Where breathes the foe but fulls before: With Freedom's soil beneath our feet. And Freedom's banner waving o'er us! First Page.—Due d'Aumale's Pamphlet; Philadelphia Players in London; Letter from Maryland; War Items; Letter from New York; Im portant from Maryland; The Pay of the Army. FOURTH PAGE—France and Disunion; Report of

Marshal Kane to the Board of Police Commission

ers : Marine Intelligence. THE INTELLIGENCE from Annapolis to-day is of an interesting and important nature. The troops were fortifying themselves at the Relay House, last night, preparing for a demonstration on Baltimore. General BUTLER was about to assume command, and we suppose he will act in concert with the Philadelphia treops, who are hourly expecting marching orders. land by authority of Parliament. Either by The Sixth Massachusetts Regiment had left design or accident, the D. G. (initials designa-Washington, it is supposed with the intention ting Dei Gratia) was omitted in the inscripof attacking Harper's Ferry. The light-boat tion which declared Victoria to be Queen of near the mouth of the Potomac is to be retaken from the Secessionists, an expedition having left for that purpose. We expect to see Baltimore in the possession of United new florin was coined in 1851, bearing the States troops on Thursday, and to hear of a usual "D. G." on the legend which mendemonstration on Richmond before many days | tioned the Queen's rank. No doubt, the omis-

The Instructions to Minister Dayton. If any citizen of this Republic entertains a doubt as to the position of the Administration, and the policy it intends to pursue in reference to the Secession troubles, that doubt will be removed by a perusal of Secretary SEWARD'S letter of instructions to Mr. DAYros, the newly-appointed minister to France. As a state paper it justifies every expectation we may have entertained of the distinguished Secretary, and as an exposition of the views of the Administration it will be gladly hailed by every friend of the Union and the Consti-

may be hourly expected.

ter at the Court of France, detailing his official other hand, it had been the constant practice interview with M. THOUVENEL, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to which the Secretary of State replies, is an insidious and cunning production, and compels us to express a feeling of gratification that his mission is at an end. He volunteers his opinions on matters of domestic policy in a manner which must have exceedingly astonished the French diplomatist. "The new tariff," he tells the Minister, " was adopted with a view, although proof the Tressury, as much as of reviving the protective policy;" and on account of the disntent which had been manifested in commercial circles, he had no doubt but that next Congress would modify it. Again, he informs the Minister, when speaking of the seceded States, that "so great is the respect for the over eignly, that he did not think the employment of force would be tolerated for a moment, and that our Government, in "deference to public opinion," would either be compeled to bribe the South to remain in the Union or permit it to dissolve its relation of allegiance, and assume the powers of a separate Covernment. We do not wonder that, after listening to this view of the case, presented in a manner which would have done credit to Mr. Yancer himself, M. Thouvenel should have expressed the opinion that the employment of force would be unwise, as tending to a further rupture of the Confede.

racy; and leading to further complications i The affairs. Secretary of State answers these pernicious arguments of Minister FAULENER in a impresses on ther. Among other things, he ment the fact that the Administration is united, and that in the breasts of the President and his advisers every emotion has been extinguished but those of loyalty and patriotism. As to "coercion," the Secretary says that the insurgents have instituted open, flagrant, and deadly war, and that the "United States have accepted this civil war as an inevitable necessity." The Administration of Mr. Lin-COLN has not the least idea of "suffering a dissolution of this Union to take place in any way whatever;" and the Secretary concludes declaring with emphasis that the thought of such a dissolution, " peaceably or by force, has never entered into the mind of any candid statesman here, and it is high time that it be

dismissed by statesmen in Europe." In thus removing from the minds of Euro pean Powers any fears they may have entertained of the fidelity of the Government to the Constitution, the Administration accepts the confidence which the nation bestows, and proceeds rapidly to meet the inevitable necessity which treason has forced upon it. We fee proud of the position which our country assomes among the nations of the world, and we isel sure that every citizen will echo the cloquent words of the Secretary, when he says: public, and the same constitutional Union that have already survived a dozen nationa changes, and changes of government in almost every other country. These will stand hereafter, as they are now, objects of human wonder and human affection."

Treason. Treason still lurks in Philadelphia. We have just heard from a reliable source that as to trust them. The Legislature was recently late as yesterday a petition was being pri- called together, and when it assembled was vately presented to eminent citizens, who are supposed largely to influence public sentiment, praying President Lincoln to propese a cessation of hostilities, with the hope of effecting a compromise with JEFFERSON DAVIS We rejoice to know that the attempt to obtain signatures met with indignant refusals.

There can be but one object in this movement, and that is to sow dissensions among a now united people. Who for a moment thinks the Administration will stoop from its exalted position to treat with traitors?—to hood, and has become a curse; that it is no longer a high and second means of protection, but an engine of oppression; that the accessed to be a bond of brother-hood, and has become a hateful connection between the constraint of the thinks the Administration will stoop from its hold a parley with the arch-conspirator while he gathers his rebel forces to strike at the brave men who are risking all for our flag? No, no! In this hour none but a minion of treason will be engaged in such a task. The spirit of an angry nation is aroused, and woe to him who dares speak aught else than of alternative but independence out of the Union or subjugation in it. The dishonorable and treacherconinst our beloved Union!

Mr. BALL offered a bill in the State Hous of Representatives yesterday authorizing the appointment of a committee to ascertain ether Senator Mason, of Virginia, had been guilty of tressen, and it still proved to be the case, to confiscate to the use of the State Tennessee, is one of the agencies which these the broad stairs of the White House. In the town dity. guilty of treasen, and if such proved to be the whatever property he may own in Philadel- traitors use to accomplish their unholy pur- of Cumberland, Maryland, the defeat of the Disphia. If Mr. Ball offered this bill as an evidence of his zeal for the Union, and his antipeople as intelligent as those of the Border popular delirium, by processions, speeches, and an immense display of star-spangled banners; while pathy to treason, it is very well; but what pathy to treason, it is very well; Dul what practical purpose is to be gained by the passage of such a measure? When Mr. Mason is convicted of treason, let him be punished; but is not this special legislation beneath the hard product of the same Letter that her destinies are in the hands of such a man as Governor Harris. Has prostituted his high office to procure that her degradation. Outerwith true to his allassistative, an ultra Union members of the same Letter that her degradation. Outerwith true to his allassistative, an ultra Union members of the same Letter that her degradation. Outerwith true to his allassistative, an ultra Union members of the same Letter that her degradation. Outerwith the processing that her degradation. Outerwith the process of the same Letter that her degradation to the same Letter that her degradation. Outerwith the process of the same Letter that her degradation. Outerwith the her degradation to the same Letter that her destinices are in the people of Washington county were casting, at a special election for members of the same Letter that her destinices are in the people of Washington county were casting, at a special election for members of the same Letter that her degradation. Outerwith the people of Washington county were casting, at a special election for members of the same Letter that her destinices are in the District that the destinices are in

Virginia Convention, we are at a loss to understand the precise attitude in which it has derstand the precise attitude in which it has the commencement of the present struggle. placed the State. The Whig sums up the result of their deliberations thus:

the creation of a navy, and entrusted its infancy to the brightest names on the roll of the American navy. They have established a system of equal inaxion, which will remove every murmur of dissenting the confines of the Commonwealth. They have negotiated an alliance, offensive and defensive, with our Southern sisters, which makes us one people, and insures us invincibility and independence.

John C. LeGrand, and any amount of musketry and mob. Come, Mr. McLane and Mr. Otho R. Soott, why do you not put your case before the Soott, why do you not put your case before the Governor Curtin, one regiment of infantry, now infavor of the Union candidates to the General overnment, through Governor Curtin, one regiment of infantry, now right have you, when your ballet-boxes, converted to the General overnment, through Governor Curtin, one regiment of infantry, now right have you, when your ballet-boxes, converted to the General overnment, through Governor Curtin, one regiment of infantry, now right have you, when your ballet-boxes, converted to the that may be seignated; and if according to the force of truth, repudiate your heresies, to ske terms of an Administration which reposes upon public opinion, and dares you to the issue?

Virginia, too, begins to feel unpleasantly the larger than any succession of the Union Caabria County.

HARRISBURG, May 6.—Coduel William K. Piper Insurance and Mr. Otho R. Soott, why do you not put your case before the Governor Curtin, one regiment of infantry, now right have you, when your ballet-boxes, converted to the General overnment, through Governor Curtin, one regiment of infantry, now right have you, when your ballet-boxes, converted to the General overnment, through Governor Curtin, one regiment of infantry, now right have you, when your ballet-boxes, converted to the General overnment, through Governor Curtin, one regiment of infantry, now right have you, when your ballet-boxes, converted to the General overnment, through Governor Curtin, one regiment of infantry, now right have you

"By the Grace of God." In the Italian Parliament, now sitting in Turin, a discussion arose on the 16th April, upon the bill regarding the form under which VICTOR EMMANUEL'S name should head public deeds and documents, he now being King of Italy. An objection was taken, that to use the words (Dei Gratia) indicating that VICTOR EM-MANUEL was King "by the Grace of God," savored too much of the principle of Divine Right, and that, to be "King Honest Man" was more for him than to be "King by the Grace of God." It was replied that it would he a serious thing to eliminate the formula, "by the Grace of God." It should certainly not be expunged from the conscience of the people; and ought not the law to be an echo

should be continued, and a very preper decision it was. The regal recognition of Divine Power has who reigned in England from 1154 to 1189. had the words "Dei Gratia" inserted after his title as King. It occurs both on the obverse and reverse of his Great Seal. We believe previously used the words. The sustom has been retained by all his successors. In one of his political squibs, Thomas Moore, who had small respect for constituted and hereditary people, quizzed the British monarchs as

of that conscience? Eventually, it was de-

eided that the use of the words "Dei Gratia"

Regular Det Gratia blockheads, Born with three kingdoms in their pockets. In 1849, a new silver coin, called the Florin, worth about half a dollar, was issued in Eng-Britain, and so great a clamor was raised, on this account, that the issue of that coin was called in, a few specimens only remaining in

are over. The program ne of the Administration is rapidly developing, and decisive events of it by the opponents of the Liberal Ministry of that day. The title of NAPOLEON III. is Emperor, by the Grace of God and the Will of the French People." In truth, all Christian Monarchs not only acknowledge, but claim the Grace of God as having made them Sovereigns.

Another question about the title, discussed n the Italian Parliament, was the King's taken place? being designated VICTOR EMMANUEL II. M. FERRARI, who also had opposed the formula | WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. of "by the Grace of God," asked, "Was VICTOR EMMANUEL II. to be considered as ontinuing the line of VICTOR EMMANUEL I., who centinued the old traditions and fought against Napoleon I., King of Italy? It was said that the House of Savoy must continue its numerical order of succession, but, on the quisition of territory, to assume the title of the larger territory. When, on the contrary, princes passed from a larger State to a lesser one, the numerical order of succession was not changed. Hence, were VICTOR EMMANUEL to retain the number II., it might be said that the Dukes of Savoy considered their importance lessened by becoming Kings of

Italy." imposing forms of State organization and State his life for Italian nationality; it was inti- forty-five. Major Anderson has returned from mately connected with the dearest and most conorable reminiscences of Italy, venerated by all the inhabitants of the Peninsula, and blessed by all true patriots.

M. BERTOLANI said that VICTOR EMMANUEL had ascended the throne by right of inheritance, but his whole life was a homage to national sovereignty. He asked, Could such a king be told that he must have nothing in common with the traditions of his family Finally, it was agreed that the title should run, "VICTOR EMMANUEL II., by the grace of God King of Italy." This seems proper. VICTOR EMMANUEL I. (born 1759, died 1824,) reigned from 1802 to 1821 as King of Sardinia, and was grand-uncle of Victor Emmanuel II., whose reign commenced in 1849.

As we are moon this subject, let us here reply to an inquiry, repeatedly made, on the subject of the present ruler of France having much right to do so as Louis of Bourbon. Louis XVIII., his brother, whom he sucparenthesis, being Louis XVI. The execution of Louis XVI. in January 1793 followed the actual suppression of Royalty in France, but the mockery of etiquette regarded his son, then only eight years old, as Louis XVII. though he never exercised any monarchical power, and was kept a close prisoner from his ather's execution to his own death, in the ted them with the expectation of an easy con-

Temple at Paris, in June 1795. When Napoleon I. abdicated in 1814, he resigned the crown in favor of his son, aged three years, but the Allied Powers, whose bayonets restored the hated Bourbons, declined acknowledging the child. Again, on the Hundred Days terminated, Napoleon declared his political life ended, and proclaimed his son Napoleon II. Emperor of the French. There was no reign of this boy-Emperor, but the Naroleon falily call him Naroleon II., to which title he had as much right, at least, as poor Louis Caper, the prisoner of the Republic, ever had. The present ruler of France. "There will be here only one nation and one heir to his cousin, (who died in 1832,) adroit-Government, and there will be the same Re- ly assumed the title of Napoleon III., because it carried dynastic seeming with it.

> From Richmond, Virginia, we learn that the State of Tennessee has, by a vote of her Legislature, withdrawn from the Union. The

people of Tennessee, at the last election, defeated the Disunionists so overwhelmingly that the conspirators are not disposed again the recipient of an elaborate message from Governor HARRIS, plainly advising the passage of an act of secession, and a union with the Confederate States. The tene of the message may be inferred from this brief ex-

"As established by our fathers, that Union n

communities at war.

* * * * "The low duplicity in which thei Administration was inaugurated—trusting, while conceding nothing, to lull the South into a fatal security, furnishing ground for divisions in the Border Slave States, while constant, though secret, preparation for the work of subjugation ous practices which have so far characterized the authorities at Washington admonish us that, in the impending struggle, we are scarcely to expect the rules of honorable warfare."

This system of misrepresentation, couched in language which no gentleman would use. As THE injunction of secrecy has not been and this latest act of infamy which he has ac-

The Position of John Bell. We learn that Hon. John Bell complains Tyler, Wise, and Mason. She is only half a sethat his recent speech at Nashville, Tennessee, on which we had occasion to comment as treasonable declaration of Secession, was incorrectly reported, and calculated to do him injustice. Mr. BELL intends to prepare his remarks for publication, but in the meantime. he desires his Nashville speech to be considered as a Union effort, and wishes himself the people of Wheeling are equally resolved that to be regarded as sincerely loyal to the Union. for this statement, thus comments upon it: situdes a more unfortunate choice of means was never made by a patriot and a statesman. JOHN BELL, beyond rational dispute, committed, in this inexplicable effort, a blunder which must have the public effect of a crime; but we are bound to believe, and we do believe, that he committed the blunder honestly. He is unquestionably guilty of a terrible misevailed from a very early period. Henry II., take; but not, as we were at first driven by a sense of imperative duty to say, of defec-

Mr. Bell is welcome to whatever benefit time, however, for "inexplicable efforts," or dinners and suppers which they had the impumoment), that his predecessor, Stephen, had "terrible mistakes." It gave us pain to see dence to request their victims to charge to that him among the traitors to our country; but, bankrupt concern the Southern Confederacy, unless he is for the Union without conditions, and for sustaining the Government in the performance of its duty, he is practically no better than a traitor. This contest will not admit of doubtful positions, and no statesman will promulgate opinions capable of a double neaging. The Skibboleth of Union is easily spoken, and if Mr. BELL hesitates or stammers he must not complain at being considered one of the men of Ephraim.

Cosmopolitan Art Association. The annual drawing for prizes, which was to have taken place at New York, on the 31st January, was adjourned until April, in consequence of the "Hard Times." It was duly advertised for April 18th, with a promise that, in a few days the cabinets of curious numismatologists, and a later, the list of prizes drawn, with names of the rize-holders, should be duly published. Nearly three weeks have elapsed without any-even the timation of any kind. There are some hundreds of ticket-holders in this city, each of whom has duly paid his three dollars annual suboription, and there naturally exists considerable dissatisfaction among them, on account of the cavalier manner in which they have been treated by the managers of the Association, at New York. In their name, we demand an explanation of the delay and neglect which still keep them in ignorance of their good or ill fortune at the drawing, on the 18th ult.—if, indeed, any such drawing has

Letter from "Occasional."

e of The Press. WASHINGTON, May 5, 1861. Among all the lions now attracting the attention strangers in and residents of Washington, and stimulating the curiosity of the outside world, Robert Anderson, as he called himself in his great lespatch to the Secretary of War after his gallant efence of Sumpter, Major of the First Artillery of the Army of the United States, has unquestionably awakened the most interest. I met him yester day, and studied his character from an earnes survey of his appearance. Robert Anderson is a singularly unpretending man, of medium height, a set and overshadowed by a heavy eye-brow; thin, Compressed lips; fine forehead; his features long just closed. Prudence would dictate a different policy for the future, or it will be difficult to remark the considered first of his mind and mithal measurement of policy for the future, or it will be difficult to rename, and not second. Against these object the greatest benevolence. He seemed to avoid servation, and to be somewhat oppressed with an immense accession of territory, but he did ments, and strolled from room to room with hands which he bore when he risked his crown and his duty. I should judge his years to be at least belief that but for the intervention of a superin tending Providence he could not have escaped a acrifice to the savage and unprovoked attacks of the Disunionists. Silent as he is, and cautious in the utterances of his sentiments, he does not conceal his opinion that under the surface of their stentatious courteey these men bore to him, as the presentative of a flag they feared because they had insulted it, a deep, implacable hatred. There is one opinion he does not hide, either from President or Cabinet ministers, and that is that the hand of God has been stretched forth to protect our Union, and to save it from its adversaries. But for Count de Provence had to assume the title of but the arrogance of the Disunionists, who, infig-

the unprovoked attack upon Sumpter the Northern people would have been divided into factions Had he evacuated it, as at one time proposed, his own fame would have suffered, and the Government would have fallen into contempt. The Secossionists would have taken courage, and the mionists in the free States would have taunted the friends of the Administration with want of on or the Southern Cenfederacy. In fact othing prevented the evacuation of this fortress ted with the hope that by their ten thousand me ceeded, with the Republic and Empire in a they could easily exterminate less than one hunfurnish him supplies, and therefore compelled him to a defence which, while saving the Go- was brought to the guard-house during the last vernment from overthrow, has immortalized his night. own name. The victory of these thousands of madmen, achieved after a terrible destruction o their own stolen forts, and I do not doubt, after a heavy loss of life among their own troops, intoxica

he mobs of Baltimore to the attack upon the Massachusetts soldiery; so that, when Major An-Washington, he found not alone a grateful people glad to do him honor, but a people consolidated around the Administration, tired of making peace June 22, 1815, when the wonderful reign of ful propositions to traitors, burning to avenge unprovoked wrongs, and resolved that no truce should be agreed upon until a complete surrende had been made to the authority of the law and the Executive, and a full return of all the property forcibly seized upon by the Disunionists.

The Administration, penetrated with a profound sense of the inappreciable services of Anderson and his men, are ready to confer upon him any honor. The President would have gladly nominated him to one of the highest military appoint ments in his gift, and it is believed that an offer was made to him to go abroad for the purpose of restoring his health, greatly shattered by his long

aptivity behind the battlements of Sumpter. I earn, however, that he has in reserve the fulfilment of a duty which he believes he owes to his country, and that, after having settled his accounts he will return to his native State of Kentucky and there raise the banner of the Constitution and the Union, and preclaim himself in favor of the existing policy of the Government. How much like Garibaldi, who, putting behind him the glittering honers extended by Victor Emmanuel, avoiding displays before the populace, retires to his little island of Caprera, "Whose sapphire gates
Beguile him to her fair estates,"

to his Kentucky, there to rest him from his teils, and still, like the red-shirt General of Italy, ready to offer his life to his beloved country. The people of Maryland, seeing themselves gradually encircled by the power of the Federal Government, on account of the mad follies of the

ionists, have taken their own case into their own hands, and are doing up their business with workmanlike accuracy and promptitude. Our good friend Robt. M. McLane, of Baltimere who, with singular neglect of geography only equalled by his ignorance of the people, proposed to meet the invaders of Maryland at the Susquehauna, forgetting that north of that river there were several counties of Maryland deeply imbued with the Union sentiment whom he would be compelled to fight-called upon the President with two of his associates, sent by the Legislature of his State, and had an interview that ought to have re- steamers plying up and down theotomac, for the minded him of the old play of " Much ado about Nothing." He made nothing by his motion, and if he returned to Baltimore this morning, was probably informed that his friends in the Maryland Legislature were being unborsed in their attemp but which our recent experience constrains us to establish a revolutionary directory in Maryland, to regard as congenial to the Governor of while the President was politely bowing him down dignity of the Legislature of Pennsylvania? her degradation. Ostensibly true to his allegiance, he has been acting in concert with four thousand! What more humiliating rebuke giance, he has been acting in concert with Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS as efficiently and openly persecution. into Harford and Ceoil counties, and he will meet a much more unanimous reception than that which fied with this pastime, I would advise him to try his Secession medicine in the city of Baltimore. THE APPOINTMENT of Hon. John A. Dix, of That dose was popular only a few days ago; why They have organized an army, and placed at New York, to the position of Major General should it not be popular new? He has great influence the should be popular new? its head the ablest officers of the late United of the New York forces, is a deserved com-States. They have taken the initiatory steps for pliment to one of the most eminent of our orator, John V. L. McMahon; the retired jurist public men, and reflects great credit upon John C. LeGrand, and any amount of musketry

for events, finds herself out off front and rear. learn that even the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad which runs through a great part of her territory MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS. was to day seized at the Relay House, by the Uni ted States troops, under General Butler, and that

66 Certainly in all the course of national vicisremote from the neighborhood of the Federa troops, and to make bad worse, the Ohio river counties of Virginia are not only beginning to re volt against the Disunionists, but to set up a Government of their own. Was there ever a more pitiable sequel to a sounding index? And is this the end of all their greatness? Yesterday, so brave, so loud, and so pretentious! To-day, so low, so silent, and so weak! The New York Zonaves, under command of Cal. Ellsworth, of Illinois, have created a good deal of consternation in our City of Magnificent Distances. They have had two days of extensive, expensive, and extreme fight, fun, and frolic. They have this statement may afford him. This is no broken into taverns, terrified old ladies, ordered and performed many other irreverent feats. They now eccupy the new Hall of the House of Representatives, from which their aristocratic prelecessors, the New York Seventh Regiment, reired to encounter the cold rain storm of Friday and Saturday; and, in order not to be behind the lutions to sustain the Government were passed. Representatives of the people, they yesterday improvised a House of Representatives, elected a Scott, presided over the meeting. The appointspeaker, clerk, and other officers, went into full ession, dissolved the Union and reconstructed it, and then wound up the joke by going into Executive session, after the model of the Senate, and, in edience to the example of Senater Mason, of Virginia, ordered the galleries to be cleared, which was ruthlessly effected, although that part of the building was then occupied by some of their tired and sleepy companions, socking a few yesterday. Their immediate destination is doubthours rest. After walking the parapets of the less Harper's Ferry. So much has transpired. Capitol, rifle on shoulder, leaping fences, knocking down sentinels, turning aside indignant Winfield Scott, speaking through a quiet gentle-man in charge of the Capitol, Major McDowell, U. S. A. These Turco-men of our time, these untamed firemen after fire-eaters, these red-shirted patriots so indifferent to all other appeals, have at last been conquered, and to-day order reigns in Warsaw. What mighty magic has produced this change few can know, but I suspect they have been promised to a steamboat ride some pleasant May morning, Mount Vernon, with a slight intimation that they

> OCCASIONAL. General Scott. WASHINGTON, May 5, 1861. Demonstration to be Made on Balti-Baltimore will be immediately approached on hath sides by Federal troops. Their passage through the city unmolested will alone prevent a

may stop at Alexandria on their way for refresh-

ments. It is astonishing how mild and gentlemanly

the Zouaves have become since their treaty with

Flight of Secessionists from Alexandria. Virginia. On the arrival of the New York Zouaves in Washington, and impressed probably by a sense singularly unpretending man, or medium neight, a complexion evidently bronzed by exposure and of safety from the general gathering of forces here. Thursday, and that active aggressive operations hard service, iron-gray hair, and slightly bald, a face closely shaven, a large blue-gray eye, deepcession demonstrations during the three weeks

New York Twelfth Regiment. The New York Twelfth (Independence Guard) clared that FERDINAND V. of Aragon acquired the knowledge that he was the centre of it. Col. Daniel Butterfield, over 1 000 men, were inspected this morning at nine o'clock, on Louisiana uniform, and are thoroughly disciplined and drilled. Their quarters are in the Assembly Rooms, in Louisiana avenus.

Arrival of the U. S. Regulars. At five o'clock last evening, Company D, seconi artillery, U. S. regulars, Capt. PRATT, arrived, vis Annapolis, from Mackinaw, Wisconsin. New Jersey Regiment Arrived this Morning.

A full regiment of New Jersey volunteers

water to Annapolis yesterday, and hence by railroad this morning, is in Washington in fine con-The New York Zonaves. If Wm. Wilson's regiment, coming from New York, are equal to the Firemen Zouaves in reck less don't careativeness and rowdyism, it is to be hoped they will be permitted to pass our city without calling or sojourning here. The Zouaves are full of mischief, practise frequently in pugiism, create rews in bar-rooms, by calling for

liquor and refusing to pay for it, and keep up a pretty general mant through the day and ings. As night, under the regulations of military (not marilal) law, and sent to their quarters. Asige - Quiet of demonstrations made by the Firemen Zouaves, our city is quiet at night mayor, at 91 o'clock P. M., and only one person

" Camp Cameron." The New York Seventh did not go into camp in Georgetown, but selected an elevated position sea Columbia College, in the northern suburbs. The have been out three nights, in one hundred and quest of the Government, and no doubt instigated fifty tents. To day we have the first fine weather lince they went into camp, and they are very much inclined to rejoicing over the change. After diderson reached New York, and when he arrived in vine service by the chaplain, Rev. Mr. Weston many of them visited their friends in the sity. Strict military discipline and camp rule i enforced, and all orders are most respectally obeyed. The reports of their disaffection and refusals to take the oath, which you have proably bserved in the Virginia and Southern paper, are without the slightest foundation in truth. They have all taken the oath, and are ready for dity in any place or capacity required of them.

Great Scarcity of Butter, Our citizens are deprived of their butter by the stoppage of communication with the North It is scarce at 38 cents retail. At the market inWard ne, the person who bought the last pennd esterday that was to be obtained in the markt, was offered and refused 60 cents for it before he oft the stall where he made the purchase. There a fine those from the North leaving Philadelphia at 10 field for a limited speculation by some f your merchants, by making a few shipments Washngton and Georgetown.

Steamers in Port and Sailin. The steamers Philadelphia, Baltimore Mou Vernon, and Anacostra, mounted with a 32 ounder each, and one or two howitzers, and he war steamers Pawnee and Powhatan, wer at the navy yard yesterday. The latter went own the clamation. tring cruise in the evering, and river on a reconnoi o a destination unknown—carrying a lare detachnent of the 71st New York Regiment sepral can non, shot, and shell, and 60 tons of cal.

Extra Police Force In addition to our regular policeone hundred and twenty mounted men are on dw every night in our streets, under command of But. DownLL if the army. The men are selded from the District militia.

The New York Seventy-first has relieved the Reading (Pa.) Ringgold Light stillery at the navy yard. The Reading Artillery won ti favor of the ommander at the yard for their fibful attention to duty, and received from him getter of appre ciation on their return from the avy yard to the Capitol building, where they arnow quartered. The full regiment (Seventy-fit New York) are now in the yard, and all empyed as guards, &c., on the premises and on bird half a dozen rotection of the shipping. There are seven hundred meremployed in th

There are three hundred marine in the barracks. Troops in the ity. ions of troops from the Nth, now in this position. Troops Advancing the City. There are 6,000 troops at Atapolis en route to that the work of reconstructing and repairing the Washington, and one regimes at the Junction bridges is actively progressing.

yard, and good workmen in mets are in demand.

and on guard between Annapol and the Junction. leave Annapolis for Washingti, viz: 7 15 A. M., place, being on low ground, has been overflowed 2.15 P. M., and 7.30 P. M. The, two hours and by the recent excessive rains, and a number of the

Two Sales of Stocks andReal Estate To DAY, at the Exchange, at 12 clock noon, and al received. 7½ o'clock in the evening. he first comprising valuable farm, country seat, ad city property, by order of Orphans' Court and hers. Also, stocks, PROPERTIES, to be sold peremiority, by order of assignee. See Thomas & Sns' pamphlet catalogues and advantaments. logues and advertisements.

Velunteers from Calbria County.

By Telegraph to The Press. IMPORTANT FROM ANNAPOLIS

UNION MEETING AT ANNAPOLIS The Louisville Journal, which is our authority of the Government. Richmond and Norfolk are the statement, thus comments upon it: both blockeded, the Secession soldiers have fied The New Jersey and Pennsylvania Volunteers.

> THE WAR PROGRAMME. Baltimore to be Occupied by Thursday. Operations to be made towards Richmond.

Annapolis, Sunday, May 5.—The steamer Sta of the South, under convoy of the steamer Harreet Lane, touched here this morning. She has gone on to Washington with the New York Twenly-eighth regiment.
Two suspicious crafts, which are fitting out s
Baltimore, will be overhauled in the bay. The Fifth New York regiment are guarding the railroad. Detachments of the Sixth and Eighth New York regiments, who were sent up to Severn river, have suffered greatly from cold and rain

since Friday morning. A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Annapolis last night, in which a large number of prominent citizens participated. Reso Dennis Claude, who fought a duel with General ment of a Board of Public Safety was strongly

Judge Mason, ex-Collector of Baltimore, at-

tempted to offer a series of Secession resolutions, but they were received with groans and hisses. Gen. Butler left here yesterday for the Relay The revenue-cutter Taney, Lieutenant Crosby, with sixty regulars, and the steamer Thomas bayonets, hanging like monkeys from the outer Sparks, with thirty-four men and a company of the dome, some two hundred feet above the 13th New York regiment, with six pieces of he firm-set earth, to everybody's horror, they have artillery, under Lieutenant Morton, went down been brought up with a round turn by an old the bay yesterday on special service—doubtless to entiemen at the other end of the avenue, named retake the light-boat near the mouth of the Potomac, which is said to have fallen into the hands of the Secessionists. They will also craise fo

About one third of the New Jersey troops are still here, on account of the delays on the railroad, caused by broken rails and other obstructions. The garrison here is now composed of the New York 13th, the artillery troop of the 8th New York regiment, a part of the 6th New York regiment, and the 4th Pennsylvania regiment. The steamer Columbia arrived here last night, rom New York. De Geauval and Conner, who were arrested as

spies, are still in the guard-house. The former will, in time, doubtless be released; but the case of Conner, the son of a respectable family in Annapolis, is peculiarly aggravated. He opened the despatches entrusted to him at Washington, and yesterday made confession to his priest, and re quested to see the commandant, Colonel Smith, before he alept. His case is under consideration at the War Department in Washington. A large number of transports are being

It is generally believed here that a large force of the Federal troops will be in Baltimore by may soon be expected in the direction of Richmond. Va.

GOOD NEWS FROM ST. LOUIS. egiments from Missouri Mustered into the U.S. Service.

ST. Louis, May 6 -Four full regiments of volunteers have been mustered into the United States avenue, in front of the City Hall. The morning service, and the Fifth Brigade, formed of the not change his name for all that. Now, the full of papers, quietly humming an air, and eviname of the present King of Italy is that dently unconcerned and satisfied that he had done They have a full band and drum corps in Zonave Second Regiment, are encamped on the arsenal grounds. The First Regiment is quartered at Jefferson Barracks, twelve miles below the city, and s part of the Second stationed at the Marine Hospital, about a mile below the arsenal. Several buildings outside of the arsenal walls are occupied by United States troops, and heavy turf breastworks, pierced for four cannon, have been erected, commanding the vicinity. General Luget has been elected colonel of the Third Regiment, and General Sculter colonel of the

Fourth Regiment. The Legislature went into secret session on Sa turday, and nothing has transpired regarding its proceedings. The reports of riots and other disturb St. Louis, which have been floating about the country, are entirely false. The city is quiet and orderly, while the utmost freedom of speech pro valls in all quarters. A severe gale of wind passed over the city yes-

terday, damaging several houses to a considerable extent, and forcing four steamers from their moorings. As far as has been ascertained, no lives General Frost's brigade of Wisconsin voluntee cordance with the order of the Adjutant General

NORTH CAROLINA. SEIZURE OF THE ARSENAL. Arrival of the Officers at New York.

NEW YORK. May 6 .- The schooner Charles Dennis, from Wilmington, N. C., arrived here this evening, having on board Lieut. De Lanel and fifty men, late of the Fayetteville Arsenal. Lieut. De Lanel reports that, on April 17, between 1,000 and 1,200 of the North Carolina militia demanded the surrender of the arsonal, which it was deemed prudent by Major Anderson, in command, to comply with, as resistance was useless. Lieut. De Lanel and his men were allowed to depart unmolested. Major Anderson was left behind, being toe sick to be removed. The arsenal contained forty thousand stand

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 6. The Secretary of War, in order to accommodat the travelling public, has directed the opening of the military route between Washington and Philadelphia, by way of Annapolis, to two daily trains; o'clock in the morning and 11 o'clock at night. The President has appointed Lieutenant Nice-OLSON Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps, vice Tarlor, resigned.

The Government has declined accepting more

than one regiment of three months volunteers from Michigan. It will, however, receive two regiments under the requirements of the latest pro-The proclamation of the Mayor of Washington requiring drinking establishments to be closed at half nast nine o'clock at night, was issued by the advice of the military authorities. On Saturday, Senator Wilson suggested to high

Executive officers, that such measures should be adopted, in view of the fact that some of the troops were evidently becoming demoralized by intexi-Much alarm has existed in the neighborhood of the city of Alexandria for the past few days, owing o reports that the Federal military contemp taking early possession of it. Many families accordingly fied. The Virginia militia proceeded to

Culpeper Court-house. The First and Second New Jersey Regiment ar rived here early this morning. General Scott publishes another card, begging is correspondents to spare him. He says he has o office within his gift-no power to accept of the services of individual volunteers nor of corps of Mon volunteers; and no time to read applications for autographs, and cannot acknowledge the receipt of one letter in fifty. From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE. May 6 .- The passage of trains over the Baltimore and Ohio road has not been interrupted by the United States troops at the Relay We have eleven full regimentand several bat- House. They were engaged in fortifying their Nothing definite is known with regard to the Philadelphia and Northern Central road, except The United States recruiting office was or on Baltimore street, this morning, and the stars and stripes displayed.

> YORK, Pa., May 6 .- A part of the camp at this by the recent excessive rains, and a number of the companies have been quartered in the churches, intels, and town-halls. No order to advance on Baltimore has yet been The general health of the men is good. HARRISBURG, May 6 .- Three hundred United States cavalry, well mounted, left Carlisle bar-

Another Union Victory at the Polis. ELECTION AT LOUISVILLE, KY

THE TROOPS AT THE RELAY HOUSE. BALTIMORE, May 6 - Midnight - The troops a the Relay House are actively engaged in fortify.

ing their position on high ground, on the west bank of the Patepsoo. One battery commands the stone viaduct connecting the Washington road with the Western road. Another commands the turnpike and railroad on

Gen. Scott Renews his Pledge Loyalty. WASHINGTON, May 6 -To day Gen. Scott again, for the third time, voluntarily took the oath of allegiance to the Constitution and the laws of the United States. The members of his staff who are ere followed his example. PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HABRISBURG, May 6. SENATE The Speaker (Mr. HALL) called the Senate to der at three o'clock. BILLS IN PLACE Mr. Nichols read in place a bill to incorporate

SPECIAL SESSION.

Mr. Connert, a supplement to the act requiring imption of specie payments by the banks. BILLS PASSED. The following bills passed finally:
An act relative to admitting volunteers into An act to authorize the city of Pittsburg to bor-

ow money. The Senate then adjourned. HOUSE. The Speaker (Mr. Davis) called the House rder at half past three e'clock.

Mr. SKITH, of Berks, read in place a bill relative to the further suspension of specie payments by the banks, extending the time for a resumption until the next meeting of the Lord a resumption tive to the further suspension of specie payments by the banks, extending the time for a resumption until the next meeting of the Legislature.

Mr. Hunn read in place a bill extending the franking privilege to soldiers encamped.

Mr. Ball read in place an act relative to James M. Mason, now, or lately, a Senator of the United M. Mason, now, or lately, a Senator of the United States. It alleges that Mr. Mason has been guily of treason, in giving aid and constrict to the rebels; that he, or his wife, is possessed of valuable property in Philadelphia, and authorizes the Speaker to appoint a committee to examine into the facts, and report to the Legislature hereafter; and until said committee shall make report, no conveyance of said property shall be acknowledged; and, if the allegations shall prove true, said estates of James M. Mason and wife shall be forfsited to the Commonwealth.

The House then resumed the second reading and the state of Marvland, it is

forfeited to the Commonwealth.

The House then resumed the second reading and consideration of the stay law.

A large number of amendments were proposed and voted down.

Mr. Seltzer moved to amend by adding the following:

Ww. J. Ross. following:
"That hereafter no landlord's warrant, for the collection of rents, shall issue until one year after the passage of this act."

The amendment was disagreed to. The amendment was disagreed to.

The first and second sections were then adopted

vess 50, nays 17. Pending a question of order the House ad-

Major General John A. Dix. ALBANY, May 6.—Hon. John A. Dix, late Score-tary of the Treasury, has accepted the position of Mejor General of the New York forces, tendered him by Gevernor Morgan. Escape of Northern Mechanics from the

THEIR ARRIVAL AT NEW YORK. New York, May 6 —The brig General Boyd, rom Savannah, for Boston, put in here for harbor Mis evening.

She had a narrow escape from seizure, and has on board twenty-five Northern mechanics, fleeing The schooner John, from Charleston, arrived today with thirty passengers, who are glad to get North, and who expected to hear that Washington had been taken.

The Blockade of the Chesapeake. She spoke the steamers Harriet Lane and Star of the South, bound up the Chesapeake.

The steamer Chesapeake, from New York, for

Military Movements HARRISBURG, May 6.—The books of the Adjutant General shew that 163 companies, besides the eight Philadelphia regiments, have been accepted and mustered into service. Twenty-eight regiments and three companies additional are offered, making a total of fifty-three regiments accepted and offered up to the 3d inst. The entire number is 41,500.

Camp Curtin is in bad condition, owing to the excessive rains since Friday.

There is great dissatisfaction expressed about the location of the new camp at West Chester, it being considered valueless as a strategical point by military men. PRNNSYLVANIA.

Legislative Items. HARRISBURG, May 6.—Gideon J. Ball intro-duced a bill in the House to day, stating that James M. Masen, late Senator of Virginia, owns a large property in the State of Pennsylvania, and proposes that the Speaker appoint a committee to investigate the facts, and if found to be true, eninvestigate the facts, and if found to be true, enacting that, whereas he has been guilty of treason no conveyance or transfer of the same shall be asknowledged or recorded in this State.

Mr Smith, of Berks county, introduced a bill to permit the Pennsylvania banks to extend the time for the resumption of specie payments until the meeting of the Legislature in January next.

Proclamation of Governor Letcher. Proclamation of Governor Letcher.

Washington, May 6.—Governor Letcher, of Virginis, has issued a proclamation, saying that the sovereignty of the Commonwealth of Virginia having been dealed, her territorial rights assailed, her so, it threatened with invasion by the autherities of Washington, and every artifice employed which could inflame the people of the Northern States, it therefore becomes the solemn duty of every citizen of Virginia to prepare for the impending conflict.

To this end and for these purposes, and with the determination to repel invasion, Governor Letcher authorises the Commanding General of the military forces to call and cause to be mustered into service, from time to time, as the public exigencies

service. from time to time, as the public exigencies y require, such additional number of voluntees The Troops at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, May 6.—The following regiments and unattached companies are remaining at Camp Fourteenth Regiment—Colonel Johnston, Lieutonel McMichael, Major Watts. Fifteenth Regiment—Colonel Colonel Biddle. Mejor Bradford. nel Oakford, Lieut. Colonel Biddle. Major Bradford.

UNATIACHED COMPAHES.

Lochiel Grays. Captain McCormick; McKean Rifles, Captain Blanchard; Cameron Rifles, Captain Eldred; Elk Rifles, Captain Winslow; Potter Rifles, Captain Overton; Wellsboro' Rifles, Captain Sherwood; Wilmot Rifle Guard, Captain McDonald; Anderson Light Guard, Captain Hollaud; National Guard, Captain Johnston; Sullivan Rifles, Captain Guard, Captain Guard, Captain Waltman; Montrose Guard, Captain Warner; Irigh Infantry, Captain McGee; Northern Invincibles, Captain Bradley; Bradford Union Guard, Captain Mason.

Commanding Officer of Camp Curtin—Colonel Richard A. Oakford, Fifteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. The Eleventh Regiment went to Gettysburg on

Harriseurs, May 6.—Two companies arrived here to-day—one from Easton and one from Lebanon county. Neither of them came under a requisition, but they will go into Camp Curtin under the action of a joint resolution, which passed the Senate to-day, and await further orders.

Camp Curtin.

Saturday.

The Italian Chambers have passed a compli-mentary resolution to the Southern Italian army. The Austrian representatives are endeavoring to prevail on the German Diet not to recognize the ingdom of Italy. From Boston. Bosron, May 6.—The bodies of two of the sol-diers killed at Baltimore were removed to Lowell, the Boston Cadets and other military ac

nostrums administered to her by Messrs. Hunter, LATEST NEWS THE LATEST FROM BALTIMORE. Interview of the Maryland Commis-Interview of the Maryland Commissioners with the Presidents-Official Report.

Baltimone, May 6 -The Legislature did no thing of importance to-day, but to-night were holding a secret caucus of both Houses. The following is the efficial report of the com issioners from the Maryland Legislature, of their interview with the President : To the Honorable the General Assembly of Mary-

with the Western road.

Another commands the turnpike and railroad on the opposite side of the river, which is narrow at this point.

All trains are stopped and searched at the Relay House. A quantity of military cloth was seized to day.

The troops are uncomfortably situated, especially the Massachusetts troops, who have not yet received their camp-equipage.

From the Western Forts.

Four Emith, May 6—A gentleman who has just arrived from Fort Washits brings intelligence from that post up to May lat. The United States are converted that they wasted of the State by Federic troops, comprising six companies of eavairy and one of infantry, in all about 600 men, were preparing to leave the post on Thursday last. The post was to be turned over to Governor Harris, of the Chickasaw nation.

Captain Sturgis and his command, from Fort Smith, arrived at Fort Washita on the 1st inst. The United States troops at Fort Cobb were expected to join these of Fort Washita, and then march for Fort Leavenworth.

From Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, May 5—Scon after Senator Bayard arrived here, on Saturday, a placard was posted on a telegraph pole, announcing the arrival of "James A. Bayard, the Prince of the Inner Court of the K. G. C." The Secssionists apparently suspect an attack will be made on the Senator, and, it is thought, will take steps to prevent it. Company B, of the Delaware Blues, was mustered in the service of the Union, and the other companies are filling up rapidly.

We have the property of the Company B, of the Delaware Blues, was mustered in the the General Assembly of Maryland on the honor that have a proposed to be defended that they waited in person on the President of the the General Assembly of Maryland that they wasted in person on the President of the State bodies, on the 4th inst. The United States of the State on the Property of the State and of Drivate citizens on the Annapolis, in the state of the Annapolis, in the sense of the Central Government. State with Annapolis, including the properson of the State with

was considered and treated with entire frankness by the undersigned, who, while acknowledging all the legal obligations of the State to the Federal Government, set forth fully the strength of the sympathy felt by a large portion of our people for sympathy felt by a large portion of our people for on Southern brethren in the present crisis.

Although many of the incidents and circumstances referre, to were regarded in a different and the heroic man, in honor of whom the encapt ment, even to the extent of a difference of opinion as to some of the facts involved, yet, in regard to the general principles at issue, a concurrence of opinion was reached.

The President consurred with the undersigned in the opinion that so long as Maryland had not taken, and was not about taking, a hostile attitude to the Federal Government, that the exclusive military occupation of her ways of communication, and the seizure of the property of her citizens, would be without justification. And what has been and the town-streets are crowded submanded by the Government as an action of necessity and self-preservation.

The control of the facts involved the federal Government is an action of necessity and self-preservation.

f necessity and self-preservation.

The undersigned did not feel themselves authorated with some active or home and the self-preservation. The undersigned did not feel themselves auto-rized to enter into any arrangements with the Federal Government to induse it to change its re-lations to the State of Maryland, considering it lations to the State of Maryland, considering it lations to the State of Maryland, considering it Federal Government to induse it to change its relations to the State of Maryland, considering it proper, under the circumstances, to leave the entire discretion and responsibility of the existing state of things to that Government, making such representations as they deemed proper, to vindicate the moral and legal aspects of the question, and especially insisting on its obligation to relieve the State promptly from restraint and indignity, and to abstain from all action in the transportation of troops that can be regarded as intended for chastisment or prompted by resentment.

The undersigned are not able to indicate to what extent or to what degree the Excentive discretion will be exercised in modifying the relations which now exist between the State of Maryland and the Federal Government, and in the particular matter of the commercial communications between the city of Biltimore and other parts of the county as brought to the attention of the General Assembly by the Mayor and City Council.

The clothing for the troops at this place is the contract of the country, as brought to the attention of the country of Thursday. They are a test of the country as brought to the attention of the country or Thursday. They are a test of the country or Thursday. They are a test of the country or Thursday. They are a test of the country or Thursday. They are a test of the country or Thursday. They are a test of the country or Thursday. They are a test of the country or Thursday. They are a test of the country or Thursday. They are a test of the country or Thursday. They are a test of the country or Thursday. They are a test of the country or Thursday. They are a test of the country or Thursday. They are a test of the country or Thursday. They are a test of the country or Thursday. They are a test of the country or Thursday. They are a test of the country or Thursday.

LATE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

[From the New York Express of yesterday.]

The screw steamship City of Baltimore, Capt.
Petrie, from Liverpool at 10 30 on the morning of
the 24th, and from Qaeenstown on the afternoon of
the 25th ult., arrived here Sunday night. Her
papers have net reached us till 1½ o'clock A. M.,
bringing 108 passengers and £27,741 in specie and
the United States mails

The advices by the City of Baltimore are, via
Liverpool, barely a day later than those per the
Advicatio—but by way of Queenstown they are two

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 23d, Mr. H.
Berkeley made his annual motion for leave to
bring in a bill in favor of voting by ballot. It was
rejected by a vote of yeas 154, nays 279

It is also announced by advertisement that a
company had been formed in Liverpool for establishing direct communication between that port
and Charleston. The first steamer of the line is
expected to be despatched from Liverpool about
the middle of July.

Lord Derby gave notice in the Heuse of Lords that he intended to move that the new Bankruptcy bill be referred to a select committee of the Lords.

Syria.

The French Government had given notice that foreign cotton goods imported into France for the purpose of being dyed, shall come in free equally with those intended for printing, on condition that they are also to be exported afterwards.

The bill for the abolition of the sliding scale in which a view to reach the Fearch managed in orn, with a view to protect the French mercantile marine, proposes differential duties between grain imported in French and foreign bottoms. The duty is 50c per 100 kilogrammes in the one ease, and 1f 50c in the other.

The Burger was force as the 2024 at 60.50. SPAIN

The Correspondencia Autografa denies that the Spanish Government intends to reject the offer of re incorporation by St Domingo.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs had held another conference with the Ambassador of Hayti, who was said to have requested, in the name of his Government, a Spanish protectorate over Hayti. POLAND. There is no news from Warsaw. At latest dates fairs there remained in statu quo.

THE VERY LATEST. QUEERSTOWN, April 26.
From the London Daily News' City Article 1
London, April 25—Consols closed a trifle dearer
than yesterday. Amongst the dealers at the Bank
and in Lombard street, the demand for manay was niet. Good bills can be placed readily at 41 to 41 per cent.

[From the London Times' City Article.] The news from Toulon of preparations for bringing the French troops from Syria, caused an improvement in the funds of † per cent, but the firmness of the market was not fully maintained. In ness of the market was not fully maintained. In the discount market to day the demand has been moderate, and the general state remains at 4½ per cent. On the Stook Exchange loans are effected at 2 to 2½ per cent. The amount of gold taken from the bank to day, for exportation, was £31,000. Compared with yesterday, most of the leading stocks have advanced ½ to ½ per cent.

The China mail will reach London to-morrow, the 25th.

A telegram from Shanghae says the settlements in silk are 2 100 bales; imports dull; silks scarce; total exports 73,000. Exchange 6s 4d. The advices from Canton are to the 16th, and report Teadull; total exports 74,700,000 lbs. Exchange 4s. 8d.

INDIA

Commercial Intelligence. LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE, 25th.—OPENING PRICES.—CONSOIS. money. 91% 692; Consois, account, 92%; New Threes. 90% 693%.

LIVERPOOL COTION MARKET, Arril 25.—First Report—Market very firm, sales about 3.000 bales, London, April 25.—Sugar quiet. Coffee very steady, Rice very dull. Salpetro steady, but not gettive. "Tallow steady and the salpetro steady but not gettive." Tallow steady and april 25.—Sugar quiet to salpetro tradition and for export. Market very sim, or speculation and for export. Market very sim,

THECLTY THE WAR IN THE CITY CAMP WAYNE

COMPLAINTS AMONG THE VOLUNTEERS These war excitements fearfully increase labers, but not the emoluments, of the obtonicle of events. They not only make more events, but widen the sphere of a city, so that it comes to in. widen the sphere of a city, so that it comes to include not alone the town and immediate suburbs, but the adjoining military camps, the endangered bridges upon all the railways converging in the bridges upon all the renways converging in the city, and a thousand contingent matters that might indirectly affect the city, at points far from the bustle of its own soldiers, and cut of the sound of its drums and even its cannon. It is thus that the reporter of The Press has been making surreptitious visits to Perryville, to the Delaware forts, and, lastly, to West Ches the site of

Camp Wayne is yet in a very unfinished, unfaile. factory state. The officers know very little of the condition of matters, and positively nothing as to condition of masses, sac postant, acting as to the future continuance of the camp. They seem to agree that it will be a "camp of instruction," but whether it will be commanded by Colonels Jarrets or Longaere, cannot as yet be stated; certainly however, by one of those gentlemen. The latter has command at present, and the former is in Pitte burg, at Camp Wilkins There are now two regiments quartered at West Chester, one of which has been located in the cattle stalls on the fair grounds, where they sleep four in a stall, upon clean straw. The other regiment is quartered in the town, at pregent; in the court house, the depot, and the Horticultural Hall. The inhabitants have used all kindness towards then and the men are abundantly provided for and delighted with the location. Well, they may be! Few towns in the State

kers, is still inspired with a military feeling. On

oreased to a regiment.

The clothing for the troops at this place is expected to-morrow or Thursday. They are at present equipped in motley regimentals, and now than half of them have the plain slothing of me chanies and farmers. Under this state of this; it would be idle to expect that order and harmon which must ensue to make drill and arming effec-Quartermaster Hay, of Williamsport, assisted by Assistant Commissary Uriah Payster, of West Chester, has been zealously laboring to make the sheds at the Fair Grounds tenable. There was much difficulty at first in the commissary and quartermaster's department, owing to some bad arrangements that had crept thereinto. These miunderstandings, inseparable from militia in early service, will soon be righted.

The camp at this place is to be a permanent camp of instruction Pickets will probably be placed at Kennett, Oxford, and along the border, and the bridge at Conewingo, across the Surquehanna, three miles below the State line, will be seized from a band of impudent Secessionists, who now hold it, and carefully guarded.

The camp is sixueen miles from Wilmington, Del., and twenty-five from Philadelphia. With Wilmington there is no direct railway communication.

Yesterday was decidedly a dull time among the military. Owing to the stormy weather, there was no out-doer drilling going on, and but few volunteers were seen upon the streets. Our solbut by way of Queenstown they are two diers are becoming very impatient for their orders to march, and as most of them have already been mustered and sworn in, they find it a difficult task and Charleston. The first steamer of the line is expected to be despatched from Liverpool about the middle of July.

At the usual forthightly meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, interesting letters from Dr. Livingstone, to November 28, were read.

A prospections had been issued of a company called the "Liverpool and New Orleans Steam Navigurian Company," with the object of establishing direct steam communication between Liverpool and New Orleans. The expitel is fixed at £200, 1000, wind power to increase, and many influential men are engaged in the enterprise.

The debate on the budget, as announced by the Adrastic, was commenced in the House of Commons on the 22d uit. Mr. T. Baring led off the opposition in a general debate, proad acon, ensued, but no amendment was effered by the conservatives, and finally the debate was adjourned till the 25th April.

The opposition was mainly directed against the repeal of the paper duties, and the mistneance of the duties on tea and sugar.

Some of the jeurnals taunt the opposition for not following up their attack on the budget with an amendment.

Lord Derby gave notice in the Heuse of Lords that he intended to move that the new Rankyrantey of the state of the paper duties, and the mistneance of the heart attack on the budget with an amendment.

that he intended to move that the new Bankruptcy bill be referred to a select committee of the Lords. This was regarded as tantamount to a defeat of the measure.

FRANCE.

Rumors had been current that Prince Napoleon intended proceeding to England, to ask explanations of the Duke D'Aumaie relative to his late pamphlet, but Paris letters say that the idea had been abandoned.

It was stated that the new treaty of commerce between France and Belgium was signed at Paris on the 21st ultimo

The Paris flour market was dull and lower, but wheat was without change. Trade in general continued dull throughout France.

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The Paris flour market was dull and lower, but wheat was without change of the flouring to the Pennsylvania volunten. It affords us pleasure to tostify that, as far at the followin

I cheerfully enderse the above.

T G. Morre Ald. Colonel Commanding of Regiment I cheerfully and entirely endorse the above.

WM D. LEWIS, Jr.

Pict Briggs Colonel First Infantry, First Briged GARIBALDI QUARDS.

There are about two hundre! Italians in this city who have enrolled themselves for the wal. They desire to form a regiment, but they have to yet been accepted. In New York a regiment called the Garibaldi Guards, is also being rised by Col. L. Timelli. It comprises already two companies of Italians, one French, one Spanish are panies of Augustians and Germans, lacking four of a panies of an entire regiment. We understand this Col. Timelli offers to take into, his regiment, companies or single recruits composed of persons foreign birth, and as soon as enlisted the volunteri will have their travelling expenses paid, twent dollars per month, be provided with arms clothing and food. His address is Col. Liv. gi Timelli, 64th haldi Guard, Irving building, \$\mathcal{W}_{06}\$ Breadway. Not York. Would it not be better for the Italians is Philadelphia who are dealt ous of serving the Geventure. Philadelphia who are deal ous of serv

THE SOUTHERY, INCOMPLARY PROJECT. THE SOUTHERY, INCENDIARY PROJECT.

The Bulletin of yesterday contains the following.

"A gentleman residing in this city called on use to day, and showed a letter from his brother, residing in Tennessee, in which he requests him to take care of some property now in Philadelphia, as if it remains in the heart of the city. This goes to show that the story of the projected attempt to burn Philadelphia and New York is current at the South, and is not a meter Northern canard."

Some of the young men who have volunteered for the war have been indulging too freely while waiting for marching orders, and they have induled in excess. Late on Saturday night party on county. Neither gaston and new trom Level and any of the 16th, and report Tea dull; total exports 74.70,000 ha. Exchange sition, but they will go into Camp Curtin under the action of a joint resolution, which passed the Senate to day, and await further orders.

The DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The STEAMER NORTH AMERICAN OFF CAPE RACE.

The STEAMER NORTH AMERICAN OFF CAPE RACE.

St. Johns, N. F., May 6.—The steamer North and this view is strengthened by the favorable balance-sheets exhibited even by those homes that, as regards the clegraphic advices via Londonderry to the soundness of their position, and telegraphic advices via Londonderry to the 26th ult., passed Cape Race on Saturday to the burial grounds of the Church of England to Discentify.

The French papers publish the protest of the Pope gaginst the recognition of Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy.

The French Commission to the London Exhibition.

The Italian Chambers have passed a complication and an proceeded to the Villaging Canadian and American Stocks steady.

To the Italian Chambers have passed a complication of Victor Emmanuel of the French Commission to the London Exhibition.

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A large and beautiful fisg has been reised on the roof of the Independent P cabyterian Church (Rev. John Chembers) Proad and Sansom street. It is placed on a har deeme staff with a gift ball on the top, and street ams bravely out over Broad street. The feat of raising the banner was attended with much enthusiasm. much enthusiasm. DOUGHERTY LIGHT INFANTEY The Dan Dougherty Light Infantry, Captain Scott, whose headquarters are at Eleventh and Shippen streets, is fast increasing in numbers This company promises to turn out something fact. A few more volunteers are wanted.