THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 8998. MORNING EDITION—MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR.

Late and Important Intelligence from Washington.

The Federal Capital Fully Secured from Attack.

Vigorous Movements of the Government.

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The Military Movements Throughout the Country.

Arrival of Vessels of War and Transports at this City,

&c., &c., &c.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1861.

Intelligence has just been promulgated that telegraphic communication is again open to New York. It affords the liveliest satisfation. The office is besieged with soldiers telegraphing to their friends.

The city presents the appearance of an immense camp to night. The Seventh regiment is quite recruited from the fatigues of constructing the railway track from Annapolis to the Junction. All of them are well, and in fine spirits. They gave a splendid collation to the Massachusetts Eighth regiment in the Capitol yesterday. Colonel Lefferts and staff maintain admirable discipline, although the men were at the principal hotels, marching thither three times daily from their quarters in the Capitol. His regiment was mustered into service yesterday for thirty days.

Yesterday Col. Lefferts despatched Quartermaster Winchester with the regimental band to the White House, instructed to tender his compliments to the President, and informing him that the band was at his service whenever their music was desirable in the Presidential grounds. The Quartermaster was presented by Secretary Cameron, and the tender was most graciously accepted, and the band played martial and operatic airs to a delighted audience, the President and family occupying the front portico the while.

The influx of troops from Annapolis is very slow, owing to the single track being inadequate. Those now here are all in good health and spirits. The Massachusetts boys excite the greatest admiration, by their aptitude for all sorts of labor, whether mechanical or otherwise, and their wonderful powers of endurance. They left in such haste that they were insufficiently provisioned, and underwent much hardship in consequence before reaching here.

The troops which arrived yesterday are the Seventy first regiment of New York, one thousand and twenty strong, which arrived at seven o'clock yesterday morning; the Sixth Pennsylvania regiment, and the residue of the Fifth and Eighth Massachusetts regiments, which reached the city in the afternoon. The Seventy-first is quartered in the inauguration ball room, the Eighth Massachusetts in the rotunda of the Capitol, and the Fifth in the Treasury building.

All report a hard journey from Annapolis, the greater part on foot, with a scanty stock of provisions.

The Seventy first marched over the turnpike, for the most part, near the railroad, to the Junction, where they arrived at four o'clock on Friday morning. They waited there for the cars until four in the afternoon, and were just seated when they were called to arms and formed in line of battle. Yells and shouts were heard on all sides, and it was apprehended that they had been surrounded. After three hours' delay they returned to the cars, but were ordered to be ready during the night. Fires were seen in all directions.

A part of the Massachusetts troops came over the Annapolis branch by rail, mending the road where it was injured, and in many instances being thrown—locomotive, cars and all—down embankments. The spikes had been drawn and the rails left. But as they were going slowly and were on the look out no one was seriously injured, but not a few soldiers still limp in consequence of the bruises then received. Some of the officers, who were unacquainted with the Massachusetts men, proposed that the locomotive should be left till morning; but there were plenty of volunteers, who soon put the train in running order again. The guard proved to be insufficient during Saturday, since several times the road was found injured within an hour after it had been passed over.

The train carrying only the mail north was thrown from the track Saturday afternoon, two hours after the Massachusetts troops had come over it. The guard has since been doubled to the Junction, and every bridge between that point and the city is protected.

There are now here between six and seven thousand volunteers from the North in the city. Between five and six thousand volunteers from the district and vicinity, and not far from a thousand regulars, making a total of somewhere between twelve and fourteen thousand troops, not including many who can bear arms on an emergency.

At Annapolis, and between that point and the city, are between eight and ten thousand men, including the Twelfth from New York, which is expected to-night, the Sixty-ninth and Sixth of New York.

It is said that the steamers land some three thousand a day at Annapolis.

The only serious accident that has occurred among the troops here was in the rotunda of the Capitol, where the Eighth Massachusetts regiment is quartered. A stack of muskets was accidentally thrown down, and three of the guns discharged. A ball passed through the right foot of Moses S. Herrick, of the Beverly company. The foot has been amputated. Captain Clarke, of the Sixth Massachusetts regiment, received a flesh wound in his arm from a musket discharged by a private, who fell down while on drill.

Several of the Fifth and Eighth Massachusetts regiments were injured by revolvers accidentally discharged, and have been sent home.

Great credit is given to General Butler for opening the road from Annapolis, and to the Massachusetts men for their Yankee faculty, as evinced in repairing locomotives, bridges, railroads, ships and steamboats, and working them when repaired. Their energy and fortitude under privations, which with a proper commissariat might have been avoided, are greatly commended.

An effort is making to obtain the appointment of General James Lane as Major General of the Western Division. I do not think think that it will succeed. General Pomeroy and other Kansas gentlemen urged Lane upon the President this morning.

We learn from Virginia that General Harney was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, while on his way to Washington, and is now a prisoner of war in the hands of the Virginia authorities.

It is credibly reported that the Seventh New Rork regiment, when at Annapolis, offered, by their Colonel, to put down a reported slave insurrection, and General Butler has returned several negroes to their masters.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1861.

The steamers Baltimore and Powhatan returned to the city yesterday morning, from their cruise down the Potomac and in Chesapeake bay. They report everything quiet along the river, and observed no hostile movements whatever on either shores. A large quantity of shell was taken down on these boats, which was landed at Fort Washington. The Mount Vernon left on a similar cruise, yesterday afternoon.

The operations of the Treasury Department during the last few days have been considerably embarrassed on account of the scarcity of coin. It is supposed that there are now more than eight million of dollars subject to government draft in the different cities, but owing to the obstruction of the roads, the Secretary of the Treasury has not deemed it advisable to order its transportation hither. The inconvenience will, however, only be temporary. Nothing but specie is current here now, and coin—particularly silver—is very scarce.

New York drafts are paid in Washington bank notes, which are worthless. A heavy discount must be paid on Massachusetts and New York bills even when they can be used at all. Virginia bills are worth from half to two-thirds their face.

The President has directed the Secretary of War to take possession in the name of the government of the line of railroad from the junction to Annapolis. The Vice President of the Great Pennsylvania Central Railroad will superintend it in connection with three engineers and a complete corps of assistants.

The President has also directed the Secretary of War to take possession of the line of railroad between Baltimore and York, Pa., known as the Northern Central, and has appointed Thos. T. Power, of Pennsylvania, to superintend it.

There is to be a general muster of the District militia at ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

There are three hundred and fifty marines now at the barracks here, who have a battalion drill at six o'clock every morning, and a dress parade every afternoon a five o'clock.

The fine band of the Seventh regiment, of New York proceeded to the White House yesterday afternoon, and complimented President Lincoln by the performance of a number of choice pieces, including all the national airs. The music drew large number of ladies and gentlemen to the grounds. General Nye made a farewell speech last evening to the Clay Guards. He leaves immediately for his mission in Nevada. The Clay Guards arrested an Irish engineer named Wright last night, on his way to Alexandria to join the secessionists. He was handed over to Marshal Lamon this morning, and is spending Sunday in jail.

The President has appointed A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska, Secretary of that territory; John Taylor Burris, of Kansas, United States Attorney for the District of Kansas. He has also appointed W. H. Watson, of the District of Columbia, fourth class clerk in the subsistence department, in place of Richard Gott, resigned; Lorenzo Thomas, Jr., of Virginia, second class clerk in the Paymaster General's office, in place of Richard S. Cox, resigned. Mr. E. Harriman, of this District has been appointed to a twelve hundred dollars per annum crerkships in the Pension Bureau; John C Sharretts, of Maryland, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Sixth Auditors office; William Milward, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; F. Ball, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Ohio; L. L. Pease, Indian Agent for the Blackfoot and other neighboring tribes: Henry D. Todd, Lieutenant in the Navy; J. M. Weston, Postmaster at Westfield, Massachusetts; D. H. Jay, Postmaster at Scranton, Pennsylvania; Andrew B. Jackson, Register of the Land Office at Menosha, Wisconsin; John J. McClelland, Receiver at the same place; Wm. H. Blair, Postmaster at Hamilton, Ohio.

H. Berrien, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, has been appointed Fourth Auditor of the Treasury *ad interim*.

S. M. Crawford, a clerk in the Third Auditor's office, resigned yesterday.

W. T. Taliafero, of Virginia, has been appointed to a first class twelve hundred dollar clerkship in the Census Bureau. Avery Smoot, of the District of Columbia, Messenger in the Land Office, has been removed.

Following is a list of persons who are being commissioned as Second Lieutenants in the army of the United States, to fill up vacancies:—Lorenzo Thomas, Jr., Delaware; Junius B. Halloway, Kentucky; J. S. Brisbin, Pennsylvania; Isaac Dunkelberger, Wisconsin; T. G. Turner, Missouri; E. W. Hinks, Massachusetts; C. L. Ash, Delaware; W. S. Worth, Jr., New York; Jas. Magruder, District of Columbia; Walter M. Wilson, Jr., and Isaac D. Russey, Virginia; Charles D. Wood, Indiana; Wm. Randall Mauton, Pennsylvania; David Gordon, Kansas; Chas. V. Canfield, New Jersey; J. A. McCool, Pennsylvania; John Fellner and T. Drummond, Illinois; Simon Snyder, Pennsylvania; E. B. Shields, Tennessee; Geo. B. Sanford, Connecticut; Geo. S Lauman, Pennsylvania; Augustus Pleasanton, District of Columbia; Edward Ross, New Jersey; A. W. Putnam, Connecticut; J. W. Mason, Kentucky; Tillinghast L. Hommedien, Ohio; John D. Devine, New Hampshire; J. David Watts Biddle, Pennsylvania; Robert Clary, Utah; Jas. Snodgrass and Edward H. Leil, Pennsylvania; Edward B. Wright, New Jersey; Danigerfield Parker.

The following are among the resignations of the week:—A. McLean, R. Lee Brown and J. G. Hedgeman, o Virginia—the first a fourth class and the two latter second class clerks in the Treasury office; W. J. N. Goodwin, of Louisiana—a second class clerk in the Sixth Auditor's office; S. A. Leake, of Virginia, second class clerk in the Fourth Auditor's office; A. L. Edwards, of Tennessee—a second class clerk in the First Comptroller's office; W. A. Kind, Jr., second class clerk in the Third Auditor's office; Jno. Green a first class clerk in the sixth auditor's office; W. B. Daniels, a first class clerk in the third auditor's office; W W. Tyler, a second class clerk in the sixth auditor's office; R. B. Normant, a second class clerk in the third auditor's office; J. Hall Moore, a second class clerk in the sixth auditor's office; R. Cawthorn, of Virginia, a second class clerk in the sixth auditor's office.

In the Interior Department Census Bureau, W. R. Gulick, of North Carolina, Chief Clerk, salary two thousand per annum. Mr. Hamilton, of Kentucky; W. W. McCreery, of Virginia; J. P. Torbert, District of Columbia; T. C. Hancock, North Carolina; John West, of Virginia; John M. Coyle, District of Columbia; J. H Hale, New Mexico; Mr. Dozier, of Virginia; R. S. Laurence, North Carolina; Mr. Sengstack, of Virginia; Major Sawyer, Virginia; A. Baker, New Mexico; W. Fisherty, District of Columbia; Mr. Lewis C. Hoctee, of Missouri, twelve hundred per annum clerks.

Patent Office—D. R. Bell, North Carolina; B. Dorsey Md.; R. Strather (first class $1,200 clerks), and M. S. Page, Mo.

Land Office—F. P. Higginson, Va.; W. R. Wilson, Minnesota; J. H. Clark, Ky.; N. H. Starbuck, Ohio (second class $1,400 clerks).

Pension Bureau—J. H. Woolferd, Maryland; W. O. Slade, Virginia, B. Frere, District of Columbia; Colonel Hungerford, Virginia; W. H. Woodley, Virginia; James E. Stewart, Virginia; W. W. Sperry, Virginia; Jas. Morris, Maryland.

Post Office Department—Dr. Hunter, of Virginia, third class; J. L. Lancaster, District of Columbia, fourth class, and W. A. Norris, New Hampshire, second class clerk in the General Post Office, have resigned.

Dr. Snowden, of Maryland, has been removed.

ADDITIONAL FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, (via Perrysville and Havre de Grace,) April 28, 1861.

The Northern troops are all stowed away in the various public buildings. About three thousand are stationed in the Capitol. Food of any description, with the exception of fresh meat, has been abundantly furnished to them, and large droves of cattle, bought for their sustenance, have just arrived.

The soldiers all sleep on the hard floor, nothing but pillows being supplied to them. Their general health continues to be excellent.

Communication with the North is still very precarious. To make the nearest railroad station in direct connection with Northern cities, travellers have to go in carriages for seventy five or eighty miles at an expense of about a dollar a mile.

The telegraph lines are as yet unrepaired. None but letter mails have been received since last Wednesday a week ago. Not a Northern newspaper has come here in the last six days, nor is there any prospect of a change for the better as long as the direct communication via Baltimore is not forced open.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1861.

After the arrival of the Northern reinforcements at Washington, the battalion of which Cassius M. Clay was in command was honorably relieved from further duty. Some of the most influential men in the battalion and in Washington immediately presented a petition to the President urging that Mr. Clay be appointed a major general in the army of the United States. It was seconded by the almost universal sanction of the volunteers in Washington. The proposition is a subject of consideration, and meets with no opposition from the President, if General Scott is favorably inclined towards Colonel Clay.

An effort is also making to induce the government to appoint N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, a major general in the army. These are live men, of great practical knowledge of men and things, and are popular with the people.

The communication between Washington and Philadelphia has been extremely difficult, parties being obliged to hire conveyances to Baltimore and thence to Havre de Grace at prices varying from twenty to fifty dollars. A steamer has, however, been put on from Baltimore to the latter place at the fare of three dollars, the usual rate being fifty cents. On Saturday about one hundred persons took this conveyance, but when within about ten miles of Havre de Grace a row boat met the steamer with a message from one of her owners, instructing the captain to return to Baltimore with her passengers, as he was fearful the federal government would seize his boat. The captain was about to obey this order when the passengers became somewhat mutinous, and at length a citizen of New York, who was on board, said that if a sufficient number would stand by him he would take them into the stipulated port. This was promptly responded to. At first the captain and crew showed resistance, but seeing the passengers determined, yielded, and the boat was steered into Perryville and the passengers landed at the wharf of the Rail road Company, opposite to Havre de Grace.

The Fifth regiment of Pennsylvania and the New York and Massachusetts regiments held service to-day at Washington in Representatives Hall. The band discoursed sacred music. The troops are all healthy.

The steamer City of Richmond arrived here from Richmond to-day. She left there on Thursday. She was seized by the Virginia troops at Richmond on the 18th inst., and a force of Virginia troops placed on board. On Thursday last Captain Mitchill obtained the release of the vessel from Governor Letcher. She brings the crews of the New York steamers Yorktown and Jamestown, sixty men, and one hundred and twenty passengers.

A Richmond despatch, dated the 26th, gives the following particulars of the raising of large bodies of troops in all parts of that State and North Carolina:—

It states that the ladies of Virginia are all engaged making uniforms and clothing for the troops. It says that batteries are being erected at Portsmouth Hospital and Craney Island, with Dahlgren guns, and that five volunteer companies from Georgia had arrived there.

TERRORISM IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, (Via Perrysville and Havre de Grace), April 28, 1861.

Terrorism reigns supremely in Eastern Virginia. In most of the towns Union men are driven out by the hundreds. The number of such fugitives that pass through here on their way North is hourly increasing. They describe the secessionists to be anything but ready for aggressive warfare. They all agree, on the contrary, that a terrible fright prevails at the supposed impending invading of Northern troops.

In Spottsylvania and adjoining counties the negroes are growing altogether unmanageable. Parties lately arrived from Richmond state that a famine is threatening. Flour sells for twenty dollars a barrel. Trade was absolutely obstructed, and specie was entirely out of circulation.

The wounded Massachusetts soldiers have already got well.

PROPOSED COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1861.

C. J. Ingersoll has invited ex-Presidents Buchanan, Pierce, Fillmore, Tyler and Van Buren to become arbitrators to settle the differences between the North and South. There is little expectation here of any good resulting from this.

NEWS FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, April 28, 1861.

The Governor's message to the Legislature will recommend the passage of a stay law. The declaratory part will say Pennsylvania will open the route leading from the North to Washington essential to trade and transit. Whether Maryland stays in or out of the Union, no hostile sail will be permitted lie between the National Capitol and the States loyal to the Union. Rebellion must be crushed and the nation restored to its entirety, and the national property seized and possessed by the rebels retaken at every expense of treasure and blood. He will recommend the appropriation of not less than $3,000,000 and perhaps $5,000,000.

There was a requisition of the general government today, through the hands of General Patterson, for twenty-one more regiments—twenty of infantry and one cavalry. This makes the total of Pennsylvania thirty-eight regiments; a total of 29,500 men. Applications for filling all the contingent are already filed in the Adjutant General's office, save four regiments, which leaves a chance for Philadelphians.

The Governor will also recommend in his message the requiring of 10,000 men to be brought out, encamped, drilled and armed beyond the present requisition of the general government in order to form a reserve to be marched anywhere required, to fill up the losses occasioned by battle or disease. Thus Pennsylvania will have 40,000 altogether in the field.

DESTRUCTION OF THE GUNPOWDER AND BUSH RIVER BRIDGES CONFIRMED.

BALTIMORE, April 27, 1861.

The report of the destruction of the Bush river and Gunpowder bridges is confirmed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., April 28, 1861.

Our City Council has appropriated $10,000 to aid the volunteers from this city.

At Great Falls to day the churches were closed, and a mass religious meeting was held in Market square.

The Granite State Guard is under orders for the war. Each member has been presented with a revolver, bowie knife and blanket. The citizens have subscribed over $10,000 in aid of the volunteers.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, April 26, 1861.

The Election for Delegates to the Legislature—Union Men Resuming Courage—Governor Hicks for the Constitution and the Laws—The Volunteer Companies—Wounded Massachusetts Soldiers, &c.

The election for delegates, held here last Wednesday, showed the whole secession strength of this city to be only 9,249 votes, or less than one-third of the whole voting population. Over 30,000 votes were cast at the Presidential election last fall. This proof of the weakness of secession restored courage to the drooping spirits of the lovers of the Union, who thereupon recovered from their previous terror. Next day the Stars and Stripes floated in various parts of the city.

I was among the last to speak to Governor Hicks before he took his seat in the cars for Frederick. Said I:—"Governor, we hope you will do nothing at Frederick to tarnish the laurels you have already won." He promptly replied:—"I shall plant myself on the constitution and the laws, and there I shall stand, live or die."

It is thought that the whole ten delegates from this city are pledged to secession in some form or other, Charles Pitts, Esq., being, perhaps, the most conservative among them.

The American flag is not displayed publicly anywhere in Baltimore, except over Fort McHenry and from the office of the Baltimore *Patriot* daily newspaper. At one of the numerous military headquarters in the city the Confederate flag is displayed, surmounting that of a flag bearing the arms of Maryland; most of them have displayed the arms of Maryland alone, and some have no flag whatever. The military parade through the streets without colors. When the volunteer companies were first called out, on Friday last, it was understood by most of them that it was to put down riot and maintain the peace and laws of the city. They now find themselves in the hands of secessionists, and, while many of them would like to resign their positions, they are either too brave or ashamed to incur the name of coward or traitor. They are to be pitied. Perhaps no persons were ever in a more trying position than these men. The United States buckles and buttons on the military dresses and accoutrements are being removed by some companies, and their places supplied by others with the State coat of arms on them. Others are wearing the large United States brass plate on their belts upside down.

We have learned with regret that the citizens of Carlisle, Pa., have compelled the students of Dickinson College from Baltimore to return home, in retaliation for the return of Pennsylvania troops from Maryland. This is a disgraceful proceeding, as the terrors and evils of war should not be unnecessarily visited upon women and children. But it is perhaps among the least of the evils which a civil war will entail upon our country.

Yesterday we paid a friendly visit to two of the wounded Massachusetts soldiers, namely, Sergeant Ames and a private, Edmund Coburn, the latter of the town of Dracutt. They are both doing well, although Coburn, who is shot through the thigh, had considerable fever. Ames is wounded in the head with a brick or stone, but is able to sit up. They were removed from the Central police station to their present place, No. 210 North Howard street, on Friday evening last, a few hours after they were wounded, by order of a Society of Deaconesses of the Protestant Episcopal church of the Diocess of Maryland, under the auspices of Bishop Wittingham. If these men were at their own homes, attended by their wives, mothers and sisters, they could not be treated more humanely and tenderly. Call those angels of mercy by what name you please, but judge of their conduct and character by their God-like acts, and there can be but one verdict as to their claims to the confidence and support of the wealthy portion of our citizens, while the benedictions of the poor and the unfortunate will fall like blessings from Heaven upon them.

OUR HAVRE DE GRACE CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., (Opposite Camp Susquehanna,) April 26, 1861.

Travel from Philadelphia to Washington—Detention at Perrysville, on the Susquehanna—Movements in the Camp—Neglect in the Commissariat Department, &c.

The semblance of warfare has thrown this portion of the country twenty-five years behind in the progress of civilization. The days of stage coaches and oar boat ferriage have returned to us with all their annoyances and expense. A journey through the most despotic government of Europe is really a trip of pleasure when compared to a journey from New York to Washington in the present disturbed condition of the country.

The trip to Perrysville, on the opposite side of the Susquehanna, which is now the transport depot for the Pennsylvania and Western troops, is not attended with any unusual difficulty, except, perchance, to well known or incautious secessionists. But at that point the trouble commences, and it increases with the distance. Those who arrive in the train at half past one o'clock in the morning are the greatest sufferers at Perrysville, the officer of the night being the most cruel persecutor. Your correspondent, in company with a number of other newspaper men who were searching for a seat of war, not being acquainted with the most precarious and irregular rules of this camp, left the cars when the train arrived outside the depot, a few mornings since, and soon found themselves prisoners to all intents and purposes—detained in the open air, with but sufficient moving distance, until five o'clock, when the officer of the night—Lieutenant Divine, of Philadelphia, whose name, I subsequently learned, as being connected with the unfortunate shooting of a sentinel whom Napoleon the Great would have rewarded for his trustworthiness—arrived and set us at liberty. We crossed in the morning to Havre de Grace in an open boat, the fare being four shillings a head; and after breakfasting at the United States—which has not yet seen occasion to change its name—we proceeded in an open "low-backed car" to Baltimore, paying twenty dollars for a seat. Thence we proceeded to Washington. But I deem it prudent not to unnecessarily frigiten those who may contemplate making the same journey, as the difficulties we encountered have been lessened considerably within a few days. I can assure the timid, however, that we were not detained more than a dozen times, nor by the officials or abettors of more than two governments. Our password was "peace"—blowing it first hot and then cold. As may be supposed, this state of affairs could not long exist; and I now have the pleasure of announcing that one can reach Washington from this point in about seventeen hours, by boat to Baltimore at $3, by foot to Annapolis junction, and the rest of the way by rail, with but little interruption; and I feel assured, by the late reactionary advices from Baltimore, that the facilitation of travel will be daily improved, and perhaps within ten days be continued on the old fast train principles.

During my sojourn here I have paid considerable attention to the opposite camp, with the view of ascertaining whether the Crimean war has had that influence on military men of this country which was hoped for by all who feel an interest in the welfare of our common defenders; and as the result of my investigation I am unfortunately compelled to state that a more incomplete system of military encampment could not be contemplated. The staple fodder of the garrison is salt pork, sandwiched between soda crackers, stale water, biscuits or bread, washed down with the river water, neither coffee nor tea being allowed them at any meal. There is no change of diet. At sunrise, midday and sundown the poor fellows received their rations—salt junk and soda biscuit, wrapped in old newspapers. Some seat themselves on the car platform, take their bone in their fists and chaw the white fat away. Others, who are apparently ashamed of being seen eating in this way, steal away to some quiet nook, while those who fortunately brought money with them go outside the camp, dash their junk on the road and dine at the neighboring inn. This state of the culinary department is already having its effect on the volunteers. They are becoming gross and sluggish; their supleness is all being lost, and their blood becoming torpid. In fact, by this neglect of the Subsistence Department, Pennsylvania troops are gradually degenerating into unfitness for active service. The Commissary should be held subject to the censure of the public, and a reform be immediately compelled. I do not believe that the Colonel commanding sanctions the action of the Commissariat Department, as he must recognise its lamentable effects on his men. When we recollect the reforms instituted in the French camp, in the Crimea—its Soyer, its delicious coffee, tea and wines; the perfection of its internal economy, and the excellent results therefrom on the health of the troops, which were hailed with delight by military men and the public generally, as indicative of a new discovery in alleviating one distressing result of warfare, we can but treat with disgust and indignantly condemn the conduct of the officer who has thus violated the important functions of his position; and your correspondent feels that it is his duty, in justice to the troops, to humanity, and to American civilization, to call the attention of the public to this shameful neglect.

I have but time to state causes, and cannot enumerate the results in this communication. As you might suppose, the sick list must soon painfully increase, while the camp is destitute of a Florence Nightingale, as well as of a Soyer.

The American Telegraph Company have opened an office temporarily at the depot over at Perrysville, for the accommodation of the government and the public. The printing instrument is used under the supervision of Mr. Wm. Schiebler, well known to the reportorial staff at Washington. The office, I understand, has quite a rush of business, giving the banished an opportunity of notifying their friends that they have at last reached friendly shores, and are nearing their homes.

OUR PERRYSVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

PERRYSVILLE, Md., April 27, 1861.

The Difficulties in Travel to Washington—Troops on the Way, &c.

Your correspondent has arrived here without much difficulty. As soon as you leave New York, however, you begin to realize more clearly than you do there—with all the parades of armed men—that the country is at last in a state of civil war. The ticket agents refused to sell passes beyond Philadelphia, and none of the conductors could tell whether or not trains could run any farther than that point. The Camden ferryboat did not stop, as usual, at the Baltimore depot, and no one could tell whether any train would start. The people connected with the Baltimore road seemed equally ignorant. But at last, by dint of diligent inquiry, it was ascertained that a government train would start upon the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, for Perrysville, opposite Havre de Grace, and upon that we took passage. With us were some twenty travellers, including one lady, and Warren Leland, Esq., of the Metropolitan Hotel, who goes to Washington upon important government service.

Through the dim, hazy moonlight we rolled along very slowly. You could see the videttes pacing their beats all along the line, and at Perrysville, which place we reached about two A. M., we found two Pennsylvania regiments quartered, sentinels guarded the shore, and upon the long dock reaching out to the Susquehanna were two thirty-two pounders stationed. Four government transports were lying at the wharf awaiting orders to sail, and all of them will be started for Annapolis to-day, with part of the troops here quartered, and with the horses and provisions which came with us on the train. One of the hotels here—a genuine old fashioned inn—is kept by an ultra secessionist, and what with the ancient looking house, and the ununiformed, blanketted volunteers marching up and down before it, the picture much resembled those we have seen of old Revolutionary and tory times.

The soldiers have been lodged partly upon the boats and partly in the depot—in either case having only a board for a bed. They are anxious enough to get off and see some fighting. They comprise the Fourth regiment, of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and a Philadelphia regiment. Captain Steadman, of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, has control of the transports here, and guards them with a company of his jack tars, armed with cutlasses and working three heavy howitzers.

We have no late news from Annapolis. Eight men of the Pennsylvania regiment there have been wounded by carelessness in the use of their weapons. They report plenty of provisions there and good quarters. One of the transports entering there, on Thursday, came very near being blown out of water by the guns of the Constitution, because she neglected to display her colors.

It is useless for travellers to come this way. None are admitted on board the transports for Annapolis, except upon government business or with government passes. The road through Baltimore is reported open for carriages, but beyond Baltimore no one knows how to go. Some say by rail direct to Washington, others declare you must pedestrianize it for twenty miles to Annapolis, and thence go by rail to Washington. We shall try both chances, and report as soon as possible.

IMPORTANT FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, April 27—6 P. M.

About twelve thousand troops in all have arrived at Annapolis. Three thousand from New York are expected to-night. I learn from good authority that no more troops will be ordered without complete preparation for service.

The continued mild weather only saves great suffering. One thousand slept in the open air last night. There is plenty of provisions, but the Commissariat is badly organized. The supplies by the Kill Von Kull were timely, especially the tent cloth. Teams are in great demand for transport of medical stores.

The brig-of-war Perry is stationed at the entrance of the harbor, and a fine park of artillery on the right.

The tenth company of the Eighth Massachusetts regiment, Captain Briggs, in a steamtug, last night cut out the receiving ship Alleghany, in Baltimore harbor, and anchored her under Fort McHenry.

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

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

The Maryland Legislature is discussing the proposition to adjourn to Annapolis. It is expected to assemble here by Tuesday.

The Legislature will not pass the ordinance of secession, but only arm the State.

The professors of the Naval Academy await orders to Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.

Steamers begin to ply to the neighboring places.

Travellers from Washington and Baltimore report all quiet in those cities.

Half the population of Annapolis have left the city.

IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

The crews of the Yorktown and Jamestown left Richmond on Friday night, at five o'clock, and arrived in this city last night, at eleven. They had to procure passes before they could leave that city. The people are very much afraid of a famine. Their army is principally composed of boys, from sixteen to twenty years of age. Yet they say that they can lay their hands on Washington any day. Their uniform is homemade and very common and coarse. A planter came to Richmond on Thursday last and said that his slaves and all of those in his neighborhood would fight for the Southern confederacy. The crews were paid in Virginia money up to the time of their leaving, and had to pay their own fare to this city. The money was changed at twelve per cent discount. They were charged from five to seven dollars to go to Philadelphia in the "City of Richmond." The Captain pocketed the money and left the boat in the hands of his chief mate, as he feared arrest on his arrival in Philadelphia.

On Thursday night a German took a small American flag and waved it, said, three cheers for the stars and stripes, when he was seized by the mob and hung to the lamp-post. His wife interceded for him, and she was allowed to cut him down before life was extinct.

A week yesterday there was a report that the Pawnee was coming up James River to take the Yorktown and Jamestown. The military and mob came swarming down to the rockets or wharf; the latter armed with scythes, hoes, pitchforks, and in fact everything that they could lay their hands upon.

A battery has been built on James river, about fifteen miles below Richmond. It is mounted with twelve guns belonging to the flying artillery. They are all 6 pounders. There are six ten inch mortars on the dock, one hundred and fifty empty shells, and fifty loaded. Some of the mortars are useless, as they were taken from the Gosport Navy Yard, and the fire has ruined them. Eight hundred kegs of powder, about seventy-five thousand pounds, were taken from the powder magazine at Norfolk, Virginia. It was seized by the mob and placed in the market place at Richmond, and strongly guarded day and night.

We have received Richmond, Va., papers of Friday last. From them we learn that preparations were made on Wednesday last for raising the sloop-of-war Plymouth, which was scuttled and sunk at the Norfolk Navy Yard by the government forces there.

A deputation of citizens of Norfolk, headed by the Mayor, had paid a visit to Fortress Monroe to learn if, as was reported, United States officers, citizens of Virginia, were detained there in opposition to their desires. The delegation were satisfied that the report was without foundation. The reported blowing up of Fortress Monroe is all a hoax.

Operatives at the Norfolk Navy Yard had been recommenced, by the Virginia authorities, and the workmen were busy clearing away the ruins.

Some reported movements of Bragg's army are given us by these papers, but nothing of any interest which can be considered reliable.

A serenade was given in Richmond on the evening of Thursday last to the South Carolina regiment, on which occasion speeches were made by different gentlemen, including Alex. H. Stevens, Vice President of the Southern confederacy.

REPORTED HEAVY CANNOADING IN THE DIRECTION OF OLD POINT COMFORT.

Captain Smith, of schooner Orrin Cerol, arrived here yesterday from Baltimore, reports that on Friday, the 26th inst., heard heavy cannonading in the direction of Point Comfort, which continued all the afternoon.

IMPORTANT FROM LOUISIANA AND TENNESSEE.

CAIRO, Ill., April 28, 1861.

A gentleman who left New Orleans on Friday, furnishes the following:—

The whole country between Jackson, Tenn., and New Orleans is in arms. At every station along the road companies were seen drilling. They appeared destitute of arms, using old muskets, shot guns and rifles. The telegraph lines are in the hands of the secessionists, and not permitted to give information as to the movements of troops. Leading secessionists at New Orleans are in hourly expectation of news of the capture of Washington.

Our informant was told the North should hear no more news until the treasury at Washington was in the hands of the Confederate troops, and President Lincoln and Cabinet prisoners. All the troops except those at Fort Pickens were being rapidly moved North.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

OUR PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, April 28, 1861.

The War Excitement in Philadelphia—Military Clothing Department—Rhode Island Flying Artillery, Volunteers, &c.

A train of troops was passed near Chester by the express which arrived in this city last night at 10:45 from Baltimore. They were probably the remainder of Col. Dare's regiment, comprising six companies. They proceed to Havre dh Grace and take the steamer for Annapolis. The other four companies left the former part of last week for Havre de Grace, having received orders before they were uniformed. The six companies which left last night are, however, fully uniformed and equipped. Another regiment also left this morning for Annapolis.

A regiment of eight hundred and sixty-four men called the Sixth regiment, of Pennsylvania, Col. Nagle, are now in this city awaiting orders for their departure. They are a fine body of men, collected in three days from Carbon and Schuylkill counties. Two companies, the Washington Artillery and Old Greys, left Philadelphia last Wednesday night for either Fort Delaware or Fort Mifflin. The regiment was formed in Harrisburg, and on Monday night last started for Philadelphia, arriving here on Tuesday morning. They were quartered in the Baltimore depot until Friday, when a Committee from the Young Men's Christian Association kindly offered them the use of their tent as long as they remained in this city, which offer was kindly accepted. The different companies left their barracks this morning for the Military Clothing Department, for the purpose of being uniformed and equipped. The companies are Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the Anderson Grays, Captains E. T. Conner, John Craig and Thomas Wilhelm; Marion Rifles, Captain Sigfried; Ashland Rifles, Captain Seitzenger; Washington Yaggers, and the Llewellen Rifles. The Military Department of the Pennsylvania Militia, formerly known as the Girard Hotel, in Chestnut street, is one of the largest buildings in this city; it is centrally situated, and is well adapted for the purpose which it is used. There are in one room about one hundred cutters in the cutting room, and throughout the building five hundred and fifty women employed in sewing, and two thousand five hundred outside. Last Sunday they were all at work as on any other day, and to-day about two-thirds. The whole is under the superintendence of Special Agent Robert L. Martin, who was appointed by the State.

A dumber of the members of the First regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers complain that their arms are inefficient, their muskets being the old flint muskets altered to percussion locks. There are over eight hundred men in this regiment, and they will receive their uniforms to morrow, and probably leave Philadelphia the following day. They also complain of the hard fare which is given them; and one of them who served in the Crimean war informed me this morning that he never, in the worst times, received such poor rations as is now given to them.

Others of the same regiment appear to be well satisfied with what they receive, and state that private families send in constantly bread, butter, tea, coffee, sugar, &c.

The Firtst Company of the Providence Marine Flying artillery, belonging to the First regiment of the Rhode Island State militia, Capt. Tompkins, arrived here this morning about four o'clock. They were invited to dine at the Continental Hotel, and about twelve o'clock marched in. They were received with loud cheers, and as they filed up stairs leading to the dining room, the ladies in the hotel welcomed them with waving of handkerchiefs and clapping of hands. They number about one hundred and fifty men and have with them over one hundred horses. They have six pieces of rifled cannon (fourteen pounders), formerly made for the State of Alabama, six case arms, a battery wagon and travelling forge. The men were picked out of three hundred, and for the last ten days have been drilling at Easton Pa. Since this company left Providence another company has been organized from the old members, numbering over two hundred men. They will be furnished with the rifled cannon, and will be mustered into the next regiment. The officers of the first company are Capt. Tompkins and Lieuts. Reynolds, Remington, Tower and Brastow, the latter all ranking as first lieutenants. Col Burnside is the commanding officer of the regiment, and was formerly Major in the United States service. The Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major have all seen service in Mexico. This regiment was the first to volunteer their services, and the first to arrive in Washington. Their cannon will carry a ball four miles, shoot with accuracy three, and sight a man at the distance of a mile and a half. Each is provided with a patent exploding cap as well as the improved screw, for raising and lowering the piece. It is expected that the