored to have Winans released on security. This was refused, and he was placed under guard, with the assurance that he should be well taken care of.

LATER FROM ST. LOUIS.

Address to the People by Gen. Harney.

Missouri must be Maintained in the Union.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—The first four regiments of U. S. volunteers, under command of Colonels Blair, Bornstein, Sigel, and Schuttner, have been formed into a brigade, under the style and title of the First Brigade of Missouri Volunteers, and Captain Lyon has been elected Brigadier General commanding.

General Lyon has accepted this position, and retains the command of those regiments by authority of the President.

Captain Emmet McDonald, of the Mounted Rifles, belonging to the Southwest Expedition, having refused to swear allegiance to the United States or accept a release on parole, is still confined in the arsenal as a prisoner of war.

Judge Treat, of the United States Circuit Court, was petitioned yesterday for a writ of *habeas corpus* on the part of Captain McDonald, and his decision is anxiously awaited, as it will involve the constitutional question which has been raised with reference to the capture of Camp Jackson.

The following arms, in addition to those already enumerated, were seized at Camp Jackson: Three 32-pounders, a large quantity of balls and bombs, several pieces of artillery in boxes, 1,200 rifles of the late model, six brass field pieces and six brass mortars, (6 inch) one 10 inch iron mortar, three 6-inch iron cannon, several chests of new muskets, five boxes of cannister shot, ninety-six 10 inch and three hundred 6 inch shells, twenty-five kegs of powder, a large number of musket-stock and bayonets, between thirty and forty horses, and a considerable quantity of camp tools. The number of prisoners taken to the arsenal was 639 and 50 officers.

ST LOUIS, May 14—Gen. Harney publishes an address to the people of Missouri, in which he calls attention to the military bill recently passed by the Legislature, which he regards as an indirect secession ordinance, manifestly unconstitutional, and ought not to be upheld by the good citizens. He says that whatever may be the termination of the present condition of things in respect to the Cotton States, Missouri must share the destiny of the Union. All her material interests point to this result, and it is important in this regarded to the great interests of the country, that I venture the opinion that the whole power of the United States Government, if necessary, will be exerted to maintain Missouri in the Union.

Speaking of Camp Jackson he says that the names of Davis and Beauregard were marked on its main avenues; that a body of men was organized in the interest of the Secessionists; had been received there openly, bearing the dress and badge distinguishing the army of the so-called Southern Confederacy. He leaves the people to draw their own inference of the character and ultimate purpose of the encampment. He states, however, that there were many good and loyal men in the camp who were in no manner responsible for its treasonable character.

In conclusion, he says: Disclaiming all desire or intention to interfere with the prerogatives of the State of Missouri, or with the functions of its Executive, yet I regard it as my plain path of duty to express to the people, in respectful but decided language, that, within the field and scope of my command, the supreme law of the land must and shall be maintained, and no subterfuges whatever, in the forms of legislative acts or otherwise, can be permitted to harass or oppress the good, law-abiding people of Missouri. I shall exert my authority to protect their persons and property from violations of every kind, and shall deem it my duty to suppress all unlawful combinations of men, whether formed under military organization or otherwise.

Important from Maryland and Virginia

FEDERAL TROOPS AT MONOCACY.

Position of the Virginia Troops at Harper's Ferry.

DESCRIPTION OF A REPORTER.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—The special correspondent of the *American*, at Baltimore, says a small body of Federal troops arrived at Monocacy last night. Their captain came to Frederick and examined the position, probably with a view to the quartering of troops.

The correspondent of the *American* accompanied the members of the Legislature on their visit to Harper's Ferry. He says the Virginians have strongly fortified Maryland heights, overlooking Harper's Ferry. The Virginians were very confident, and evidently have no intention of evacuating their position.

On Sunday, 7,000 stand of arms, (Minnie muskets,) and twelve pieces of cannon, arrived: Twenty more cannon were expected on the same night.

A bitter feeling pervades in Washington county against the Virginians, and a collision between them is considered not improbable. Ross Winans was most cordially received by the Virginians, and much eagerness was manifested to see him.

The correspondent of the *American* was arrested on his arrival, but, understanding that he was a South Carolinian, he was soon released.

The Maryland Legislature has adjourned to the 4th of June.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, May 14—There was a grand demonstration this afternoon in honor of the opening of the branch railroad connecting Annapolis station and the pier of the Naval Academy, which has just been completed by the skilful engineer corps of the Thirteenth New York Regiment. Captain John Maraious has, personally, superintended the work.

A long train of cars carried, amid music and the booming of cannon, the Thirteenth Regiment on an excursion beyond Annapolis. They paraded through the city on their return, when much enthusiasm was manifested by the citizens.

The Eighth Massachusetts Regiment went from Washington to the Relay House to-day.

The Thirteenth New York Regiment will be sworn in to-morrow, from the 23d of April.

The citizens of Annapolis having complained of the colored persons in the camp tampering with the slaves, they will not hereafter be allowed to pass the lines.

Western Virginia.

HARRISBURG, May 14.—An intelligent Virginian from Western Virginia, a bearer of despatches to Washington, expresses the opinion that Western Virginia will form a separate State beyond question. It will include forty-five counties.

All supplies from the Ohio Valley, which will subsist the Secessionists, have been entirely cut off from transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Two thousand troops in Western Virginia have been sworn into the service of the United States.

Two regiments from Ohio are ready to cross the river, at a moment's notice, to defend Wheeling.

No attack from Secessionists on the Wheeling Convention was apprehended in consequence of the preparations made by the Union men, who have a number of pieces of artillery at Wheeling.

The messenger from whom this information is derived left Wheeling last night.

The Convention was harmonious in its action.

Discontinuance of the St. Louis and Memphis Mail.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Postmaster General to-day annulled the contract for carrying the mails between St. Louis and Memphis, owing to the forcible stoppage of the steamer by which they were conveyed.

This is the first case under the law of the last Congress which authorizes mail discontinuances in cases of illegal obstruction.

Kentucky Legislature.

SUSPENSION OF THE CIVIL COURTS.

LOUISVILLE, May 14—The Senate yesterday passed a bill suspending the civil courts till January, and ordering all executions issued since January last to be re-issued and made returnable next March.

Maine Troops Started for Washington.

BANGOR, Me., May 14—The second Regiment of Maine volunteers, Colonel Jamison commanding, left to-day for Washington. They were addressed by Vice President Hamlin before leaving.

Departure of the Europa for Boston.

HALIFAX, May 14—The steamer *Europa* sailed at three o'clock this afternoon for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow night.

Non-Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

FATNER POINT, May 14—8 o'clock.—The steamship *Nova Scotian* has not yet been signalled.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

Proclamation of General Butler.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—General Butler this afternoon issued the following proclamation:

DEPARTMENT OF ANNAPOLIS,
FEDERAL HILL, May 14, 1861.

A detachment of the forces of the Federal Government, under my command, have occupied the city of Baltimore for the purpose, among other things, of enforcing respect and obedience to the laws, as well as of the State, if requested thereto by the civil authorities, as of the United States laws, which are being violated within its limits by some malignant and traitorous men, and in order to testify the acceptance, by the Federal Government, of the fact that the city and all the well-intentioned portion of its inhabitants are loyal to the Union and the Constitution, and are to be so regarded and treated by all. To the end, therefore, that all misunderstanding of the purposes of the Government may be prevented, and to set at rest all unfounded, false, and seditious rumors, to relieve all apprehensions, if any are felt by the well-disposed portion of the community, and to make it thoroughly understood by all traitors, their aiders and abettors, that their rebellious acts must cease, I hereby, by the authority vested in me, as commander of the Department of Annapolis, of which the city of Baltimore forms a part, do now command and make known that no loyal and well-disposed citizen will be disturbed in his lawful occupation or business; that private property will not be interfered with by the men under my command or allowed to be interfered with by others, except in so far as it may be used to afford aid and comfort to those in rebellion against the Government, whether here or elsewhere, all which property, munitions of war, and that fitted to aid and support the rebellion, will be seized and held subject to confiscation; and, therefore, all manufacturers of arms and munitions of war are hereby requested to report to me forthwith, so that the lawfulness of their occupations may be known and understood, and all misconstruction of their doings avoided.

No transportation from the city to the rebels of articles fitted to aid and support troops in the field will be permitted, and the fact of such transportation, after the publication of this proclamation, will be taken and received as proof of illegal intention on the part of the consignors, and will render the goods liable to seizure and confiscation. The Government being ready to receive all such stores and supplies, arrangements will be made to contract for them immediately, and the owners and manufacturers of such articles of equipment and clothing and munitions of war and provisions are desired to put themselves in communication with the commanding general, in order that their workshops may be employed for these purposes, and the artisans of the city resume and carry on their wonted profitable occupation. The acting assistant quartermaster and commissary of subsistence of the United States here stationed has been instructed to procure and furnish, at fair prices, forty thousand rations, for the use of the army of the United States, and further supplies will be drawn from the city, to the full extent of its capacity, if the patriotic and loyal men choose so to furnish supplies.

All assemblages (except the ordinary police) of armed bodies of men other than those regularly organized and commissioned by the State of Maryland and acting under the order of the Governor thereof for drill and other purposes, are forbidden within the Department.

All officers of the militia of Maryland having command within the limits of the Department are requested to report, through their superior officers, forthwith to the General in command, so that he may be able to know and distinguish the regularly commissioned and loyal troops of Maryland from armed bodies who may claim to be such.

The ordinary operation of the corporation government of the city of Baltimore, and of the civil authorities, will not be interfered with, but, on the contrary, will be aided by all the power at the command of the General, upon a proper call being made; and all such authorities are cordially invited to co-operate with the General in command to carry out the purposes set forth in the proclamation, so that the city of Baltimore may be shown to the country to be what she is, in fact—patriotic and loyal to the Union, the Constitution, and the laws.

No flag, banner, ensign, or device of the so called Confederate States, or any of them, will be permitted to be raised or shown in this Department, and the exhibition of either by evil-disposed persons will be deemed and taken to be evidence of design to afford aid and comfort to the enemies of the country.

To make it the more apparent that the Government of the United States by far more relies upon the loyalty, patriotism, and zeal of the good citizens of Baltimore and vicinity than upon any exhibition of force calculated to intimidate them into that obedience to the laws which the Government doubts not will be paid from their inherent respect and love of order, the commanding General has brought to the city with him, of the many thousand troops in the immediate neighborhood which might be at once concentrated here, scarcely more than an ordinary guard, and until it fails him he will continue to rely upon that loyalty and patriotism of the citizens of Maryland which has never been found wanting to the Government in time of need.

The General in command desires to greet and treat in this part of his department all the citizens thereof as friends and brothers, having a common purpose, a common loyalty, and a common country. Any infractions of the laws by the troops under his command, or any disorderly or unsoldierlike conduct, or any interference with private property, he desires to have immediately reported to him, and he pledges himself that if any soldier so far forgets himself as to break these laws that he has sworn to defend and enforce, he shall be most rigorously punished.

The General believes that, if the suggestions and requests contained in this proclamation be faithfully carried out, by the co-operation of all good and Union loving citizens, and peace and quiet and the certainty of future peace and quiet are thus restored, business will resume its accustomed channels, trade take the place of dullness and inactivity, efficient labor displace idleness, and Baltimore will be, in fact, what she is entitled to be, in the first rank of the commercial cities of the nation.

Given at Baltimore the day and the year first above written.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Brigadier General, commanding the Department of Annapolis.

W. H. FRENCH, First Lieut. Colonel Aide-de-Camp.

General Butler had a long interview prior to the issuing of the foregoing proclamation with the Mayor and several members of the City Council. It is said that the conversation showed that the General was more intimately acquainted with affairs here than many supposed.

During the afternoon, General Butler made a formal demand on the city authorities for the delivery of a quantity of arms stored in the warehouse of John S. Gittings, at the corner of Gay and Second streets.

Marshal Kane refused to deliver up the arms without an order from the Mayor was produced by the officer.

Finally, after some altercation, an order was procured, and the arms were brought out, making fifteen dray loads. About two-thirds of the firearms were carbines, and the rest flint-lock muskets. There was also a large quantity of pikes.

A guard of Federal troops was placed over the arms, and, escorted by a large number of police, they were taken to the fort.

A crowd of turbulent men and boys followed, yelling and hooting, for a portion of the distance. Some were armed with pistols, and evinced a desire to commit violence, but they were restrained by the police.

There was also a large crowd of Union men following on each side of the road, who cheered repeatedly for the troops and the Union, and at times groaned the police.

General Butler, with his staff, dined at the Gilmer House to-day. There was much anxiety to see him. He returned to the camp escorted by a company of Massachusetts troops.

The Federal Hill camp is being put in order, evidently in expectation of a protracted occupation. Pipes have been put down by the water commissioners, and water will be introduced there by to-morrow morning.

There are rumors of troops being encamped at various points adjoining the city, but nothing definite is known.

At an early hour this morning a train of cars, containing a considerable body of troops, came up to Frederick from the Junction, and, after reconnoitring awhile, returned, as is supposed, to the camp.

We learn, through a reliable source, that quarters were ordered to be provided at the Relay House to-day for 600 troops from Chambersburg.

The arms seized in this city to-day by the Government, at the warehouse on Gay street, comprise 2,200 muskets and 4,000 pikes. The latter were manufactured by Winans for the city.

A very large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held to night in the eastern section of the city. It is estimated that 7,000 persons were present. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Henry May, Hon. Wm. Price, and others.

The Maryland Guards stripped their armory during last night of all its arms—some 600 Minie muskets—and secreted them in some unknown place. It is understood that these arms were furnished from the United States Government, over and above the regular quota of the State, and, therefore, are the property of the Government.

Massachusetts Legislature—Special Session.

BOSTON, May 14.—The Legislature met at noon in special session.

GOVERNOR Andrews' message gives a detailed statement of the action of the Commonwealth, and says this is no war of sections, no war of the North upon the South. It is waged to avenge no former wrongs, but it is a struggle of the people to vindicate their own rights, to retain and invigorate the institutions of their fathers, in the majestic effort of a National Government to vindicate its power, and execute its functions for the welfare and happiness of the people. His exhibit shows that over $367 000 have been expended by the State for the troops. He announces having sent a commissioner to Europe for the purchase of Minie rifles, and other arms, to the amount of $250 000.

The Governor recommends the appointment of a commissary general, a regular medical bureau, and the establishment of a State encampment for military inspection; also, a permanent loan, and suggests the issue of small scrip, in order that small capitalists may have the privilege of investing. He concludes as follows: "Senators and Representatives, grave responsibilities have fallen upon the Government and the people, and they are welcome. They could not have been safely postponed. They have not arrived too soon. They will sift and try this people, and all who lead and all who follow. But this trial, in giving us a heroic present