# Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1861.


## CITY AFFAIRS.

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

| | IN SUN. | IN SHADE. |
|---|---|---|
| 9 o'clock, A. M. | 76 | 60 |
| 12 " M. | 85 | 70 |
| 6 " P. M. | | 60 |
| Barometer | | 29 9-20 |

**Gov. Curtin and Our Volunteers.**

Why it is that this and that company, with or without the full complement of men, have been ordered into Camp Wilkins, while others, long organized, well officered, and in some instances uniformed, have been compelled to wait indefinitely, is a matter of frequent inquiry. The constant cry at Washington is—"We want all the men who offer," while from Harrisburg we have nothing but a series of refusals and acceptances. Under these circumstances our men are at a loss how to act, and while some have disbanded, the majority are maintaining their organizations at great personal sacrifice of time and money. It is about time that the acceptance or rejection of our volunteer companies should be definitely determined.

While some are disposed to censure the Legislature for indifference in this matter, others put the blame upon the Governor—and on this point the following note from Senator Penney will throw some needed light:

HARRISBURG, May 13, 1861.

EDS. GAZETTE: Having heard some complaints against the *Legislature* for not authorizing the enlistment of companies into camp, I enclose a copy of a joint resolution which passed both branches of the Legislature, and was sent to the Governor on the 7th day of May. I supposed, until a few days ago that all companies embraced in the resolution had been admitted. Yours, J. P. PENNEY.

The following is a copy of the resolution referred to:

*Joint Resolution Relative to Admitting Volunteer Companies into Camp.*

*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., that the Governor be instructed to direct that companies, formed under the present exigencies of the times, which have left their several counties, and such companies as may be awaiting admission in the vicinity of the seveal camps of this Commonwealth, be received into such camps, and provision be made for the subsistence of such companies without further charge to the Commonwealth, until otherwise provided.

The plain meaning of the resolution is, that the State has authorized Governor Curtin to order all companies into camp, who have offered their services for the war. They do not go in under pay, but on *subsistence* merely. That is, they are provisioned at the expense of the Commonwealth, but will receive no pay until mustered into service.

Now, why has Governor Curtin exercised the power conferred upon him by the resolution, in the acceptance of a *select few*, when the State has made proper provision for *all* our patriotic volunteers?

The Legislature is not to blame, and the responsibility seems to rest solely with the Governor.

**Our Book Table.**

The Partisan Leader. By Beverly Tucker, of Virginia. Recently Printed in Washington in the year 1856 by Duff Green, for Circulation in the Southern States, but afterwards suppressed. New York: Reprinted by Rudd & Carleton, 1861, Pittsburgh, for sale by Hunt & Miner.

This work is described on the title page of this edition as "A Key to the Disunion Conspiracy," and from numerous articles, noticing it, and extracts from it, in the newspapers for some weeks past, it would appear that it may be very properly so designated. A reprint of this work, which, though printed in 1856, was almost effectually suppressed soon afterwards, was a very good enterprise on the part of the publishers,—for we should suppose from those articles and extracts in the newspapers, to which we have already alluded, the public must by this time be prepared to receive the work itself, when offered to them, with a whetted appetite.

Messrs. HUNT & MINER have laid on our Table "The London Quarterly Review," for April, containing:—The Pearls and Mock Pearls of History—Kephalon—Lord Dundonald—Spiritual Destitution in the Metropolis—German, Flemish, and Dutch Art—African Discovery—Lord Stanhope's Life of Pitt—Indian Currency, Finance, and Legislation—Iron Manufacture.

**Waterproof Cloth for Soldiers' Overcoats.**

Twenty thousand tunics, rendered waterproof and yet porous, were served out to the French army during the late war with Russia. They were prepared after the following recipe:

Take 3 lbs. 4 oz. of alum, and dissolve in 10 gallons of water; in like manner dissolve the same quantity of sugar of lead in a similar quantity of water, and mix the two together. They form a white diplumate of the sulphate of lead. The clear liquor is now withdrawn, and the cloth immersed for one hour in the solution, when it is taken out, dried in the shade, washed in clean water and dried again.

The preparation enables the cloth to repel water like the feathers of a duck's back, and yet allows the perspiration to pass somewhat freely through it, which is not the case with gutta-percha or India rubber cloth.

**Important to School Teachers and Directors.**

*Mr. A. T. Douthett*, County Superintendent, has received a note from Thomas H. Burrows, State Superintendent of Common Schools, from which we extract as follows:

"The replies to invitations to attend the Educational Convention, on the 21st inst., are so unsatisfactory, owing to the war excitement, that I have come to the conclusion to postpone the meeting till some future time, of which you shall have full notice. Make this known in your county."

We are requested by our County Superintendent to mention that as the school year closes on the last of June, the Directors should prepare immediately for making their annual reports, according to law. The necessary blanks will be furnished to the Directors upon application to Mr. Douthett.

**County Controller.**

Under the County Reform Bill, which went into operation on the first of May, instant, the Judges of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas of this county, were authorized to appoint a Controller to conduct the affairs of the county for the ensuing two years. The Judges, we learn, met last Saturday, to consider the question of this appointment. They met again on Tuesday, and adjourned until to-day, when it is expected that the matter will be definitely determined.

There are a number of gentlemen mentioned as suitable candidates for appointment to this highly important office, amongst whom we have heard Messrs. Henry Lambert, Wm. Little, Geo. R. Riddle, Thos. Steele, Alex. Hilands, Ed. Campbell, Jr., and others, mentioned.

FEMALE PATRIOTISM.—The ladies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny recently manifested their patriotism in providing a free supper for the soldiers of the Erie Regiment. They furnished a table with *delicies* seldom tasted by soldiers. This set of female patriotism seems to inspire the soldiers with a deeper sense of the sacredness of the cause in which they are engaged. This furnishes us with an instance of female fighting for their country in a way very becoming their sex. Such acts of patriotic bravery—lessons to strangers are not easily forgotten, but will remain *verbatim* in the memory of age, and will stand a fortress of defense against the hostilities of traitors. A SOLDIER.

GEORGE COPWAY.—Dr. George Copway, the well known Indian Orator of the Chippewa Nation, is in our city to-day, on his way east. He has been in Michigan where he has raised a company of scouts from the Chippewa Indians, whose services have been offered to the Government. The scouts are not intended to practice the kind of warfare usually known among Indians; but will act as runners and spies for the army, in which capacity they will doubtless be of great service. The company will comprise the flower of the young braves of Michigan.

A BREWERY.—Col. McLane, commandant at Camp Wilkins, while thankful to the generous ladies who have furnished some of the companies with pies, cakes and other delicacies, says they are not proper food for soldiers, as under their diet they are unwholesome, and suggests that if they wish to furnish any luxuries to send butter, cheese, &c., as better suited to them and far more wholesome.

CHEAP PATRIOTISM.—A move was taken a week ago, by the grocers of the Third ward, to shut their stores at 7 o'clock, in order to attend themselves, and permit their clerks to attend the drill. We observe that several of the rigorous continue to keep open, in order to profit by the little business that can be done at night. They should be taught the value of a formal engagement.

PRESENTATION.—Several young ladies of Temperanceville lately sent a beautiful sword to "the first officer in rank of the Chartiers Valley Guards, who had no sixth weapon." Lieut. James Ballantine was the fortunate recipient. The ladies are still endeavoring to procure whatever may be needed for the noble volunteers.

A URINE-LOVING GERMAN, in Wheeling, got a little tight the other day and went about shouting, "Hurrah for this Union." He was doing very well until a patriotic individual understood him to say, "Hurrah for Disunion," and knocked him down and pummeled him furiously.

TRUNKS.—Capt. Fleming, of the Allegheny Rangers, now at Camp Wilkins, acknowledges the receipt of shirts, socks and quilts, generously given to his men by Messrs. Henry P. Schwartz, Jacob L. Schwartz, Harvey Childs and Miss McDowell.

POCKET PICKED.—A gentleman was relieved of a pocket book containing $50, while purchasing a ticket at the Central Railroad depot, on Monday afternoon. Two arrests were made, but no money found.

DROWNED.—Abraham Conrees, tavern keeper on the Olean road, was found drowned in Redbank Creek, Armstrong county, a few days since. He leaves a wife and seven children.

BUT ONE.—James Coppers, convicted of counterfeiting, and sentenced by Judge McCandless to three months in the Penitentiary, was removed to that place to-day.

The amount raised by the Finance Committee for the Relief Fund last week was $3,258, and not $3,528, as an error in our types made it appear.

FOR FINE MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, opposite the Theatre, see W. Patrick, Agent for Company.

**LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.**

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, May 13, 1861.

EDS. GAZETTE: I paid a visit to Camp Scott yesterday, and found the Pittsburgh boys all doing well, and anxious to get off to the war. They almost devour a Pittsburgh man, when they see him, so glad are they to get hold of any one from home.

The Camp is in an unpleasant place, especially in wet weather, and they have experienced a great deal of inconvenience on that score; but their many friends at home must not conclude that they have been drowned out, driven out, or starved out. They all assured me of the possession of enormous appetites, and I heard no complaints about the quality or quantity of the rations.

Nor is theirs a life of leisure. The morning gun fires at 4 o'clock, at which they all get up, (or are supposed to do so); they then drill for two hours, after which, with sharpened appetites they go to breakfast; after that, drill again; a little interval of rest; then dinner; then drill, again, until their bones ache; another period of rest, supper, and to bed, for early rising sends them early to rest.

It is not much wonder, therefore, that men thus hard worked should find but few intervals or little disposition to write letters home. Their friends in Pittsburgh must not, consequently, blame them for any seeming remissness in writing home. I can certify that there are but few cases of sickness among them, and none of them serious; that they all seem to enjoy their life in camp; and that most of them are improving in flesh, growing more robust daily.

They do not complain, either, of the hard work. They are all anxious to perfect themselves in drill exercise, and to be ready for the enemy when the struggle comes.

The Governor arrived during the morning, and the six regiments in camp were ordered to parade for review at four o'clock in the afternoon. At that hour they appeared in full dress, and presented a splendid appearance. It was a beautiful sight to see four thousand five hundred men under arms, going correctly through the regimental drill, and performing all their evolutions upon a crowded field without confusion or delay. The sight was witnessed by a large concourse of spectators, and all expressed the highest satisfaction.

Among these regiments, the two Pittsburgh regiments, the 12th and 13th, under Cols. Campbell and Rowley, attracted more than usual attention. They were, I think, the best drilled regiments upon the field; and it did the heart of a Pittsburgher good to see the correctness and precision of their movements, to notice their fine marial appearance, and to hear the plaudit of spectators on all sides, as they manoeuvred over the ground. Two finer looking regiments are nowhere to be found.

There is, to-day, a rumor that Gen. Negley has been notified that these two regiments are in excess of the twenty made upon Pennsylvania, and not, therefore, to be called into action; but I cannot believe this to be true. The United States Government has mustered them into its service and will not—cannot cast them off.

I was charged with a thousand commissions of remembrance to friends at home from those in camp—so many that I can never discharge them in person. Suffice it to say that every Pittsburgher in camp desires affectionately to be remembered to and by every friend and acquaintance at home, and that they are all burning to get into actual conflict with the enemy. They say they are "all right," and I am sure they will give a good account of themselves. E.

**Presentation to Capt. Gormley.**

The merchant friends of Capt. W. M. Gormley, of the Iron City Guards, now at Camp Wilkins, testified their respect and admiration for him on Monday by the presentation to him of a fine and richly mounted regulation sword. The presentation was made at the warehouse of Capt. G., by Dr. Bergher.

DR. B. said: "CAPTAIN GORMLEY: In behalf of your personal friends, I have been requested to come here to-day and do this sword. It affords me pleasure to do so, confident that when once drawn, it will never be returned to its scabbard in dishonor, or fall into the hands of the enemy through treachery or cowardice on your part. A blow has been aimed at Constitutional Liberty, and it must be repelled. Civil war has been inaugurated, and it must be met. The gage has been thrown at our feet, and you stand among the multitude of champions who have taken it up, and armed yourself for the conflict. It does not become him who putteth on his armor, to boast like him who putteth it off, and yet, it is our firm conviction, that the hallowed ties of tradition and high-handed rebellion must recede and give way before the irresistible cohorts of heroes and patriots who have marshalled at their country's call. I would not have you think that no foeman will meet you, for, when courage and prowess is worthy of your steel. Far from it. But you are doubly armed, your cause is just. Go forth! panoplied, we trust, with the helmet of faith, the breastplate of righteousness, and the sword of the Spirit. You have nothing to fear.

"May God bless our cause and its noble defenders. May His enriching blessing rest upon you and your brave followers. May he encompass you, protect you, and nerve you to act well your part and perform nobly your duty. May the grist at parting be excelled by the rejoicing at your safe return. If now give into your hands the well appointed service blade. Accept it as a token of the esteem the donors bear towards you as a man and citizen, and as an emblem of their confidence in your courage and skill, as a soldier and commander."

Capt. Gormley, in reply, said: "It is with feelings of regret and pleasure that I now appear before you, my intimate friends and fellow citizens, to accept this beautiful sword as your spontaneous offering. I will state that my regret is that I am about to shortly separate from so many kind friends and acquaintances with whom I have for a long time held relations of a most agreeable character—*perhaps never to return*. On the other hand, my kind friends, permit me to enjoy the pleasure that now fills my heart to overflowing, at the strong hold in your affections to call for so high an appreciation of your confidence and esteem. I do not desire to make any extended remarks at this time, as our country desires not words, but a united and decisive action on the part of each and every man, to crush out the rebellion that has for its object the overthrow of this—one of the best governments that the sun has ever shone on. And might we not here ask what they propose to give us in its place. Why, sir, they wish to cover this whole, free and happy land with that baneful curse—Slavery, which has been the prolific cause of all the troubles that now surround us. Will we submit? I trow not.

"In conclusion, my dear sir, I accept this emblem of war at your hands, and will here pledge myself before God and this assembled company, that I shall receive no dishonor at my hands; and if He will in His providence permit me to return, after the fight is over, I will then trust again to receive your esteem and confidence. Again, allow me to say that I thank you from my inmost heart

A large number of friends were present on the occasion."

**Meeting of the Central Board of Education.**

The Central Board of Education met last evening. Present, Messrs. Brush, Hunter, M'Auley, Sergeant, Snively, Varnum and President Negley.

The reports of the Principals of the High and Colored Schools, and Secretary, were read and filed.

A communication from A. H. English & Co., commending the adoption of "Dean's Primary and Intellectual Arithmetics," was read and referred to Committee on Text Books and Grades.

A communication from Directors of the Newark Board, recommending "Newell's Primary Instructor," was read and referred to Committee on Text Books and Grades.

A communication in regard to the adoption of "Robinson & Heath's Elementary Algebra," was referred to Committee on Text Books and Grades.

Mr. Varnum moved that the 20th and 21st of June be fixed for the annual examination of applicants for admission to the High School, and that the same be advertised, which was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Brush, an assessment of four mills on the County valuation was ordered to be made for school purposes for the ensuing school year.

On motion, adjourned.

THE LADIES are doing their part to relieve military discipline and camp life of part of its rigors, while our brave volunteers remain within the reach of their kind solicitude. We encountered several young ladies of Allegheny, yesterday, en route for the camp, followed by a large wagon load of baskets and packages, shrouded in white napkins. We don't know the character of the contents of those packages; but we do know that those girls would cause many a brave man to shed a silent tear of gratitude when their womanly kindness would recall memories of mothers, sisters, sweethearts and wives. If the Erie Regiments don't remember the ladies of Allegheny and Pittsburgh when they depart, we shall set them down as ungrateful and ungallant. Indeed, we have some fear that the occupants of Camp Wilkins will, ere long, be impatiated from enjoying (?) the usual fare of the soldier, after the sumptuous banqueting at Camp Wilkins.

WHEREAS, There has been some ill-feeling directed towards Mr. N. Ballantine, Chairman of the Committee appointed to collect and disburse subscriptions for the benefit of the Chartiers Valley Guards, we, the officers and men of that company, recognizing the fact he is the only member of that Committee who has shown a sincere desire to promote our interest, do hereby, in reprobation of this ill-feeling, and in full commendation of the Chairman's course, return N. Ballantine our sincere and cordial thanks.

CHARTIER VALLEY GUARD, OFFICERS AND MEN.

**Assault with Stones.**

Thomas Dignam, of High street, was arrested by the police last evening, and locked up, to answer a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by a German named Kessler, who keeps a beer hall on the corner of Seventh and Smithfield streets. Kessler alleges that Dignam wantonly assailed his house, hurling two large paving stones through the window, to the great danger of those inside.

MISS ADA ISAACS MENKEN.—This lady has succeeded in drawing fair houses at the Theatre, notwithstanding the rumors of war on the street. This evening she appears in the interesting five act comedy, entitled the Soldier's Daughter, and in the amusing afterpiece of the Unprotected Female. If you would spend a pleasant evening, do not fail to attend the Theatre to night.

MAN KILLED.—An Irishman named Gallagher, residing near the head of Seventh street, was killed in a well yesterday afternoon, in the Fifth ward. He was engaged in walling up, when a quantity of earth near the top caved in, and buried him in the bottom of the wall, causing speedy death.

WAR.—For latest news see the N. Y. papers Morning and Evening editions can be had at Pittsburgh's Agency, opposite the Theatre.

# THE LATEST NEWS.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

IMPORTANT FROM WHEELING.

THE CONVENTION IN SESSION.

A Division of the State Proposed.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

PROMPT AND DECISIVE ACTION RECOMMENDED.

Government will Sustain Western Virginia.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch from the Evening Gazette.]

WHEELING, May 14th, 1861.

The excitement continues unabated. There is a strong outside pressure on the Convention for a division of the State. Mr. Carlile, just before dinner, offered a resolution to that effect, which was received with great applause. It provides for the formation of a State out of the tenth and eleventh Congressional Districts, with such others as may come in.

The proposition made in the resolution contemplates a perfectly legal course in reaching the end in view. It has excited much debate in the Convention, the most conspicuous opponent being Mr. Jackson, of Wood. It has just been referred, and will come up to-night or to-morrow morning. When it comes up, a great debate is expected.

Reports from London and other counties come in, and are strongly in favor of prompt and decisive action.

A dispatch has been received from Washington, which states that Government is with Western Virginia, and will sustain her fully. C.

WHEELING, May 14.—The Convention reassembled at three o'clock. The Committee on Credentials and Permanent Organisation reported J. W. Moss, of Parkersburg, President, with a Vice President from each county represented. The Committee was not prepared to report at that hour on Credentials. The time was occupied by members discussing with considerable warmth the object of the Convention.

Gen. J. J. Jackson, of Wood county, made a long speech in favor of delay and immediate action. He said they had come here to consult and advise; considered the calling of a convention was premature; he wanted to wait until the ordinance of secession was passed on.

Mr. Carlile replied to him in a forcible and eloquent speech, taking directly the opposite grounds. He said it was no time for paper resolves. He wanted prompt, immediate and decisive action.

Mr. Wiley, of Monongalia county, took the floor, and in a speech of considerable length favored the position of Gen. Jackson.

He was followed by Mr. Campbell Tarr, of Brooke county, who went in for an immediate division of the State.

The Committee on Credentials reported admitting delegates of twenty-six counties to seats on the floor, viz: Brooke, Monongalia, Harrison, Wood, Preston, Ohio, Hancock, Mason, Tyler, Jackson, Wetzell, Marshall, Lewis, Wirt, Marion, Barbour, Frederick, Taylor, Berkley, Pleasants, Roane, Gilmer, Upshur, Ritchie, Doddridge and Hampshire.

A motion was then made and carried to appoint a Committee on State and Federal Relations, to whom be referred all motions or resolutions tending to the object of the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned till morning.

The ceremony of raising a flag on the Custom House, which took place at two o'clock, was a very impressive scene, and was witnessed by thousands. Patriotic national airs were sung, and Mr. Carlile delivered a feeling and patriotic address.

A crowd has again assembled to-night in front of the McLure House, and speeches are being delivered and patriotic sentiments applauded.

A large delegation to the Convention from some of the lower river counties arrived late to-night.

WHEELING, May 14.—The Convention assembled at eleven o'clock. There was a large attendance. Prayer was delivered by the Rev. Smith.

The journal was read, and after some corrections, among which was striking out Frederick county, the Chair announced that the business before the Convention was the report of the Committee on State and Federal relations.

Mr. Willey, of Monongalia, rising to a question of privilege, said he had been misunderstood yesterday as favoring a postponement of action until the ordinance of secession was voted on. He only differed with Mr. Carlile, who favors immediate action as to the course to be pursued.

The Committee, not being ready to report, Gen. Jackson, of Wood county, moved adjournment till two o'clock, but withdrew to enable Col. Wheaton, of Ohio county, to present resolutions as the sense of his constituents, upon which he said he did on his own responsibility, to be referred to the Committee on State and Federal relations, condemning the action of the State Convention, particularly the ordinance of secession, the schedule attached to the ordinance, and the transfer of the State to the Southern Confederacy.

These resolutions were followed by a resolution of Mr. Carlile, instructing the Committee on State and Federal Relations, to report an ordinance declaring a connection with the counties comprising the tenth and eleventh Congressional Districts, including the county of Wayne, dissolved; and to prepare a declaration of independence, with a constitution, the new State to be called New Virginia.

Col. Wheat objected on the ground of forestalling both the Committee and Convention, as all debate on such resolutions was prohibited.

A debate ensued between Messrs. Carlile, Willey, Jackson and Wheat. Finally, Mr. Carlile modified his resolution so as to read, asking the Committee "to report the expediency" of such an ordinance.

A resolution was then adopted, referring all suggestions tending to the action of the Convention to the Committee on State and Federal Relations, without debate or explanation.

Gen. Jackson's motion to adjourn till 2 o'clock then came up and was carried.

The Convention met at 2 o'clock.

The Committee not being ready to report, the Convention adjourned till 7 o'clock.

The Convention reassembled at 7 o'clock.

Mr. Potter, from the State and Federal Relations, submitted a report embodying substantially the resolutions offered by Col. Wheat, and providing for a Convention in case of an act of secession be sustained.

Mr. Carlile moved to recommit, with instructions to report an ordinance of secession, a constitution and form of government for the State of New Virginia. He supported his motion by an able speech, to which Mr. Willey, of Monongalia, replied, but he had not concluded at the adjournment of the Convention.

**Latest from California.**

FORT KEARNEY, May 14—The Pony Express passed at 1:20 P. M.

*San Francisco, May 4*—The opinion seems to be general here that the civil war between the Northern and Southern States will not affect any of the National interests of California.

Gen. Turner, after an examination, speaks in terms of high satisfaction of the condition of the fortifications of San Francisco harbor, and of the troops here stationed.

A committee appointed by the Legislature to inquire into the condition of the militia organization, state the total number of men enrolled, 1860; total number of stand of arms issued by the State, 3144; number now in use, 1007; destroyed by fire 120; sent to Whashoe, 185: unaccounted for 1028; in state 264.

The public are waiting with intense anxiety for further news from the Atlantic States.

Preparations for a grand Union demonstration at San Francisco are going on vigorously.

Union meetings throughout the interior towns continue to be the order of the day.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14—In the Montgomery Congress, Mr. Oldham, of Texas, offered a resolution enquiring into the expediency of making Houston a port of entry and delivery.

Mr. Clingman presented resolutions in the House of Commons of North Carolina, placing that State in an independent position, and of opposing the Lincoln government.

Thomas R. R. Cobb offered a resolution, unanimously adopted, that the President be requested to issue a proclamation appointing a day of fasting and prayer, in observance of which all shall be invited to join who recognize our independence.

The flag of the Confederate States which waved over Moultrie during the bombardment of Sumter, now hangs in full length in the rear of President Cobb's chair.

[Special Dispatch.]

**Major Anderson.**

NEW YORK, May 14, 1861.

*To George Wilson, Mayor of Pittsburgh:*

I will leave New York on Wednesday, and pass through Pittsburgh on Thursday *en route* for the West, but cannot possibly stop.

ROBT. ANDERSON.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Robt. Tyler, for many years Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, has resigned his office. The Supreme Court has appointed J. Ross Snowden to fill the vacancy. Mr. Tyler has left the city. He is the son of John Tyler, ex-President of the United States.

CAIRO, Ill., May 14.—Several companies of Arkansas troops arrived from Memphis this morning. Commencing to-day all boats passing the point will be stopped. No provisions or munitions for the seceded States will be allowed to pass.

**IMPORTANT FROM ST. LOUIS.**

GEN. HARNEY APPROVES CAPT. LYON'S CONDUCT.

NO SECESSION ORDINANCE.

FIRST BRIGADE MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS.

CAPTAIN LYON PROMOTED.

Address by Gen. Harney.

&c., &c., &c.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—The report in the city on Saturday and yesterday that Gen Harney disapproved of the action of Capt. Lyon in reference to the capture of Camp Jackson, is authoritatively denied this morning. He not only approves the whole proceedings, but complimentes that officer for the prompt and skillful manner in which he executed the orders of the Government.

Reliable information from Jefferson City says that nearly all the objectionable features of the military bill, which has been so much debated during the session, had been materially amended; but when the news of the capture of Camp Jackson reached the city, the amendment was immediately reconsidered and the original bill passed both houses by large majorities. No secession ordinance has been brought before either House, nor was such an act contemplated.

The Legislature has passed, and the Governor signed, a bill providing for a military fund to arm the State. This fund will include the receipts from assessments for the years of 1860 and 1861, after the regular expenses of government have been paid.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—The city has been quiet and orderly to-day, and its citizens generally have been engaged in their usual avocations.

Capt. Totten's battalion of regulars are still quartered in the city, and will be kept here as long as the Police Board deem it expedient their presence necessary for the preservation of peace.

The troops at Camp Bissell, near Caseyville, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, are the Twelfth Regiment of the Illinois volunteers, under command of Col. Dickey, of Chicago.

A telegraph office was opened to-day, putting the Camp in direct connection with St. Louis and all Eastern points.

The *Evening Journal* publishes a statement signed by Gen. Frost and his staff, explaining why Camp Jackson was surrendered. They say there were only five rounds of ammunition in camp, and neither arms nor provisions enough to supply the men with rations for one day; that under their command—to have attempted resistance, surrounded as they were by six to eight thousand troops, well armed and with every appliance of war, would have been mere murder, and that it was impossible, they being without the means of transportation of provisions, and no credit to procure either. They concure the State authorities for not paying their just military debts, and proper supplies could be had on the credit of the Government. Since Capt. Lyon's demand illegal, unconstitutional and a wanton trampling under foot of the laws of our common country.

It is estimated that ten thousand persons left the city yesterday, in consequence of the feeling in some quarters, almost entire streets being deserted.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—The first four regiments of U. S. volunteers, under command of Cols. Blair, Bowanzein, Sigel and Schuttler, have been formed into a brigade, and Governor Jackson has appointed Brigadier General commanding. Gen. Lyon accepted this position, and retains command of those regiments by authority of the Mounted Rifles, belonging to the Southwest Expedition, having refused to swear allegiance to the United States or accept release on parole, is still confined in the Arsenal as a prisoner of war.

Judge Treat, of the U. S. Circuit Court, was petitioned, yesterday, for a writ of habeas corpus, and his decision is anxiously looked for, as it will involve a constitutional question which has been raised in reference to the capture of Camp Jackson.

The following arms, in addition to those already enumerated, were seized at Camp Jackson: Three 32-pounders, a large quantity of balls and grape shot, several pieces of artillery, in boxes, twelve hundred rifles, late model, six brass field pieces, six brass mortars, six inch and one ten inch iron mortar, three six inch iron cannon, several boxes of new muskets, five boxes canister shot, twenty-six tons of lead, one hundred six inch shells, twenty-five kegs of powder, a large number of musket stocks and barrels, between thirty and forty horses, a considerable quantity of camp tools. The number of prisoners taken to the Arsenal was six hundred and thirty-nine men and fifty officers.

Gen. Harney publishes this morning an address to the people of Missouri, in which he calls attention to the military bill recently passed by the State that the city, and all the well intended portion of its inhabitants, are loyal to the Union and the Constitution, and are to be so regarded and treated by all. To the end, therefore, that all misunderstanding of the purposes of the Government may be prevented, and to set at rest all unfounded, false and seditious rumors, to relieve all by the well-disposed portion of the community, and to make it thoroughly understood by all traitors, their aiders and abettors, that their rebellious acts must cease.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—The special correspondent of the *American*, at Baltimore, says that a small body of Federal troops arrived at Monagomery Station, on the Northern Central Railroad, last night. Their object was to examine the barracks, probably with a view to the quartering of the troops. The correspondent of the *American* accompanied the members of the Legislature on their visit to Harper's Ferry. The Virginians have strongly fortified the Maryland Heights overlooking Harper's Ferry.—The Virginians were very confident, and evidently have no intention of evacuating their position. On the Maryland side there are about 12 pieces of cannon arrived. Twenty more cannon are expected on the same night.

A bitter feeling prevails in Washington county against the Virginians, and a collision between them is not considered improbable.

Ross Mears was most cordially received by the Virginians, and much esperanse was manifested to see him.

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

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

BALTIMORE, May 14.—The United States troops are fully established in their camp on Federal Hill. Squads of soldiers are strolling about the city this morning, sight seeing.

A schooner was seized at the wharf, this morning, by the United States officers. She had a number of the Pikes manufactured by Winans and Minie Rifles on board. She was taken to the South side of the harbor under Federal Hill, and placed under guard. The schooner and cleared for Snow Hill, eastern shore of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—About eight o'clock this evening a train filled with troops arrived at the outer depot, from the Relay House. The train contained 1000 troops, comprising five companies from each regiment stationed at the Relay House. The 8th of Massachusetts, and the 8th of New York, with a battery of artillery. They marched through South Baltimore to the Federal Hill, a high point of ground on the south side of the harbor, directly overlooking the city and one hill west of Fort McHenry.

The sudden appearance of the troops from this direction took our citizens by surprise, but they were greeted with every demonstration of approbation. Immense crowds quietly gathered, and cheered at every step; the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and many brought lamps and candles. Prominent citizens accompanied the troops to the hill, and assisted the officers in taking the best route thither, and procured quarters for the troops until their tents will arrive.

HARRISBURG, May 14.—Thomas Power, the government engineer on the Northern Central Railroad, is now here. He says that the temporary structures of that road will do for the present time to be replaced by permanent ones immediately. The road is perfectly safe. Mr. Power has just returned from Baltimore, where he had conversed with the leading men of the city. They all expressed anxiety to have the city occupied by Federal troops.

HARRISBURG, May 14.—Two regiments leave the Camp at York to-day—going to Baltimore.

A number of troops from Potter, Tioga, Bradford and Susquehanna counties, who supposed they had enlisted for three months, are returning home, because they are now required to serve for as many years.

It is said that about 200 troops from Potter and McKean counties, have returned home within a week from this point.

It is understood in high circles, that Gov. Curtin and Dennison have pledged the Union men of Western Virginia the entire support of all the forces of Pennsylvania and Ohio, to protect them against the home secessionists, and also those of Eastern Virginia, Indiana and Illinois have pledged the Union men of Kentucky in the same way.

The Governors of all the free States, from Pennsylvania westward, have united, and obtained a pledge from President Lincoln that there shall be no compromise or cessation of the war, until the national flag floats over the national property.

There are great complaints by the officers here from Chambersburg, about the scantiness and bad quality of the commissariat there.

LOUISVILLE, May 14.—The Senate yesterday passed a bill suspending civil Courts until January, and ordering all executions issued since January last to be reissued, returnable next March.

WHEELING, May 14.—Miss Mary Woodward, daughter of J. H. Woodward, of this city, accidentally shot herself this afternoon, and died immediately.


UNION NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES, open, new styles, for sale by J. R. WELDIN, may 9d 61 Wood street, near Fourth.

WHITE BEANS—200 bus. White Beans for sale by L. G. GRAFF, may 13 No. 247 Liberty street.

FIRE CRACKERS.—250 boxes No. 1 Fire Crackers just rec'd for sale by BRYMER & BROTHERS, may 13 120 and 122 Wood st.

POTATOES—5 car loads of No. 1 quality for sale (to arrive) by L. G. GRAFF, may 13 No. 247 Liberty street.

SPELTER—185 slabs for sale by may 13 HENRY H. COLLINS.


# SECOND EDITION.

HALF-PAST TWO.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

**Arrival of the Steamship Europa.**

HALIFAX, May 14.—The royal mail steamship Europa, from Liverpool on the 4th inst., via Queenstown on the 5th, arrived at this port this morning.

The steamship Persia, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 3d ult.

In the Liverpool Cotton market, the sales for the week amounted to 90,000 bales, the market being firm at an advance of ⅛@¼d in all qualities.

Breadstuffs were steady.

Provisions also ruled steady.

LONDON.—Consols closed at 91½@91¾ for both money and account.

*The Latest, via Queenstown.—Liverpool, May 5.*—The cotton market is excited and unsettled under the American advices per the steamer Persia. Considerable sales have been made at a still further advance.

The Breadstuffs and Provision market was also affected by the Persia's advices, and are unsettled and excited.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Lord John Russell stated in the House of Commons that a naval force would be sent to the American coast to protect British vessels in view of the fact of letters of marque being issued by the Southern Confederacy. He also announced the blockade by the American government of the Southern ports, and stated that the law officers of the Crown were investigating the legal bearing of this action, in order to guide the government in its instructions to its Minister at Washington, and the commandant of the squadron.

American affairs absorbed the public attention all through England.

The importance on British vessels from the South has been advanced, and also on American vessels from India and China.

A plot of the stocking weavers at Ghent had been suppressed by the military.

ITALY.—Garibaldi had returned to Caprela. It is denied that Sardinia had made conciliatory proposals to Rome.

POLAND.—The city authorities of Warsaw had tendered their resignations.

FRANCE.—A treaty of commerce had been signed between France and Belgium.

LONDON.—The money market was depressed by the American news.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The following are the number of infantry regiments to be received from each State for a total increase of seventy-five regiments of three years volunteers, under the recent proclamation of the government: New York 11 regiments, Pennsylvania 10, Ohio 9, Illinois 6, Indiana 4, Massachusetts 5, Missouri 4, Kentucky 2, Wisconsin 2, Michigan 3, Iowa 2, New Jersey 3, Virginia 2, and Maine, Maryland, Connecttint, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Delaware, Kansas, Nebraska and the District of Columbia 1 each. The other regiments, namely, of cavalry, have not yet been assigned. The general government is doing what it can, through its General Quartermaster and Quartermaster General's offices to take proper care of the volunteer contingents of the States as they arrive; but it will always be prudent on the part of the States to have in Washington, or on the ground, some agent of their troops; a number of the State general staff, to provide for contingencies and see that the troops are properly cared for. The regimental staff is, in the meantime, necessarily to be with the several regiments. The presence of their part of the staff will add much to the comfort and good temper of their troops. Much annoyance would have been avoided had this matter been attended to, as above suggested, from the first.

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

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

The President has appointed Jos. A. Cody, agent for the Indians of the Upper Platte Agency; Joseph Searle, Postmaster at Pittston, Pa; Calvin H. Carter, Postmaster at Waterburg, Conn. J. C. Vaughn has been appointed military storekeeper at Fort Leavenworth, and other changes of civil officers have been made, both at that post and at Ft. Riley.

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

*Department of Annapolis, Federal Hill, May 14, 1861*—A detachment of the forces of the Federal Government, under my command, have occupied the city of Baltimore for the purpose, among other things, of enforcing respect and obedience to the laws, as well of the State, as of the United States. The civil authorities, as of the United States, have been allowed to hold office within its limits by some malignant and treacherous men; and in order to testify the acceptance by the Federal Government of the fact that the city, and all the well intended portion of its inhabitants, are loyal to the Union and the Constitution, and are to be so regarded and treated by all. To the end, therefore, that all misunderstanding of the purposes of the Government may be prevented, and to set at rest all unfounded, false and seditious rumors, to relieve all by the well-disposed portion of the community, and to make it thoroughly understood by all traitors, their aiders and abettors, that their rebellious acts must cease.

HARRISBURG, May 14.—Governor Curtin has issued the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, There has been some ill-feeling directed towards Mr. N. Ballantine, Chairman of the Committee appointed to collect and disburse subscriptions for the benefit of the Chartiers Valley Guards, we, the officers and men of that company, recognizing the fact he is the only member of that Committee who has shown a sincere desire to promote our interest, do hereby, in reprobation of this ill-feeling, and in full commendation of the Chairman's course, return N. Ballantine our sincere and cordial thanks.

CHARTIER VALLEY GUARD, OFFICERS AND MEN.

**Assault with Stones.**

Thomas Dignam, of High street, was arrested by the police last evening, and locked up, to answer a charge of disorderly con