Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1861.

CITY AFFAIRS.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 58 Fifth St.—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	70
12 " M.	00	84
6 " P. M.		75
Barometer		29 4.10

Hon. Wm. B. M'Clure on the Southern Rebellion—Patriotic Charge to the Grand Jury.

The June term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions, met yesterday at ten o'clock—Judges M'Clure, Mellon, Adams and Parke being on the bench.

After the usual routine business, the Grand Jury were sworn, and were addressed as follows by the President Judge, Wm. B. M'Clure:

There have been various statutes passed by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, declaring what shall be treason, and what other crimes and practises against the State shall be misprision of treason. The first act was passed February 11th, 1777. The second was passed December 3d, 1782. The third, April 23d, 1829. The first was enacted in order to meet and provide for a public exigency that can never again occur; and the practical operation of the second has ceased long since with the emergency that gave it birth; the third was merely a modification of the penalty for the crime of treason. The foregoing statutes have all been repealed, and their places supplied by the act of 31st of March, 1860, which act is an almost literal transcript of the law of Congress, declaring and punishing treason against the United States. The first section of the act of 1860 declares what is treason against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; the second section declares what is misprision of treason against the same.

Section first enacts that, if any person owing allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall levy war against the same, or shall adhere to the enemies thereof, giving them aid and comfort within the State, or elsewhere, such person shall on conviction be adjudged guilty of treason against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Section second enacts that if any person having knowledge of any of the treasons aforesaid, shall conceal, and not as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the Governor or Attorney General of the State, or some one of the judges or justices thereof, such person shall, on conviction, be adjudged guilty of misprision of treason. Provided always that nothing herein contained shall authorize the conviction of any husband or wife for concealing any treason committed by them respectively. This proviso abrogates what was deemed a harsh feature of the common law, the gravity of the offense being supposed at common law to require the husband and wife to denounce each other. This proviso precludes the infliction of the penalties of misprision of treason on the husband and wife, concealing each the knowledge of the other's treason. On the 18th of April, 1861, an act was passed supplementary to the act of 31st of March, 1860. This last act is the offspring of a great public necessity, and demanded by the present condition of our Government, State and National.

The first section enacts that if any person or persons belonging to, or residing within this State, and under the protection of its laws, shall take a commission or commissions from any person, State, or States, or other, the enemies of this State, or of the United States of America, or who shall levy war against this State or Government thereof, or knowingly and willingly shall aid or assist any enemies in open war against this State or the United States, by joining their enemies, or by enlisting or procuring, or persuading others to enlist for that purpose, or by furnishing such enemies with arms or ammunition, or any other articles for their aid and comfort, or by carrying on a traitorous correspondence with them, or shall form, or be in any wise concerned in forming any combination, or plot, or conspiracy, for betraying this State or the United States of America into the hands or power of any foreign enemy, or any organized or pretended government engaged in resisting the laws of the United States, or shall give or send any intelligence to the enemies of this State or of the United States of America, or shall, with intent to oppose, prevent or subvert the government of this State, or of the United States, endeavor to persuade any persons from entering the service of this State or of the United States, or from joining any volunteer company or association of this State about being mustered into service, or shall use any threats or persuasions, or offer any bribe, or hold out any hope of reward, with like intent to induce any person or persons to abandon said service, or withdraw from any volunteer company, or association already organized under the laws of this commonwealth, for that purpose; every person so offending, and being legally convicted, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor.

Section second enacts that if any person or persons within this Commonwealth shall sell, build, furnish, construct, alter, or fit out, or shall aid or assist building, constructing, altering or fitting out, any vessel, or vessels, for the purpose of making war or privateering, or other purposes to be used in the service of any person or parties whatever, to make war on the United States of America, or to resist by force or otherwise, the execution of the laws of the United States, such person or persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The penalty, under Section First, is imprisonment in the penitentiary by solitary confinement at labor for a term not exceeding ten years, and a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars. To the Second Section the same penalty is annexed, except in this, that the fine may not exceed ten thousand dollars.

Section third prescribes that all commissioned officers in the volunteer or militia forces of this Commonwealth shall, within thirty days after the passage of this act, take the oath of allegiance to this State, and to the United States. In case of refusal the commission of such persons refusing may be revoked and annulled.

The fourth section enacts that no civil process shall issue or be enforced against any person mustered into the service of the State, or of the United States, during his term of service; nor until thirty days after he shall have been discharged therefrom.

You will observe that the State of Pennsylvania and the United States are in this act of Assembly inseparably blended. The State of Pennsylvania is an integral part of the United States. They are one and indivisible. This law I have just read resents and punishes an affront offered to the United States precisely as though it were offered to Pennsylvania herself. Pennsylvania knows no flag but the flag of the United States, and an insult offered to it is an insult offered to her. No State can be loyal and neutral, now. Men are seldom at a loss to understand what is meant by treason, but they are sometimes embarrassed to know exactly what acts are misprision of treason, and what acts, where the letter of the law is silent or of doubtful prohibition, may come under its penalty as affording aid and comfort to the enemy. No definition can embrace all these particulars, but this law now referred to is comprehensive, specific and minute, stating clearly what acts come within its penalty. There are very many things embraced within the spirit of a law, which the law does not specify in detail, but a heart loyal to the Constitution can never go far astray, for, with such a man, doubt is decision; to doubt of the propriety of a particular act, is to decide against its performance. The sure, quick instincts of true patriotism are the simplest, the profoundest and the best commentators on the law of treason.

The county of Allegheny has proved to the world that she is true to her government, loyal to the Constitution, intensely alive to the honor of its flag, and eager to meet its enemies in the stern ranks of death. It was here, on this very spot where you are now sitting, that the citizens of Allegheny county, in a manner calm, firm and peaceable, rebuked, with dignity and with effect the treasonous order of the late Secretary of War for the removal of guns, which order had the double design of arming treason, and disarming loyal States, under the false pretence of mounting forts in revolted States, which forts, in time of peace even, would not have been for ten years ready to receive them. The Secretary then resigned, and his honest successor, Mr. Holt, immediately countermanded the order.

In the discharge of your duties, the Grand Jury will please bear in mind that the public feeling is now powerfully aroused—that the passion of love of country, which has swallowed all other passions up, is quick, eager and zealous, and keen to snuff even the suspicion of treachery on the tainted breeze. At such a time as this, distrust might be engendered or suspicion readily excited against innocent persons. You will take care that your bills and presentments, if any there be, are founded on well authenticated facts. Coolness, deliberation and caution, and fair justice above all, become the dignity and responsibility of your high position. While the conduct of every citizen in the county, however eminent and worthy, charged with a violation of the law, is a proper subject for your enquiry, you will take especial care that the good name and fame of no man be impaired by false and malicious accusation.

It here becomes our duty to advert to that which is a matter of notoriety and general remark: That our volunteer soldiers from Allegheny county, now at Washington, defending the National Capital, have been made the subject of nefarious frauds, committed upon them by the cupidity of dishonest contractors. We know nothing judicially, nor who may be implicated, but the Court gives you this important subject in charge. Should you be satisfied that the conduct of any man in this matter brings him within the scope of the criminal law, the District Attorney will frame bills of indictment; and if any be found guilty by a jury of his country, he must suffer the penalty of his offense. The public exigency demands it, and the mood of the public mind will not permit, with impunity, the comfort and the rights of the soldier to be trifled with.

Every contract to furnish troops should be fulfilled with the most scrupulous integrity and honesty. These noble men should never be made the victims of avarice. In the regular service the commissariate considers its honor bound to furnish faithfully and well. This is indispensable to the health, cheerfulness and efficiency of troops. It is obvious to the senses, that men ill clad or provisioned, to say nothing of their comfort, are not as effective as the same men well cared for. To weaken our friends is to add a corresponding strength to our adversaries, and this looks very much like affording aid and comfort to the enemy.

This act of 18th April, 1861, makes it a high misdemeanor against the laws of Pennsylvania to commit the acts therein specified against the United States. It may not be amiss to look for a moment to the Constitution of the United States. It speaks plain language, which needs no gloss or comment. The first words it utters are: "We, the people of the United States, ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." It is plain that what the people of the United States have ordained, no power on earth, except the people of the United States can undo. It is plain that the people of every State ceded just as much to the Government of the United States as ever they gave assent to their own State Constitutions.

"The Constitution does expressly delegate to the United States all the powers of a sovereign State, with respect to international and inter-state affairs. It delegates the whole war power, the whole admiralty power, the power to regulate and dispose of the public territory; the power over the Indians; the post-office, post-roads, the army, navy, dock-yards, arsenals. These powers, and many more, are expressly delegated to the United States, and as expressly prohibited to the individual States. The Constitution distinctly provides that no State shall keep troops or ships of war, or issue letters of marque and reprisal, or enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation. The Constitution of the United States guarantees to every State in this Union a republican form of government."

Nigh thirty years ago, rebellion raised its crest under the name of nullification. Mr. Webster exposed this heresy and made the word infamous. Nullification is treason in detail; Secession is treason by wholesale. Nullification would nullify an Act of Congress, but secession would abrogate the Constitution and all Laws of Congress. A State has no more right to secede from the United States than a county has to secede from a State, or a township from a county. Secession is not a right; it is not a reserved right; it is not an express or implied right; it is a monstrous usurpation; it is a stupendous fratricidal and parricidal treason.

Admit, for one moment, the heresy of secession, and it instantly follows that the seceding State can adopt what form of government it chooses; it may choose a military despotism; but the Constitution of the United States guarantees to every State a republican form of government. But I will pursue these obvious and familiar remarks no further.

Did we not see with our eyes and hear with our ears, and know the fact, we could scarce believe that traitors and rebel States had "seceded," "entered into a confederation," "raised an army," "issued letters of marque and reprisal," "sought foreign alliance," "waged war against the United States," and, a hundred to one, with land batteries on shore, roasted with fire and red hot shot a starving garrison of seventy men, and cruelly kept firing on after the batteries of the fort were silenced. This was the climax of the audacity of treason.

There never can be, and there never will be a separation of these States either peaceful or hostile; either would eternize war. The Constitution of the United States has forbidden it. The grand hopes and aspirations of the whole civilized world cry out against it. The genius of freedom frowns it down. The armies of the North have sworn it shall not be. Christianity is opposed to it. The rights of commerce, the map of the world, the physical geography of this continent have written in characters as long as the Mississippi, and as broad as the Atlantic, that separation shall not come to pass. Treason cannot rescind the ordinances of nature; traitors cannot reverse the decrees of God. The prophet Isaiah, whose hallowed lips were touched with fire from off the altar, as if to blight the counsels of treason, uttered thus the voice of inspiration: "*Say ye not: 'A Confederacy,'*" and the Constitution of the United States of America responds, "*No States shall enter into any Confederation.*"

It is impossible to charge a grand jury, in view of the present state of affairs, except in a manner which, in time of peace, would seem like a departure from strict judicial propriety. Allusion to our country now is in season at all times and in all places. The pulpit and the press nobly sustain it, in eloquence whose thoughts breathe, in columns whose words burn. Our very laws of recent enactment are couched in phraseology borrowed from the rules of war. The whole continent is a camp. All day long we see the measured tramp and cheerful drill of soldiers, and until bedtime, in every spacious hall, and on the street, the word of command, martial music and the ring of muskets pierce the dull ear of night. Such things as these, and the causes that produced them, are enough to create a heart of fire under the ribs of death. I do not pretend to have escaped the glorious infection. He who is unmoved is more than mortal, or less than man.

Political philosophers and foreign statesmen have always been at a loss to know where the power of this government resided. Its power is not written on parchment; it is not blazoned on the statute book—it is latent, unseen, engraven on the hearts of all true men; it was, until lately, almost a secret to ourselves. It is the resistless power of love, which, like electricity, remains concealed until it meets its opposite. That might is now called forth and treason quails before it. It will smite with the sword until the chastity of the honor of our country's flag is fully and fearfully avenged.

Surely it cannot be out of place to speak of justice here. The Constitution is the supreme law, the supreme authority; law is justice; authority is justice; government is justice armed; justice, whose seat is the bosom of God, though traitors deny it; justice, whose voice is the harmony of the world, which treason has made discord; justice, which sits enthroned in the Constitution of the United States, now threatened by parricidal hands; justice, whose sword from the North has leaped from its scabbard like lightning from the cloud. It is the sword of the Lord and of Gideon.

Gentlemen, we have a government—a government that governs, and that must and shall be respected and obeyed; if not when clothed in parchment, why then when clad in steel. Treason can take its choice. The Constitution is now being written anew with the point of the sabre; it is being proclaimed again from the iron throats of her guns, so that treason, though deaf and blind as it is, shall hear it and behold it. The laconic eloquence of the government now is, "shoulder arms, charge bayonets."

The country sees and knows and feels that in this emergency the most lavish expenditure of money and of men is the truest economy for all time to come. The great heart of the North beats as the heart of one man, and leaps with loyalty to the mild and parental government of the United States. Law will vindicate its authority and crush rebellion out, though mailed Mars should, on his altar, sit up to the ears in blood. Army after army of freedom and freemen will flow in and flow on like the tides of the sea, and know no retiring ebb until treason is overflowed, washed out, and the land purified.

I trust the day will come when the stoutest rebel in arms will be made to embrace the grand flag he has insulted, and to bow in reverence and meek submission to the execution of the law which he has braved.

The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land. The attempt to destroy the government under which we were born, is a crime against the inalienable and indefeasible rights of every individual American citizen; it is a crime against constitutional freedom, and the hopes of the friends of freedom throughout the world.

Allegiance to the Constitution is the tie which binds every citizen to be true and faithful to it, in return for that protection which it affords to him, and truth, and faith to bear of life, and limb, and earthly honor, and not to know or hear of any ill intended it without defending it therefrom.

The Constitution is a sacred trust; its protection is a duty which we owe to the past, the present and the future; we owe it to ourselves who enjoy it; to our ancestors who bought it with their blood, and to posterity who will demand at our hands unimpaired this best birthright and noblest inheritance of mankind.

The Grand Jury then retired to their room, and the Court, after receiving the returns of the district constables, adjourned until Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

The Contract for Army Blankets.

A letter from Quartermaster General Hale to Maj S. McKelvy, states that the contract for army blankets has been awarded, but some little time must elapse before the blankets can be furnished. Speaking of the necessary delay, Gen. Hale says:

"The soldiers, we trust, will be reconciled to this necessary delay, as when they are furnished, they will be of the first quality of army blanket. It is my determination, as far as it is in my power, that every article of clothing for our troops shall be good, without any peradventure; and in order that this may be done, their patience must be put to a little further test."

The Public Safety Fund.

The receipts by the Finance Committee of Public Safety during the past week were as follows:

Cash from South Pittsburg	$100 00
" Birmingham, 1st precinct	50 00
" " 2d "	215 00
" McClure township	54 75
" Lower St. Clair township	100 00
Orders from Sixth ward, Pittsburgh	50 00
" Lower St. Clair township	100 00
Total	$699 75
The total receipts so far are	$18,733 50

FLAG PRESENTATION.—On Saturday the Pittsburgh Rifles, Captain Smith, came in from Camp Wilkins, and after marching through a part of the city, halted in front of the residence of W. J. Howard, Esq., Third street, near Grant, where they were presented with a beautiful stand of colors, made for them by several ladies of the vicinity. Rev. W. D. Howard, of the Second Presbyterian church, made a feeling presentation address, which was appropriately responded to by Captain L. W. Smith, of the Rifles.

THE RELIEF COMMITTEE.—The Committee for the relief of the families of Volunteers, are now affording relief to 502 families, (an increase of 90 since last week.) The total distribution thus far has been $3,715 67 in cash, $625 in groceries, $29 50 in dry goods, and 1950 bushels of coal. The committee has received $3 000 in cash from the Finance Committee of Public Safety.

THE FEDERAL GUARDS.—This company attended the Third United Presbyterian Church, Ridge street, on Sunday morning, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by themselves the previous day. The pastor of the church, Rev. D. G. Bradford, delivered a very able, interesting and appropriate *impromptu* discourse from the words—"With good advice make war." The sermon was replete with patriotic passages, and listened to with marked attention throughout.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A lad named Foley, son of Edward Foley, tanner, residing near the North Commons, Allegheny, met with a sad accident on Saturday afternoon. While playing about the heels of a crippled horse, which had been turned out upon the common, the animal kicked the lad in the face, bursting the ball of the left eye, the humors of which ran entirely out.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—John Whirley, of Birmingham, a young man belonging to the 12th Regiment, died at York, on Saturday night, of congestion of the brain. His remains arrived in the city to-day, at one o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the company to which he belonged, and were conveyed to Birmingham for burial.

FOURTH REGIMENT ELECTION.—The following is the result of the election for officers of the Fourth Regiment of Home Guards:

Colonel—Joseph E. M'Cabe.
Lieutenant Colonel—David Cunningham.
Major—Andrew Burt.

DROWNED.—The body of a young man named Alexander Greenlee, late of Mercer county, was found in Pithole creek, Venango county, on Sunday last. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental drowning rendered.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

FORT COLTART, FREELAND P. O., *Baltimore County, Md., June 1st, 1861.*

In mine of the 30th ult., you will see time was not allowed, on account of the near approach of the mail train, to finish as intended, and to-day I have forgotten where I commenced and at what part "finally" came in. However, we are all in our usual good spirits and health, and at our accustomed work.

On the afternoon of the 30th, W. B. Nesper, our Orderly, came up and requested the service of two of our mess, armed with revolvers only, to accompany him on some secret service, with orders for the balance to remain at quarters, subject to the orders of the captain, as requisition would be made for a file, fully prepared for any emergency. The same orders were given to each mess, and the most marked feeling of anxiety was manifested. At 8 o'clock p. m., Capt. Kennedy was announced and orders for all our mess, excepting four (to guard the bridge) was given to turn out with overcoats, and fully equipped with everything but knapsacks and haversacks. This certainly meant work, and in a second, apparently every man was in marching trim. Then the trouble commenced; every man wanted to share in the enterprise, none were willing to stand back, and every fellow was urging his claim in the most persuasive style, and arguments were as thick in favor of each one's claim as blackberries in August. In the heat of argument I was permitted to accompany the expedition with three others of ours, and off we trudged. At the P.O. the order was given for every man to load his piece and march in route order; that is, every man as he pleased. After marching some five miles we were met by the advanced squad with a covered wagon drawn by six horses. After placing in it as many men as would fill it, we immediately proceeded on our line of march, which was continued for five miles, when the order to halt was given, and the wagon was emptied to make room for those who had walked thus far. Again came the order to march in silence, and five additional miles were added, when we again halted and went through the same operation. Again we go, but only for some two miles, when the word halt is heard, and the town of Manchester is right below us. Then, and not till then, is it known what the expedition meant. Day is just beginning to dawn and we are ordered to lie down on our arms, which you had better believe we did in double quick time. In this position we remained but a very short time, at least we thought so, for I believe every man of us went to sleep except the officers and sentinels, and were aroused, not by the order "attention," but by sundry shakes and kicks to bring us to our senses. We immediately formed company and marched into the town, and around and through some of the back streets, in search of the main entrance to the Military Academy, which at length we reached and entered, and after marching through the avenue were halted at the end of the building, when the captain went forward to the main entrance and demanded an audience with the principal of the institution. What the result was, at the outset, I do not know, but we were ordered to march to the front, when the captain demanded the surrender of all the arms in his possession, to which he demurred, on the grounds that Capt. Kennedy had no authority to make the demand or take the arms, and he (the principal) did not think that he had the key to open the cases, to all of which Capt. K. replied as follows: First, reading him his orders to take them; secondly, enforcing the same by calling his attention to fifty-one Greys in order of battle, and settling the key question by pointing to the bayonets, stating he had over fifty keys, each of which would soon open the cases; in addition to this, he had come for the arms, and must have them and time for parley would not be allowed. Then the surrender was made of forty nine percussion muskets, which were immediately taken up by our boys and transferred to the wagon—and thus the Secession town of Manchester was surprised and stripped of her arms without a shot being fired and not a loud word spoken. There was not twelve persons in this town of eight hundred inhabitants who knew the place was invested and the entire population at the mercy of United States soldiers. Shortly after 5 a. m. we were on our line of march homeward, which we reached at half-past eleven a m, and would have made it much sooner had we not been pressed to breakfast with Jacob Souck (paper mill proprietor) and Esquire Albau, two gentlemen of the first class and Union men throughout. The magnificent breakfasts furnished by these worthies will long be remembered by us; and as breakfast is not hard to take after a march of twenty-five miles, you may imagine that we did it the most ample justice. I must not omit here to return our sincere thanks to the gentleman who furnished us the team and drove it himself, and who would insist upon all riding, and constantly blamed himself on account of the wagon not being large enough. He would have allowed us to hang on the bows of his wagon if we had desired it. His name has slipped my memory, for which I feel sorry.

The arms taken had been in the hands of a company of secessionists, and used by them until it was thought Gov. Hicks would demand them, when they were returned to the Academy with the understanding that they would retake them at the end of the session, which will close in the course of a few days. Their mortification will be great at the loss, and especially the manner in which it was accomplished. Our men are none the worse of the adventure, although the march was seventeen miles out and the same distance back from our fort, which is the nearest point; all the others are farther—the Captain's some two miles. You will see we made the thirty-four miles in fourteen hours, including stoppages, which is not bad for boldsoldiers; and the best of all, we did it without exchanging a shot. The plan was well matured and carried out perfectly. Capt. Kennedy and Lieut. Coltart, the officers who commanded the expedition, walked the entire distance, and no persuasion of the men could induce them to ride.

Since our return we have been congratulated by the Union men on every hand. They think they cannot do enough for us. At Union Meeting House P. O., they would give us every thing in the town if we asked for it. So much kindness becomes almost a bore.

Day before yesterday some of our men, including the handsome Lieutenant, received a box of good things from the young ladies of Huntingdon, Pa., for which we wish to return them our thanks. If we do not live to get back and marry them ourselves we hope they will get husbands as good looking and clever as we are.

Our rations are going to be distributed, and I must be on hand for a share and will close. D.

Affairs at Camp McCall.

A force of about 200 men was taken up yesterday morning to the new camp, to continue the erection of the barracks. All day the noise of a hundred hatchets, and the voices of the men could be heard over the camp. The work was pushed forward very rapidly. By this evening quarters will be ready for thirteen companies, and by the end of the week there will be quarters ready for, at least, three regiments.

The Meadville volunteers, Capt. Dick, are to occupy the quarters directly opposite the main entrance. The Erie Regiment—first regiment that will be in camp—will be on the right. Their location will be very desirable in every respect.

Col. Miles, with his Adjutant and Quartermaster, Col. M'Lane, Lieut. Colonel Grant, Commissary Weaver, and others went up on an extra train, at half past ten o'clock, a. m. They were engaged for some time in viewing the camp, and noting the progress that was being made in the preparations for the men.

The "Warren Guards" were out on parade during part of the afternoon, and every one who saw them pronounced them a fine looking set of men, while we heard a number of officers of other companies, who witnessed their maneuvers, pronounced them a very well drilled company.

Last evening an extra train took up the second company—The Curtin Rifles, of Beaver county. The officers are: M. R. Adams, Captain; M. S. Quay, 1st Lieutenant; A. Carns, 2d Lieutenant; C. Dickey, Orderly Sergeant. The company is composed of the patriotic sons of patriotic fathers. Wherever they go—say they make their mark! We are sure they will.

Suicide of a Stranger.

On Monday afternoon Coroner Bostwick held an inquest upon the remains of a man found lying in a hollow near a spring on the Perrysville plank road, in Franklin township, about sixteen miles from the city. Upon investigation it was discovered that the deceased had shot himself with a pistol, which was lying by his side. A book was found on his person, containing dates of departure from New Orleans to Cincinnati, and from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh. He was a German, and his name was Henry Schmidt. He had in his pocket a "pawn ticket" from H. W. Cimiotti, of this city, for an opera glass, a small silk umbrella, and a gold ring. When he pawned the articles he seemed to be in distress of mind. The jury found that the deceased came to his death by suicide. He was genteely dressed, and seemed to have been well raised, but nothing further is known concerning him.

PRESENTATIONS IN PENN TOWNSHIP.—On Saturday the "Valley Guards" were presented with a beautiful flag, by the patriotic ladies of Penn township. The flag was presented by Mr. C. Salvely, Jr., in a neat address, and was received on behalf of the company, by Mr. D. Strahan in an appropriate and patriotic speech. Mr. Beattie then proposed three cheers for the Union, which were given with a will.

At Verner station the "Guards" were presented with fifty military caps by the ladies of the vicinity of Verner. The speeches were both appropriate and patriotic—made on behalf of the ladies by E. G. Ewer, and on behalf of the company by the Orderly Sergeant, J. G. Beatty. The "Valley Guards" are sound for the Union.

THE SEVEN SABLE SISTERS.—This interesting, and very laughable drama was put upon the stage at the theatre, for the first time in this city, last evening by the Sanford Opera Troupe. A large and fashionable audience was present, and judging from the repeated rounds of applause during the evening, it is very reasonable to suppose that all in attendance were well pleased. The personation of the Goddess of Liberty by Miss Preston was greeted with storms of applause; and Fidelity, represented by Master Sanford, received the same flattering compliment. All of the members of the company seemed well up in their several parts. The same piece is posted again for to-night, which, together with the other part of the programme of songs, dances, etc., makes a bill of unusual length for one evening.

COL. S. W. BLACK.—Our fellow townsman, Col. Sam'l W. Black, (Ex-Governor of Nebraska,) has resumed the practice of law in this city. His office is on Fifth street, nearly opposite the *Gazette* building, where his numerous friends can avail themselves of his services.

Shocking Murder in Allegheny.

On Monday night, about half past nine o'clock, a fight occurred in an alley near the corner of Second and West streets, in the Third Ward, Allegheny, between a young man named David Frew, and three or four members of a family named Cowell, residing in Sterrett's row on the East Common, between First and Second streets, which resulted in young Frew being stabbed in the neck with a butcher knife (as is supposed) in the hands of one of the Cowell family—the wound causing almost instant death. The particulars of the tragedy, so far as they could be ascertained, are as follows:

Young Frew, during the evening, had been in company with some of his friends, and at half-past nine o'clock, in company with a young man named Dalzell, stopped at a hydrant in the rear of Sterrett's row. Here they fell in company with a daughter of one Hannah Johnston, and after passing some words with her Frew opened the hydrant for the purpose of taking a drink. At this time one of the Cowell family came out of the house, and went to the hydrant, when a difficulty occurred between them, the exact nature of which was not known last night. From words they proceeded to blows, the noise attracting other members of the Cowell family to the spot. In the scuffle young Frew received a terrible gash in the right side of the neck from a large knife, which completely severed the jugular vein. After receiving the wound, he held one hand over it, and stepping out into the street he picked up a stone which he hurled in the face of one of his assailants. In a moment after he fell upon the pavement, exhausted from loss of blood.

Mr. George McNulty, step-brother of the deceased, who resides on Ohio street, near the scene of the murder, was notified of the affair, and running to the spot he found him on the pavement in a dying condition. He spoke to him, but received no answer, although the heart had not yet ceased to beat. The body was then conveyed to the residence of his widowed mother, Mrs. Nancy Frew, on West street, between First and Ohio streets.

Information of the murder was given to Mayor Drum's police, and officers Bowden, Lehman and Tylar proceeded to the residence of Robert Cowell, and arrested the following persons: Robert Cowell, Sr., his two sons, Robert and Thomas, and his son-in-law, John Cunningham. A butcher knife was found upon a table in the house, which had just been washed, and the officers stated that the men all appeared to have lately washed themselves.

Young Dalzell, who had been in company with Frew, and who witnessed the fight throughout, was arrested and stated that he could identify the man who inflicted the blow with the knife. He was held in custody as a witness.

The accused were all locked up to await an investigation by the Coroner, which will take place to-day. Mr. Cowell is an old citizen, and a machinist by trade, as are also his two sons. It is said that no ill feeling previously existed between the parties.

The deceased was twenty-four years of age and unmarried.

BANK STATEMENT.

The following is a comparative statement of the Banks of this city for the month of June, as compared with that of last month:

ASSETS:

BANKS.	Loans.	Specie.	Treasury Notes, and Notes of other Bks.	Due by Banks.
B'k Pittsb'gh	1,527,842	404,115	97,494	214,023
Exchange B'k	1,564,682	413,834	463,679	121,649
M. & M. "	998,824	289,123	95,000	157,506
Citizens' "	815,535	247,757	26,083	79,594
Mechanics' "	736,336	115,526	15,604	160,957
Iron City "	657,465	210,384	91,492	61,853
Allegheny "	813,086	215,655	29,737	57,158
	7,107,830	1,896,394	812,084	843,449
Last month	6,962,898	1,795,678	640,641	783,421
Increase	144,922	100,716	178,443	60,028
Decrease				

LIABILITIES:

BANKS.	Circulat'n	Deposits	Due to Banks.
Pittsburgh	167,086	748,410	45,353
Exchange	1,139,529	273,867	79,690
M. & M.	618,793	28,733	15,732
Citizens'	468,990	123,177	44,094
Mechanics'	331,004	130,209	21,649
Iron City	356,984	244,749	4,859
Allegheny	444,205	161,839	29,027
	3,526,582	1,715,579	240,413
Last month	3,175,181	1,831,785	188,152
Increase	351,401		52,261
Decrease		116,206	

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The Bank Statement to-day shows the following results, compared with last week: Increase of Loans, $143,829; decrease of Specie, $2,123,809; decrease in Deposits, $1,157,420; decrease in Circulation, $110,192.

The Three Million State Loan.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Messrs. Drexel & Co., and Messrs. Cook & Co., of Philadelphia, the agents authorized by the State Treasurer to procure bids for the $3,000,000 loan for war purposes. It is expected that the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county will take their full proportion of this loan, and as certificates are classified in sums ranging from $50 and upwards, all classes will have an opportunity of investing. It is a six per cent. loan, free from taxation, and hence offers fair inducements in a pecuniary point of view, to say nothing of the duties which our moneyed men owe to the State, on the ground of patriotism and State pride. We commend the advertisement to the careful perusal of our readers.

An Incident at Camp Wilkins—A Good Time Coming.

On Monday afternoon, Col. George S. Hays, of the Second Allegheny County Regiment, in Camp Wilkins, read to his regiment the extract of the letter from Quartermaster General Hale, to Major McKelvy, relative to the contract for army blankets. After the reading of the extract, (which we publish elsewhere,) and some favorable remarks from Col. Hays, the officers all stepped forward and gave three cheers for Gov. Curtin, three cheers for Gen. Hale, and paid a like compliment to Col. Hays and the field officers. The fair promises of the Quartermaster General seemed to have a good effect on the men, and the cheers were given in anticipation of "the good time coming." We hope their bright anticipations may be fully realized.

The National Armory—Citizens Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh on Thursday afternoon, the 6th inst., at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of calling the attention of the United States Government to this point, as a location for a National Armory. The Committee on Home Defence have been consulted, and have consented to the use of City Hall for that purpose. Our citizens generally are invited to attend, and especially those who can furnish proper information to be laid before the meeting.

RUN AWAY.—Yesterday afternoon, while a volunteer company was passing along the wharf preceded by a band of music, a horse attached to a dray became frightened at the excitement, and started off as fast as he could up the wharf. The driver, who was standing alongside at the time, caught hold of the frightened animal by the bridle, and was dragged a considerable distance, when he stumbled and fell. Fortunately he fell to one side, and the dray passed along without doing him any injury. The horse was finally checked before he had done any damage.

AN ALLEGHENIAN KILLED AND A PITTSBURGHER WOUNDED.—A few days since we noticed the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a soldier near Martinsburg, Va., by which one man was dangerously and an other slightly wounded. The names were not then given. The name of the former was Frederick Terral of Allegheny, who had enlisted with the Wellsville company, and he has since died of his injury. The wounded man is Alexander D. Mather, who is doing well.

ATTENTION PLUMER GUARDS.—You are hereby notified that the company will leave for Camp Carlisle, on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock precisely. The members are all requested to meet at the Armory, third floor of the Custom House, to-day, to make the necessary arrangements for departure.
By order of the Captain, J. D. OWENS.

The Scott Legion.

CAMP SLIFER, May 31, 1861.

Eds. Gazette:—In your issue of the 28th inst., I find "an appeal from a lady," asking aid for the purpose of clothing the Scott Legion, from Pittsburgh. This reply is for the purpose of preventing the friends of the company from sending us the articles we are supposed to be in want of, as we are *fully clothed* and equipped—and feeling satisfied that in case we were in want, the friends of the company would, with other patriotic citizens, soon respond to the call. We are under obligations to the lady for her philanthropic disposition, and her promptness in issuing the call for our supposed wants, and in the name of the company we tender her our thanks for her promptness and patriotism. Yours, respectfully,
CAPT. M. WALLACE.

MARRIED:

MOXLEY—NASH—On the 23d of May, by the Rev. Mr. Blanfied, Mr. C. H. MOXLEY, of Pittsburgh, to Miss MARY A. NASH, of Licking county, Ohio.

DIED:

HODGES—On Monday afternoon, June 3d, MARY M., wife of the Rev. Jabel Hodges.

Her remains will be carried to the Episcopal Church, in East Birmingham, at 10 o'clock WEDNESDAY MORNING, where her funeral services will be celebrated, after which they will be deposited in Allegheny Cemetery. The friends of the deceased are invited to attend without further notice.

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 Presbyterian Church, on Sixth street, (Dr. Pressly'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 its defence in this time of need.

PRAYER MEETING.—A Prayer Meeting in behalf of our Country will be held EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

UP TO 8 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

ST. CHARLES—Corner of Third and Wood streets.
HARRY SHIRLS, PROPRIETOR.

J C Grall, Cleveland, O	W Gnaisenhauer, Phila
G N Stoy, Pennsylvania	A Barthemew, Wellsville, O
D Creal, Beaver	Rev Dr McCorkan, Elizabethtown, Pa
W Searles, Cincinnati	Miss I Webb, Harrisburg
W Alexander, Washt'n Pa	H S W Black, Nebraska
W Israel, do	J McTimms, Boston
W L Corbett, Clarion, Pa	G L Grace, Philadelphia
A Nesmith, Philadelphia	H H Harrison, do
W G Cook	G M Tinker, Laport City, Ia
J Quaid, Camp Wilkins	J Clarke, Chicago
S S Ritter, Philade'phia	P Jones
J Elwood, U S A	G H Parsons, Cleveland, O
G W Zeigler, Philadelphia	G P Spencer, Steubenville, O
E Jewell, Louisville, Ky	
D M Coal, Beaver	

SCOTT HOUSE—Corner Duquesne Way and Irwin street.
S. D. MARKER, PROPRIETOR.

James Blakely, Franklin	A H Crosier, Oswego
J N Hetherington, Camp Wilkins	J H Hill, East Liberty
H Kerr & lady, Richland co, O	Chas Lockhart, do
John Bell, Blair co	Hunter Orr, Pike Furnace
S H Bell, do	James Allen, Uniontown
	J J Corts, Clarion co

MANSION HOUSE—No. 344 Liberty street.
GEORGE AURENTZ, PROPRIETOR.

P Marshall, Indiana	M Muhlberger, Phila
K White & lady, Illinois	D E Rosells, do
Mrs Beaty & family, Washington, D C	W Thompson, N Y
T R Babcock, Johnstown	J M Ross, Johnstown
J C Mechling, Greensburg	W McCoy, Hollidaysburg
J H Mathews, Sidney, O	P Doyle, Powelton, Pa
V B Snyder, Canton, O	Col. McFarland, Ligonier
T H Gerace, do	E B Mosfort, Cincinnati
A C Osborne, Louisville, Ky	Capt. Milberas, Phila
J J Bowe, Cincinnati	Lieut. Hatcher, do
J B Nichols, Mass	J D Spalding, Ohio
H W Straughton, St Louis	J Hagan, do
W Herssmann, N Y	G Palster, Westchester
W House, Baltimore	J S Williamson, N Brighton
J B Overton, Phila	B C Bermeman, M'Coy's Stat'n
G Gaither, Baltimore	H E Wesse, do
E Ticker, Cleveland	T G Morse, Cleveland
G A Haskin, Brenham, Texas	J S Sturgis, Coultersville
J M Fisher, N Y	P G Bigley, Alpsville
G M'June, Indiana	J C Watson, Union co
J J Thornton, Missouri	A J Cheney, Connellsville
W Raffer, do	J H Ledro, do
G A Reynolds, Rando'ph	J H Leon & lady, do
T Jones, Phila	D Daly, P & O R R
H J Wyman, Phila	E H Burlingame, Providence, Rhode Island
J Gabriel, Savannah, Ga	J W Moss, Pa
J W Drew, Chicago	S Parker & lady,
O B Coe, Rochester	W Curtis, Phila
	A B Linderman, do

EAGLE HOTEL—Liberty street, below Seventh.
JOHN MISH, PROPRIETOR.

R J Clow, Willow Glen, O	G McGuffin, Industry
J C Paul, Salem Cross Roads	G Mechlin, do
H McClung, Camp Wilkins	G Ross
J Beale, do	S H McClelland, N Florence
R McQuilten, do	W Morgan, Camp Wilkins
R Morang, do	D H Morrow, Ligonier, Pa
A T Marsh, do	W McMiller, Ligonier, Pa
A Hamberger, Venango co	W H Hall
J B Rhoads, Nashville, Tenn	B Copeland, Parnassus
D W Ferritt, Exon Valley	F A Logan, do
J H Miller, Mt Vernon	R Connell, Youngstown
G W Banken, Montgomery, Alabama	H Filson, Monongahela City
	W Kathen, E Liverpool, O
T B Richards, Camp Wilkins	J M Afflch, Industry
J B Meredith, Kittanning	T M Sharlfelt, Lewisburg

GIRARD HOUSE—Corner Smithfield and Third streets.
S. L. HOCKERY, PROPRIETOR.

G W Gray, McKeesport	H T Templeton, Warwick, Pa
G Ebey, Millwood	Geo Sanders, Pughtown, Pa
Jas Whitmore, Tunnel Hill	Mary Sanders, do
G A Thompson, Hartford, Ct	Gustave Allright, Westchester
Isaac Jennings, do	Samuel Longnecker, Ohio
D A Charlton, Steubenville	C Hambright, Atlantic City
G A Allright, Lancaster	Frank Kerr, Crestline

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

D Mulvey, Cincinnati	R Boyce, Boyce's Mills
D D Dempsey, Washt'n, Pa	D C Rogers, Smith's Ferry
W P Stock, Carmichaelsburg	Samuel Graff, Lancaster, Pa
Jacob J Stan, Latrobe, Pa	Jas Ballington, Canonsburg
T M White, Darlington	Wm McWilliams, do
O D Fox, Philadelphia	J Cunningham
James McElroy, W Middleton	F M Wilson, Candor, Pa
A S Webb, Salem, O	W King, Johnstown, Pa

RED LION HOTEL—No. 5, St. Clair street.
S. P. GORDON, PROPRIETOR.

W H Lobens, P, Ft W & C R R	J A J Fugate, Centre co
R Garns, Tiffin city, O	A M Patterson, Crestline
A W Smith, Freeport	W L Kepler, Venango co
L Shauer, do	W H Lewis, Oakland
J G Caldwell, Crestline	A McClinton,
J Barr, Parkersburg, Va	J Fried, Harrisburg
A Roth, Beaver co	G Wolf, do
J C Gordon, Camp Wilkins	S M Hetler, Camp Wilkins
M Moorhead, do	J K Weil, New Galilee
N Little, do	H Farby, Butler co
R S Weaver, do	W F Hart, Big Prairie, O
T Todd, do	G P Palmer, Camp Wilkins
G H Galbraith, do	J G Boyle, Phila
G J Bradley, Erie	E W Cady, do
B Mallon, New Orleans	

NATIONAL HOTEL—No. 137, Water street.
P. SHEPLAR, PROPRIETOR.

J C Fisher	G Wehner, Birmingham
A Clark, McKeesport	H Connelly, Louisville
M Caron, do	S Burkley & lady, do
J Hays, Mt Pleasant, Iowa	A Reith, Sunbury co, Ky
M O Reilly, Elk co	Miss Waters, Pennsylvania
W Harmony, Birmingham	J C Fisher, Steamer Mariner
O Williams, do	J Kern, Morgantown, Va
H Gillace, Pennsylvania	J S Campbell, Beaver, Beaver co
G P Fisher, Erie co	C Young, Waynesburg
T Y Ritchie, Camp Wilkins	

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL—corner Grant & Fourth sts.
G. & GALLOPE, PROPRIETOR.

James Pollsen, Phila	B O Bradfield, Harrisburg
H C Harmen, do	W B Marsters, Chicago
H O F Gill, West Newton	G M Fisher, Sandusky City
Wm Evans, Tarentum	L Ehrenberg, Elizabeth
Wm Ward,	L Smith, Greensburg
H Woods & lady, Pentler tp	G E Riddle, Allegheny
G H Towers & children, Elizb'h	J A Pringle, Brownsville
Sheriff Graham, Allegheny	M Baker, Vetoto
G Miller, McKeesport	John Shields, Butler
G W Gray, do	H Thompson, Bridgeville
J Westlake, Camp Wilkins	Col. G S Hays, Camp Wilkins

Special Notice.

CAMP WILKINS, June 3, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS: It has been said to me that liquor dealers in the city were making arrangements to send large quantities of various kinds of liquors to the new camp, at Hulton, for the use of the soldiers. Nearly all the troubles we have had in the camp since its organization, has grown out of the use of liquors, and one object inducing its removal is to get the soldiers away from liquors, and the many improper influences that are brought to bear upon them, causing those who yield themselves to the temptations to disgrace themselves and annoy their officers. Therefore, those who expect to make money by the sale of their poison to the soldiers, or others, in the neighborhood of the camp, will TAKE NOTICE that their disgraceful traffic will not be allowed. The statutes of the State having vested me with the power to prevent the traffic in liquors in the neighborhood of my command I shall execute the power to its fullest extent, and use every expedient I can to bring to bear to prevent its sale or introduction into the camp or its neighborhood, and will also see that the violators of the law are brought to punishment in the proper Court of Quarter Sessions.

Liquor venders, beware! The soldiers under my command shall be protected from your influences, if within range of possibilities.

JOHN W. M'LANE, Colonel Commanding.

A Friend in Need. Try It.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, etc. its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. See advertisement.

BLOOD FOOD.—Attention is called to this most remarkable and scientific preparation, advertised in another column. It is an entirely new discovery, and must not be confounded with any of the numerous patent medicines of the day. It is a certain remedy for all the diseases specified, and especially those of a chronic nature—of long standing—of weeks, months, and years. Sufferers, try it!

Messrs. CHURCH & DUPONT, of New York, are the sole agents for it, and also proprietors of the world-renowned DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL, an article which every Mother should have in her medicine closet in case of need; and containing, as it does, no paregoric or opiate of any kind, it can be relied upon with the utmost confidence, and will be found an invaluable specific in all cases of infantile complaints.—*Ohio State Journal, Columbus.*

See advertisement. For sale by GEO. H. KEYSER Agent, 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DOCTOR C. BAELZ, Water Cure and Homeopathic Physician; also agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Ruptures. Corner of Penn and Wayne Streets.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246 Penn street, attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

Steamboats.

Regular Weekly Packet,
For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Pomeroy, Point Pleasant, Gallipolis, Gyandotte, Catletsburgh, Ironton and Portsmouth.

THE new and elegant steamer SALLIE LIST, Capt. J. Thornton Russell, will leave Pittsburgh EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, for Portsmouth and all intermediate landings. Returning, will leave Portsmouth for Pittsburgh every FRIDAY at 12 o'clock m. For freight or passage apply on board, or to J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Ag'ts.

For Rochester, Shippingport, Georgetown, Liverpool, Wellsville, New Cumberland, Steubenville, Wellsburg and Wheeling.

THE NEW LIGHT DRAUGHT and fast running passenger steamer E. C. BARNS, G. D. LAUGHLIN, Commander, leaves EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock a. m. making close connections at Wheeling with all the regular packets below that point. The E C. BARNS was built expressly for this trade, and shippers and travelers can rely on her remaining permanently in it. For freight or passage apply on board or to THOMAS BATTIGAN, Agent, No. 118 Water street. my18

For Wheeling, Wellsburg, Steubenville, New Cumberland, Wellsville, Liverpool, Georgetown, Shippingport and Rochester.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER MINERVA, Capt. JNO. GORDON, leaves EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock for the above ports, making close connections at Wheeling with fine packets for all points on the Ohio as far down as Cincinnati. Tickets can be procured on board for the through trip. For information, enquire of JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents, No. 115 Water street. my21

For Rochester, Shippingport, Georgetown, Liverpool, Wellsville, New Cumberland, Steubenville, Wellsburg and Wheeling.

The new light draught and fast running steamer JOHN T. M'COMBS, Captain M'Combs, Commander, leaves every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock a. m. making close connections at Wheeling with all the regular packets below that point. The M'Combs was built expressly for this trade, and shippers and travelers can rely on her remaining permanently in it. For freight or passage apply on board, or to LEWIS & CO., JAMES COLLINS, Agents. my18-tfd

Zanesville.

REGULAR TUESDAY PACKET FOR ZANESVILLE.—The fine new steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Capt. Monroe Ayres, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, every TUESDAY at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board, or to J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Ag'ts.

St. Louis, Upper Mississippi, etc.

FOR ST. LOUIS AND ST. PAUL.—The steamer FLORENCE, Capt. D. E. Brickell, will leave for the above ports on THURSDAY, the [illegible] inst. For freight or passage apply on board or to J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents.

Cincinnati and Louisville.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.—The fine steamer KEY WEST, Capt. W. S. Evans, leaves for the above and intermediate ports on WEDNESDAY, 5th inst. For freight or passage apply on board or to J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—While there is no doubt that three of the six Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of Maryland have waited on Jeff. Davis, no information can be obtained here to show that their associates, as instructed, have yet officially visited President Lincoln.

The plan of organization for volunteer forces designated in general order of May 4th, is so modified as to allow one surgeon and assistant surgeon to be appointed by the Governors of the respective States for each regiment, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Lieuts. Chambliss and Hoxton having tendered their resignations to avoid being called upon for active service, their names have been stricken from the roll of the army.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—About 12 o'clock last night a squad of rebel cavalry made a dash at the outposts of the 28th Regiment, and fired upon them. The alarm was immediately sounded, and the regiment turned out, and a scouting party was despatched in pursuit of the enemy. Their fire was returned by the outposts of the 28th, with what effect is not known, as the night was exceedingly dark. No damage was done by the rebels.

The following are the names of the seven steam sloops-of-war authorized to be built at the last session of Congress: Those to be built at Portsmouth, N. H., the Kearsage and Ossippie; the two at Boston, the Housatonia and Wachusett; the one at New York, the Adirondick; the two at Philadelphia, the Iovinta and Tuscarora.

The Naval Lyceum at Brook Navy Yard will take charge of all letters for the blockading squadron.

There are 15 vessels of war now in the Gulf of Mexico; twelve on the Atlantic coast, and ten in Chesapeake and Potomac. Every exertion is being made to add to this list, with the least possible delay.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Capt. Ritchie, of the U. S. steamer Saranac, dated Bay of Biscay, May 22d, in which he says, after acknowledging the receipt of the President's proclamation, in regard to pretended letters of marque, having been notified by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of the supposed presence of privateers in the Pacific: "I had partly anticipated the order of the Department by directing Commander Bissell, now at Acapulco, to cruise with the Cyane between that port and Manganilla, and have also dispatched an order to Commander Porter, at San Francisco, to expedite the repairs on the St. Mary's, and, when in readiness for sea, to repair at once to Manzanillo, and co-operate with Capt. Bissell in affording protection to the mail steamers along the most exposed line of coast, by the English mail steamer sailing hence on the 24th inst. I will forward instructions to Capt. Hunt to proceed at once with the Narragansett to the relief of the Cyane, which latter vessel, after receiving stores at this port, will be dispatched to Callao and discharge the duties of the Narragansett at that place. Capt. Mitchell's last communication states that he expected to sail from San Francisco with the Wyoming for this port about the 1st of June. Should I hear, however, of the further detention of that vessel, I will direct Capt. Mitchell to remain with the Wyoming at San Francisco, and afford protection to our interests at that point. In my orders to Commander Bissell, I have directed that special vigilance be exercised on the arrival and departure of the mail steamers at the port of Acapulco, and will instruct Capt. Hunt to the same effect.

ST. JOHNS, June 3.—The steamer Prince Albert, from Galway, with dates to the 21st ult., arrived here. The Asia arrived out on the 30th. Political news not important.

Liverpool, May 20.—Sales of cotton for two days have been 14,000 bales, including Monday; speculators and exporters took 3000 bales. The market closed steady, with more tone. Breadstuffs and provisions steady.

London, May 20.—Consols 91½@91⅝ for money.

The Queen of Spain has signed the decree for the annexation of San Domingo.

ENGLAND.—Cassius M. Clay, American Minister to Russia, has written a letter to the London *Times* on the American struggle, in brief but decisive terms. He says that the revolted States can be subdued, but it is not proposed to subjugate them, but simply to put down the rebel citizens. England's true interest is to stand by the Union. He enquires if England can afford to offend the United States, and is England so secure against home revolution and foreign ambition as to venture to sow the seed of revenge. He concludes by asserting that England is the natural ally of the United States.

An amendment to the budget was to be moved on the 23d ult., to the effect that a committee be instructed to divide the Customs and Revenue bills so that each may be treated separately.

Sall Collins, S. Feature Stone and John Dunlevy, sailors, have been sentenced to be hung on the 25th of July, for the murder of Captain Pyke, on the ship Gen. Parkhill.

The *Independence Belge* states that Lord Cowley has protested against the right of isolated intervention in Syria claimed by the French ministry.

FRANCE.—The French fleet was expected to sail on the 23d for Beyrout, to bring the French army in Syria home.

The Belgian Chambers had voted a treaty of Commerce with France.

ITALY.—Three hundred thousand ducats, destined for the pay of the reactionary bonds, and a large depot of plunder, have been received in the Neapolitan province.

DENMARK.—Negotiations are still pending respecting the Holstein disputes, and Denmark, though preparing for war, still retained hopes for a peaceable arrangement.

INDIA.—The Bombay mails, with dates to the 29th, and Calcutta to the 19th of April, has been received. There was much activity in the cotton interest, and common qualities were advancing. The import market was dull and less firm.

Latest from California.

FORT KEARNEY, June 3.—The Pony Express passed yesterday, with San Francisco dates to May 22d.

The municipal election at San Francisco on the 21st resulted in the triumph of the People's Union ticket by an average majority of 1000. The contest was very exciting, business being generally suspended to give everybody an opportunity to participate.

Five hundred picked men have been enrolled for Lippit's volunteer regiment, including one company of light artillery and four companies of infantry. When the regiment is formed its services will be tendered to the General Government. A lieutenant of the army has been detailed by Gen. Sumner to act as Adjutant and is now superintending the army drills.

The Legislature adjourned on the 16th, being an extra session of 133 days.

Advices from Oregon of the 18th of May, say that Union meetings are being held throughout the State.

The Dallas *Mountaineer* regrets the proposition to call a Democratic Convention in Oregon, and favors one without distinction of party.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—In the habeas corpus case this morning the following return was made by Gen. Lyons to a new writ served on him and other officers at the arsenal, on Saturday: The within named Emmett McDonald is not imprisoned or detained by me, nor is he in my custody, possession, power or control, and has not been since this writ was issued. I have not, therefore, the power or authority to produce or cause to be produced his body before this Court.

Col. Blair also makes return denying that he has now, or ever had, any power over or custody of said McDonald. The Court then adjourned to enable other parties to be included in the writ. Cols. Buerstein, Brown and McHew are to make answers.

The funerals of Capt. Darby and John Phoenix took place at St. George's Church this afternoon. Capt. Trotter's battallion of regulars were in attendance, and rendered military honors to the deceased.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—Gen. Lyons has appointed Col. Blair commandant of the arsenal at this city. Capt. Cole in command of the battery at Duncan's Island, opposite the arsenal, resumed examining all passing boats.

The Sixth Regiment of Missouri volunteers, Col. Peter E. Beard, were sworn into the United States service for the war, on Saturday.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 2—3 o'clock p. m.—via Baltimore.—By order of the War Department the Naval Brigade is not accepted, but returns to New York to-night by the steamer Coatzacoalcos; their arms and munitions of war are retained by order of Gen. Butler, who is placed in a most embarrassing position by the presence of Brigade Colonel Bartlett, in an unfortunate midnight expedition to the Rip-Raps. He fell from the parapet, breaking his clavicle and receiving internal injuries, in consequence of which he is quite delirious. He is attended by his family and will remain here. The brigade is not aware of a return being decided on, and an emeute is feared when the news is announced. The unfortunate situation of Col. Bartlett excites the deepest sympathy. There have been no military movements of importance.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—Two columns of troops from Gen. McClelland's command, one command of Col. Kelly of the 1st Virginia Volunteers, and the other in command of Col. Crittenden of the Indiana Volunteers, left Grafton early last night, and after marching during the entire night, almost 20 miles, through drenching rain, surprised a camp of rebels 2000 strong, at Phillippi, Virginia, and routed them, killing 15, and capturing a large amount of arms, horses, ammunition, provisions, and camp equippage. The surprise was complete, and at the last advices, the Federal troops were in hot pursuit of the rebels. It is probable that many prisoners will be taken. Col. Kelly was mortally wounded and has since died. Several others of the Federal troops were slightly wounded.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Senator Douglas died at nine o'clock and ten minutes this morning. Those in attendance at the time were: Mrs. Douglas, Dr. Miller, Mrs. Cutts and Madison Cutts, of Washington, D. P. Rhodes, of Cleveland, Dr. McVicker, Spencer C. Benham, Dr. Hay, of Chicago. His remains will be taken from here, on Wednesday, to Washington City.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—Gov. Hicks, this morning, demanded and received the muskets of the Baltimore city Guards, 159 in number, and had them conveyed to Fort McHenry.

Several men who were about to start for Harper's Ferry, were arrested this morning and lodged in the jail.

BOSTON, June 3.—The U. S. steamer Colorado went into commission this morning. The Stable will be ready for sea in a few days.

CHEESE—100 bxs. old Cream and Goshen, [illegible] for sale by J. B. CANFIELD & CO.

HOMINY—100 bbls. in store and for sale by [illegible]

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[*Reported especially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY June 3, 1861.

Business continues very languid and inactive in almost every department. The general market presents no new aspect worthy of special mention, the most prominent feature being that there is nothing doing at present, while the prospects for the future are not very encouraging.

FLOUR—The market is unusually dull, the sales being limited and of a trifling character. The receipts have increased a little, and the supply now in market is in excess of the demand. Prices, however, although not quite so firm, have undergone no change.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull but steady: sale of 8 hhds at 6½c. Molasses unchanged; sale of 25 bbls at 33 to 35c—Coffee steady; sale of 25 bags Rio at 14½c; 10 do do at 15c.

POTATOES—The demand has fallen off a little, and prices consequently are not quite so firm; sale, in [illegible] lots, of 325 bush Reds at 38c; 80 do Peach Blows at [illegible]; 300 bush prime Mixed at 35c; 60 do Neshannocks at 50c; and 118 do prime at 55c.

BACON—remains very dull, the sales being limited and confined to small lots. A few sales of Country Bacon were made as follows: 1,000 lbs at 7c for Shoulders and 8½c for Sides and Hams; 1,000 do at 7c for Shoulders and 9c for Hams.

FISH—unchanged and in fair request; sale of 10 bbls Baltimore Herring at $5,50; 15 half bbls prime Lake Superior White Fish at $5,00.

DRIED PEACHES—The demand is fair, while the stock is becoming light; sale of 10 bush at $2,40, and 10 do do at $2,25 ℔ bush.

WHISKY—unchanged and dull: sale of 6 bbls Rectified at 17c ℔ gall.

RYE FLOUR—Sale of 8 bbls at $3,25 ℔ bbl.

CHEESE—Sale of 10 bxs new Hamburg at 8c ℔ lb.

BEANS—Sale of 10 bush prime White at $1,25 ℔ bush.

CORN—dull but unchanged; sale of 300 bush prime Yellow on wharf, at 42c ℔ bush.

EGGS—in fair demand at full prices; sale of 10 bbls at 9c ℔ doz. Some holders are asking 9½c.

SALT—Sale of 75 bbls No 1 Extra at $1,15 ℔ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Sale of 25 bush prime sifted at 45c ℔ bush.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET, May 31.—There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, but the business transacted was unusually light, and in consequence of an advance in freights, as well as a scarcity of gold, prices tended downwards. There were but light orders for flour, and the market was dull and drooping, with sales of good spring extras at $4,10, and fair at $4,00. There was a fair inquiry for wheat, but at lower prices, and the market closed 1c below yesterday's quotations—with sales of about 70,000 bushels at 79@82c for No 1 Spring, and 75@78c for No 2 Spring—the bulk of the transactions being at 81 and 76c—payable in N Y sight drafts and par currency. The corn market was unmistakably dull and almost entirely neglected—only trifling sales being made at 22½@24c for Mixed in store—which is a decline of 1@1½c ℔ bush. At these quotations there was a fair shipping demand, but very few sellers. Oats were in fair request, with sales of 18,000 bushels at 18½c f o b. Rye quiet. Barley was sold short freely at 25c for No 2 in store.—[Trib.

BALTIMORE COFFEE MARKET, May 31.—The Coffee market continues quiet, and so far as we can learn there is no inquiry for it from the trade. Holders of Coffee are not forcing sales, neither will they sell unless at full market rates. We continue previous quotations, viz: Rio at 12@12½c for low grades, 13@13½c for fair, 13½c for good, 13¾@14c for prime; Laguayra at 14@15c; and Java at 17½@18c. The stock of Coffee in first hands is about 31,000 bags.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET, May 27.—Cotton—The market continues at a stand still. Sugar and Molasses—Nothing reported. Flour—80 bbls Clarksville city mills sold at $10 ℔ bbl. Corn—Sales 3,183 sacks, including 1,200 ordinary mixed at 50c; 841 poor yellow mixed at 70c, and 1,042 white at 80c ℔ bush. Oats—Sales of 2,000 sacks at 46c ℔ bushel. Pork—600 bbls Mess sold on Saturday at $24. Retailed at $20,50@$25 ℔ bbl. Bacon—Shoulders retail at 11c; ribbed sides at 14c, and clear sides at 15½c ℔ lb. Lard—Retailing in tierces at 10½c, and in kegs at 12½c ℔ lb. Nothing else reported.

ST LOUIS MARKET, May 31.—Flour—Demand inactive and mostly confined to small parcels. Sales include 100 bags choice superfine at $4,80; 450 bbls do at $5, and 72 bags country at $2,25. Wheat—Supplies small and consist mostly of club, which is generally held above miller's views. Fall is scarce and wanted. Sales 82 bags spring and club at 90c; 725 do club at 97c; 178 do common fall at $1,10; 52 do fair at $1,15, and 25 do prime do at $1,25. Corn—Market continues dull. Sales of 1,000 and 45 bags white at 30c, in new gunnies; 600 do mixed, bags returned, private. Oats very dull. Sale 110 bags at 25c, including bags, and 500 bush choice in a retail way at 25c, bags returned. Rye—Sale of 25 bags at 50c ℔ bush, including the bags—an advance. Provisions—There is no demand, and consequently nothing doing any description.

Imports by River.

ZANESVILLE—per Emma Graham—11 hhds tobacco, 54 bbls eggs, 200 do flour, 40 kgs butter, 100 doz washboards, 11 sks wool, 1 bx bacon, 65 rolls leather, 1 bx shoes, 2 cases, 1 sewing machine, 1 kg lard, Clarke & co; 2 corn mills, P Ft W & C R R; 9 bbls eggs, 18 sks rags, 86 do oats, 40 do meal, 7 bxs meat, 3 do butter, 2 bbls fruit, 10 do flour, 159 sks corn, 1 bbl beans, Jas A Fetzer; 40 sks flour, Voeghtley & Kopp; 1 bbl eggs, 1 do butter, E Hazelston; 3 bbls oil, Geo J Duff; 14 ale bbls, Phoenix brewery; 15 bbls flour, 24 do do, Harper & Bonham; 31 sks potatoes, Thos McClelland; 67 do corn, Baxter & McKee; 10 head cattle, owners on board; 116 sks corn, John Lyon; 116 do do, C R Stull; 93 do do, A P Scaits.

WHEELING—per S C Baker—147 bbls petroleum oil, 31 hhds tobacco, 115 sks wheat, Clarke & co; 1425 slack bbls, 1275 tight do, 100 hogshead do, Jas A Fetzer, 13 sks do, J & Campbell; 11 bdls paper, 4 sks, N B & O P Markle; 5 bdls paper, Foster & Fleeson; 23 sks potatoes, 1 bbl do, John Herbert; 100 tons fire clay, 6000 brick, Lyon, Shorb & co; 8 hhds tobacco, Clarke & co.

Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, FT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—June 3—1 bbl cider, W P Baum; 140 bgs wheat, L Wilmarth; 4 casks, Marshall & bro; 1 bx bacon, Atwell, Lee & co; 12 hf bbls fish, Shomaker & Lang; 20 do do, J D Dean; 10 do do, A G Cutbage; 204 bbls flour, D Wallace; 100 do do, James McCully & co; 100 do do, Shomaker & Lang; 30 do do, S Lindsay; 5 tcs dried beef, F Sellers & co, 1 car oil, S M Kier; 5 do do, C Thumm & co; 20 doz brooms, Brown & Kirkpatrick; 2 bbls bacon, Burgess & McKelvy; 57 carboys, Jas Irwin; 56 bbls, T H Nevin.

PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND R. R.—May 31—1 bbl beans, L G Graff; 16 bbls flour, R Robison; 100 do do, J B Canfield & co; 10 bbls ore, 9 do stamps, T M Howe; 511 bush wheat, L Wilmarth; 10 bxs cheese, Jos Ross; 21 half bbls fish, W M Gormley; 15 bxs cheese, H H Collins; 300 bbls flour, Jas Gardiner; 10 bxs cheese, L G Graff; 8 do do, Shomaker & Lang; 10 tubs apple butter, 22 bxs cheese, M Fah[illegible]

RIVER NEWS.

The weather continues oppressively warm with showers of rain at intervals. The river remains about stationary with 4 feet 8 inches in the channel last evening. It is supposed that the Allegheny will advance a little, as the rains have extended to the head waters of that stream.——The arrivals since our last were the Emma Graham from Zanesville and Moses McLellan from Cincinnati. The Sallie List from Portsmouth and Argonaut from Dubuque due yesterday, failed to arrive. They were doubtless detained by the thick water, and will in all probability be found at the wharf this morning.——The McLellan had a fair cargo, including 1,254 bbls of flour, 200 bbls of whisky, and 25 hhds of sugar.

MUSKINGUM RIVER PACKET.—The punctual and popular Emma Graham, Capt. Ayers, leaves as usual this evening at 4 o'clock for the Muskingum river and Zanesville. Persons going in that direction will find the Graham a first class boat, with fine accommodations, and in charge of experienced and courteous officers. Mr. W. C. Wilson has charge of the office.

The Key West for Cincinnati and Louisville will positively leave on Wednesday.——The Florence for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi will be ready to leave on Thursday.

The Wheeling packet for to-day is the Minerva. She leaves at 12 m.

Capt. Robinson of the Hastings, is thinking seriously of trying to get a trip for Louisville.

One thousand barrels of flour, en route for this city, on board the Samuel Orr, was attached at Louisville on Friday last. It appears that the owner of the flour owed a debt at that place, and that the flour was attached to satisfy the debt. The flour was discharged and the boat proceeded on her trip.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—Flour dull; sales are confined to small lots at $0 45@4 50 for superfine. Wheat dull; red has declined to 90@93 and white to $1 12@1 15. Corn 30c, and very dull. Oats dull at 25c. Rye 40@41. Whisky dull at 12. Nothing was done in Provisions; there is no demand worthy of notice. There is a fair demand for Coffee at 13¾@14½, and for Sugar at 8½@7¼. The money market is unchanged; exchange ½ per cent. premium.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Flour quiet at $5 25@5 [illegible] for superfine, $5 50@6 00 for extra, $6 [illegible]@6 75 for family and $7@7 25 for fancy. Wheat light and demand fair; red at $1 35@1 38 and white at $1 45@1 50. Penna. Rye [illegible] at 67. Corn very dull; Southern yellow 55@56. Groceries and Provisions very quiet. Whisky dull at 18½@17.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Flour dull; 16,000 bales sold; State unchanged; Ohio $5 40@5 50; Southern $5 85@6 15. Wheat lower, for common; 132,000 bush sold; Chicago spring $1@1 1[illegible]; Milwaukee club $1 03@1 15; red western $1 20@1 29½; white $1 45@1 48. Corn has declined; 47,000 bush sold; new mixed 40@48; old 55@56. Pork heavy; prime $13@13 50. Lard heavy at 8½@9¼. Whisky is steady. Rice firm at 4¼@6¼. Sugar dull; Muscovado 4@4¾. Coffee unchanged; Rio 11½@12¼.

[OFFICIAL.]

Proposals for Furnishing Mail Locks.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, April 22, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing mail locks and keys of new kinds, to be substituted for the locks and keys now used, on the United States mails, will be received at this Department until nine o'clock a. m. the tenth day of July, 1861.

It being desirable to obtain locks and keys of a new construction, and invented expressly for the exclusive use of the United States mails, no model is prescribed for bidders, the Department relying for its selection on the results of mechanical skill and ingenuity which a fair competition, now invited, may produce. It is deemed necessary only to state that a mail lock should be *self-locking*, and that its other principal requisites are *uniformity, security, lightness, strength, durability, novelty of construction, and facility of use.*

Two kinds of mail locks and keys—one of brass and the other of iron—different in form and construction, are required; and proposals should specify, separately, the price of each iron lock, each key for same, each brass lock, and each brass key for same.

Duplicate samples or patterns of each kind of locks proposed, are required to be submitted with the proposals; one of each kind of sample locks to be riveted up and finished, and another to be open or unriveted, so that its internal structure may easily be examined. Every sample should be plainly marked with the bidder's name.

The locks offered should not be patented, nor should their internal construction be otherwise publicly known, or be similar to any locks heretofore used, and they [illegible] not, in any way, to infringe on a patent [illegible] invention.

The various sample locks presented by bidders will be submitted to a board of examiners, to be constituted by the Postmaster General, for the purpose of examining and reporting on them; and, unless the Postmaster General shall deem it to be for the interest of the Department to reject all the proposals and specimens submitted under this advertisement, contracts will, upon the report of the examiners, be entered into, as soon as practicable, with the successful bidder whose locks are adopted, for furnishing similar locks and keys for four years, as they may be required and ordered, with the right, on the part of the Postmaster General, for the time being, to extend and continue the contract in force for an additional term of four years, or giving notice, in writing, to the contractor, not less than six months before the termination of the first period of four years, or, at the expiration of the first term of four years, to contract with any other party for furnishing similar or different locks and keys, as the Postmaster General may determine.

The contractor must not sell and be able to furnish, if required, and ordered, 6,000 brass locks and 30,000 brass keys within three months from the time of entering into contract, and 30,000 iron locks and 30,000 iron keys, within four months from such time. But the Postmaster General will reserve the right to increase or diminish the number or intervals of the service may demand, the quantities of the locks and keys above specified, with a proportionate allowance of time to furnish them.

All the locks furnished by the contractor must be warranted to keep in good working order for five years, in the ordinary use of the service, when not subjected to violence; violent [illegible] defective, during that time, to be replaced with perfect locks, without charge.

The contractor will be required to deliver the locks, at his own expense, at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., put up on [illegible] separate bundles of a dozen locks each, and securely packed in wooden boxes, containing not more than two hundred locks each. The keys are to be delivered to the agent of the Department, duly and specially authorized in each case to take charge of and convey them from the contractor's factory to the Department, where such locks and keys are to be inspected and approved before they shall be paid for.

The contractor will be required to give bond, with ample security, in the sum of twenty five thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the contract on his part, including the furnishing the supplies ordered, and guarding the execution of the [illegible] of his locks and keys from any privacy, interloping [illegible], or any other source of danger, whereby it may be accomplished with a reckless purpose or by an interfering person (whose responsibility must be certified by the postmaster at the place of their residence) that they will [illegible] responsible on the required bond, for the fulfilment of the contract by the bidder, in case of its being [illegible] accepted.

In deciding on the proposals and specimens, the Postmaster General will deem it expedient to select the locks and keys which [illegible] after the right of property [illegible] Department [illegible] in the [illegible] to be [illegible] for use of the mails, and to be used exclusively [illegible] United States mails.

Proposals should be [illegible] and the locks [illegible] to be addressed to [illegible].

M. BLAIR.