Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 55 Fifth St.—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	62	58
12 " M.	102	68
6 " P. M.		51
Barometer		29 5.10

The Military and the Sabbath.

Most of our readers will fully concur in the sentiments expressed in the following extracts from an editorial article in the Presbyterian *Banner*:

"It is with great regret that we notice that several of our volunteer companies, whose patriotism we admire, but whose services have not yet been accepted, keep up the practice of marching through the streets accompanied with martial music, and of drilling on the holy Sabbath. If there was any threatening invasion, or any sudden demand, not likely to be met, we might be silent; but such is not the case. During the six days of the week there is abundant opportunity for recruiting, and for obtaining proficiency in drill. Captains will consult their own popularity in this community, and the highest interests of their respective commands, by avoiding such unnecessary exhibitions in future.

"Last Sabbath was peculiarly and painfully desecrated. In the afternoon a flag prepared by some of the ladies of this city, was presented to the commander for the use of Camp Wilkins, in the presence of a vast assemblage. As a matter of course the enthusiasm was great, and the speeches were patriotic. And the presentation was followed by a prayer and a sermon. But there was no used the flag should have been presented on that day. If the soldiers had been suddenly ordered away or if a sudden attack by the enemy had been apprehended, there might have been a necessity for such a proceeding. But none of these conditions existed. The presentation might have been made a few days earlier or later, and the effect on the brave soldiers would have been the same. Not only have professedly pious people spoken of this performance with regret; but men of the world have been equally prompt in expressing their disapprobation.

"We trust that this is the only time we will have occasion to speak of this matter, and that hereafter, as far as possible, we will have quiet Sabbaths in our streets, and that our devoted soldiers will be permitted to have as much rest and freedom from interruption on the Lord's day as Christian military discipline will admit."

An Appeal by Bishop Potter.

The following appeal to the Clergy, in reference to the present crisis, has been issued by Bishop Potter:

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Dear Brethren: At this momentous crisis, some thirty to fifty thousand of the men of Pennsylvania, it is said, are to be mustered into service as volunteers. They are to be called suddenly from their homes and employments, and exposed to fearful temptations, privations and dangers. Provision should, and, we doubt not, will be made for their physical comfort, and, when necessary, for the support of their families. A corresponding provision ought to be secured for their moral and spiritual well-being. Chaplains will, we trust, be numerous, and men of the right stamp. Testaments, Bibles, and Tracts will be supplied, we hope, in liberal measure, and every possible precaution be taken, by those in authority, to guard the camps from moral infection. There is one measure, however, which devolves especially on Episcopalians, to which I would respectfully ask your attention.

In the Book of Common Prayer, in its smallest form, we have a very portable collection of Scripture extracts, Prayers and Thanksgivings, Metrical Psalms and Hymns—one which is adapted to all sorts of men, and to all the vicissitudes of life. To many it is already dear, through education and habit; to others it will be acceptable from its intrinsic merit. It is the earnest desire of the Bishop, White Prayer Book Society, to offer a copy of this Book to every Pennsylvania Volunteer who may be willing to receive it. To be able to do this, it must receive special and liberal contributions for the purpose. Its treasury is now empty, and all its ordinary income will be required in meeting demands from ordinary sources. I, therefore, recommend that, in every congregation, a special collection be taken up to assist in this work, at the earliest convenient day—and that individuals whom God hath blessed with abundance, do, out of that abundance, give with liberal hand and warm heart to this object.

Contributions for this special purpose may be sent to John D. Taylor, Treasurer, No. 327 St. John street; or to James M. Paxton, Secretary, Southeast corner of Dock and Walnut streets.

ALONZO POTTER, Bishop, &c.

United States District Court.

Thursday, May 9.—Before Judge McCandless.

At the opening of Court in adjourned session was fixed for the fourth Monday of July, when the cases of Copper and Bannon, indicted for counterfeiting, and of Morris, for robbing the mail, will be tried.

The case of Robert and Harvey Cunningham, of Beaver county, indicted for counterfeiting and uttering spurious coin, was then called up; and the defendants put upon trial. They were arrested in November last, by the Mayor's police of this city, and in company with Bannon and Coppers, above named, were brought to this city and held for trial. Plaster Paris moulds, for dimes, quarters and half dollars, together with other counterfeiting appliances, were found in the defendants' house. The facts were fully detailed at the time of the arrest, and we omit the testimony.

F. H. Collier and M. Swartzwelder, esqs., appear for the defendants, and U. S. District Attorney Carnahan for the government.

Important to Volunteers.

One of the difficulties our troops will experience in traveling through the South, will be diarrhœa; and as it may not always be possible to procure the services of the surgeon in the commencement of the disease, when it is the most easily managed, an eminent physician suggests a remedy, which will frequently cure the worst case, and never fail to give relief. It is this:

Take one ounce of Indanum.

Take one ounce of spirits of camphor.

Take one ounce of compound spirits of lavender, and take sixty drops of the oil of cinnamon.

These articles are mixed together, and the mixture, for an adult, can be taken in doses of fifty to sixty drops, in a spoonful of water, every one or two hours during the violence of the complaint, and afterwards three or four times a day until the recovery is complete. Of course, in many cases, it may become necessary to administer other remedies in connection with the one mentioned; this is only recommended when the advice of the physician cannot be obtained as soon as desirable.

Bad Conduct at Camp Scott.

A private letter to a gentleman in this city from a volunteer at Camp Scott, mentions that on Saturday last a fellow was discharged from the Camp for bad conduct. He had gone to the house of a respectable citizen, in company with a member of the United States Zouave Cadets, and while there they took the liberty of kissing the man's wife, against her consent, of course, and very much to her mortification. The outrage was promptly reported, and as promptly punished. We withhold the names of the parties out of respect to the feelings of their friends. Capt. Tassey, of the Zouaves, has expressed his determination to make an example of the scamp who has thus disgraced himself and his company, and it is presumed that he has been discharged. The fellow will certainly not receive a cordial welcome home, and he had better travel in another direction.

John Brown, Jr.

What a terrible fellow our good John Brown jr. is. He is capable, according to newspapers, to be everywhere all at once. One day we read of him—he is captured on a "dismalite isle" off the Georgia Coast, and he and Redpath are to suffer the penalty of the law, etc. The next we know of him, he is recruiting a vast army of blacks in Canada. We next learn from the Cleveland *Herald* that he is encamped near Youngstown, with four hundred negroes, and that a captain of a canal boat had landed a large lot of provisions for the camp, etc. That there were to be one thousand five hundred more blacks added to the camp in a day or two. Then again John, jr., is on the Virginia border, aiding fugitive slaves, and the next day he is farming at his home in Ohio. The Ashtabula *Sentinel* (which claims to know the fact) states that John is at present in Boston.

Court of Common Pleas.

Before Judges Mellon, Adams and Parke.

In the case of Murphy vs. Kennedy, reported yesterday, the Judge remarked to the jury, that if in making their bargain the parties had talked less, the terms might have been more definite; and that if they had taken fewer whisky punches, the conversations might have been shorter and more luminous. They had consumed three hours in making the bargain, which one of the witnesses could very distinctly relate; and if they had employed a few minutes of that time before closing the bargain, to ascertain the opinion of a watch maker as to the value of the watches, as they did do immediately after the bargain was closed, all this time and expense might have been saved. That if the parties were careless in defining the terms of their contracts, they should not be surprised if the law did not assist them.

The jury found a verdict for plaintiff for $15.

Trouble at Fairmont, Va.

We learn that on Tuesday night a serious disturbance was created at Fairmont, Va. The Union men assembled there for the purpose of arranging for delegates to the Wheeling convention, when a party of Secessionists entered the meeting and tore down the stars and stripes. The attack was unexpected, and the rowdies, hoping to overslaugh their more peaceable neighbors, ran up the rattlesnake flag. The Union men rallied in their indignation, and tore the rebel standard into fragments. A State flag was next hoisted, but it was pulled down and trampled in the dust. The "flag of the free" was again raised, and kept floating, but the Secessionists, although they failed to quench the Union sentiment, succeeded in breaking up the meeting.

National Envelopes.—W. S. Hayes, Esq., sends us a package of National Envelopes, with several patriotic devices, such as flags, globes, united hands, portraits of Washington, etc., let those who desire such designs examine Mr. Hayes's assortment.

THE CHRONICLE, of Wednesday, seized the opportunity afforded by the absence of Mr. Ecrett, to make some very grave charges against that gentleman. It accuses him of "dishonesty" and "incompetency," and the foundation for these charges is found in an appeal made to Councils by the bondsman of a defaulting market clerk, desiring to be released from the penalty, on the ground that the City Controller failed to discharge his duties in the premises.

We merely allude to this matter now, to suggest to our evening cotemporary that it will, perhaps, fail to manufacture much capital out of this sort of vigilance. We make no defence of Mr. Ecrett's public or private acts. Those who know anything about city affairs, as connected with the Controller's duties, would scarcely venture to make any charges of "dishonesty" or "incompetency." Prior to these proceedings in Council, suit had been entered in the District Court against the sureties of the delinquent, and by the decision of the jury the Controller will stand or fall.

Where the Shoe Pinches.

A slaveholder in Tennessee, who has a personal friend in business in this city, writes a letter begging for a couple of revolvers, to be forwarded immediately, as the movements among the slaves betokens approaching trouble. The writer, aware of the sentiments at the north, begs his friend to conceal the revolvers, and send them under the guise of some articles not likely to be overhauled in transit. He states that arms cannot be had there, and freely offers any price that may be demanded. We need not add that this request cannot be complied with, as the act would be treason—Tennessee having repudiated the authority of the government.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OIL WELL.—The oil well on Oil Creek, at which the explosion noticed in our columns some days ago, took place, is the most extraordinary on record. Notwithstanding that some two thousand barrels escaped during the fire, it is now throwing out oil at the rate of twenty barrels an hour. From Saturday afternoon to Thursday morning seventeen hundred barrels had been filled, and the vats containing one hundred barrels, were flowing over. The gas, says the Meroer *Dispatch*, yet on fire, but the flame is confined to the chamber of the well by a mound of wet clay thrown over its mouth. A pipe is driven through this clay to the mouth of the well, and through this the oil flows to the reservoir from which the barrels are filled.

OPERATIONS AT THE MILITARY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.—The whole amount expended up to this time in the military clothing department, is $185,000, $127,000 for materials, $38,000 for labor. The uniforms are made up at a cost of less than $17, the following articles being furnished:—Cap, sack, overcoat, blanket, two shirts, two pairs of drawers, one pair of shoes, one pair of pants, two pairs of stockings. The following regiments have been uniformed:—Three at York, four at Philadelphia, one belonging to Schuylkill county, one at Perryville, and two at Annapolis. The payments are made through the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia, by the Cashier of that institution.

CAMP WILKINS.—As the camp ground is now thrown open to the public between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., and the weather being so delightfully pleasant, there was an immense crowd of spectators in attendance at Camp Wilkins yesterday afternoon. The soldiers are in excellent health, and in every respect comfortable, satisfied with their quarters, and are making rapid progress in their military lessons. The best feeling prevails between both officers and privates, and everything pertaining to the camp is moving along charmingly.

LOST BOY.—James Vardy, a child of four years, was lost on Fifth street, yesterday, and is still missing. He came in from Glenwood on the Frankstown omnibus, and on arriving here got separated from those having him in charge. He has on a red coat and pants, with cape and hat. His hair is white and curly. Any person knowing of his whereabouts will confer a favor on his friends by leaving him at the Mayor's office.

CAMP WILKINS.—There is nothing special to report from the Camp. Col. McLean has issued new orders, but they do not vary much from those enforced by Col. Jarret. The public will be interested to know that visitors will be admitted to the camp between the hours of three and six o'clock in the afternoon, *without passes*. The printed passes heretofore in use have been set aside, and need not be presented for admittance.

FOUND DEAD.—A man named Frank Bogen was found dead on the Orangeville road, Mercer county, on Monday last. There was a jug of whisky by his side, and the supposition is that he died from the effects of liquor.

VISITING.—The Grand Jury now in attendance at the United States District Court paid a visit to the Marine Hospital and the Western Penitentiary, yesterday.

MORE NEW WALL PAPER, now receiving at No. 107 Market street, to be sold at low rates. Kentucky and Missouri money received at its value in exchange for paper, by Jos. E. Hughes.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP SCOTT, YORK, May 7, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—This morning, when the booming of the cannon announced the hour for rising, the day promised to be everything our hearts could desire. An hour later, while eating our morning piece and drinking good strong coffee, the sun came out bright and clear, and I just speak the sentiment of the entire camp when I say all were delighted with the prospect of resuming our regular morning drill after the dull monotony of the past three days, of which I spoke in my last letter, and when the order came at 7 o'clock to "fall in, Grays," the whole company bounded from their quarters in double quick time, to take their accustomed places. After going through the manual and filing in section by right and left flank, facing, counter-marching, &c., &c., for one hour and a half, we came back fully prepared for a hearty breakfast, which came eating to our heart's content, an excitement was created at the office of the officers; the crowd immediately hurried up, and letters and packages were distributed. Our two fellow soldiers, Messrs. U. P. Gaynan and A. S. Blakely of this city, arrived from home, carrying numerous letters and bundles from the loved ones at home. Oh, how our hearts bounded when we found from the superscription of the letters and the packages that they contained those trifling, but at the same time valuable, tokens of esteem, so much craved by the absent. A few moments after the distribution, a round package was handed up by one of Lieut. J. H. Foster's men, containing a pound of most excellent tobacco and a meerschaum, a most glorious and welcome present from my old and much esteemed friend "old Bill," of Washington Hall, First ward, Allegheny—long may he live. Just as the above was being written, ten we were called for company drill, (afternoon) which occupied one hour, and adds to our enjoyment, and will cause us to sleep soundly.

I observe by the *Dispatch* of yesterday morning that complaints have been made in reference to the rations dealt to the men. I cannot imagine why such things should be published in the public papers. To be sure, as mentioned in a former letter, our rations are not full, yet we have we the variety the service allows; but much should be allowed for the haste with which so large a body of men has been collected, and we all know that troops can be moved faster than provisions and clothing; and I must say that no one has had any real cause of complaint. Everything has been done which men can do in the same length of time.

Nothing has occurred worthy of note. One man shot another at the mouth, last night, in a brothel. No damage done other than losing a couple of teeth, spoiling his articulation slightly. Could not learn any particulars, or to what regiment they belonged. Occasionally we are amused with a knock-down, or seeing a guard pass with one or two drunken fellows bound for the guard house. Saturday and yesterday, on account of the rain and mud, a good many filled up the time by getting gloriously drunk, and the guard house this morning showed a large list of vags who will have to stand duty forty-eight hours on short rations—punishment enough, considering the appetites we have. The First Regiment are now on parade, and make a magnificent appearance. The sketch I promised has not been finished, on account of bad weather. Good afternoon. D.

Letter from a Lady in Washington.

The following interesting letter, which we take from the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, is from a lady in Washington, to a friend in Philadelphia. It will be seen that she refers to the arrival there of a regiment of volunteers from this city, who were in a rather destitute condition. She also alludes to what is most needed there at present for the comfort of the troops:

WASHINGTON, May 6th, 1861.

Dear Friend: We are as yet "neither scared nor hurt," but busy with whatever our hands finds to do. As yet, there has not been a great many on the sick list, but from the privations so many of our brave-hearted soldiers are subject to on their arrival, there may be many more. In their patriotic ardor they throng to Washington before there is time to prepare suitable quarters, and many come depending upon the Government for everything. One regiment of brave fellows from Pittsburgh, came off with nothing but the clothes they had on, expecting to be supplied at Washington, but they were not, and in their impatience to get to the field of action, they traveled forty miles on foot—worn out their shoes and stockings, and arrived as rough a looking set as could well be imagined, but with stout arms and hearts, ready to battle for the right.

Sandriges and hat are already furnished in abundance—shirtsing gowns also—what are most needed at present are red flannel shirts and woollen stockings—we will let you know if other things are needed.

Nurses for the sick and wounded are offered in scores, but we hope their services will not be needed. Unbleached hospital sheets, pillows and pillow cases, and towels will be needed, but especially woollen shirts and stockings.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNITED PRAYER FOR THE COUNTRY.—Christians of all denominations meet every AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock at the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church in this city, to pray for the country and our brave friends who are leaving us every day to defend it. In this day of darkness and peril, all are cordially invited to come; for "except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain".

A DAILY PRAYER MEETING is held in the Second United Presb'terian Church, on Sixth street, (Dr. Faustin's,) at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to which all are cordially invited who desire to unite in prayer for our Country, our Magistrates and our friends who are offering themselves willingly for our defence in this our time of need.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secession Troops Concentrating at Alexandria.

PROVISIONS SEIZED.

THE FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

WEST POINT CADETS ARRIVED.

CONFLAGRATION IN WASHINGTON.

BRAVERY OF THE ZOUAVES.

Secession Troops in Frederick.

A VOLUNTEER POISONED!

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch from the Evening Gazette.]

WASHINGTON CITY, May 9.

Market men who came into the city this morning from the vicinity of Alexandria state that large numbers of cannon and troops had arrived at that city from Richmond last night, and that the whole route to Richmond was blockaded with troops and munitions of war.

Farmers' wagons were stopped this morning while coming to town, and all the grain and meat seized by the Virginians. Only a limited amount of vegetables, fish, butter, eggs, etc., is allowed to come.

The Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, a fine body of men, has arrived here, all safe and in excellent spirits. They are being highly complimented for their hardy and cheerful appearance.

The Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment was ordered out this morning to practice at target shooting.

The West Point Cadets have arrived, and will immediately proceed to drill the different regiments. F. A. G.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

A fire broke out this morning in a building adjoining Willard's Hotel. The New York Zouaves were the first on hand, breaking away from guard, and rushing to engine houses which they broke open, and had engines and hose carriages on the ground at work before the city companies made their appearance. It was only through the valor of the Zouaves that Willard's Hotel was saved, performing such daring feats of climbing and carrying hose pipe over buildings as made spectators shudder.

Rumor is now rife that the Rhode Island Brigade will be ordered out of the city to-day, but where no one knows.

Four thousand more troops are expected here to-day from Pennsylvania and Ohio, through Baltimore. F. A. G.

FREDERICK, May 9.—About 400 Kentuckians, Col. Bantem Duncan's command, are reported to have arrived at Harper's Ferry. They were unarmed. A cavalry force of 400 men, from Carlisle barracks, were encamped last night on Marsh Creek, near Emmettsburg, on route to Washington.

Gov. Hicks, in reply to the resolution of anxiety by the Legislature, asking whether he consented to or authorized the burning of bridges on the Northern Central and Philadelphia roads, says he neither authorized nor consented to the destruction of said bridges, but left the whole matter in the hands of the Mayor of Baltimore, with the declaration that he has no authority in the premises, and that he was a lover of law and order and could not participate in such proceedings.

Gen. Butler, in his special brigade order of to-day, makes the following allusion to the arrest of Spencer: The General takes this opportunity publicly, as he has done privately, to thank Lieuts. Fox and Shields, of the Eighth Regiment, for coolness, promptitude and zeal, in arresting one Spencer, who was uttering in presence of troops at the Relay House, atrocious sentiments, declaring that we rebels, meaning himself and brother, acted rightly toward the Massachusetts troops three weeks ago last Friday, and saying that the murderous mob who killed our friends there, were right in the action, and that the same men were preparing to give us warm reception on our return. For these treasonable speeches, substantially admitted by him in his written examination, Spencer has been arrested and sent to Annapolis, where he will be properly dealt with.

The other matter to which the General desires to call the attention of troops is this: Wishing to establish most friendly relations between you and this neighborhood, the General invited all vendors of supplies to visit our camp and replenish our somewhat scanty commissariat; but, to his disgust and horror, he finds well authenticated evidence that a private in the Sixth Regiment has been poisoned by means of strychnine introduced into food brought into the rations dealt to the man. I cannot imagine why such things should be published in the public papers. To be sure, as mentioned in a former letter, our rations are not full, yet we have we the variety the service allows; but much should be allowed for the haste with which so large a body of men has been collected, and we all know that troops can be moved faster than provisions and clothing; and I must say that no one has had any real cause of complaint. Everything has been done which men can do in the same length of time.

Nothing has occurred worthy of note. One man shot another at the mouth, last night, in a brothel. No damage done other than losing a couple of teeth, spoiling his articulation slightly. Could not learn any particulars, or to what regiment they belonged. Occasionally we are amused with a knock-down, or seeing a guard pass with one or two drunken fellows bound for the guard house. Saturday and yesterday, on account of the rain and mud, a good many filled up the time by getting gloriously drunk, and the guard house this morning showed a large list of vags who will have to stand duty forty-eight hours on short rations—punishment enough, considering the appetites we have. The First Regiment are now on parade, and make a magnificent appearance. The sketch I promised has not been finished, on account of bad weather. Good afternoon. D.

Letter from a Lady in Washington.

The following interesting letter, which we take from the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, is from a lady in Washington, to a friend in Philadelphia. It will be seen that she refers to the arrival there of a regiment of volunteers from this city, who were in a rather destitute condition. She also alludes to what is most needed there at present for the comfort of the troops:

WASHINGTON, May 6th, 1861.

Dear Friend: We are as yet "neither scared nor hurt," but busy with whatever our hands finds to do. As yet, there has not been a great many on the sick list, but from the privations so many of our brave-hearted soldiers are subject to on their arrival, there may be many more. In their patriotic ardor they throng to Washington before there is time to prepare suitable quarters, and many come depending upon the Government for everything. One regiment of brave fellows from Pittsburgh, came off with nothing but the clothes they had on, expecting to be supplied at Washington, but they were not, and in their impatience to get to the field of action, they traveled forty miles on foot—worn out their shoes and stockings, and arrived as rough a looking set as could well be imagined, but with stout arms and hearts, ready to battle for the right.

Sandriges and hat are already furnished in abundance—shirtsing gowns also—what are most needed at present are red flannel shirts and woollen stockings—we will let you know if other things are needed.

Nurses for the sick and wounded are offered in scores, but we hope their services will not be needed. Unbleached hospital sheets, pillows and pillow cases, and towels will be needed, but especially woollen shirts and stockings.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNITED PRAYER FOR THE COUNTRY.—Christians of all denominations meet every AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock at the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church in this city, to pray for the country and our brave friends who are leaving us every day to defend it. In this day of darkness and peril, all are cordially invited to come; for "except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain".

A DAILY PRAYER MEETING is held in the Second United Presb'terian Church, on Sixth street, (Dr. Faustin's,) at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to which all are cordially invited who desire to unite in prayer for our Country, our Magistrates and our friends who are offering themselves willingly for our defence in this our time of need.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The royal mail steamship Africa arrived at this port at noon. Her advices, via Queenstown, are to the 25th ult.

The foreign political news is unimportant.

The opening of hostilities in America engrossed public attention.

The affairs in Poland are unchanged.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased 15,000 pounds during the week.

LATER.—*Liverpool, April 26th.*—The insurrectionary movements in the Neapolitan provinces are spreading, and martial law has been proclaimed in Ambruzza and other places.

Military executions have taken place at Verona.

The Italian soldiers have been repulsed at Montefiado.

There have been disturbances by the Garibaldians at Course. Reinforcements are demanded from Turin.

The garrison of Rome is being relieved by other French troops.

The inhabitants of Rasolle having offered resistance to the soldiers, they set fire to their houses, and the mountaineers, being exasperated, have joined the bands of insurgents.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*London, April 25th.*—The conservatives have resolved strenuously to oppose Mr. Gladstone's Budget.

The Fort Sumter affair has created considerable sensation, and depressed the English funds slightly. The London *Times* considers it inexplicable, and says that many a bar room difficulty has occasioned more bloodshed.

The steamer Great Eastern was in the hands of the sheriff, under execution of Scott Russell's claim. She was still advertised to sail on the 1st of May, and the company had offered to deposit the amount claimed in order that the ship should be released till the difficulties are finally adjusted.

FRANCE.—Circumstances confirm the statement that the French troops will evacuate Syria about the 5th of June.

The Bourse on the 29th was animated and higher.

The difficulties of the Greek house at Marseilles were being adjusted by the corporation of the Banks of France and England.

The perfect reconciliation between Garibaldi, Cavour and Cialdini has given great satisfaction. Garibaldi has left Turin, and after spending a few days with the Marquis Di Pallavirase will proceed to his island home.

DENMARK.—The government has released the sailors recently called out, provided they do not go beyond the reach of recall at the shortest notice.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—A great urgency has been applied to the Secretary of State to induce his consent to publish his instructions to Mr. Adams, U. S. Minister at London, but he declines. The recently published one to Mr. Dayton, is well understood to be an index to the entire European correspondence. The temper, spirit and purpose have been the same in all cases from the beginning of the Administration.

It is understood that the Government has received from Mr. Dallas the minutes of his interview with her Majesty's Minister for foreign affairs, and on these the instructions of Mr. Adams are predicated.

The result of careful inquiry justifies the assertion that there is no indication or prospect of the recognition of the Confederate States by any foreign power, spiritual or temporal, of the Christian faith.

Mr. Preston's next dispatches from Spain in reply to a demand for explanations relative to San Domingo, and also about the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, are looked for with much interest. Mr. Preston, although a Kentucky, is a loyal, and is understood to be acting in such a manner as to meet the approbation of the Administration.

All the foreign ministers are anxiously making inquiries daily about the application of blockade, but no word of complaint has been uttered by any of them.

Hundreds of ladies of various parts of the country, evidently, as appears from their letters, of character and refinement, and actuated by motives of charity and patriotism, have offered their services to the war department as nurses, etc. A number of such volunteers to learn that this subject is referred to the acting Surgeon General, Mr. Wood, who will direct the proper answer.

The Fifth Regiment of Zouaves will to-morrow encamp on the Government Insane Asylum Heights, overlooking the Potomac. The popular commander speaks in commendation of their general conduct and their state of discipline. Not more than six or ten of the entire number have been deemed unworthy of soldierly association.

The President has conferred on Cols. Thomas and Mansfield the brevet title of Brigadier General. The former is Adjutant General; the latter commandant of the military department at Washington.

WHEELING, May 9.—To day was strictly observed as a day of fasting and prayer. All the stores and business houses were closed. Patriotic sermons were preached in nine out of the twelve churches in this city. At the Fourth street Methodist church, red, white and blue flags in graceful folds around the pulpit. The Rev. Henry Smith, pastor of that Church, delivered a very patriotic address. He said he would hold no fellowship with traitors. He did not want a Secession list to sit in his church. If there was a traitor in the house he wanted him to leave. The Government must be sustained and rebellion put down. In a good cause life is of treasure, and warned rebels of what they might expect. The Rev. Dodge, of the Second Presbyterian church, in an eloquent and patriotic address, said our allegiance was due the government of the United States. He prayed that God might subdue the passions of the rebels or wipe them from the face of the earth. Rev. Martin, at the conclusion of his sermon, said he had a father in eastern Virginia, whom he loved and honored, but if he saw him reach out his hand to dishonor our country, he would himself strike down the impious hand.

One company of volunteers was sworn into the service of the United States. Several other companies will take the oath to morrow—among them a German company heretofore belonging to the State militia.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—Two more regiments of Union Home Guards, under command of Cols. Jos. M'Neal and B. Gratz Brown, numbering twenty-one hundred, were yesterday sworn in the United States service and furnished with arms.

Troops from the southwest border have arrived and taken up their quarters at Camp Jackson.

Recruiting is going on to a considerable extent, and several companies are expected from adjoining counties.

A joint resolution to suspend the appointment of the State school money for the present year passed the Senate yesterday.

A bill was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means to arm the State, but before it was read the Senate went into secret session.

The House was in secret session all day.

The Union troops in Southern Illinois says that large bodies of troops are stationed at Hopefield, Arkansas, opposite Memphis, and at Camp Rector, five miles above. A company of sappers and miners are throwing up fortifications around Camp Harris, six miles above Memphis, on the Tennessee side. Memphis is turned into a camp, everybody belonging to some military organization.

FREDERICK, May 9.—Two companies of volunteers for the secession army, from Baltimore, comprising an aggregate of 55 men, passed through here at 10 o'clock this morning, on their way to Virginia. They were under the command of Captains Wolmore and Price, and were unarmed. They stopped at Liberty last night. Their approach created an alarm here, and the home guard was under arms all night for the protection of property. They marched through the city protected by Gen. Shriver and the Sheriff. Their tattered condition excited ridicule rather than indignation.

LOUISVILLE, May 9.—The House, yesterday, by a vote of 76 to 7, passed a resolution asking the Governor to communicate the names of the agents employed to purchase arms for the South, and the number of arms purchased and what disposition has been made thereof.

In the Senate, Mr. Simpson introduced a resolution which lies over, that the Governor be requested to inform the Legislature, if consistent with the public interest, what disposition has been made of the Minute Men of this State, and what number of arms have been purchased for them.

Gen. Buckner, in his special brigade order of to-day, makes the following allusion to the arrest of Spencer: The General takes this opportunity publicly, as he has done privately, to thank Lieuts. Fox and Shields, of the Eighth Regiment, for coolness, promptitude and zeal, in arresting one Spencer, who was uttering in presence of troops at the Relay House, atrocious sentiments, declaring that we rebels, meaning himself and brother, acted rightly toward the Massachusetts troops three weeks ago last Friday, and saying that the murderous mob who killed our friends there, were right in the action, and that the same men were preparing to give us warm reception on our return. For these treasonable speeches, substantially admitted by him in his written examination, Spencer has been arrested and sent to Annapolis, where he will be properly dealt with.

The other matter to which the General desires to call the attention of troops is this: Wishing to establish most friendly relations between you and this neighborhood, the General invited all vendors of supplies to visit our camp and replenish our somewhat scanty commissariat; but, to his disgust and horror, he finds well authenticated evidence that a private in the Sixth Regiment has been poisoned by means of strychnine introduced into food brought into the rations dealt to the man. I cannot imagine why such things should be published in the public papers. To be sure, as mentioned in a former letter, our rations are not full, yet we have we the variety the service allows; but much should be allowed for the haste with which so large a body of men has been collected, and we all know that troops can be moved faster than provisions and clothing; and I must say that no one has had any real cause of complaint. Everything has been done which men can do in the same length of time.

Nothing has occurred worthy of note. One man shot another at the mouth, last night, in a brothel. No damage done other than losing a couple of teeth, spoiling his articulation slightly. Could not learn any particulars, or to what regiment they belonged. Occasionally we are amused with a knock-down, or seeing a guard pass with one or two drunken fellows bound for the guard house. Saturday and yesterday, on account of the rain and mud, a good many filled up the time by getting gloriously drunk, and the guard house this morning showed a large list of vags who will have to stand duty forty-eight hours on short rations—punishment enough, considering the appetites we have. The First Regiment are now on parade, and make a magnificent appearance. The sketch I promised has not been finished, on account of bad weather. Good afternoon. D.

Letter from a Lady in Washington.

The following interesting letter, which we take from the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, is from a lady in Washington, to a friend in Philadelphia. It will be seen that she refers to the arrival there of a regiment of volunteers from this city, who were in a rather destitute condition. She also alludes to what is most needed there at present for the comfort of the troops:

WASHINGTON, May 6th, 1861.

Dear Friend: We are as yet "neither scared nor hurt," but busy with whatever our hands finds to do. As yet, there has not been a great many on the sick list, but from the privations so many of our brave-hearted soldiers are subject to on their arrival, there may be many more. In their patriotic ardor they throng to Washington before there is time to prepare suitable quarters, and many come depending upon the Government for everything. One regiment of brave fellows from Pittsburgh, came off with nothing but the clothes they had on, expecting to be supplied at Washington, but they were not, and in their impatience to get to the field of action, they traveled forty miles on foot—worn out their shoes and stockings, and arrived as rough a looking set as could well be imagined, but with stout arms and hearts, ready to battle for the right.

Sandriges and hat are already furnished in abundance—shirtsing gowns also—what are most needed at present are red flannel shirts and woollen stockings—we will let you know if other things are needed.

Nurses for the sick and wounded are offered in scores, but we hope their services will not be needed. Unbleached hospital sheets, pillows and pillow cases, and towels will be needed, but especially woollen shirts and stockings.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNITED PRAYER FOR THE COUNTRY.—Christians of all denominations meet every AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock at the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church in this city, to pray for the country and our brave friends who are leaving us every day to defend it. In this day of darkness and peril, all are cordially invited to come; for "except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain".

A DAILY PRAYER MEETING is held in the Second United Presb'terian Church, on Sixth street, (Dr. Faustin's,) at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to which all are cordially invited who desire to unite in prayer for our Country, our Magistrates and our friends who are offering themselves willingly for our defence in this our time of need.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

UP TO 8 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

ST. CHARLES—Corner of Third and Wood streets.

S O McCandless, Collins O
B Tappan, Steubenville
H Chatham, do
W Frankin, do
T Newport, Wheeling
C P Merrimick, Trenton, O
J H Rosser, East Fort, O
S Adjutant, do
W Hunter, Phila.
E O Hutchison N Y.
G M Gibson Camp Wilkins
G M Gwyn do Mansfield
B Reynolds do
W M Campbell do
J W Simon do
J Hamilton, Wayne Co
E J Patton, Greensville
S Forsythe do
H A Swift do
G A Dales, Bay City
G Stewart do
H Hillman, Scranton
W Stewart, Wheeling
Gen. Butler, do
Gen. Pillow, Memphis
Gen. Cadwalader, Phila.
Gen. Patterson, Phila.
Gen. Negley, Pittsburgh
Gen. Lyon, St. Louis
Gen. Sherman, Phila.
Gen. Scott, Phila.
Gen. Wool, Phila.
Gen. Dix, New York
Gen. Banks, Baltimore
Gen. Cameron, Phila.
Gen. Meade, Phila.
Gen. Hicks, Phila.
Gen. Cadwalader, Phila.
Gen. Patterson, Phila.
Gen. Negley, Pittsburgh
Gen. Lyon, St. Louis
Gen. Sherman, Phila.
Gen. Scott, Phila.
Gen. Wool, Phila.
Gen. Dix, New York
Gen. Banks, Baltimore
Gen. Cameron, Phila.
Gen. Meade, Phila.
Gen. Hicks, Phila.

J N Johnston do
B Hays & lady, Cleveland
W B Mosely, Phila.
J Evans do
J A Stacey, Beaver Co
J Hartwood, Kittanning
G Bell, Mahoning Furnace
S McDonald Beaver co.
G Boyle, do
W Hunter, Phila.
E O Hutchison N Y.
G M Gibson Camp Wilkins
G M Gwyn do Mansfield
B Reynolds do
W M Campbell do
J W Simon do
J Hamilton, Wayne Co
E J Patton, Greensville
S Forsythe do
H A Swift do
G A Dales, Bay City
G Stewart do
H Hillman, Scranton
W Stewart, Wheeling
Gen. Butler, do
Gen. Pillow, Memphis

MANSION HOUSE—No. 344 Liberty street.

GIDEON SOWERS, PROPRIETOR.

A M McKinney, NY
J Martin, Washington, Tol
G P Wells, Uniontown
J Hallis, Birmingham
M McCulley, do
J Maher, Latrobe
W Vancey, Mt Pleasant
J M Fishbin Phila.
D Bower, Penna
J O Merchling, Greensburg
J McCabe, Penna
Mrs Mitchell, Falls
H Gilliland, Uniontown
C L Ehrenfield, Altoona
F Wineman, Penna
J Oliver, Brownsville
H Hastet, Zanesville, O
J Smith, Salem, O
P Button, Grindleville
Mrs Doyle, Stewartsg

EAGLE HOTEL—Liberty street, below Seventh.

JOHN SIMS, PROPRIETOR.

D D Taylor, Irwin Station
J McLean do
J M Hosack, Armstrong
J Stewart do
J O Thompson & lady N Y
A Bitchey do
D Longdorf Westmoreland
M Thompson do
J Lutzen do
W Neel McKeesport
W Row, Greensburg
W M Smith do

HARE'S HOTEL—Liberty street, foot of Fifth.

SAMUEL HARE, PROPRIETOR.

J Eager, New York
J Hoffman, Wyandotte
Jas Morrison, Frankfort
J K Kennedy, Prospect
J Ross, Phila.
J D Jackson, do
M Templeton, Cambridge
J H Newman do
Wm Young do
J H Davis do
Wm Steele do, Mod city
D Cain, Fairview, Va.

PERRY HOTEL—Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock st

WILSON & CAMPBELL, PROPRIETORS.

Jno Elliott, Warren
Love Wade, Harrisburg