Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 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	40
12 M.	00	44
6 P. M.		50
Barometer		29 3 10

The "River Basin" Theory—Failures Predicted.

A gentleman writing to the Clarion Banner, over the signature of "Anti-Fever," predicts that oil will not be found on the Clarion river, in paying quantities, and that there will be great failures and loss between Redbank and Pittsburgh. We extract as follows:

Some of the Pittsburgh papers talk about "river basins," and have misled their readers by the theory that the Allegheny river is the bed, and follows the course of a geological trough or basin below. Fortunes will be ventured and lost upon this mistaken notion, for it is not true as they state it. The Allegheny is in some one or other of these troughs, at some points, but it crosses instead of following them, and this makes an immense difference. The great Venango trough crosses the Allegheny above the mouth of the Clarion; and the Clarion river itself, instead of being the bed of an oil basin, runs from the mouth, up the side and along the top of a narrow and steep geological ridge or mountain, until beyond the State road, and beyond that another such ridge, and so on to the headwaters. This ridge descends towards the Venango basin at the rate of 250 feet to the mile, and as a natural consequence the oil must run away from the Clarion instead of towards it. This fact is clearly shown on the upper side of the road from Emlenton to Callensburg, where it strikes the Clarion above the Alum Rock, in an excavation made in search of coal, and confirms Prof. H. D. Roger's official report on this point. The impression of the persons sinking the Alum Rock well, that they are now on the same rock that they go through on Oil Creek, is also a mistake. It is perhaps of a similar grain and texture, but it is positively certain that it is not the same layer of rock, for they are from 300 to 400 feet apart in perpendicular height. Gas and salt water, and some "seeps" of oil may doubtless be encountered at the different points now working along the Clarion; but four to six months from this time will verify and confirm my assertion that oil cannot be found on the Clarion in paying quantities—neither at Ridgeway, the State road, Little Toby, nor the Alum Rock, or at whatever other points operations have been commenced. There will also be great failures and loss from Redbank to Pittsburgh.

"Peter Simple's" Advice to Oil Seekers.

There is a good deal of sound, practical advice in the following, which we extract from a letter written over the cognomen of "Peter Simple," and dated at Meadville:

"We take this opportunity of giving our opinion of the oil enterprise. First, we believe some men will get rich at it, if they are lucky and get a first class well—but where one gets rich one hundred will get poor. Our advice to laboring men now is; keep out of such, companies as go to Oil creek to bore for oil, for in a short time the supply of oil will be equal to the demand, or, possibly greater, and prices will be such as will only pay the expense of obtaining the oil. This is always the case in articles of trade—take salt for instance; it is an article of universal use; the demand is great, but the supply is equally great, so that those only who can make it the cheapest are paid. So of iron, lumber, leather, wool, cotton, sugar, tobacco and all kinds of eatables and wares. Oil is no exception; in a few years all the wells that cost more than an average to work them will be abandoned, or their owners will not be paid for their labor. We do not wish to discourage men of capital from bringing out the whole available wealth of the county; but we now see men going into this uncertain business, who are not able to support their families; they neglect the farms and other useful branches of industry with the fond (but often delusive) hope that they will strike oil and get rich. Just keep cool, gentlemen; the age of riches without long labor and care has not yet come."

The Danger of Hoops—A Girl on the Shaft of a Fly Wheel.

On Friday last an accident occurred at the Virginia Paper Mill, in Wheeling, by which a young girl named Ellen McGaw came near being instantly killed. The girl had only been employed in the mill a few days, and everything was consequently new to her. She was engaged in what is called the dusting room of the establishment, and wore voluminously crinolined. Approaching too near a shaft attached to a fly wheel, her skirts suddenly caught, and she was instantly pinned fast to the shaft, and in this way was carried round the wheel some seven or eight times, each revolution wrapping her clothing tighter about her, and tearing them from her person. Luckily she was caught so high up on the shaft that her head could not strike the wall. But for this her head must have been crushed and battered into a shapeless mass. The engine was stopped as soon as possible, and the girl extricated, which was only done after a good deal of difficulty. She was discovered to have been badly bruised and cut, and it was feared she had received internal injuries which would prove fatal. She was at once carried to her home in the vicinity of the mill, and medical aid called. On Saturday hopes were entertained of her recovery.

Another Rich Strike at Smith's Ferry.

We have just been shown a letter from Mr. James Fenlon, at Smith's Ferry, addressed to Mr. James Patton, Jr., of Allegheny, in which the gratifying news is communicated that on Monday, about nine o'clock, they commenced pumping Well No. 2, at that place, with great success. The writer says: "we have the best appearance of oil, in quantity and quality, that has been found yet." An engine has been ordered, and Mr. Patton is directed to "hurry up the cakes," as every day's delay will involve a loss of $200.

This well is owned by Messrs. Patton, Fenlon and Swan, who are also the owners of the famous "Patton well," the first one opened at Smith's Ferry. It is only 161 feet deep, and they expect to have three other pumping wells in the same vicinity at an distant day.

Oil Items.

We condense as follows from the Titusville Gazette: The well of C. O. Childs and Jonathan Watson, which flowed 300 barrels in January last, and became choked, has again been opened, and 600 barrels of oil have since been taken from it.... The Geyer well, a "flower," is choked up at present.... Swift & Parkins have oil at the depth of 231 feet.... D. Aiken, on Kingsland's land, at 270 feet, took up a sand pump full of oil at a dip.... E. W. Stackpole, east side of Pine creek, has a good show at 370 feet.... The Pike's Peak well on J. Lock's place, east of Pine creek, is pronounced a good well.... The Empire Oil Company have apparently a good well, but their tools are fast in the hole.... Smith & Bissel have very favorable indications on lot 19 of the Everlett & Bissell tract.... Crocker & Potter are said to have just struck a good well at a depth of 440 feet.

Another Oil Strike.

We are informed, from a reliable source, that the "Washington Oil Co.," the members of which mostly reside in Allegheny city, have struck a good vein of oil on their lease on the Rathbone tract, Kanawha, at a depth of 140 feet. The well has already yielded over 1000 barrels of oil. Our informant saw 17 barrels filled in 40 minutes, by a spring pump—the engine not being yet up.

On Thursday morning last, the "Lewellen" well caught fire from the gas, burning over one hundred barrels of oil, a number of empty barrels, the buildings used for engine house, boarding house, the tanks, and everything about the well. A trench was dug to prevent the burning oil from flowing into adjoining derricks.

The people along the Kanawha are for the Union, secession has no advocates in Western Virginia.

Affray at the Melodeon—An Officer Assaulted.

Yesterday, a carpenter named George Hanlon, residing on Grant street, entered the Melodeon beer saloon, corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, and a difficulty occurring between him and Mr. Klein about changing a note, it is alleged that Hanlon struck Klein. Officer Thomas Connor, happening to be in the neighborhood, followed Hanlon to his residence for the purpose of arresting him. He refused to go with the officer, when a difficulty occurred, during which the defendant seized a pair of tongs, and dealt Connor a severe blow on the head, cutting the scalp and causing the blood to flow freely. Assistance was rendered, and the offender was overpowered and taken before Alderman Lewis, who committed him to jail to answer a charge of assault and battery.

The Ninth Ward Stabbing Affray.

Thomas Norman, committed to jail a few days days since, upon a charge of stabbing George W. Coster, had a hearing before Mayor Wilson yesterday, which resulted in his being released upon giving $2,000 bail to answer a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. One or two witnesses were examined as to the difficulty, and the facts were substantially as above reported. The physician attending upon Coster testified that his life was not at all in danger, and in his opinion there was nothing to prevent his recovery.

OPENING OF FIFTH STREET.—We understand that the Board of Auditors having the extension of Fifth street into Pennsylvania avenue in charge, in connection with the city authorities, are using their best efforts to secure the speedy opening of this important street. An additional legislation may be necessary to comply with all the legal requirements, a bill is now being prepared giving all the necessary power to remove the buildings, and to grade and pave the street.

DEPTH OF OIL WELLS.—An exchange paper says:

"Six months ago proprietors talked about going down 200 feet, and in some cases 300 feet before abandoning a well as a failure, but now 500 or 600 feet are the depths talked of. The deeper wells are now preferred. The generally received opinion now is that oil may be found in almost every place by going deep enough."

Very likely. We have not the slightest doubt that oil can be obtained, in every instance, if—they bore till they get it!

DEATH OF A NOTED FEMALE.—[illegible]

Attempted Escape from the Penitentiary—What's Wrong?

A grave-like silence is preserved with reference to everything that transpires in the penitentiary, just as though the public have no interest whatever in the institution, and have no right to be informed upon any matters transpiring there, be they ordinary or extraordinary. Let what will happen, all official information is withheld, and the public are sadly stinted as to circumstantial details. Now, why should this be so? It is not the case in regard to other public institutions, and the doings about the penitentiary should no more be hidden from public scrutiny than those about the jail, hospital, or house of refuge. If there be any mismanagement, or cause to apprehend dereliction of duty, the facts should be given to the public, that they may judge of them and apply the remedy.

We have been induced to make these remarks upon learning that two prisoners escaped from their cells into the yard, on Monday last, by digging a hole from their cell through under the wall, and would have escaped had not a part of their arrangements failed. They first removed a portion of the stone floor in their cell, and dug down some four feet, to get below the foundation of the wall. Then they continued their subterranean passage eight feet horizontally, which cleared the wall. This done, they dug upwardly four feet to the surface of the ground in the yard. It is supposed that they emerged from the hole about five o'clock Monday morning, after the night watch had gone off duty. They secured a long pole in the yard, upon which they intended to ascend to the top of the wall, and were provided with a sufficient quantity of rope to let themselves down on the opposite side. The pole either broke or did not answer their purpose and finding themselves foiled they crawled back through the hole into their cell!

Day-light developed the hole in the yard, and led to the wonderful discovery that for four months these prisoners had been digging away like foxes. The whole distance traversed by them was sixteen feet, and all the dirt was conveyed to the cell and deposited in the waste pipe, where it was washed away. How they managed to carry on their operations for so long a time, and never once met detection, is a question for ready minds to decide. We are told that one of the watchmen—(and by the way the only Republican in the institution)—has since been discharged, and it is presumable that the blame of the escape rests upon his shoulders, or at least is sought to be placed there. But we may hereafter have some more definite information touching this matter.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

Before Judges M'Clure, Adams and Parke.

Dennis Richardson, indicted for keeping a ferocious dog on oath of John Nolan, was acquitted. Defendant resided on Penn street, and the dog was proved to be harmless.

Dr. A. Ashenbach, of Allegheny, (whose case we referred to at the time the charges were preferred,) was charged with stealing some books and music from L. W. Kolkenbach, a German editor, of Troy Hill, and afterwards assaulting him when he called for his property. The evidence disclosed the fact that the charge was unfounded, and defendant was acquitted.

Isaac Newton Scrogley, a lad, charged with the larceny of a halter and some other articles from J. M. Fast, baker, was found not guilty, but the jury "put him into the costs." The Court remarked that inasmuch as the offense was a felony, the accused could not be sentenced to pay the costs.

James Miller, who plead guilty to a charge of fornication and bastardy, on oath of Mrs. Tate, of Allegheny, was sentenced to make provision for the support of the child, etc., as prescribed by the act of Assembly.

Manus O'Donnell, charged with seduction under promise of marriage, was next put upon trial. The prosecutrix is Eliza McDermott, step-daughter of Samuel Smith, of the Fifth Ward. Mr. Smith testified that O'Donnell had frequently visited his house, and paid attentions to his step-daughter. In February, 1860, O'Donnell asked the girl in marriage, in the presence of Mrs. Smith. He asked the consent of both parents, and continued his visits afterwards. The consent of the parents was given and both parties made preparations for the marriage. The girl did not receive any other company subsequent to February, 1861. The girl was confined about the latter part of March, 1861. O'Donnell discontinued his visits in December last, and had not seen the girl since her confinement.

The examination of the prosecutrix, who is about 19 years of age, occupied the entire afternoon, and it promises to be quite a lengthy case.

THE CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION met on Tuesday, April 7th, 1861.

Present, Messrs. Duncan, Hunter, M'Auley, Marshall, Sergeant, Snively, and Negley, Pres't.

The monthly reports of the Principals of the High and Colored Schools, and also of the Secretary were read, and ordered to be received and filed.

Warrants were authorized in payment of the following bills, viz:

Jas. W. Queen & Co., Apparatus for High School $70 00
Geo. E. Shaw, Barometer 6 00

On motion adjourned.

ARRESTED.—Thomas McIlwaine, a step-son of the notorious Larry Whirty, against whom an information was lodged some time since for disorderly conduct, by a colored girl named Rebecca Lysle, was arrested on Monday night at the residence of his parents. Larry and Mrs. Whirty both declared that the lad was not in the house, and that they had not seen him since morning. The officer, however, did not place much reliance in their statements, and, after a short search, succeeded in finding the lad covered up in bed. He was committed to jail for 48 hours by Ald. Scott.

PROMPT.—We had a very narrow escape from fire last week—so narrow that our building was considerably damaged, every window being broken, and the exposed wood work considerably charred. Almost before the fire had ceased to burn, the surveyor of the "Home Insurance Company"—Mr. Collingwood—was up to note the extent of the damage, and immediately set workmen to repair the same.

We can commend the "Home," of which reliable company Mr. R. C. Loomis is agent for this city, as prompt and reliable. See advertisement.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—This popular and original band make their first appearance this evening at Concert Hall. They come to us highly recommended by the press of other cities, and as the company embraces some of the most talented artists in the "cork opera" line, we predict for them a successful engagement. In arranging new songs and new music they are said to be unrivalled, and hence their entertainments are always fresh and pleasing. Go to night and judge for yourself.

MESSRS. WM. H. DUFF, and C. C. COCHRAN, two of the most accomplished business and ornamental penmen in the United States, will hereafter be the associate professors of Penmanship in Duff's Mercantile College. On reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that they propose to test their title to this claim by comparing their writing with that of any penmen in America. This enables persons in all parts of the country to see at once where the best penmen are to be found.

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. DERBOX & 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 Homoepathic Physician; also agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Ruptures. Corner of Penn and Wayne Streets.

LUNCH SERVED UP EVERY MORNING, from 10 till 12, by G. W. SCHACKLEITER, Jr., at his Restaurant, corner Wylie and Fifth Sts.

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

ALL should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood, in to-day's paper.

W. WOODSIDE. T. PARRY.
WOODSIDE & PARRY, REFINERS AND DEALERS IN CARBON OIL. Office, ÆTNA STREET, between Canal and Water Works, PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAPONIFIER! Important to Families! Save Time, Trouble, and Expense. THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET FOR MAKING SOFT SOAP! One pound equal to Six pounds POTASH!! For Sale at Wholesale, by Penn'a. Salt Manufact'g. Co. PITTSBURGH, PA. And by all Druggists & Grocers in the United States.

STUCCO WORKER. JAMES OWENS, STUCCO AND MASTIC WORKER, PAPER HANGER AND PLASTERER. CENTRES and ORNAMENTS of all kinds furnished to order. All orders left at No. 22 Congress street, six doors from Wylie, or at Palmer's Wall Paper Store, No. 91 Wood st., will be promptly attended to. mh23

ROGERS' CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, IN POWDER. AN AGREEABLE REFRIGERANT AND LAXATIVE. [illegible]

LIME.—250 bbls. Fresh Lime, rec'd and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

PROVISIONS SENT TO SUMTER!

The President Notifies Gov. Pickens and Jeff. Davis of the Fact.

THE VERY FIRMEST TONE TAKEN.

Policy of the Administration.

WAR VESSELS OFF CHARLESTON!

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

Lieut. Talbot Denied Access to Sumter.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 9.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says:

"When the Administration determined to order Major Anderson out of Fort Sumter, some days since, they also determined to do so on one condition, namely, that the fort and the property should not be molested, but allowed to remain as it is. The authorities of the Confederate States would not agree to this, but manifested a disposition to get possession of the fort and United States property therein. The Government would not submit to any such humiliation. It was immediately determined upon to keep Major Anderson in Fort Sumter and to supply him with provisions forthwith. A portion of the fleet which should have left the port of New York last night, will reach Charleston to-morrow for the purpose. There is no desire to put additional men in the fort unless resistance is offered to the attempt to furnish Major Anderson with supplies. The fleet will not approach Charleston with hostile intentions, but in view of the great military preparations about Fort Sumter, the supply vessels will go prepared to reply promptly to any resistance of a warlike character, that may be offered to a peaceful approach to the fort. The responsibility of opening the war will be thrown upon the parties who set themselves in defiance of the Government. It is sincerely hoped by the Federal authorities that the leaders of the secessionists will not open their batteries. Capt. Talbot conveyed instructions to Major Anderson, from the President that his Government would supply him forthwith, and in the event that the vessels performing that duty were fired upon, to open his batteries and the Government would sustain him at every hazard. This is the stern condition of things."

The New York Times' correspondent coincides with the above.

The Tribune's correspondent says:

"A messenger started yesterday morning for Montgomery simultaneously with one for Charleston. The Administration has served fair notice on Jefferson Davis and Governor Pickens of its intention, and leaves with them the grave responsibility of inaugurating civil war, if they should make that election. The simple purpose is to relieve a starving garrison. Should that act of humanity be resisted the crime will be theirs, and the judgment of the country will justify any retribution, however severe it may be. On this question there can be no division of sentiment in the North."

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Extensive as are the recent military and naval preparations, it is persistently stated in administration quarters that they mean defensive purposes only, and that nothing is intended not strictly justified by the laws which it is the duty of the President to enforce to the extent of his ability. If resistance is made to his efforts in this particular, and bloodshed the result, the responsibility must fall on those who provoke hostilities, and the assurance of the inaugural is repeated, that the Administration will not be the aggressor. Various theories or reasons are given in the newspapers for the present military demonstrations among them, that they were only recently stimulated by the result of certain State and municipal elections; but this is known to be an error, for at the commencement of the Administration, the President and his Cabinet entertained the idea of reinforcing Forts Sumter and Pickens, but owing to the condition of the country at that time and a non-acquaintance with the means at the command of the government, the prosecution of the plans now progressing was impracticable. In other words it was necessary first to ascertain the extent of the effects bequeathed to the President by the late Administration, and as to the secrecy of the objects of the military movement, this was deemed absolutely necessary, especially the sailing of vessels with sealed orders.

Under the late administration there were persons who clandestinely communicated its purposes from time to time to the secessionists as frequently as they occurred, before they were reduced to an official form, and according to the remarks of an ex-Secretary the administration thus always found itself embarrassed at the threshold. With a full appreciation of such obstructions it has limited an actual knowledge of its purposes to the members of the Cabinet and perhaps several trusty officers, and taken such precautionary measures as renders it next to impossible to improperly acquire the forbidden information. The administration while constantly declaring its policy to be peace, claims that it can only be held to strict accountability by the people, and that however various and speculative may be the publications respecting its movements, it is under no obligation to announce in advance its purposes and plans. In other words the Administration should be judged by its acts.

That Fort Pickens has been or will be reinforced admits of no doubt, and with regard to Fort Sumter the Administration will do all in its power either to relieve Maj. Anderson or secure his evacuation of the post, if needs be, without dishonor or committing the government to the acknowledgment of any right claimed by the Confederate states, or any way recognizing the doctrine of secession. The proceedings in the Gulf, beyond the relief of Fort Pickens, will be governed by circumstances.

The above has been prepared from reliable sources with a view to show to some extent the basis of the present military preparations.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The Herald has received a special dispatch from Charleston, dated this morning, giving the following items of interest:

A fleet of seven government war vessels was reported off the bar, and Major Anderson displayed a signal of lanterns from Fort Sumter during the night. At midnight all the military in the city were ordered under arms. Lieut. Talbot, who had arrived at Charleston with dispatches for Major Anderson, was denied access to the Fort, and has since started on his return to Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—A letter from Richmond says that Ben McCullough, of Texas, left last Wednesday for New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The State Department replied to-day to the note of the Confederate State Commissioners, declining to receive them in their official capacity, but expressing deference for them as gentlemen. The Secretary indicated a peaceful policy on the part of the government, declaring a purpose to defend only when assailed. The reply is of such a character as to require a continuation of the correspondence. It is not known when the Commissioners will leave Washington, not, however, for some days.

However much the reports of the Southern designs on Washington may be discredited, it is certain that officers high in authority are taking precautionary measures for the safety of the capital.

The anxiety to hear from Fort Sumter and other Southern points where conflicts are apprehended, is immense.

(Special Dispatch to New York Herald.)

CHARLESTON, April 8—Midnight.—The authorities received a notification that supplies would be furnished Major Anderson by the United States Government at any hazard. Immense preparations were immediately commenced to repel any such attempt, and orders were issued for the entire military reserve to proceed to their several stations. Four regiments of 1000 men each were telegraphed for from the country. Ambulances and other preparations are being made. At midnight seven guns were fired as a signal for the assembling of reserves, and the city was thrown into the greatest excitement. The 17th regiment, of 800 strong, assembled in an hour, and left for the fortifications. At three o'clock in the morning, all the vessels in the harbor necessary for the transportation of troops will be put in service.

A fleet of a war government war vessels are reported off the bar, and Maj. Anderson has apparently been in communication with them by means of signal lanterns displayed on the walls of Fort Sumter. It is believed that the fight will commence with the battery at Stone Island, 25 miles southward, and that the batteries along the coast being silenced in turn and after clearing Morris Island, the government forces will cross to Fort Sumpter, while Maj. Anderson engages Fort Moultrie.

Lieut. Talbot was refused admission to Fort Sumter by the authorities. B. R. Chew brought dispatches from Washington that Fort Sumter would be supplied with provisions, and in company with Lieut. Talbot he left for Washington at 11 o'clock to-night.

RICHMOND, April 9.—In Convention, to-day, Mr. Preston's resolution appointing a committee of three delegates to wait on the President, to communicate to this Convention the policy which the government intends to pursue, was then taken up, and a long debate ensued.

Mr. Scott, of Farquar, and Mr. Treadway, conservatives, declared that if the President's response was unfavorable they would go for the secession of Virginia, though they trusted the answer would be favorable.

The preamble and resolution were adopted by a vote of 63 ayes to 75 yeas.

Ex-Governor Wise voted no.

Messrs. Wm. Ballard Preston, Conservative, Alexander H. H. Stuart, Union, and George W. Randolph, Secessionist, were appointed the Commissioners to wait on the President. They will leave for Washington in the morning.

The Convention then adjourned.

TRENTON, N. J., April 9.—The election in this city to-day resulted in the success of Wm. A. M'Kean, Republican, as Mayor, and Stable, Democrat, as Marshal. A majority of Democrats is elected to the city and ward tickets. There was very little excitement manifested.

Governor Curtin's Message.

HARRISBURG, April 9.—The following is the message of Gov. Curtin:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, April 9, 1861.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:—Gentlemen:—As the period fixed for the adjournment of the Legislature is rapidly approaching, I feel constrained by a sense of duty to call your attention to the condition of the military organization of the State. It is scarcely necessary to say more than that the militia system of the State during the long period distinguished by pursuits of peaceful industry exclusively, has become wholly inefficient, and the interference of the Legislature is required to remove its defects and render it available to the public service. Many of our volunteer companies do not possess the number of men required by our military law, and steps should be forthwith taken to supply these deficiencies.

There are numerous companies, too, that are without the necessary arms, and of the arms that are distributed few are provided with the more modern appliances to render them serviceable. I recommend, therefore, that the Legislature make immediate provisions for the removal of these capital defects; that arms be procured and distributed to those of our citizens who may enter into the military service of the State, and that steps be taken to change the guns already distributed, by the adoption of such well known and tried improvements as will render them effective in the event of their employment in actual service. In this connection I recommend the establishment of a military bureau at the capital, and that the militia laws of the commonwealth be so modified and amended as to impart to the military organization of the State the vitality and energy so essential to its practical value and usefulness. Precautions such as I have suggested are wise and proper at all times in a government like ours; but especial and momentous considerations arising from the condition of the public affairs outside the limits of incalculable consequence to the people, and demanding the greatest attention of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, invest the subject with extraordinary interest and importance. We cannot be insensible to the fact that serious jealousies and divisions distract the public mind, and that in portions of this Union the peace of the country, if not the safety of this Government itself, is endangered. Military organizations of a formidable character which seem not to be demanded by any existing public exigency have been formed in certain States. On whatever pretext these extraordinary military preparations may have been made, no purpose that may contemplate resistance to the enforcement of the laws will meet with sympathy or encouragement from the people of this commonwealth. Pennsylvania yields to no State in her respect for, and willingness to protect by all needful guaranties, the constitutional rights and constitutional independence of her sister States. The most exalted public policy and clearest obligations of true patriotism therefore admonish us in the existing deplorable and dangerous crisis of affairs, that our militia system should receive from the Legislature that prompt attention which the public exigencies either of the State or the nation may appear to demand, and which may seem in your wisdom best adapted to preserve and secure to the people of Pennsylvania and the Union the blessings of peace and the integrity and stability of our unrivalled constitutional government. The government of this great State was established by its illustrious founders in deeds of peace. Our people have been trained and disciplined in those arts which lead to the promotion of their own moral and physical development and progress, and with the highest regard for the rights of others, have always cultivated fraternal relations with the people of all the States devoted to the Constitution and Union, and always recognizing the spirit of concession and compromise that underlies the foundation of the Government. Pennsylvania offers no council and takes no action in the nature of a menace. Her desire is for peace and her object the preservation of personal and political rights of citizens, of true sovereignty of States and supremacy of law and order. Animated by these sentiments and indulging in an earnest hope of the speedy restoration of those harmonious and friendly relations between the various members of this Confederacy, which have brought our beloved country to a condition of unequaled power and prosperity, I commit the grave subject of this communication to your deliberation.

[Signed] A. G. CURTIN.

The message was referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses to report by bill.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

FORT KEARNEY, April 9.—The pony express passed here at 3 30 o'clock p. m. with San Francisco dates to the 27th. The following is a summary of the news:

The joint legislative convention to investigate the facts connected with the recent Senatorial election, have not reported, and the question of McDougal's election is as last advised. It is understood that he is willing to enter into another contest and surrender his present advantage, if the committee report no election having taken place. It is reported that some of the witnesses refuse to testify before the committee.

The bill to amend the Telegraph Corporation law so as to authorize the present companies to consolidate and extend their lines to Salt Lake, to meet the eastern lines, passed the Senate.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature offering a bonus or premium of $75,000 to the person who shall first grow on California soil, and prepare for market, by machinery erected in this State, one hundred bales of cotton, of not less than 500 lbs. each.

A bill for the creation of a boundary commission to act in concert with the U. S. boundary commission in running the eastern boundary line of this State having passed both houses, a joint convention will be called shortly for the election of a boundary commissioner, perhaps this week. At present, J. C. McKibben stands the best chance for this position.

The news of the formation of the territory of Nevada has given great satisfaction to the citizens of the Washoe mining region.

The District Court of San Francisco has refused to obey the act of the legislature transferring the murder trial of Horace Smith to Placer county, on the ground of unconstitutionality, the legislature having exercised judicial functions. An appeal to the Supreme Court has been moved.

Coal oil springs are reported as having been discovered north and south, in Humboldt co.

Considerable interest appears to have sprung in the developments of a newly-found [illegible] Los Angeles. Springs of asphaltum are said to issue from a bed of coal, capable of furnishing inexhaustible quantities of oil.

The amount of coal shipped from Cumberland and Black Diamond coal mines, and from Mount Diablo to San Francisco is reported to be between 700 and 800 tons. Tunnels of the mines are situated 1500 feet above the level of the bay. The consumption of coal in California last year was 80,000 tons, of which the amount supplied from the Pacific coast was only 15,000 tons. The Solano Herald thinks that the Cumberland and Black Diamond mines alone will yield 15,000 tons per year.

Dates from British Columbia to the 18th inst., and Oregon and Washington to the 20th, have been received. The steamer Otter arrived at Victoria on the 17th of March, from Frazer River. Among her passengers were Lady Franklin and Miss Cray.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—Gen. Miramon arrived at Havana on the 4th inst.

Three more war vessels sailed for San Domingo on the 30th.

The mechanics at the Warrington navy yard are becoming dissatisfied on account of the non-payment of wages.

A private telegram from Fort Jackson says a war steamer, disguised, passed the mouth of the Mississippi yesterday afternoon, and came within the reach of the guns of the fort. She was reconnoitering about until towards morning, and then proceeded to sea.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 9.—Governor Curtin has just sent in a message to the Legislature, on the subject of the national difficulties. He recommends the organization of the militia system, and suggests other measures proper for the State in the present crisis.

The Governor also states that he has received a letter from the President stating that he had information that there was a design to attack Washington City.

HARRISBURG, April 9.—Ex-Treasurer Slifer expresses the opinion that an State loan is necessary in order to supply an appropriation of half a million of dollars for war purposes.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 9.—The following appointments of Postmasters were made to-day:—Samuel Riddle, Allegheny city, Penn'a; Alex. A. Connor, Indianapolis, Ind.; Joshua Jones, Trenton, N. J.; John T. Jenkins, of New Brunswick, N. J.; Charles D. Griffin, of Newark, N. J.; Wm. Bridgewater, Springfield, Mass; Levi Smith, Watertown, N. Y.; J. S. Vedder, Schenectady, N. Y.; Charles H. Eldridge, Davenport, Iowa.

Many appointments have been published as being made when cases of the individuals named have not even received consideration.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 8.—Everything is now prepared for action. All vessels have been ordered to keep out of the range of fire between Fort Sumter and Sullivan's Island.

The famous floating battery is expected to sail at seven o'clock P. M., for a point somewhere near Fort Sumter.

A house has just been blown up near the five gun battery.

Business is entirely suspended, and the most intense excitement prevails.

ATCHISON, April 9.—The reports that there are doubts in reference to the legality of the election of Lane and Pomeroy to the U. S. Senate are entirely without foundation, as certificates were made and signed by the Governor as soon as practicable. The Senators elect are here, and will leave for Washington. An ovation on the river was given them by our citizens irrespective of party this afternoon, followed by a supper.

MONTGOMERY, April 8.—The Cabinet has been in session all day and there is every indication that something of a serious nature is under deliberation. Important news is hourly expected to arrive from Washington.

A duel was fought to-day between Mr. Banks, editor of the Confederation, and Mr. Moses, correspondent of the Charleston News. The affair was amicably adjusted after one round, in which neither of the parties were hurt.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The steamer Persia's apparent time of making her last trip is nine days and twenty hours. This is said to be the shortest trip on record, averaging considerably over 300 miles per day, and on one day she made 350 miles.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The transport steamer Baltic sailed [illegible] this morning.

LOUISVILLE, April 8.—The Mayoralty vote on Saturday resulted as follows: Delph, Washington candidate, 4,167; Crawford, Union candidate, 1,487; Gillis, Southern Rights, 686; Kniel, Independent, 109; Devan, Ultra Secession, 48.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PERSIA.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The steamship Persia has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 30th ult. She brings 115 passengers and 57,000 pounds in specie. Her commercial intelligence is no later than received by the Canada at Portland, in consequence of the holidays.

ENGLAND.—Parliament stood adjourned till the 8th of April.

Lord Palmerston, in a speech to his constituents, adverted again to the American crisis, and expressed fervent hopes that let the adjustment be what it may, it should be arrived at by amicable means.

FRANCE.—Warlike rumors continued to circulate in Paris depressing the bourse, which, however, closed firmer. Rentes 67f. 80c.

The concentration of the Austrian troops in Venitia attracted considerable attention, although it is asserted that the movements were purely defensive.

It is vaguely rumored that Lord Cowley had demanded from the French government explanations respecting the expedition to Abyssinia and annexation of the territory at Adoules.

The Bishop of Poictiers has been condemned by the Council of State to be formally reprimanded for the late mandement on the Roman Question.

The Paris papers assert that the Austrian movements on the Po are purely defensive. Several French editors who were on an excursion to Venice, were roughly expelled, notwithstanding that their passports were signed by the Austrian Ambassador at Paris.

A sanguinary conflict had occurred at Lipps, between the German and Romaic inhabitants, on the occasion of the elections. Three were killed, and fifteen were seriously wounded.

ITALY.—The discussion of the Roman question had closed in the Italian chamber.

Count Cavour reiterated the urgent necessity for declaring Rome the capitol of Italy, and guaranteeing to the Pope liberty and independence in spiritual powers. A resolution to this effect and hoping for nonintervention by France, was adopted.

It is reported that Garibaldi's former staff of officers had been ordered to proceed to Brescia by the sixth of April for a conference.

The Pontifical gen de arms at Canrino, near Viterbo, it is said treacherously attacked a party of citizens, three of whom were killed. The indignation is general and the people are signing addresses to Napoleon asking for protection.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor of Austria has sanctioned the political organization of Transylvania and its restoration to its former autonomy.

The African officers regard hostilities as probable. It is said that fifty thousand troops are in movement in Venetia.

PORTUGAL.—The Portuguese Chamber of Deputies has been dissolved.

DENMARK.—The Danish government is making preparations for all eventualities.

Mr. Rossloff, minister for Holstein in the Danish Cabinet, has resigned.

THE LATEST.—London, Sunday, March 31.—The Opinions of Turin says that the Sardinian ambassador, at London, has received a notification from the British government, that he will be received as the minister of the King of Italy. Switzerland has also given a similar notification.

Liverpool, Saturday, March 30.—The cotton market is closed in consequence of the holidays. Breadstuffs are quiet and steady. Provisions dull.

London, March 30.—Consols, 91⅞@91⅞ for money and 91⅞@91⅞ for account.

TURKEY.—It is asserted that in consequence of an invasion of Spitzia by the Garibaldians the representatives of the Great Powers at Constantinople have insisted on the Portes sending a mixed commission to Herzegovina.

The Porte, it is said, will submit to the Great Powers before the promulgation of the reforms it intends to grant, apprehending that Russia might again take up the project of a permanent conference at Constantinople. The Great Powers insisted on a compliance with their demands.

The Sardinian ambassador at Constantinople has protested against the embarkation of the sequestered arms at Galatz. The British minister defended the act on international grounds.

Bosnia is menaced with anarchy, and Austria has forbidden the export of arms into Bosnia and sent troops to the frontiers.

CHINA.—Advices from China say that the new treaty has been ignored by the Mandarins, at Foo Chow.

Lord Elgin has arrived at Trieste en route for England.

London, March 30—Latest.—The specie in the bank has increased $154,000.

CHICAGO, April 9.—The Mississippi river is open to St. Paul. The steamer Ocean Wave was the first boat through to Lake Pepin. She arrived in that place last night.

LOUISVILLE, April 9.—The river is rising rapidly with 9 feet water in the canal. Weather clear—mercury 54°.

New Goods! New Goods!

J. BUSH,

24 FIFTH STREET,

HAS RETURNED FROM NEW YORK, with a most splendid assortment of

SPRING GOODS!

He has taken great pains to select the BEST STYLES, and will offer the Goods at Prices to meet the expectations of the CLOSEST BUYERS

MY MOTTO IS:

"SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES."

Ladies will find a full assortment of

DRESS TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS AND CORDS,

EMBROIDERED, JACONET AND SWISS SETTS,

MALTESE AND HONITON SETTS,

APPLICATION AND LINEN SETTS,

GARIBALDI AND POMPADOUR SETTS,

Collars, Sleeves, Bands, Edgings, Insertings,

Children's Robes, Bodies and Caps,

Plain Linen, Hemstitched and Grass Linen

HANDKERCHIEFS,

BONNET RIBBONS, RUCHES,

FLOWERS,

BONNET SILKS AND ILLUSIONS,

HEAD-DRESSES, NETTS AND COIFFURES, of the latest styles.

BERTHA CAPES,

HOOP SKIRTS, For Children, Misses and Ladies.

THE RECEPTION SKIRT AND SKIRT ELEVATOR,

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITTS,

GENTS' CRAVATS AND COLLARS,

TRAVELING BAGS AND PORTMONNAIES,

AND

Yankee Notions for the Million.

The Ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity and the Public at large are invited to call and examine the stock, which will be cheerfully shown, as the undersigned makes it his object to please his customers.

LADIES!—COME ONE! COME ALL! to the old place of

J. BUSH,

24 Fifth st.

CANDLES, SOAP AND OIL.

PROCTER & GAMBLE,

24 West Second Street,

CINCINNATI,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

ERASIVE, PALM,

AND

GERMAN SOAP,

Star Candles, Lard Oil, Pearl Soap, Fancy Soaps, etc.

CANDLES SOLD BY ACTUAL WEIGHT.

It is well known that many Star Candles that are really seven to the pound, are branded and sold as "sixes." There is a disadvantage and a loss in this practice to both retailers and consumers, even if the Candles are bought at a reduction of two cents per lb. from the price of the regular article: Thus:

A box of "Fixes" SHORT WEIGHT, contains 240 Candles, and is sold for 40 lb., at say 18 cents.... $7 20

A box of Sevens containing the same number of Candles, same time to sold for 34 lb., ACTUAL WEIGHT, at 16 cents.... 5 44

Difference in favor of buying by weight....

And the difference becomes greater as the price advances. It is obvious that the retailer can get no more for his six Candles in one case than in the other, consequently on every hundred boxes of "short weight" he sells, he loses FORTY DOLLARS.

SPRING GOODS!

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A CHOICE AND SELECT STOCK OF GOODS for our SPRING SALES, which have been selected with more than usual care, and feel confident that in the

RICHNESS OF FABRIC AND STYLE

of Goods, as well as

Fairness of Price

they will SURPASS ANY GOODS of the kind ever before opened in this city, and would respectfully solicit an early call from our patrons and the public, to examine the same for themselves.

Samuel Gray & Son,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

19 FIFTH STREET.

DRY PEACHES—57 bags... [illegible] ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR MARCH AND APRIL.

WM. MCCREERY, V. P.

R. CAMPBELL, ISAIAH DICKEY,
R. PRESTON, R. D. MCKELVY,
WM. MEANS.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[Reported especially for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, April 9, 1861.

The general markets continue moderately active, without however, any material change to note in quotations. Flour remains in fair demand, while rates, though steady, remain unchanged. Grain is exceedingly dull, there being, apparently, no demand whatever. Groceries continues to meet with a fair request at full rates. Provisions in rather better inquiry, but rates are unchanged. Produce has become quite scarce, and on Butter and Eggs an advance has been established. Other articles remain as before.

FLOUR—In rather better demand, while prices, although firm, remain unchanged. Sales were:

	Super.	Extra.	Ex. Fam.	Fancy
60 bbls from store	—	—	5 25@5 85	—
50 s—w—w do	—	—	5 25@5 85	—
100 do	—	—	5 37	—
45 w w do	—	—	5 75	—
50 w w do	—	5 25	5 75	6 00
40 w w do	—	5 25	5 75	—
50 w w do	—	—	5 75	—
150 w w par funds	—	—	5 45@5 55	—

GROCERIES—Sugar—in moderate request; sale of 30 hhds at 6½@7½c; 25 do do at 7@7½c; 12 do do in lots at 6, 6½, 6¾, 7 and 7½c. Molasses steady with a fair inquiry; sale of 50 bbls at 35c; 25 do do in lots to country at 31½c; 25 bbls do at 36c; 12 do do at 35@36c. Coffee steady; sale of 25 bags at 14½c; 40 do do at 14½@15c, 20 do do at 14½c, 15 do do at 14¾c.

SYRUP—Sales of 9 bbls Sugar House at 45c ⅌ gall.

BACON—In rather better inquiry, while rates remain unchanged; sale of 2,000 lbs Shoulders at 7½c; 2400 lbs Shoulders and Sides at 7¾ and 9½c; 2,500 lbs at 7½c for Shoulders, 9½c for Sides, and 10½c for Plain Hams.

FISH—In fair request but unchanged. Sale of 4 half bbls White Fish at $5; 10 bbls No 3 Mackerel at $11,00; 8 do do No 2 at $12,50; 6 half bbls No 2 at $3,50.

CHEESE—quiet but unchanged; sale of 30 boxes W. R. at 9c; 10 do do at 10c; 40 do do at 10@10½c; 500 lbs at 9½c.

DRIED FRUIT—In moderate inquiry; sale of 25 bags Peaches at $2,31; 60 do do choice at $2,50; 3 bbls pared at 12½c ⅌ lb; 50 do Apples at 75c; 40 bbls do at same figure.

BUTTER—Good butter is scarce and rates are advancing; sale of 4 bbls choice Roll at 17c; 4 do do at 17c; 1 do do at 15½c; 4 do inferior at 10c.

OILS—dull; sale of 5 bbls No 1 Lard at 83c, and 25 bbls Lubricating, from Mecca Wells, at 20c ⅌ gall.

POTATOES—steady with a fair demand; sale of 200 bush Mixed at 40c; 50 do Neshannocks at 50c; 50 do Mixed at 45c.

GREEN APPLES—in good request; sale of 100 bbls at from $1,75 to $2,12, according to quality.

CORN—dull; sale from store of 100 bush prime Ear at 45c ⅌ bush.

EGGS—advancing and scarce; sale of 10 bbls at 10c; and 180 dcz at same figure.

WHISKY—Sale of 40 bbls Raw at 15c ⅌ gall.

SALT—Sale of 25 bbls No 1 at $1,15 ⅌ bbl.

OAKUM—Sale of 10 bales at 8c ⅌ lb.

CLOVERSEED—dull but unchanged; sale of 30 bush at $4 ⅌ bush—par funds.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET, April 6.—The general markets to-day were more active and firmer. There was a fair inquiry for Flour, but the extreme firmness of holders restricted transactions and the sales amounted to only about 1500 bbls at $4,25@4 50 for fair to good spring extras, and $3,50@3,65 for superfine. Wheat opened rather dull, but as soon as the New York dispatches were received, an active demand took place, and prices advanced ½@¾c—closing firm—with sales of about 62,000 bushels at 80c for winter receipts Northwestern Club; 83c for winter receipts and 85c for fresh receipts No 1 Spring; and 78¼@79c for winter receipts No 2 Spring. Corn was steady, with light sales at 28@28½c for fresh receipts Mixed in store, and 27½c for Canal Mixed afloat. Oats, Rye and Barley were dull and unchanged.

The Provision market is very firm, and the prices of product tend upward. To-day we report sales of 200 bbls Mess Pork at $16,50; but holders are generally asking $17. A lot of 300 bbls prime Leaf Lard at 9½c. Bulk Sides are in good request and held at 8¼@8½c loose.—[Trib.

EXCHANGE AT CHICAGO, April 6—Exchange to-day has been firmer. No change was made in the selling rate, viz: ½ ⅌ cent; but the buying price was 3½, and in some cases in the afternoon 3¾ was freely paid.

Gold is firmer, with an increased demand. The retail price to-day was 6 ⅌ cent. Buying rate nominal at 3½@4 ⅌ cent, and we presume that in some cases higher rates were obtained. The demand for Gold comes from those who are determined to convert their currency into coin. We hope it will cease, for most, if not all the banks that are now taken as currency, will be kept good.—Trib.

ILLINOIS BANKS—The Bank of the Federal Union has made good its securities, and its notes will be taken on Monday as usual. This makes four of the rejected Illinois banks that have put up securities. The others are the Lancaster, the Bank of Benton and the Farmers'.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET, April 8.—The money market continues unchanged, there is a good demand for paper which it is impossible to supply, as the amount offering has fallen off very much during the week. Call loans are 5 and 6 ⅌ cent, and short endorsed bills the same rate. Long dated paper, single names, sells at 6 and 7 ⅌ cent for first class and 8 to 10 for second. In the neighboring cities money continues abundant, and New York still remains indebted to them, although the rate for exchange indicates that the accounts with Philadelphia and Boston are nearly balanced. In Baltimore the banks have virtually resumed payment, and exchange on New York is at a specie point; money is easy at 7 and 8 ⅌ cent.—Cour & Enq.

ST LOUIS MONEY MARKET, April 8.—Exchange remains quiet at 3 ⅌ cent on New York and 2 on New Orleans—nothing of consequence doing in either. There is but little discounting doing, though good real estate paper is sought after at 12 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum. But little short commercial paper offering; but first class could be negotiated at from 12 to 18 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum. Bank deposits are unusually large, and money accumulates faster than there is use for it.—[Democrat.

Imports by River.

WHEELING—per Minerva—100 bags, Rogers & Dilworth; 11 kgs, P Lancer; 501 bdls paper, Perkins; Merrick & co; 2 bbls eggs, John Herbert; 19 skε rye, Thos Bell & co; lot sundries, Clarke & co; 13 sks potatoes, J Miller; lot oil tools, Douglass, English & co.

NEW ORLEANS—per Prima Donna—50 bxs glassware, 22 bbls sundries, 1 anchor, lot sundries, B Burgess; 2 bbls molasses, Marcer & Robinson; 76 do do, W M Gormley; 45 do do, John I Hunse & co; 33 hhds. sugar, 150 bbls molasses, 10 bf bbls do, McClurkan, Harron & co; 300 sks salt, A Ackley; 50 bbls molasses, Eureka Insurance co; 166 tons pig metal, H C Loomis.

MEMPHIS—per Marlover—1 bx mdse, Penna R R; 23 half bbls, Spencer & Garrard; 576 bales cotton, Clarke & co; 40 do do, Parke, Painter & co; 79 do do, J H Chilca & co; 42 do do, Thos Arbuckle & co; 3 hhds tobacco, J Murphy.

Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND R. R.—April 5 and 6—25 sks peaches, J A Fetzer; 1 crate ware, H H Collins; 1 bbl do, Graff & co; 1 bx mdse, E Gleason; 8 oil bbls, T H Nevin; 6 bunches brooms, Head & Metzgar; 4 bbls eggs, ½ bbl butter, Rogers & Dilworth; 14 cks pearls, Bakewell, Pears & co, 5 bbls, 15 half bbls fish, Shomaker & Lang; 2 bxs and irons, Beckam & Keeler; 10 bbls forks, Lippincott & co; 1 melodeon, Charlotte Blume; 50 bbls oil, Little & Trimble; 100 bbls flour, McDonald & Arbuckle; 178 sks corn, T A Noble & co; 1 bbl butter, Atwell, Lee & co; 2 do do, 8 sks barley, McCullough, Smith & co; 2 bbls bacon, J Yosh; 3 do do, 3 bbl, 1 kg eggs, P Coleman.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—April 9—453 nest wooden bowls, Wm Farley; 2 bxs hatchets, Whitmore & co; 1 do do, J Woodwell; 10 empty carboys, James Irvin; 110 do bbls, Jas McCully & co; 9 bbls oil, W P Wooldridge; 2 empty bbls, Mrs E Bryan; 16 sks potatoes, Beck & Lenear; 39 bbls flour, Wm Bingham; 24 bags flour, H Gerwig; 2 bxs mdse, Honnagger & Kaiser; 80 bbls flour, J S Liggett & co; 21 kgs, John Gangwich; 18 tons pig metal, J Moorhead; 1 grindstone, T B Williams; 1 bbl bacon, 1 do butter, F Vangorder; 3 do do, L G Graff; 3 plows, J G Bidwell; 100 bbls flour, Graham & Thomas; 2 bbls hardware, Singer, Nimick & co.

RIVER NEWS.

The weather continues raw, cloudy and disagreeable with a drizzling rain falling at intervals. The river was swelling slowly but steadily yesterday, with 9 feet 8 inches in the channel by the pier mark last evening. Both the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers were rising....... Business at the levee was not so active yesterday, which was caused to a great extent, by the inclemency of the weather.......The arrivals were the Minerva from Wheeling, Mariner from Memphis, and Prima Donna from New Orleans, all with fair trips. The last named boat brought up three or four deck passengers, who for the last three months had been in the service of the Southern Confederacy as volunteers. They were pressed into the army at New Orleans, and compelled to serve for three months. They could not have been treated very well during the time they were in the service, as they are ragged, out of money, and look as though they had been nearly starved to death.......The departures were the Emma Graham for Zanesville; Echo for Franklin and Minerva for Wheeling.

BOATS LEAVING TO DAY.—The favorite Sallie List will clear promptly at 10 o'clock this morning for Portsmouth. Mr. List will attend to passengers, while Mr. Smith will be on the wharf in readiness to wait on shippers. The J. W. Hallman, in charge of Capt. W. W. Martin, will positively clear for the Missouri River this evening. Persons going in that direction will consult their own interest by taking passage on the Hallman, as she is a first class boat, and is in charge of careful and experienced officers.

The Poland, Capt. R. Gracey, is loading for Nashville, and will in all probability get away to-morrow.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF OIL.—A flat boat with 552 bbls of Rock Oil reached here on Sunday evening from Oil Creek. This is the largest cargo of oil that has been brought down the Allegheny yet. We understand that it belonged to parties in the East.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Cotton heavy; sales 1200 bales at 12⅜c. Flour heavy, sales 1500 bbls, at 5 15@5 25 for state, a decline; $5 60@5 65 for Ohio, and $5 35@5 65 for Southern white. Wheat 1c lower; sales 75,000 bush at $1 22 for Chicago Spring, $1 28@1 30 for Milwaukie Club, $1 35@1 36½ for red western, $1 42@1 60 for white, and $1 45 for white Kentucky. Corn; white has declined 1@2c; sales of 40,000 bush at 61½@67½c for new white, 65@67c for old, 65@70c for new yellow, Southern 66c. Pork buoyant at $17 25@17 37½ for mess; prime at 12 75@13. Lard firm at 9@10½c. Whisky dull at 15@18½c.

The money market is easy at 4@5 per cent for loans. Sterling Exchange dull at 8@8½ per cent premium. Stocks dull and irregular; Treasury, 12s 103½; Coupon 6s 1881.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—Flour continues dull and there is no demand, and we did not hear of a sale of any consequence to-day; we quote the following as the current rates: for superfine at $4 45, and $4 50@4 60 for extra. Wheat; sales 1400 bbls at $4 35@4 40 for superfine, $4 65@4 75 for State, $4 80@4 90 for extra, and $5 45@5 75 for Southern. Whisky is dull at 14c, lower, sales at 13½c. Provisions are unchanged and hold very firm, and in good demand at full prices. Mess Pork held higher and in good demand, holders asking $17@17 25; $16 75 was refused for 2000 bbls country packed. There is nothing done in Bacon; holders continue to ask higher prices; 9¼@10½ for sides, the latter for clear, but shoulders are dull at 7c. Bulk Meats dull. Groceries dull and heavy and the demand is quite limited.

The Money market is unchanged and... Exchange on the east ½ premium, and on New Orleans nominal at par. Stocks nominal.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—Flour market firm and unchanged; sales superfine at $5 31@5 56@5 37 for extra, $5 6@5 50 for extra family, and 6 75@7 50 for fancy. Wheat is steady at $1 32@1 33 for red, and $1 40@1 45 for white. Corn less active, 2000 bush new yellow, at 66@67c. Mess Pork at $17 50. Lard higher; sale 300 tierces at 10@10½c, on time. Whisky ½c lower, with sales at 17@18c.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—Flour dull, Howard and Ohio and City Mills are held at $5 50, with no sales. Wheat declined to $1 30@1 37 for white, and $1 45@1 65. Corn steady, yellow 55@66c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Coffee firm at 12¾@13½c for Rio. Whisky firmer at 17¼@18c.

MOBILE, April 9.—Cotton quiet, sales to-day of 800 bales at 12@12½c.

SUNDRIES AT WHOLESALE.—1000 hhds N O Sugar, from fair to strictly prime; 2000 bbls N O prime Molasses; 300 do Syrups, various qualities; 200 do Refined Sugars; 1000 bags Coffee, from fair to choice; 1000 boxes Window Glass, of different sizes; 1000 kegs Nails; 300 kegs Nails; 200 half chests Y H Teas; 75 catty bxs do; 50 hf chests Black Tea; Rosin, German, Palm and Fancy Soaps; Mould, Dipped and Star Candles; Pepper, Cloves, Alspice, Cinnamon, Mustard and Spices of all kinds; German and Missouri Clays, of prime quality. All the above goods here and arriving, for sale by JOHN I. HOUSE & CO. ap17 Corner Smithfield and Water sts. Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO OIL MEN.—Particular attention paid to the manufacturing of TOOLS FOR BORING OIL WELLS. All tools warranted to be of the best material and workmanship. W. W. YOUNG, (successor to Cartwright & Young,) No. 97 Wood Street, corner of Diamond alley. mh11

PRIME CUTTING CHEESE—450 boxes Prime W. R. rec'd for sale by J. B. LIGGETT & CO.

CHEESE! CHEESE!!—50 boxes prime new Cutting Cheese, just rec'd for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

FLOWER VASES—7 sizes and patterns, a cheap and beautiful article, for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

MESS PORK—... bbls in store and for sale by WM. H. HAYS & CO.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

UP TO 8 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

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

J A White, Erie city, Pa; P Tandemsley, Millin tp; S Alter, Phila; R R Peale, Lock Haven; J K McElroy, Monmouth, Ill; D Theobab and child, Youngstown, O; Miss L Ritter, Phila; J M Mordock, Sharon, Pa; J Irwin, do; M Geratis, Youngstown, O; Wm McLaughlin, Mansfield, O; A Unger, Indiana; Jno T Davis, Wheeling, Va; O Kells, Bellaire, O; J Grafton, do; D N Hatfield, Ohio; D S Althouse, Phila; Wm Quinby, Tenn; J Elliott, Virginia; J N Fleming, Mercer, Pa; R C Mann, S B Minerva; Dr R J Patton, Brownsville; Miss Taylor, do; W T Sawhill, Wash Pa; J D McKee, Phila; A Deleto, Boston; W P Logan and child, Fort Dodge, Iowa; W. Brown, Hollidays Cove, Virginia; R H Brown, New Hayerstown; H O Spencer, Steubenville; M L Miller, do; Wm Shane, Louisville, Ky; J D Price, Hayerstown, O; W Pachard, Warren, O; J B Dunlap, do; R H Barnum, do; N Speer, Bellevernon; Miss Speer, do; Mrs Kitts, Fayette city; Miss Kitts, do; J Reed, Brownsville; Capt G M Cook and lady, Brownsville; Miss L Lenhart, Brownsville; J M Watson and lady, do; W Watson, Jr; H Slop, Mercer, Pa; R B Crawford and lady, West Penna; Wm Stargean, Columbiana, Ohio; R H James and lady; Judge W A Musser, Wellsville; J W Barr, Uniontown; A B Wolf, Washington; W Fellens, do; H Slack, Wyandotte; T Ayres, do; W T Gillin and lady, Fort Wayne; H H Mason, Warren; J R Pachard, W Zanesville; A K Mohoney, Alliance, O; W J Chathaw and lady, Seneca Falls, N Y; J M Braden, Mercer; J J Heston, Salem, O; A S Gallagher, St Louis; G J Duff, do; M Rupert, McKeesport; J B Logan, Illinois; J D Ingham, Uniontown, Pa; T H Wilts, Connellsville, Pa; B T Luck, do.

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

D Shape, Mt Pleasant; G Bayard, Greene Farm; W M Dickenson, Greensburg; A Ford, do; A W Ewing, McConnellsville; Miss J McKnight, Phila; I Williams, Upper St Clair; A H Craigh, Philadelphia; J Mollison, do; S J Walker, do; C Fay and lady, do; Miss A L Walton, Wheeling; P Sutton, Indiana, Pa; Wm Andrews, Mt Pleasant; Miss M Seal, Youghiogheny, Penna; Miss M White, Irwin's Station; Uriah Shipe, Newark; J H Hill, [illegible]; O Lockhart, do; L Wechtell, Franklin; R C Wallace and wife, Phila; R R Baonett, Mercer co; C Whitten, Lancaster co; J Whitten, do; G Atkinson, New York; J H Thompson, East Saginaw, Mich; T P Green, New Gallilee; J Dickson, Ohio; P McCoy, Smith's Ferry; P F Geiss, Wellsville, O; J B Evans, Bolivar, O.

MANSION HOUSE—No. 311 Liberty street. GEORGE AURENTZ, PROPRIETOR.

J G Farquhar, Bentleysville; P Wilson, Sandy Creek; D Coventry, Wattsville, O; Geo Pervius, Ohio; Geo Griffin, Madison, Ind; J L Heisten, Harrisburg; Geo W Miller, East Liberty; J R Gardin, Altoona; W Shadrach, Mt Pleasant; F Gilkey, Westmoreland co; O E Swearingen, Penna; F Baxtred, Lawrence co; L Kesler, Indiana, Pa; J Litten, Jr, Bush Run, O; A H Longenecker, Phila; J Scheaffer, do; O W Kendall, do; D B Bosels, do; J S Conn, Ohio; J Muthart; J M Hamlin, Mt Blanchard, O; H Beathwlaens, Alliance, O; Mrs A B Jones & daughter, Phila; A Stoliker, Canadasvione; W Graves, do; P S Wohlfant; R E Warren, Wooster, O; J H Hower, Doylestown, O; R McDermott, Unity tp; R W Oliver, Greene co; W W Scott & lady, Brownsv'e; J M Orr, Freeport; Mrs Donaldson, Kittanning; R Bash, Licking co, O; W Bolivina, do; R W Miller, Wooster, O; Mrs James Potts, Johnstown; J C Carpenter, Indiana, Pa; J Myers, do; J Snider, do; A L McFarlane, Jacksonville; J H McKimie, Wellsville, O; J Long, Freeport; J O Noon, Johnstown; J H Clark, Ebensburg; Lewis Ezbert, Mercer co; E I Tinker, Cleveland; J S Harah, Uniontown; J W Goodsfal & lady, Avon, Ill; W B Coselter, Latrobe; G Borsheimer, Phila; Thos Wilson, Sandy Creek; J P Miller & lady, Wooster, O; M L Morris, Morris' Mills; W Fisher, Cincinnati; Mrs Ester, do; M Ester, do; S Hostetter, Iowa; Henry Backes, Somerset co; W Switzer, do; S Backes, do; T Byckman, Dayton.

PERRY HOTEL—Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock st. M'CLUNG & CAMPBELL, PROPRIETORS.

G Wells, Wellsville, O; Jno Smith, East Liverpool; Jas R Long, Brookville, Pa; Wm Cartwright, Kittanning; D Fay and wife, Cleveland, O; D Ammon, Steubenville; P Castro, Wellsville O; M Bulings, Kittanning, Pa; W A Pearle and wife, Zanesville, O; Jno Yeaney, Clarion co.

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

Joseph Eakin, Ross tp; John K Cook, Noblestown; James Noble, Washington; John F Edmunson, Prospect; Thos Edmunson, do; Mrs Jones, Kittanning; Richard Chambers; L A Grey, Newport; Robt Mills, Shirland; John Grundy, Canonsburg; J D Wilson; J W Dean, Mansfield; J S Porter, Hancock co, Va; John R Weaver, Canonsburg; Morris Alexander, Sharon, Pa; H Rouser, do; John Perry, Thompsonville; Morton Hupert, McKeesport; Wm Watterson, Kittanning; Joseph Gaines, Washington; D D McCollum, do; Wm Simcox, Hickory; J B Lauffer, Harrison city; Henry Dramer, do; W D Patterson, County Poor House; J B Milliken, Juniata co; J H Buchanan, Hickory; T M Lyons, Sloan's Station, O; Jas L Elliott, Elliottsville, O; Miss Hall, New Lisbon, O; David Semple, Washington; George Hakins, do; R B Thompson, Thompsonv's; A Davison, Hickory; M P Ross, Thompsonville; James Lutton, Canonsburg; H Gur, Elkton, O; Wm Baily, Candor; Charles Strauc, Moundsville; A Elliott, Lowellville, O; J H Cook, Washington co.

GIRARD HOUSE—Corner Smithfield and Third streets. E. M. PEIL, PROPRIETOR.

A S Black, Mon city; W K Gregg, East Liberty; Jno O'Neil, Philadelphia; J C Mulvine, do; Jas Quin, Warrenton, O; H F Harrington, Waynesburg; Jos Yate, do; J S Walton, Reises Landing; G W Wilkinson, Brownsville; Wm Lippencott, Jersey, O; G W Hazlett, Southern Confederacy; J W Chambers, Southern Confederacy; Miss O Miller, Brownsville; L C Tibbets, Cleveland; O Miller, M'Keesport; Wm Trich, do.

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

G W Canfield, Limetown, Pa; W Knott, Ohio; Ben Castor, Iowa; E Stoneider, Va; R R Johnston, Brownsville; A J Allebaugh, do; J F Troy, do; H Headley, Mt Morris; Orphas Wiley, sr, Carmichaels; Orphas Wiley jr, do; Miss Phebe Cull, do; W Anderson, do; J W Hathaway, do; W N Canan, Monroe; Charles Thomas, Phila; J F Smith, Uniontown; Simon Kent, Clarion; David Kerr, Altoona; W J Abrahams, Ohio; A McGee, Coal, Va; W H Atkins, Mon city; Geo Pollock, Louisville; Geo Clark, Lafayette, Ind; Norbert Sarazin, S B Alma; H McQuilkin, Summitville, O.

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

E Carrin, Summersville; N Canon, do; M Otterson, Blanket Hill; P Slater, Mt Pleasant; J Heffelfinger, Franklin; J M Laughlin, Indiana; J Stuff, Greensburg; R B Moore, Brownsville; G Fraiser, do; J D Fox, do; J S Fox, Mt Pleasant; J Mannis, Petersburg, Va; D Geist, do; G W Kilgore, Ohio; J Dole, Latrobe; J C Cramer, Tyrone; G Mullers, Tyrone; J C Gray, do; W S Rattill, do; J H Kerr, Indiana; W Wilson, Hamilton, O; O Johnston, West co; J T Frees, Brisben Station; S M Fackson, Apollo; J Warner, Sewickley; M Thompson, Wilkinsburg; J M Hosack, Armstrong; M T Kennedy, New Brighton; J Walker and lady, Jefferson county; G Plum and lady, Penna; I Garens, Jefferson.

RED LION HOTEL—No. 6, St. Clair street. R. T. GORDON, PROPRIETOR.

Andrew Segon, Oil Creek; John Shoup, do; W H Kenington, Johnstown; Wm Scott, New Orleans; T A Troy, Newport, Ky; Wm G Sumullen, New York; Thos Sumullen, do; Wm Gilmore, do; H Fortney, Gallo, O; Wm Dockley, Crestline, O; J Ziegler, Fairview, Pa; J W Locke, Newcastle; J McCall, Tarentum; A Kalls, Youngstown; J R Garvey, Freeport; E D Sutterfield; A McBride, Harlansburg; A N Wick, Butler co; J Abbott, Smithfield, O; J Ralston, Canonsburg; J Moffitt, Hickory; Jos Barclay, Wash. co; J McLaughlin & lady, Venice; George Clark, Washington co; H Burgrim, Liverpool, O; H Wood; Wm Calvert; J Hemphill, Washington co; Jas Young, do; S McElravy; Robt Johnston, Canonsburg; A B Rhodes, Sunbury; J Allen, New York; A Guinette, Deer Creek; S Charton, Washington; W M A Quail, do.

New Dental Partnership.

DRS. STEBBINS & MUNSON, having formed a partnership and opened an office at No. 105 Fifth street, (A few doors above the Post-office,) Would call the attention of the public to their superior facilities for the manufacture and insertion of all kinds of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, and for the performance of all other branches of Dentistry.

Without making a specialty of any one style, they still recommend the VULCANITE PLATE TEETH as the most Healthy, Durable and Comfortable substitute for the natural teeth. They are guaranteed to be superior in every respect to the best metalic plate teeth, whether mounted on gold or any of the baser metals, and can be furnished at a cost considerably less.

Those having imperfectly fitting Gold Sets can have them replaced with the Vulcanite, at a small additional expense above the value of the old plate. no24:lyd

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, BY THE USE OF AN APPARATUS WHEREBY NO DRUGS OR GALVANIC BATTERY ARE USED.

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Medical gentlemen and their families have had their teeth extracted by my process, and are ready to testify as to the safety and painlessness of the operation—whatever has been said by persons interested in asserting the contrary, having no knowledge of my process.

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REFERENCES—Dr. A. M. Pollock, Dr. Hallock, Theodore Robbins, Russell Errett. my2:dly

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 FLACK, BARNES & CO., Agts.

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 FLACK, BARNES & CO., Agts.

FOR ST. LOUIS, KEOKUK, BURLINGTON, ROCK ISLAND, LA CROSSE, WINONA, LAKE CITY AND ST. PAUL.—The fine steamer SAINT LOUIS, Reno Master, will leave as above on THURSDAY, 11th inst. For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK, BARNES & CO., Agents.

FOR NASHVILLE.—The splendid fast running steamer POLAND, Captain Gracey Master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on THURSDAY, 11th inst., at 4 p. m. For freight or passage, apply on board or to FLACK, BARNES & CO., Agts.

REGULAR MISSOURI RIVER PASSENGER PACKET—For Lexington, Liberty, Independence, Kansas, Leavenworth, Weston, St. Joseph, and all intermediate landings.—The steamer J. W. HALLMAN, Capt. W. W. Martin, on THIS DAY the 10th instant, at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board, or to FLACK, BARNES & CO., Agts.

McCORMICK'S COMBINED REAPERS AND MOWERS—15 of these two-horse machines are now in store and offered to the Farmers on very accommodating terms. Their value and usefulness is too well proved by trial to require recommendation. For sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

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