905 men on duty ashore. Col. Brown is using every exertion to make his position impregnable. They have horses and two field batteries; wagons to carry provisions and munitions to and fro, and all the necessary camp equipage. They have some thirty negroes on the island at work; they were taken from their owners at Key West by force.

A correspondent of *The Washington Sunday Chronicle*, writing on board the Sabine off Pensacola, under date of April 20, gives details of the recent unsuccessful attempt on the part of the rebels to get possession of Fort Pickens by bribery. Lieut. Slemmer, having had his suspicions aroused by the frequent passage of letters and papers between the fort and Warrington, gave orders that all such communications must be stopped. The very next day a roll of papers was sent over from Warrington to a sergeant, which Lieut. Slemmer opened and examined. He was rewarded for his trouble by finding a note inclosed making vague offers to the man if he would betray his trust. A watch was set over the sergeant, and the next day another package came over addressed to the same man, and having this note inclosed:

"What a jackass you are. I again renew my offer of a position, with a lieutenant's commission, and all your pay two-fold that is due you from the Federal Government. Also to Flynn. If you will help us along to save blood-shed, I can offer any private in the company $500, and any non-commissioned officer $1,000, together with a guarantee of future promotion as high, or higher, as he now stands. Every man who will take upon themselves to give us the fort without blood-shed, and save the lives of your garrison, will be well paid—all back pay, $500 for the privates, $1,000 for non-commissioned officers, and a commission in the Confederate army. This I offer by authority. I would not offer it otherwise. You, as a friend, I believe will trust me. We must and will have the fort, but 'tis not worth one drop of blood; but if it cost 5,000 lives, we must and will have it. Fill it full of Federal troops if you will, yet we must and will have it. Don't be a damn'd fool. When and where can I see you? I will go over to-night, and will take a cocktail, if you say so.

"Answer first opportunity. Yours, &c., B."

The same day (April 19), Lieut. Slemmer received private information that the troops on the opposite side were making preparations, providing boats, &c., and intended to come that night or the next. He immediately addressed a note to Capt. Adams, commanding the squadron, informing him of the fact, and requesting re-enforcements. A storm prevented the Wyandotte from going out of the harbor that night, but Lieut. Slemmer kept his men in position during the night, and had the sergeant strictly watched.

Just at this critical moment Capt. Adams received information from Washington to re-enforce the fort, and immediately complied with Lieut. Slemmer's requisition and on the morning of April 11, the latter sent the ordnance sergeant referred to on board the Sabine, deeming it unsafe to keep him at Pickens, even if a good man, subject to the influences around him.

On the morning of the 18th of April, a private of Slemmer's company made the following statement:

"I was on picket-guard last night During the night I saw a small boat approach the beach. I stepped back to see what it was about, when a man came before me. I brought my musket to a charge, and ordered him to halt. He said, 'Don't shoot; I am a friend.' He then began to talk to me, and to ask about the fort. While he was talking three others came up behind me. They asked me many questions about the number of men, &c., about the flank defense, and whether the guns could not be spiked, &c. *They said they would give any man plenty of money if he would only spike the flank defense guns*, and asked when I would be on picket-guard again. I told them on Monday night. They said, 'We will be over and ready.' As they were going away one of them said to me, 'How are you off for money in the fort?' I said, 'We have not been paid for six months.' He then put a roll of bills in my hand, and said, 'Give that to them.' He then gave me a roll of bills amounting to sixty dollars, which I now have in my possession."

After making this statement he gave the $60 to Slemmer. The gallant Lieutenant declared that it was only when he saw these evidences of intentions to bribe his men to spike his flank defense guns, and thus obtain possession of the fort, he believed it necessary to call for reinforcements.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Tuesday, May 7, 1861.

There is a serious disposition on the part of some of the members of the Legislature to restrain the full exercise of the Governor's military prerogative as commander-in-chief. It is known certainly that any bill cramping a full exercise of such powers will be vetoed.

Mr. Williams, of Allegheny, has proposed a preamble and resolutions in the House relative to the riot in Baltimore.

The preamble recites that the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania volunteers were brutally murdered; declares the right of the Federal troops to pass peaceably over any part of United States soil; that the slaughter of the troops was treason, whether done under the authority of the State or done by private persons; treason as much as levying armies under the authority of open Secession; calls upon the Federal Government to demand the surrender, for condign punishment, of the persons engaged in the massacre; pronounces a high eulogy on the martyred dead; says that the refusal of the Border Slave States to contribute their quota of troops to the Federal Government, or assuming a state of neutrality, is a renunciation of their allegiance; that it is the duty of the Federal Government to reduce the revolted citizens to unconditional submission, and that no compromise can or ought to be made.

THE SENTIMENT OF THE SOUTH.

IMPRESSIONS OF A TRAVELER.

Benson J. Lossing, the historian of the Revolution, has just returned from a trip through the south-western Slave States, and communicates to *The Poughkeepsie Eagle* some interesting particulars of the condition of public and private sentiment in those States. From all that he has observed he says:

"My conclusions are that, underlying the Secession sentiment that covers the whole surface of society at the South, there is a deep and abiding love of the old Union, silently praying for deliverance from a despotism which has few parallels in the history of the world. It needs only to be informed and assured to become fearfully energetic. Thoroughly unfetter its limbs by the strong arm of Federal power, it will become speedily omnipotent in crushing the eggs of selfish rebellion out of which are hatched the foul serpents of disunion. Let the Government give that assurance by quick, powerful, and effective action, and convey the truth to a deceived people, at the mouth of the cannon if necessary, and all will be well soon. Yet the Government has a foe to meet not to be despised. The chief rebels are desperate and determined men, endowed with superior talents, and furnished with many resources. It is now, with them, a question of life or death, honor or dishonor, glory or infamy. Those who are involved in this treason by taking up arms for them, are in the same desperate condition. And the South is full of brave and self-sacrificing men. In all emergencies, when the flag of our common country called for defenders, they have shown an alacrity and courage in response not to be surpassed. In a good cause they make puissant cohorts. Let the Government and the Northern States, then, be prepared for a desperate conflict."

VERMONT.

RUTLAND, Tuesday, May 7, 1861.

The First Vermont Regiment mustered into rendezvous at Rutland May 2, equipped fully, and ready to march May 4. The regiment is impatiently waiting orders from the War Department to move forward.

GREAT UPRISING OF THE WEST.

250,000 MEN OFFER TO MAINTAIN THE UNION.

The offers of troops from the West are astonishing. The Government has already received proffers of services from *two hundred and fifty thousand men*, all West of the Alleghanies. This immense multitude is ready for instant and active service, and each regiment is made up of hardy troops. The men of the North-west are moving in earnest for the support of the Government.

FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 7, 1861.

Gov. Andrew received a dispatch to-day, from the War Department, stating that no additional troops would be required at present, unless enlisting for three years.

FROM PHILADELPHIA, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 7, 1861.

Four Philadelphia regiments and two Ohio regiments are under orders to march to-morrow.

MAJOR ANDERSON TO GO TO KENTUCKY.

The Washington correspondent of *The Philadelphia Press* writes:

"I learn that he has in reserve the fulfillment of a duty which he believes he owes to his country, and that, after having settled his accounts, he will return to his native State of Kentucky, and there raise the banner of the Constitution and the Union, and proclaim himself in favor of the existing policy of the Government. How much like Garibaldi, who, putting behind him the glittering honors extended by Victor Emanuel, avoiding displays before the populace, retires to his little island of Caprera,

"Whose sapphire gates
Beguile him to her fair estates,"

to his Kentucky, there to rest him from his toils, and still, like the red-shirt General of Italy, ready to offer his life to his beloved country."

THE KILLED IN FORT MOULTRIE.

A letter received by a gentleman in this city from a young man of his acquaintance, who was pressed into the rebel service, and was in Fort Moultrie at the time of the bombardment, says that a great many men were killed, and that at least 100 fell from the first fire of Sumter. The young man concealed himself in the hold of a vessel and escaped from Charleston during the confusion of Major Anderson's retreat from the fort.

BLOCKADING THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Memphis Appeal of the 1st says: "The work on the fortifications at Randolph is going on under the direction of Capt. Stockton of the Confederate States Army, assisted by Major Lynch and Capt. Champeny. The works at Fort Harris are under the immediate charge of Capt. Pickett, assisted by Lieut. Winters of the Sappers and Miners Company—a volunteer corps of this city. These works, when completed and armed, (as they soon will be), will command the river, and no fleet could possibly live through their fire."

ANOTHER VISIT OF THE CITY OF ALTON TO THE ARSENAL.

The City of Alton left Alton on Wednesday night at about 10½ o'clock, and came down to the Arsenal, when she took on board 10,000 pounds of powder and a quantity of other war material. She then put back, and arrived at Alton without accident or delay.

Companies A (Capt. Beernstein) and C (Capt. Stone), which accompanied the City of Alton, returned to the Arsenal yesterday by the regular packet, David Tatum. [Missouri Democrat, 3d.

DEPARTURE OF THE ULSTER GUARD.

The 20th Regiment, in accordance with the dispatch received on Monday night, left the Park Barracks at 9½ o'clock on Tuesday morning. The men were in excellent spirits, the result of the order to go to Washington instead of to Ulster County. A special train of 16 cars awaited them at the Jersey City railroad depot, and, at 11 o'clock, departed for Philadelphia, amid the cheering and singing of the men. The uncertainty as to their destination during the past few days, cast a gloom over the officers and men, which was dispelled by the order to march. They will give a good account of themselves.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, May 7, 1861.

The orders recently sent to the 20th Regiment, Col. Pratt, to Ulster County, were countermanded last night, and the Regiment ordered to proceed to Washington by the 8 o'clock train. This change of arrangements was in consequence of information received by Gov. Morgan from reliable parties in New-York, which he did not feel at liberty to disregard.

The following dispatch was received by the Governor yesterday:

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1861.

GOV. MORGAN: We have reliable information, in which we place implicit confidence, that the Capital is in immediate peril. What action do you recommend? S. DRAPER, Chairman.

Shortly afterward, Gov. Morgan received the following confirmatory dispatch:

NEW-YORK, May 6.

GOV. MORGAN: The Government ask for 5,000 stand of arms. The case admits of no delay. Can Gen. Welsh furnish them from the Arsenal here, to be replaced from Springfield?

JOHN A. DIX,
R. M. BLATCHFORD, } Committee.
S. DRAPER.

Gov. Morgan had previously consulted Mr. Wadsworth as to the advisability of sending the 20th Regiment to Washington, and Mr. Wadsworth had expressed his opinion that it was unnecessary. Before 3 p. m. yesterday, however, Gov. Morgan received the following:

NEW-YORK, May 6—3½ p. m.

GOV. MORGAN: On information just received I advise the 20th Regiment to be sent to Washington to-night by 8 o'clock train. Highly important.

(Signed) JAMES S. WADSWORTH.

Acting on the above advice, Governor Morgan issued orders for the instant departure of Col. Pratt's Regiment for Washington.

Col. A. Van Vechten has resigned his position as Assistant Adjutant-General. Dissatisfaction with the course of the Board of State Officers is understood to have occasioned his resignation.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

A preliminary meeting was held at the Merchants' Exchange, Wall street, yesterday afternoon, to consider the necessity of arming and manning a naval force for the protection of the coast from Southern privateers.

Col. Bartlett of the Naval Brigade was called to the chair, and in a spirited speech explained the object of the meeting. He showed the importance of a naval force to act against the pirates who would soon be heard of on our coast, and to cooperate with land forces in reducing the rebels. He said there is now in this port the fastest vessel afloat, and with but one of James's rifled 42-pound cannon aboard, he would beat the Great Eastern or the Royal Charter. He has now enrolled 1,300 names of practical seamen, and all that is required is money to purchase a vessel and arm her, and before the 20th May no privateer will be found off the coast.

The Chairman then introduced the Chaplain of the Brigade, the Rev. Chas. Dennison, who in an eloquent and patriotic address urged the purpose of the meeting. Twenty-five years experience on the sea had taught him not to be ashamed to ask the means of placing brave sailors in a position to defend their flag. Give us a ship armed with James's rifled cannon, and we will blow every pirate out of the water. Victory or death should be the cry. No quarter, no compromise; if we defend not our country now it is lost forever. If every officer is shot by my side, I will give the order: Ready! make aim! fire! for the Country and the Constitution. Our officers are all practical seamen, and we can get the ship. All we want is funds to charter and arm her.

The Vice-Chairman then stated that two guns had already been purchased by private subscription, and placed at the service of the Brigade; that the value of James's rifled cannon, ready for service, is $1,000. He then announced that the meeting would be continued at the same place and hour, from day to day, until its object was accomplished. Adjourned.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The U. S. troops reported to have evacuated Fort Smith belong to the 2d Regiment of Cavalry. Capt. Sturgis, in command of the fort, is a native of Pennsylvania, and entered the service as Brevet-Lieutenant in the 2d Dragoons, in July, 1846. The foot soldiers probably belong to the 1st Infantry, and were quartered at Fort Cobb, in the Washita country. Major Sibley, whose command was captured by Col. Van Dorn, of the Secession forces, is a native of Massachusetts, and is the fourth in rank in his regiment. The nativity of these officers is given to show how groundless are the suspicions put afloat that they "may be Southern traitors!"

The exigencies of the Navy having drawn heavily on the rank of Commanders, inactive vessels, such as receiving, and guard ships, will be left in charge of junior officers, when necessary. But no large sea-going craft, especially any belonging to the blockade fleet, will be confided to the care of any one below a Commander, except when circumstances make it impossible to carry out the rule. Lieut. Glasson, of the Perry, is replaced by Capt. Meade, and Lieut Lynch of the Huntsville, is replaced by Commander Price.

The attention of the Government has been given to the organization of the mounted troops now in the U.S. regular service. The present strength of these branches of the army is as follows:

	Men.
Two Regiments of Dragoons	2,000
Two Regiments of Cavalry	2,000
One Regiment of Mounted Riflemen	1,000
Total, Five Regiments	5,000

These soldiers are stationed in different parts of the country. There are about 1,000 of them at present located in the Department of the East, chiefly members of the 2d Cavalry. Of the new addition to the Army, to consist of 7,000 men, one or two regiments will be mounted.

The following officers have reported for the steam frigate Wabash, now at Brooklyn: Commander, S. Mercer, late of the Powhatan; Captain, Phillip Voorhees; Lieutenant, T. G. Corbin; Chief Engineer, Jas. W. King, late executive Naval Engineer of the New-York station and Navy-Yard; Doctor, Samuel Jackson; Midshipman, Jno. F. McGlensy; Boatswain, H. Hall; Gunner, Charley Moran; Carpenter, H. Thomas.

The United States steam frigate Constitution, with the Midshipmen on board, left the Navy-Yard yesterday, in tow of the chartered steamer Thomas Freeborn. She proceeds to Newport, R. I., the President of the United States having favorably responded to the request of affluent citizens of "little Rhody," asking the location there of the Naval School. The officers of Old Ironsides have already been printed in these columns.

The steam-frigate Roanoke got her topmasts up yesterday. Crews for the steamers Huntsville and Dawn were yesterday told off on board the North Carolina, and will go on board this morning. Battery decks are being put on the Mount Vernon. The machinery of the Montgomery employs several hands. The R. R. Cuyler is in the dry dock, repairing rapidly. The yards of the Savannah have been crossed.

Affairs at Governor's Island, Fort Hamilton, and Bedloe's Island were dull yesterday. Major Heintzelman left Fort Columbus yesterday.

THE DE KALB REGIMENT.

The De Kalb Regiment of the German Brigade, now nearly complete, will this evening take up its quarters in Conrad's Yorkville Park. The 3d Yaeger Regiment, under the command of Mr. Metternich, has joined the above, which is now approaching its completion under the temporary command of Mr. L. Von Gilsa, a gentleman who has served for many years in the Prussian and with great distinction in the Schleswig Holstein Army. The Regiment, as soon as completed, intends to offer its services to the Government, and as many of our most influential citizens take a deep interest in its formation, it will doubtless be one of the first that will leave for the seat of war.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Capt. Thomas Francis Meagher sails this afternoon for Washington, with an escort in charge of an immense quantity of stores for this gallant Irish regiment. He is the bearer of letters and dispatches to the Colonel and officers. Maj. Bagley will most probably sail on Saturday in charge of the remaining portion of the camp equipage, ammunition, &c., of the Sixty-ninth. The Major, assisted by James B. Kirker, Captain of the Engineers of the Sixty-ninth, has been indefatigable, ever since the departure of the regiment, in its efforts to procure and forward the stores, and we have no doubt the men of the Sixty-ninth will have in a few days good reason to be grateful to him for his laborious and incessant services in their behalf.

Captain Meagher remains with the Sixty-ninth until it shall become necessary to bring his company—now known as the Reserve Corps of the Sixty-ninth—into service, when he will return and take his command. In the meantime, Lieutenant Edward K. Butler (who served out his full term of military duty with the Eighth—the famous old Washington Grays) commands the Reserve Corps of the Sixty-ninth, and under his instruction this brilliant young organization is rapidly approaching a surprising steadiness and efficiency. Among the stores for the Sixty-ninth are several hundred "Havelocks," the patriotic work and donation of Mrs. Judge Daly, who, not satisfied with doing all in her power to assist the national movement, has enlisted the kindly and most opportune services of many other accomplished and high-spirited ladies of our city.

NEW-YORK BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

A telegram received yesterday morning from Albany announces that the five companies of this fine corps already organized are to be inspected by the State officers on Thursday, at 10 o'clock a. m., at their drill-room, No. 398 Bowery. The near prospect of active service has much delighted the men, many of whom have abandoned their situations to join the ranks. All the men who are without homes have hitherto been temporarily provided with quarters and rations at the drill-rooms, at considerable expense to the officers, and the public will doubtless see that this fine organization shall not suffer in any respect. Most of the officers are gentlemen who have seen considerable service, and the same may be said of many of the non-commissioned officers and men, who show Crimean medals. We subjoin a list:

Col. Austin, late of H. B. M. 56th Regiment.
Lieut. Col. Torre, late of H. B. M. 17th Regiment.
Major Elliott, late of H. B. M. 15th Regiment.
Adjt. Hagle, late of H. B. M. 2d Rifle Brigade.
Captains—McDonald, Lord, Darwent, and Daniels.
Lieutenants—Walsh, Nash, Crookes, Saunders, Gray, Browning, Robinson, Frye, Hughes, Martin, Chappell, and Scott.
Ensigns—Pigott, Hager, Briggs, and Broomhead.
Surgeon Phillips.

The Regiment, under these officers, has become a very favorite one with the citizens and their brothers in arms, and the members express themselves highly flattered at the attentions they have received. There are still vacancies for about 200 volunteers to complete the Regiment. Applications from good men are received at the House of Lords, corner of Crosby and Houston streets; at the drill-room, No. 398 Bowery; at *The Boulder* office, No. 19 Beekman street; at No. 109 Grand street, and at No. 368½ Fulton street, Brooklyn. These will no doubt be immediately filled, as the Regiment is to be mustered into service without delay.

THE FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

The 15th Regiment, Col. Lawrence, Queens County volunteers, received marching orders on Thursday last, and started from Newtown on Friday morning, proceeding to Flushing by rail, embarked for Glen Cove on a steamer, thence to Locust Valley on foot, and then again marched seven miles over exceedingly rough roads to Oyster Bay. Everywhere along the line they were received with the greatest enthusiasm, all those capable of bearing arms wanting to fall in the ranks, and when refused, the officers were besieged to know how they could obtain the privilege of forming a regiment which they could join. The regiment numbers 800, but the number could easily be swelled to 3,000.

PRO PATRIA GUARDS.

We are requested to call the attention of merchants and their employees, who are in favor of sustaining the Government, to the fact that a regiment is forming to be composed of a class of citizens similar to those of the "7th Regiment National Guards." They are enrolled as the "Pro Patria Guards," and as soon as their ranks are filled they intend to apply for a position in the militia of the State. Having secured the services of Capt. Alexander P. Kinnan, late of the 71st Regiment, they are anxious to recruit their complement as speedily as possible. The drill evenings are Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, at Nos. 93 and 95 Sixth avenue, third floor.

NATIONAL GUARD VOLUNTEERS.

The numerous friends of Mr. Timothy Waters will be glad to learn that he expects to start for the war in a few days, having accepted the Captaincy of Company E, in Allen's Regiment National Guard Volunteers, now at Quarantine, Staten Island.

THE SEVENTY-FIFTH RIFLE REGIMENT.

This fine regiment, which is to be commanded by Col. John C. McCunn, is now fully organized, and has been accepted by Government. The following regimental order has been issued:

Regimental Order No. 1.—This regiment has tendered its services to the Government and been accepted. All enlisted members of the corps are entitled to pay and rations from the 1st of May inst. Commandants of companies will assemble their commands at No. 42 Prince street, on Thursday morning, the 9th inst., by nine o'clock, a. m., for inspection, when they will be detailed to quarters, and at once go under pay and rations, and get their uniforms. The senior officer of each company, on his turn, will report for special duty every morning by eight o'clock, at general headquarters, and at the same time detail one sergeant and one corporal at the same place for orderly duty. The surgeon and surgeon's mate will report at headquarters immediately. There is one letter vacant in the regiment. None but competent company officers need apply. By order of

JOHN BURKE, Acting Commandant.

CORNELIUS MURPHY, Adjutant.

THE SENECA BATTALION.

The Ovid portion of the Seneca Co. Battalion sailed on Saturday evening last for the rendezvous at Elmira, after having passed a final drill and review by Capt. John C. Mitchell, of the College. The Ovid Corps are all good men. Their Captain is T. Bodine.

LOOK OUT FOR TRAITORS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: By the Cahawba we have just received a fresh arrival of Secessionists from New-Orleans, for whom our loyal citizens will do well to be on the watch.

I am informed by a gentleman who came on the ship, that a majority of her male passengers were loud in their expressions of devotion to the rebels, and of denunciation of the Federal Government, during the whole passage, until off Staten Island, and that the Captain himself declared his intention, in case the steamer should not return to New-Orleans, to proceed thither by land and make common cause with the enemy.

These men, like many others now among us, will bear watching. B.

UNION DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

This body meets daily at No. 30 Pine street, but its duties are of such a nature that but little information can be given to the public. Yesterday Col. Andrew Warner and Col. Alex. Hamilton, jr., were appointed Military Inspectors to inspect the various volunteer corps, and report upon such as are in a condition to render assistance available. It is probable that three regiments will be forwarded from this city this week.

VARIOUS WAR ITEMS.

FLAG-RAISINGS.—Yesterday, at 1 p. m., a handsome American flag was raised over Columbia College Grammar School, No. 327 Fourth avenue, by Dr. Charles Anthon, the Rector, Professor of Greek in Columbia College. The affair was conducted with due ceremony, and when the noble banner reached the top of the staff it was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the students and crowd below. Many of the students of Columbia, who entered the College from the Grammar School, were present to see the patriotism of their old School thus displayed.

There was a flag-raising at the old Dutch Church in Market street yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, accompanied with singing by children. Speaking by Joseph Hoxie, esq., the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, the Rev. Chauncey D. Murray, the present Pastor, and others.

A flag was raised over Primary School No. 14 in Oliver street, at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, in the presence of about 700 children and a great number of adult spectators. The flag was presented by the teachers. It was hoisted by George Washington Casserly, esq., Chairman of the Board of School Officers of the Fourth Ward. Addresses were made on the occasion by Messrs. O'Donnell and Casserly, and the children sung "The Star Spangled Banner," "The Flag of our Union," and "The Red, White and Blue."

Yesterday the flag of Lawrence's tomb, bearing the immortal words, "Don't give up the ship!" was raised to the top of the cross on the steeple of Trinity Church, in sight of an admiring crowd, but a gust of wind soon destroyed the hunting.

THE MINISTRY VOLUNTEERING.—The Rev. J. S. Inskip of the Ninth-street M. E. Church is willing to take a chaplaincy in some marching regiment, and his wife contemplates offering her services as a nurse. Of course this step involves a serious sacrifice on the part of this worthy couple. But in a cause so just, and at such a juncture, they feel that they should be forward to set an example of devotion to their country. Mr. Inskip's sole motive in this matter is a desire to do good. He does not pretend to be a fighting man; but he can, by God's blessing, comfort and inspire others for the good work. His little all he will most cheerfully lay on the altar of his country.

RECRUITING OFFICES FOR VOLUNTEERS.—Dr. F. E. Martindale and Mr. P. E. McTighe, a member of the New-York bar, have recruiting stations for the enlistment of men for rifle companies, to be attached to a first-rate regiment, and to serve during the war, at the corners of Thirty-sixth street and Second avenue, Thirty-first street and Second avenue, also a station and drill room at No. 1,004 Broadway. They will have to call on the public for aid, to assist them in this organization, for which purpose subscription lists will be prepared and received by Dr. Martindale, at the office of Judge Hagner, No. 167 Broadway, also by P. E. McTighe, at his office, No. 195 Broadway, and No. 2 Dey street. Rations, &c., immediately provided for those needing subsistence.

GUN BOATS WANTED ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—The General Government will need a fleet of steam gun-boats on the Western waters. They should be constructed immediately. They should be staunch and swift, of several sizes, and should carry one or two heavy shell or rifled guns each. Such boats would be of inestimable service in re-opening the navigation of the Mississippi river. [Missouri Dem.

A UNION MAN HUNG IN TENNESSEE.—We learn through *The Memphis Avalanche* that at the first station beyond the Tennessee River, on the Memphis, Clarksville, and Louisville Railroad, a man was hung by the populace on Thursday, for expressing sentiments unfavorable to the South. He was known as Squire Nichols.

SCARCITY OF PERCUSSION CAPS.—There is a great scarcity of percussion caps in the Southern Confederacy, and a heavy bonus is said to have been offered by the State authorities of Virginia to any one who will establish a percussion cap manufactory in that State.

JUDGE ALBERT JACKSON OF MISSOURI.—Some days ago we heard that Judge Jackson was having trouble in some of the counties of his district on account of his strong Union position and declarations. The particulars have come to hand. The trouble in Ripley County was caused by an order of Judge Jackson, requiring all attorneys practicing before his Court to renew the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, on pain of being prohibited to appear as counsel in civil or criminal cases. At Greenville, Wayne County, the attorneys took the oath, though with much reluctance; but at Doniphan, in Ripley County, on the 22d ult., the lawyers refused the oath, and the citizens took possession of the offices of the Sheriff and Clerk, and refused to allow the Court to sit. A meeting was held denouncing the order of the Judge, and asking him to revoke it. Judge Albert Jackson never revokes. He plays as clean and close a hand as ever won in the world. [Missouri Dem.

It is rumored that a jealousy exists between Davis and Beauregard. The latter looks up too largely for the Presidential military aspirations, and there may result trouble among the rebels in consequence.

TENNESSEE STATE CONVENTION.—The Union men of Tennessee met in Convention at Nashville on the 2d inst., and nominated for Governor the present Lieut.-Governor, William B. Campbell. The Hon. Emerson Etheridge and the Hon. Horace Maynard participated in the Convention, which refrained from putting forth any expostion of its principles.

A SKELETON AT THE TRAITORS' FEAST.—During the last week a great fair has been held at New-Orleans, for the benefit of the rebel volunteers. Of course all are outwardly enthusiastic for the Secession cause; that very different sentiments are cherished in secret may be inferred from a little incident that occurred on Saturday. Some persons, while Mrs. C. M. Hancox was absent from her stand, the "Southern Rights," pinned the following note to one of the ornaments:

"The flowers of your Southern Rights table have all withered, and you will have to sprinkle them with Yankee blood before they will bloom again."

The New-Orleans papers are furious over this event, and apparently alarmed lest it should prove the outcropping of some formidable conspiracy.

OBSEQUIES OF BISHOP ONDERDONK.

The obsequies of the late Bishop Onderdonk took place yesterday afternoon at Trinity Church. The altar, the super-altar, reredos, the credence table, the stalls for the clergy and the choristers, the eagle lectern, the pulpit, and the font were all draped in black. There were several candelabra in front of the choristers, filled with lighted tapers.

Long before the ceremonies began, the church was filled, with the exception of the pews on either side of the middle aisle. Among those who attended in full canonicals, wearing the usual badge of mourning, were:

The Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of New-York, Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, Rector of Zion Church, Rev. E. R. T. Cook, Rev. L. Coleman, Rev. T. F. Crompton, Rev. Sam. Cooke, D. D., Rev. S. J. Cornelius, Rev. N. E. Cornwall, Rev. C. F. Cruse, D. D., Rev S. C. Davis, Rev. S. D. Denison, Rev. R. G. Dickson, Rev. Morgan Dix, Rev. D. Doremus, Rev. John Dowdney, Rev. G. B. Draper, Rev. C. R. Duffie, Rev. H. Dyer, D. D., Rev. T. Eaton, Rev. W. E. Eigenbrodt, Rev. J. H. H. Elmendorf, Rev. Mr. J. Alston, Rev. E. Anthon, Rev. J. G. Barbon, Rev. A. B. Beach, D. D., Rev. Mr. Berrian, D. D., Rev. C. W. Bolton, Rev. J. C. Brown, Rev. P. S. Chauncey, Rev. T. R. Chipman, Rev. C. Clapp, Rev. A. V. Clarkson, Rev. W. W. Clark, Rev. Farrington, Rev. A. Fitch, Rev. E. O. Flagg, Rev. Wm. J. Frost, Rev. T. Gallaudet, Rev. Geo. J. Geer, Rev. J. Grigg, Rev. F. D. Hartmann, Rev. A. B. Hart, Rev. F. L. Hawks, D. D., LL.D., Rev. J. B. Herrick, D.D., Rev. E. T. Higbee, D.D., Rev. J. H. Hobart, Rev. J. H. Hopkins, jr., Rev. G. H. Houghton, Rev. R. S. Howland, Rev. R. Hart, Rev. J. C. Jacobi, Rev. H. Jelifie, Rev. L. R. Johnson, D.D., Rev. L. N. Jones, D.D., Rev. F. E. Lawrence, Rev. A. S. Leonard, D.D., Rev. C. S. Little, Rev. W. S. Ludlam, Rev. M. Mahan, Rev. E. C. Marshall, Rev. John McVickar, D.D., Rev. J. Millet, Rev. H. E. Montgomery, Rev. John Morgan, Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, Rev. Wm. Morris, LL.D., Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D.D., Rev. G. L. Neide, Rev. G. W. Nichols, Rev. Frederick Ogilvy, D.D., Rev. D. C. Ormsby, Rev. T. M. C. Peters, Rev. C. E. Phelps, Rev. J. H. Price, Rev. H. F. Roberts, Rev. C. F. Roderstein, Rev. S. Scalny, D.D., Rev. Dr. C. Schramm, D.D., Rev. F. Sile, Rev. J. C. Smith, Rev. J. A. Spencer, D.D., Rev. W. Staunton, D.D., Rev. W. A. Stirling, D.D., Rev. S. S. Storking, Rev. F. W. Taylor, Rev. T. H. Taylor, D.D., Rev. R. E. Terry, Rev. J. H. Turner, D.D., Rev. J. H. Tuttle, Rev. S. H. Tyng, D.D., Rev. R. B. Vankleeck, D.D., Rev. A. Verian, D.D., Rev. F. Vinton, D.D., Rev. A. Vinton, D.D.; Rev. W. Walton, D. D.; Rev. F. S. Willey, Rev. M. Evans, Rev. W. T. Wilson, Rev. S. Wiswall, Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, Rev. E. M. Johnson, Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, Rev. J. C. Middleton, Rev. J. A. Paddock, Rev. F. Peck, Rev. J. D. Philip, Rev. R. G. Quennell, Rev. E. F. Pennington, Rev. W. W. Seymour, Rev. J. W. Statzel, Rev. H. A. Spafard, Rev. T. Indell, Rev. G. E. Thrall, Rev. W. T. Tracy, Rev. F. Triff, Rev. R. J. Walker, Rev. W. T. Webb, Rev. J. Gulon, Rev. S. M. Haskins, Rev. A. W. Maybin, Rev. B. F. Taylor, Rev. W. H. Wellman, Rev. E. H. Cressy, D. D., Rev. J. C. Eccleston, Rev. W. G. French, Rev. T. Irving, Rev. P. P. Irving, Rev. F. Oertel, Rev. J. Pound, Rev. H. L. S. Pratt, Rev. G. Winslow, D. D., Rev. O. Harriman, Rev. A. H. Partridge, Rev. J. F. Youngs, Rev. N. Sayre, Rev. S. M. Price, Rev. J. B. Smith, Rev. R. Travis, jr., Rev. R. S. Adams, Rev. J. S. Barnes, Rev. L. Burge, Rev. E. H. Canfield, D. D., Rev. T. G. Carver, Rev. W. S. Child, Rev. J. F. D. Cornell, Rev. I. F. Cox, Rev. B. C. Cutler, D. D., Rev. J. W. Diller, Rev. T. S. Browne, Rev. E. Embury, Rev. J. B. Flagg, Rev. T. T. Gulon, D. D., Rev. B. S. Huntington, Rev. E. Jessup.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock, a body of about one hundred clergy, in white robes, preceded by the choir, and the Sexton, bearing a mace draped in crape, passed down the central aisle of the church in procession, and remained for a few moments in two long lines on each side of the nave until the coffin containing the deceased was brought into the porch. The following was the order of precedence of the clergy and laity who had been appointed to march in the funeral procession:

Right Rev. Bishop Potter.
Right Rev. Bishop Delancey.
Right Rev. Bishop Southgate.
The Rev. the Clerks, two and two.
Standing Committee of the Board of Trustees of the General Theological Seminary.
The Faculty and Students of the Seminary.
New-York Bible and Common Prayer-Book Society.
Protestant Episcopal Tract Society.
Children of Trinity School.

The following were the pall-bearers:

Rev. Dr. Berrian,	Right Rev. Bishop Southgate,
Rev. Dr. Creighton,	Rev. Mr. Malsby,
Rev. Dr. Brown,	Rev. Dr. Seward,
Rev. Dr. Cutler,	Rev. W. L. Johnston,
Rev. Dr. Price,	Rev. J. J. Tucker,
Rev. Mr. Gallaudet,	Rev. Mr. Draper.

On the return of the clergy, after the entrance of the body, the Right Reverend Bishop Delancy repeated the opening sentences, beginning with the words: "I know that my Redeemer liveth." The opening Psalm, commencing with the words, "Lord, let me know mine end and the number of my days," was chanted by the choir to an Anglican chant. The lesson was then read by the Rev. Dr. Higbee. Resolutions adopted by the clergy of the diocese on Monday, were then read by the Rev. Dr. Vinton, as follows:

Whereas, Almighty God, in His all-wise Providence, has been pleased to take away by death, the Right Rev. Benjamin Treadwell Onderdonk, D. D., we, the clergy and laity of the Diocese, desire to render to his memory an appropriate tribute, and therefore adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we cheerfully acknowledge the services rendered to the Church of New-York, in the discharge of the duties of the Episcopate, by the departed Bishop, and heartily thank God for the good, which, by his diligent and faithful labors, our Heavenly Father permitted and enabled his deceased servant to effect. And we record the conviction, founded on the personal knowledge of our older clergy, and by their testimony confirmed to us, who are their younger brethren, that it would be no just to say less of him, and that he has been excelled by very few, who have filled the Episcopal chair in our branch of the Church in an evident desire to promote what he deemed its interest and prosperity, in an unstinting zeal to aid in her welfare, and in indefatigable labors in the performance of his duties, over the most extended Diocese in our country, embracing for several years the entire territory of the State of New-York.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the circumstances which, in the latter portion of his days, prevented him from an active and continued discharge of his Episcopal duties, and removed him from the observation of the greater portion of the clergy save the attached private friends who saw him in the seclusion of a sorrowing and submissive spirit, which acquiesced with resignation in God's dispensation; yet does this meeting express the belief in the uniform testimony of those who communicated with him in his sorrows, that by God's grace he had converted adversity into a blessing, and snatched from sorrow itself a Christian solace. We rejoice to think and believe, as we do, that a sanctified affliction but served more strongly to develop him and bring out in prominent relief the Christian virtues of patience, submission, forgiveness, and faith in the Redeemer, beautifully blended with an unobtrusive and modest cheerfulness.

To the general tenor of his life in his latter days we all can bear witness, and gladly say that, as a man and as a Christian, we do not believe, making all due allowance for those infirmities to which all men, even the best of us, are subject, that any one can with truth cast an imputation on his consistent Christian conduct. We rejoice to hear that his closing hours were marked by the calmness and peace of a dying believer, who felt himself sustained by the faith he had in a crucified Savior; and that at the close of his long and much saddened life, he gently fell asleep in Jesus, and, as we trust, has found repose in the Paradise of God, "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

These resolutions were followed by the reading of others, adopted by the Standing Committee of the Clergy of the Diocese, and by the Faculty of the General Theological Seminary, of which the late Prelate was President. They were generally eulogistic of his upright character and Christian conduct.

After which, the 201st hymn, "Who are these in bright array," which had always been a favorite composition with the departed Bishop, was sung to the old German choral "Nuremberg." The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Seabury from the text in John v., 35, "John was a burning and a shining light." After the committal was sung the sentence, "I heard a voice from heaven," the music from Cutler's Burial Service, in B minor. The concluding prayers of the service were into