THE NEW YORK TROOPS.

LETTER FROM THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

LETTER FROM COL. CORCORAN—THE MEN ALL SAFE AND IN GOOD SPIRITS.

The annexed letter from Col. Corcoran, the gallant commander of the Sixty-ninth regiment, has been received by Major Bagley and Captain Kirker, who are still in the city, arranging for despatching articles for the comfort of the regiment:—

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, ANNAPOLIS, April 27, 1861.

MAJOR BAGLEY AND CAPTAIN KIRKER:—

We are under orders to march at eight o'clock this morning for Washington city. We had a special order last evening, which created much excitement. A report had reached General Butler at this station that the baggage of the Twelfth regiment was attacked, and, with its escort, cut off a little below the railroad depot. He then did the Sixty-ninth the honor of going at once to the rescue, by his ordering a company to go down and retake, and overcome all opposition, when on receipt of which order, almost every man in the regiment wished to volunteer his services, but only the limited number could be taken, and in five minutes one hundred and twenty-five rank and file were going off from here in double quick, amidst the cheers of over three thousand soldiers; but, to say the least, it was really too bad: the rumor turned out to be unfounded, and my brave fellows were disappointed, as they met not an enemy to oppose them. Do all your own good judgment can suggest for our best interests, without any specific instructions. Our voyage here, under the circumstances, was a perfect success. Poor Father Mooney did most infinite service, and was never ceasing in his labors. I earnestly hope the Most Reverend Archbishop will allow him to remain. We were terribly annoyed by some bad men, who smuggled themselves on board the steamship on our departure, and who, through stealing any liquor they could find, got into a state of frenzy, and two of them jumped overboard, and one was lost; the other is now in hospital here. There is no sickness among the old veterans of the Sixty-ninth.

One of our volunteers fell through the hatchway, and is in hospital, with good hopes of his recovery. Fond remembrance to all. COLONEL M. CORCORAN.

LETTER FROM A PRIVATE.

ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION, Md., April 28, 1861.

The Troops on their Way to Washington—The Sixty-Ninth Guarding the Road—Casualties on The Route—Arrest of a Secessionist Spy—Public Feeling in Maryland—The People Devoted to the Union, but Attached to the South—The Communication with the Capital, &c.

My last letter gave a brief account of the trip of the steamer which conveyed the Eighth, Thirteenth and Sixty-ninth regiments from New York to Annapolis. This will describe the position of affairs in the latter place, and the condition of the troops there and on the route to Washington.

The Sixty-ninth regiment was the first to land, which it did early on the morning of the 26th, and before the Twelfth, which had arrived a day or two previously. It was followed by a regiment of Massachusetts infantry, and by the Twelfth and Eighth of New York, and Thirteenth of Brooklyn. The Twelfth immediately proceeded to Washington, whither the Seventy-first had proceeded the day before. The Sixty-ninth, Eighth and Thirteenth were ordered to remain at Annapolis till orders should arrive from headquarters. The Sixth New York regiment had landed the day before, and was quartered partly at the barracks and partly at a fort in the bay.

Amongst the casualities of the route, the most melancholy are the drowning of two members of the Sixty-ninth regiment and one of the Eighth. Insanity is supposed to have been the cause. I shall send you the names as soon as I can ascertain them. The health of the troops is generally good.

An officer of the Sixty-ninth regiment to day arrested a spy who was, under false pretences, engaged in procuring government despatches, and conveying them to the secessionists. This regiment also arrested yesterday some members of an independent military company of this State that attempted to pass their pickets; but on being assured that they were on no unfriendly or disloyal mission, the Colonel released them.

It is not easy to express a correct opinion of the feeling of the inhabitants of this State. They seem to have some regard for the Union, but a strong attachment for the people of the South. I have talked with them a good deal. They do not generally justify the attack on Sumter, but they denounce more bitterly the course of the abolitionists within the last ten years. I think it improbable that Maryland will leave the Union. Her interest will be too strong for her sympathies.

The communication with Washington through Baltimore is expected to be open to-morrow. This will greatly expedite the transmission of news to New York, and I may expect to hear from me very soon. Tell the people of New York city that her soldiers are the flower of the militia, for good order, discipline and efficiency.

THE TRIP OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1861.

Incidents of the Voyage—Arrival and Quartering at Annapolis—The March to the Junction—The Inhabitants of the Country Leaving—Accident to Colonel Vosburgh—The Baggage Train Thrown Down an Embankment—The Rails Tampered With—An Expected Attack—Arrival at Washington—The Regiment Quartered in the Inauguration Ballroom—Health of the Soldiers, &c., &c.

We left New York at four o'clock P. M. on Sunday, and after a pleasant sail of fifty-six hours arrived at Annapolis on Tuesday evening. Nothing of any importance occurred during the voyage. Although our accommodations were most miserable, no complaints were made, but the best good nature prevailed amongst the men. Humorous contrasts were made between our present style of living and the luxuries and comforts we had left at home, all endeavoring to persuade ourselves that a rough board was better than a spring mattress, and that salt beef and hard sea biscuit were far preferable to spring chicken and warm bread; consumptive coffee with no milk, and sweetened with molasses, went rather badly at first; but before the voyage was ended we had come to the conclusion that it was the only drink fit for a soldier and a gentleman.

We disembarked Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, and immediately proceeded to the quarters assigned to us in the Naval School Buildings. The regiment again formed at five P. M., ready to start for Washington; but a severe thunder storm forced the Colonel to postpone the departure until three o'clock next morning, when we started silently on our march to the capital. After a most severe march of twenty odd miles we arrived at Annapolis Junction at four o'clock on Friday morning, having been on the road twenty-five hours. Although kept on short rations the whole time, not a man complained, but looked upon it as a thing to be expected. What we felt the need of most was our morning papers.

The road from Annapolis to the Junction was completely deserted by the inhabitants. The agents of secession had passed through a few days previous to the arrival of the troops and warned all the people dwelling within a mile of the line of march to pack up their goods and flee to the woods, as the Northern army was on the march and would lay waste the whole country and murder all the men, women and children they could find. Occasionally a slave would be met with on the road, whose love of gain had overcome his sense of danger, with a basket of hard boiled eggs, which met with a ready sale amongst our half famished troops.

An accident, which might have proved a very serious one to our regiment, occurred to our Colonel, shortly after arriving at the Junction. Our baggage train—which was a very miserable one—gave out before we reached the end of our march, and we were forced to leave it behind. Col. Vosburgh, after seeing the troops properly quartered on the bare ground, started with a locomotive, tender and baggage car to forward it on. When three miles from the station the whole train was precipitated down a steep embankment. The rails had been placed in such a position that the slightest weight brought suddenly upon them would throw the whole train off the track. Providentially our Colonel escaped with but a few slight bruises.

At four o'clock P. M. we were ready to start for Washington. A report of an approaching attack delayed us until seven o'clock, when we started for Washington, arriving there about eleven o'clock, in excellent health and spirits and full of fight. Our men stood the fatigues of the march nobly, not a man having been sent back. We are now quartered in the building recently used for the inauguration ball.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PATRIOTIC FUND FROM THE THEATRES.

There is no class who are more ready to respond to every appeal, whether of philanthrophy, charity or patriotism, than the members of the theatrical profession. But too often struggling themselves, their hands are as open as their hearts are generous. We know none upon whose time and limited resources more frequent demands are made, and none certainly who are more ready to volunteer assistance when they deem it wanted. Amongst the many instances of this spontaneous liberality, we notice with pleasure the example set by Miss Laura Keene. The following speaks for itself:—

Received of Miss Laura Keene, three hundred and ten dollars, the receipts of benefit at her theatre, April 29, for the relief of the families of New York city volunteers. THEODORE DEHON, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, April 30, 1861.

Nothing proves more the intensity of the enthusiasm which pervades the North in aid of the war than the exertions and sacrifices made by its women. Miss Keene has generously contributed more than her share to the offerings made on the altar of the country.

CONCERT FOR THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

Mr. George F. Bristow will give a grand concert at the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening, for the benefit of the Volunteer fund. The preliminary arrangements will be under the direction of a committee of our leading citizens, and all the artists and musical societies who assist Mr. Bristow on this occasion will give their services gratuitously. The programme will be an unusually attractive one, and this, with the patriotic motive of the entertainment, can not fail to insure an overflowing house.

THE LADIES' AID ASSOCIATIONS.

The ladies in every part of the city are enthusiastically and industriously engaged in preparing articles for hospital use in our volunteer regiments, and in raising contributions of money, clothing, groceries, &c., for the families of the volunteers. The sympathy thus exhibited, contrasts strongly with the acts of the ladies of, at least, one of our Southern cities, who boast of their zeal in *moulding bullets* for the use of the Southern army.

THE RELIEF ASSOCIATION AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

The Executive Committee of this association assembled, with closed doors, yesterday, in the mathematical room of the Cooper Institute. Dr. Valentine Mott was elected Chairman, and Mr. George F. Allen, Secretary. Mrs. Fitzgerald was elected a member of the board in place of Mrs. D. D. Low, resigned.

A communication was presented by Rev. Dr. Newell, relating to an association for making garments, &c., formed by Mrs. L. M. Andrews, and offering its co-operation; it was referred to a committee.

Several committees were then appointed, after which Mrs. Dr. Blackwell presented a synopsis of the qualifications and duties of nurses, and regulations to be observed in their selection and appointment. The paper was highly commended by Dr. Mott and others present, and accepted. The meeting then went into sub-committee, and adjourned to twelve M. on Friday.

It was announced on Monday that the rooms would be open from ten to four o'clock, and that one or more members of the Board would be in attendance to instruct ladies who might be present as to what duties would be required of them. In consequence of this announcement a large number of ladies attended, and many of them sat for hours without the slighest notice being taken of them; and finally, when our reporter left, all but ten or fifteen had gone.

AT DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.

The New York Ladies' Relief Union meet in the lecture room of this church every afternoon at three o'clock. Yesterday afternoon the President, Mrs. J. W. Halsted; the Secretary, Mrs. S. M. Mahoney, and a large number of other ladies, were present. Sewing machines and ladies' fingers were actively at work in the good cause. Little was said, but a great deal was done during the hours of their sitting. Messrs. Singer & Co. and Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson have each sent them a sewing machine, and one of these firms has added an operator to work upon it. The meetings for special business are held every Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH STREET ASSOCIATION meets every afternoon, from one to six o'clock, in the social parlors of the Broadway Tabernacle, and all are invited to attend. Mr. Austin Abbott, of 318 West Thirty-fifth street, is the treasurer of the association.

THE LADIES' HOME SAMARITAN ASSOCIATION met yesterday afternoon, in room No. 5 Clinton Hall, and transacted considerable useful business. Ladies who stand ready to offer such sympathy and aid as may be required by the families of absent soldiers, are invited to attend their meetings.

THE LADIES' HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION OF THE BRICK CHURCH (DR. SPRING'S), hold their second meeting to-day, from ten A. M. to two P. M. All are invited to join the association and co-operate in the good work.

THE WOMEN'S UNION ASSOCIATION OF THE NINTH WARD, meet to-day at two o'clock, at 31 Jones street, near Bleecker, and invite all friendly to the good cause to meet with them.

CALVARY CHURCH.

The ladies of Calvary church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street, met yesterday morning and transacted considerable business.

Other associations of the kind are continually forming, and in many ways great good will result from them.

THE UNION DEFENCE FUND.

Additional subscriptions, April 30, 1861:—

Havemeyer, Townsend & Co.	$500
Le Moyner & Bell	250
S. T. Nicoll	100
Laura Keene's theatre (benefit)	310
Nathan H. Hall	100
Archibald Hall, Jr.	50

Subscriptions received by the treasurer, at No. 30 Pine street, room No. 8.

THEODORE DEHON, Treasurer.

SURGICAL REQUISITES FOR SOLDIERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The importance of enabling soldiers to have their wounds dressed immediately and properly, especially in hot weather, when mortification sets in so rapidly, induces me to offer, for the use of schools and committees, a model case of surgical requisites which each soldier can carry in his pocket, the entire case being less than four inches square. It is easily and inexpensively made, and may prove the means of preserving many a valuable life. If each lady would make two of these cases, at a cost of not more than forty cents and half an hour's time, every one of our soldiers might be supplied.

It is a very small, but not, I trust, valueless contribution in aid of the war.

A pattern will be given, gratis, to any one who applies by a note addressed M. L. H.,
No. 110 East Eighteenth street.

AFFAIRS AT PENSACOLA.

ST. LOUIS, April 30, 1861.

The junior editor of the Memphis *Avalanche*, just from Mobile, says it is not the intention of the Confederate forces to attack Fort Pickens at present, unless provoked by aggressive movements on the part of the garrison.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser*, makes about the same statement.

A special despatch to the *Journal* says the county court of Lafayette county has appropriated $30,000 to arm the county, conditioned upon the Legislature legalizing the act.

Col. Alvord, agent of the overland mail route, has made arrangements to start a daily stage, or more if necessary, from St. Joseph, the mails leaving St. Louis, taking the North Missouri and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroads to the latter point. This arrangement is predicated, however, on the fact that Missouri don't secede.

THE RHODE ISLAND MARINE ARTILLERY.

PERRYSVILLE, Md., April 30, 1861.

Captain Tompkins and the Rhode Island Marine Artillery have just arrived here. Six pieces, ninety horses and one hundred and fifty men will be shipped per the Maryland to Annapolis and Washington this evening.

A heavy gale to-day blew down the St. George's church tent.

The steamer Lancaster is just in from Baltimore, with a large number of passengers.

REPORTS FROM MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, April 30, 1861.

The propeller Muona, having on board the artillery company lately stationed at Mackinac, passed here for Buffalo to day.

The two regiments of State volunteers authorized by the State Legislature last winter, are now full, and are ready to be mustered into service.

The Legislature, which will meet next Tuesday, it is believed will authorize a loan of $2,000,000 for war purposes, and provide for raising troops sufficient for any contingency.

A company of flying artillery, from Coldwater, Michigan, having a battery of four guns, and a full complement of men and horses, arrived here to-night, having been accepted by the War Department, in addition to the Michigan quota. The horses of this company are all contributions of the people of Coldwater and vicinity, and are pronounced the finest collection ever exhibited here. All the railroads in the State transport troops free of charge.

FAMINE IN MISSISSIPPI.

CHICAGO, April 30, 1861.

The *Evening Journal* learns from a gentleman just returned from Mississippi, that in many parts of that State actual famine prevails, and the people are suffering for want of enough to eat. Corn, which is the chief article of food, is very scarce in the towns and throughout the country. At one station there were 200 sacks, and that was the only corn in that locality. There is but little money there, and those able to leave are fleeing the country to escape starving. Stations along the Ohio and Mobile Railroad are packed with freight, much of which has been there for months, those to whom it is consigned being too poor to pay the charges. The railroad company, to protect itself, has been obliged to adopt the rule to receive no more freight for towns in Mississippi unless the charges are prepaid. The *Journal* vouches for the respectability of its informant.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER DANIEL WEBSTER AT THE BELIZE.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27, 1861.

The steamer Daniel Webster, from New York 16th inst., arrived at the bar yesterday morning, and received orders to return immediately, for fear of seizure. The tug boat Tuscarora came alongside and took four passengers off. The Webster left before the others could get aboard.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, April 30, 1861.

The extra session of the Legislature convened to-day, at twelve o'clock. All the Senators were present, but seven members of the House were absent.

The Governor's message was received and read. He recommends a loan of $2,000,000, at seven per cent, and a State tax of $100,000; also the repair of the State arms, the purchase of ten thousand stand of arms, field pieces and munitions. He also recommends the raising of four regiments for State service, to be held subject to the call of the general government. Also provision for the defence of the southern part of the State, by fortified posts or an intrenched camp. The message is an able and eloquent document, and was received with loud applause from the members and spectators.

The Legislature is commencing business, and the necessary bills will be passed without delay.

All four of the New Jersey regiments are now here, and are receiving their arms and equipments. A large number of vessels are ready in the canal, and the troops will be sent off to morrow.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

A DIVISION OF THE STATE CONTEMPLATED.

Things are about the same as usual in Virginia, except that Western will secede from Eastern Virginia. A Convention was called for that purpose, to be held at Wheeling, and it is said that every county west of the Blue Ridge will be represented in this Convention.

The Hon. Mr. Clemens, who was arrested at the Convention at Richmond, Va., when the secession ordinance was passed, has recently returned to Wheeling, where he was received amid great enthusiasm, guns firing, fireworks let off, and bonfires burned.

The Ohio river is the dividing line of the secession and Union districts: on the Ohio side the Stars and Stripes floating in almost every place, and the opposite being the case on the opposite shore.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICK, Md., April 30, 1861.

The Senate took up the Small Note bill, as amended by the House, to limit the issue to 10 per cent of the capital, and passed it.

The bill legalizing the suspension of specie payments to 1862 was passed.

Mr. DENIO, of Somerset, offered the following resolutions:—

Whereas, in the disturbed condition of the country, it is right and proper that the position of this State should be defined; and whereas, it is also right and proper that the people shall have an opportunity to exercise their right to determine what measures shall be adopted to restore its peace and prosperity; therefore be it

Resolved, That a law shall be passed authorizing the people to assemble in a Convention to consider and determine the political condition of the State, and what her duty and interests require shall be done in the present exigency.

Resolved, That such laws as shall require the decision of such Convention, be submitted to the legal voters of the State for approval or rejection, and that the same shall have no legal obligation whatever, unless the same shall be approved by a majority of such votes.

Resolved, That, in the meantime, the existing political relations of the State, as regulated by its own government, and by the constitution of the United States, will remain as they now are.

Resolved, That earnestly deprecating civil war, and though almost despairing and still hoping that the unhappy differences now alienating one section of the country from the other may yet be adjusted upon terms satisfactory to both, we would earnestly entreat for a cessation of hostilities, whether by States or the federal government, at least until after the meeting of Congress.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Senate received a message from the Governor, enclosing the following communications, stating that he had written to the chairman of the meeting referred to, disclaiming all knowledge of the matter, or having had any communication whatever with the said troops, and requesting the Senate to take such action in the premises as they may deem proper:—

WEVERTON, Frederick county, Md., April 29, 1861.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY:—

At a meeting held in Weverton, by the citizens of Washington and Frederick counties, the following memorial was agreed to and ordered to be presented to your Excellency by a committee appointed for that purpose:—

Whereas, Since the occupation of Harper's Ferry by the troops of Virginia, a number of soldiers have at different times crossed over in our State, and, under pretense of obtaining arms, have disturbed the peace of the neighborhood and outraged the feelings of citizens by searching private dwellings; and

Whereas, the citizens of Sandy Hook, Weverton and vicinity, protesting against the right of troops from Virginia invading our soil for such unfriendly purposes, do hereby beseech your Excellency to adopt such measures as in your good judgment will be sufficient to prevent any repetition of similar outrages.

We furthermore would especially state that troops making search informed us that they had obtained permission from your Excellency to search the private dwellings above stated to the extent of twenty miles in the territory of the State. We mention this in order to get a refutation of such a slanderous report, as we believe it wholly without foundation.

HENRY MORTIMER, Chairman.

ALFRED SPENCER, Secretary.

The message was referred.

AFFAIRS AT ANNAPOLIS.

Commissary Wade, of the Sixth regiment, N. Y. S. M., arrived here yesterday morning from Annapolis, in the steam transport Marion. He represents matters there as being very quiet. The Sixth regiment, of New York, and the Thirteenth, of Brooklyn, were at Annapolis when he left, the Sixth being on port duty. The Sixty-ninth (Irish) regiment had left the day before for Washington, and they must be safely quartered there by this time.

The danger that has up to this time threatened the city of Annapolis and the troops therein has been greatly lessened by the seizure of the two forts on the other side of the river, whose guns command the city. A force of men was sent over to take them; but when they got to the place they discovered, to their great surprise, that they were empty. A number of the men took possession at once, and now the federal troops have control of the city of Annapolis and several points guarding the same. The men have named the seized forts Madison and Nonsense. A fresh supply of men was to have been sent to garrison them when Commissary Wade left. With these advantages, our troops would be able to repel any attack on them made by a much greater number than themselves. However, there is little danger to be apprehended from that source, although a rumor prevailed that armed men had been seen in the neighborhood, prowling about in a very suspicious manner, by some of the members of the Sixth regiment; two vessels had also been placed in the river Severn to prevent the passage of troops up that river.

The soldiers stationed at Annapolis were in good spirits, but there was a little grumbling at the quality of their rations, the men not being satisfied with the food prepared for them. This will be remedied in a few days. The communications to the men are few and far between, many having not heard from their friends in New York since they left. Dr. W. J. Wentworth, surgeon of the Sixth regiment, urges upon the ladies of the State, county and city of New York to finish the muslin or linen for bandages for the wounded or injured, as it is necessary to have a supply of these articles. We have no doubt that the patriotic ladies of our vicinity will not be backward in supplying their wants.

ANNAPOLIS, April 30, 1861.

The steamer Monticello and a gunboat arrived to-day from New York. They have gone down the bay to participate in the blockade of Virginia ports. The Wyoming is being converted into a gunboat, and will follow.

The Maryland brought down from Perrysville a large number of transport cars for the railroad.

Two hundred men of the Eighth (New York) regiment, with two pieces of artillery, are entrenching themselves on an elevation some ten miles from Annapolis, completely commanding the road to Baltimore. The position is on the north side of the Severn river. All the Northern mails are now to go via Annapolis and Perrysville.

The Union sentiment is rapidly gaining ground in this part of Maryland. Two regiments from New York are said to be in the bay.

By a private letter just received from Virginia by the Chaplain of the Annapolis Naval School, I learn that the Virginians are all wild with excitement, and everywhere rushing to arms. He says there are 7,000 South Carolina troops in Richmond, and 1,500 Georgia troops at Norfolk, Va. Last Sunday the summons to arms reached Lexington, in Rockland county, Va., and before sundown five companies had left. A pressing want of provisions is already experienced, and the paper currency of the State is almost worthless.

REPORTS FROM PERRYVILLE.

PERRYVILLE, April 30—6 P. M.

The Providence Marine Artillery, with their brass field-pieces, have just embarked on board the steamer Maryland, and she has sailed for Annapolis. A detachment of the men, with the horses, are embarking on the steamer Kill von Kull, and will sail to-night. No other troops left Perryville to-day.

The steamer Lancaster arrived here at four P. M., crowded with passengers from Baltimore.

Baltimore is quiet to-day. The Union feeling is gaining ground.

I learn from passengers from the South, that the troops from Alabama and Georgia are on the march for Lynchburg, Virginia.

A great review of the military of Baltimore took place yesterday.

The stories about the effectiveness of the centrifuga gun in Baltimore are not credited in Washington.

The War Department is making vigorous arrangements to carry the war into Virginia.

There are plenty of provisions in Washington.

There are about a thousand troops in camp at Perryville. The best military discipline prevails, the men have plenty of plain good food, and there is no sickness.

PERRYVILLE, April 30—8 P. M.

A steamer has just arrived from Annapolis. The Sixty-ninth New York regiment was at the Annapolis junction, *en route* to Washington. No other regiment was to leave Annapolis to-day.

REPORTS FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 30, 1861.

The Chief Justice of Vermont was in Richmond on Friday last, and had a full opportunity of judging of the number of troops there. He estimates them at 11,000, and believes that 15,000 more were south of that point in motion northward.

A gentleman holding an official position in Washington arrived here to-day, after one week's stay in Virginia. He communicates the important fact that the vote against secession in the secret session of the Virginia Convention was fully fifty, and not sixteen, as reported. He got this information from a prominent member of the Convention, who dare not make the statement public. No Virginia paper dare publish it.

David Mitchell, machinist, belonging to Perry county, Pennsylvania, has arrived here from Richmond. He was forced to volunteer in that city, but made his escape at night. He had great difficulty in reaching here. He says that all men of Northern birth are watched with desperate vigilance.

Only eighty-six members answered to their names in the House to day.

In the Senate, on motion of Senator Penney, a resolution was passed declaring that the objects of the special session be confined to the subjects in the Governor's message and to banks and banking.

A bill will be introduced by Mr. Ball in the House, proposing to confer power on the Governor to call out, beyond the forty regiments required by the President, fifteen more regiments at least, with discretion, in case of imminent peril, to call out thirty regiments, and also power to appoint a Major General and two Brigadiers, men educated and bred to arms. The Senate must confirm the appointments, the Major General to be commander-in-chief of all the forces raised or hereafter to be raised by Pennsylvania. The bill will propose an appropriation of $3,000,000. The other provisions relate to advertisements for supplies and the erection of a medical staff. The fifteen or thirty regiments to be called out, as the case may be, will be held as a contingent military reserve to be sent anywhere they are needed. They can be cavalry, infantry or artillery, as he may deem best.

A new camp is to be established, probably at Westchester.

SEVENTY-ONE THOUSAND OHIO VOLUNTEERS.

CINCINNATI, April 29, 1861.

Seventy-one thousand volunteers have offered their services to Governor Dennison, of Ohio, to fill the thirteen regiments required.

CLEVELAND, April 30, 1861.

The Ohio *State Journal* says 81,000 troops have been offered by Ohio since the issue of the President's proclamation. 31,000 have been assured that they would be accepted.

INDIANA ARMING.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 29, 1861.

The bill appropriating $500,000 for arming the State passed both houses to-day.

Indiana's quota, six regiments, are now fully organized, and four regiments, it is understood, will march soon. Six more regiments will be mustered into the service of the State.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1861.

The Scott Legion regiment was mustered into the service to-day. Its officers and many of the men were in the Mexican war.

Colonel Patrick Conroy, of the Second regiment, has resigned, and Robert E. Patterson has been elected in his stead.

It is probable that 700 or 800 Philadelphia troops will leave to-night for the South via Perryville.

NO MORE PROVISIONS SOUTH.

The following notice has been sent to the presidents of the railroads running South from Philadelphia:—

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, April 27, 1861.

In compliance with the advice of the United States Attorney for this district, I hereby notify you that I will take into my custody all flour and other provisions, and also all munitions of war and military stores, directly or indirectly to be sent to Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, and all other States of the Union that are making war on the federal government, and that I will hold such property so seized subject to legal process, or the order of said government.

WM. MILLWARD, Marshal.

NEW YORK TROOPS.

SYRACUSE, April 30, 1861.

The Onondaga regiment, consisting of ten complete companies of volunteers, is now full and ready to respond to the Governor's orders. It is understood from Albany that they have been accepted and will proceed to the Elmira rendezvous in a few days. Field officers were elected yesterday. Col. Walworth, of the Fifty-first regiment State militia, was elected Colonel unanimously. Steps are already taken here to organize another regiment.

ALBANY, April 30, 1861.

A fine company of volunteers, eighty-two in number, left to-night to join the Twenty-fifth regiment. The new company is founded on the late Burgesses Corps, eleven of whom go with them. Captain Kingsley, late of the Burgesses Corps, is commander. Captain Jack Lawless and several of his best men are in the ranks, his projected company having been disbanded.

THE NEW ENGLAND TROOPS.

BOSTON, April 30, 1861.

Despatches from Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire report the regiments called for as fully equipped and eagerly waiting for orders to march. The town authorities and people have made most liberal provision for the soldiers and their families. Each of these States is ready to send South four times the number of troops assigned her. The orders to the Granite State Guard, of Great Falls, to leave to day, were countermanded, greatly to their disappointment and that of thousands of New Hampshire citizens, including bodies of Free Masons and firemen, who had gathered to cheer their departure. Orders are hourly expected for the New England troops to move.

The First regiment will not leave to-day, but is ready and awaiting orders. The Boston Volunteers, Chelsea Light Infantry, North End True Blues and East Boston Infantry Corps have been attached to the First regiment.

The First regiment of the United States Marine troops is expected to reach Boston to-morrow, and will be immediately ordered to New York by one of the steamboat routes.

The brig St. Mary was seized by the Collector to day. She had on board 500 kegs of powder.

BELLOWS FALLS, April 30, 1861.

The Vermont regiment is to rendezvous at Burlington the present week. It is officered as follows:—Captain J. W. Phelps, late of the United States Army, Colonel; Peter T. Blashburn, of Woodstock, Lieutenant Colonel; Captain Stevens, of St. Albans, Adjutant; Col. Worthen, of Bradford, Major.

The Vermont banks have tendered Governor Fairbanks $300,000 for war purposes.

RUTLAND, Vt., April 30, 1861.

The first regiment from Vermont will be in camp at this place on Thursday next, and *en route* for Washington on Saturday.

PORTLAND, April 30, 1861.

Commander Thomas T. Craven has arrived here to recruit for the naval service. Our first regiment of militia has been quartered some days in this city, and awaits marching orders.

REPORTS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 30, 1861.

Troops are pouring in from the country, all northward bound.

The Southern Steamship line will resume trips with Southern troops aboard to guard movements.

MORE RICHMOND NEWS.

From Harry Clifford, who came passenger in the City of Richmond, from Richmond, and who left there on Friday evening last, I learn the following additional important particulars:—

It is to the exertions of Captain Mitchell, of the City of Richmond, that the crews of the Jamestown and Yorktown were released, and permitted to go home.

ERECTION OF BATTERIES ON JAMES RIVER.

Three batteries, it is said, are in course of erection, and nearly completed, on James river, between Norfolk and Richmond. These works are under the direction of engineer officers, formerly in the United States Army. One of them is at old Fort Norfolk, another at City Point, and the third at Aiken's Wharf. They are mounting very heavy guns on each. A battery with a complete armament has also been erected on a high bank overlooking the river, just below Richmond—past which all vessels bound for Richmond have to sail. The guns from this battery can be fired down upon a fleet coming up the river, while the battery cannot be touched by the guns of the vessels, as they cannot get their guns sufficiently elevated to shoot up.

MUNITIONS FROM NORFOLK.

There had just been landed at Richmond fifteen thousand barrels of gunpowder, a large quantity of shells and shot, and about twenty pieces of artillery, which had been taken from the Navy Yard at Norfolk.

SCARCITY OF MEDICINES.

The druggists of Richmond say that there is a great scarcity of the most useful drugs and medicines there; not enough, indeed, to last more than five or six weeks.

SLOOP-OF-WAR PLYMOUTH.

The Norfolk *Herald* says that the work of raising the sloop-of-war Plymouth, which was hastily scuttled and sunk at the Navy Yard there, has been commenced; and that it will only take a few days to raise her and get her pumped out, when she will be placed in the dock for repairs. It will be remembered that the Plymouth is a fine vessel of handsome model, pierced for twenty-two guns, and is in first rate order.

VIRGINIA ROBBING MARYLAND PRODUCE DEALERS.

On the 27th ult., a resident of Washington county, Maryland, appeared on 'Change in Baltimore, and stated that he had left home a few days since with a cargo of flour, wheat and oats, which he was transporting to Georgetown by way of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. When he arrived at the Point of Rocks, his property was taken possession of by the Virginia authorities, who told him that they would pay him for it at Virginia rates, with the promise of giving him Virginia bonds. After the property passed out of his possession, he was unable to obtain any satisfaction, and he expressed his determination to present the matter to the authorities of the Legislature of Maryland, and claim indemnity at their hands.

NORTH CAROLINA INTELLIGENCE.

Major Whiting, of the Confederate army, has been placed in charge of the forces at Richmond and the forts on the coast of North Carolina, by Governor Ellis.

A military encampment has been established by the Governor and Council near Raleigh, and the troops are pouring in every day. It is expected that 5,000 troops will be here by the middle of next week.

Forts Caswell and Johnson, on the Cape Fear, and Macon, near Beaufort, in possession of the State troops, are being put in a state of active preparation.

It is understood that several of the leading merchants of Raleigh, N. C., whose notes to Northern houses matured on Saturday, refused to pay them because of the hostile and aggressive attitude which the North has assumed towards the South—preferring to await the restoration of peace. A very good excuse to repudiate their debts.

The Raleigh *Standard* of the 27th ult. says:—The military spirit is thoroughly aroused in this State. From the seaboard to the Tennessee line but one spirit animates our people. *North Carolina will send her full quota of troops to unite in the attack on Washington City.* Our streets are alive with soldiers and officers, many of the latter being here to tender their companies to the Governor. *Washington City will soon be too hot to hold Abraham Lincoln and his government.* North Carolina has said it, and she will do all she can to make good her declaration. She will never lay down her arms until the revolution is accomplished, and until her rights and liberties are made secure against the assaults of her enemies.

City Intelligence.

FIRE IN SIXTH AVENUE.—A policeman of the Twenty-first precinct last evening discovered a fire breaking out in the rear of building No. 687 Sixth avenue. The flames were first seen in the upper portion of the building, occupied by John Patterson, ruche manufacturer, and before the firemen arrived on the ground, the flames spread to the adjoining building, Nos. 685, 689 and 691, and, before the firemen could subdue the flames, the buildings Nos. 685 and 687 were nearly destroyed. The roofs of the other two buildings were burnt off. At one time it was thought a carriage factory, in the rear, would be destroyed, but through the exertions of the firemen the buildidg escaped with slight damage. The burnt buildings were of wood, three stories in height, and were built at the same time as the Crystal Palace, in 1853. They are owned by S. H. Hoffman, and are damaged to the extent of $2,000—insured. Mr. Patterson occupied the upper portions of Nos. 687 and 689, and his loss is estimated to be about $1,000—insured. The congregation of the Pilgrim Baptist church worshipped on the second floor of No. 685, and the church property, valued at $500, was burned up—no insurance. The other portions of the burned building were occupied by various persons for manufacturing purposes, and their aggregate loss is about $1,000—partially insured.

Court Calendar—this day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 2—Nos. 794, 906, 908, 912, 914, 918, 920, 928, 932, 934, 938, 940, 834, 182, 842, 942, 946, 948, 950, 952.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

New York Herald—California Edition.

The mail steamship Champion, Captain Seabury, will leave this port to-day, at noon, for Aspinwall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at ten o'clock this morning.

The NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD—California edition—containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, with a large quantity of local and miscellaneous matter, will be published at half-past eight o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

Official Drawings of R. France & Co.'s Delaware Lotteries—Authorized by act of Assembly, passed January, 1859. Grants to run twenty years.
SUSSEX COUNTY—CLASS 103, Drawn April 30, 1861.
42, 36, 8, 55, 52, 53, 75, 31, 56, 78, 46, 40, 7, 26.
CONSOLIDATED—CLASS 72, Drawn April 30, 1861.
73, 43, 10, 34, 2, 44, 9, 68, 63, 76, 50, 27, 60, 49.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing
R. FRANCE & CO., Managers, Wilmington, Delaware.

Official Drawings of Wood, Eddy & Co.'s KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 255—April 30, 1861.
16, 57, 60, 63, 36, 7, 46, 77, 67, 12, 8, 23, 73.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 256—April 30, 1861.
54, 46, 27, 11, 19, 14, 1, 56, 57, 36, 16, 59, 41.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed by CHASE & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall street, New York.

Gentlemen's Dress and Soft Felt Hats, of rare quality, manufactured expressly by ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street.

Star Spangled Hat, STAR SPANGLED HAT. A new design. Appropriate for the times. Introduced on Monday, April 29, By GENIN, 513 Broadway. Wholesale and retail.

Zouave Fez Caps, In any quantity and at short notice. WARNOCK & CO., Army Hatters, St. Nicholas Hotel, 519 Broadway.

Cartes de Visite Portraits, Executed equal to the Paris pictures, by D. APPLETON & CO., 443 and 445 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Sewing Machines at reduced prices. Office 505 Broadway.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine maynow be had for $50. No. 500 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Reliable and instantaneous, black or brown. Factory 81 Barclay street. Sold and applied at W. A. BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—The best in the world; wholesale and retail, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown.—Depot No. 1 Barclay street, and sold by all druggists.

The Indian Herb Doctor, F. Tumblety, M.