Pittsburgh Gazette.

S. RIDDLE & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Publication Office, Fifth street, near Smithfield.

Morning and Evening Editions daily, containing the Latest News up to the hour of publication.

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☞ADVERTISING AT REASONABLE RATES

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1861.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

In all the history of the world there is no account of so singular a contest as that in which the American government is now engaged. Five months ago treason and revolt burst forth like the sudden eruption of a volcano. A weak Executive, whose leading advisers were traitors, bent before the storm, and suffered the outbreak to progress until not only ourselves but the whole civilized world trembled for the safety of the government. Indeed it would have been overthrown had not other and better men been placed in authority.

For four weeks after the 4th of March the administration of Mr. Lincoln seemed to be as inert, and weak, and timid as that of his predecessor; yet we now see that it was working with extraordinary vigor, but so quietly that neither friends nor foes could tell what it was doing, or whether it was doing anything. Deep murmurs of discontent began to be expressed by the former, and exultant shouts of triumph arose from the ranks of the traitors.

The administration suffered the story to go out that it was desirous of evacuating Sumter, and even went so far as to authorise Major Anderson to negotiate with Gen. Beauregard in respect to terms. He did so. He proposed to withdraw all his force except a corporal and two men, who should be left as the nominal representatives of the government, and have the care of its property, and also required a pledge that this small guard should not be molested.

Beauregard, under the orders, doubtless, of Jefferson Davis, refused to agree to the proposed terms, but demanded a full surrender of the fort. This the rebels regarded as a great triumph, little dreaming that it was only the first move in a series, which for consummate tact and strategy is perhaps unparalleled.

The next move was to let it be known that the administration desired to send a single unarmed vessel with provisions to the now starving garrison; but that it had no intention to reinforce it. This too was refused.

Then the curtain was rolled up, and all men were permitted to see the vigorous preparations for war, both by sea and land, going on at New York. Ship after ship sailed, with sealed orders, laden with troops, munitions and stores. All parties, both North and South, came to the conclusion that all this was intended for Charleston, and that Sumter was to be reinforced and saved at any cost. This brought the traitor government to the point, and orders were given to Gen. Beauregard to commence actual hostilities by opening his batteries upon Sumter.

We were all mistaken. The administration had no intention of making a fight at Sumter. Some of the ships of war cast anchor—if we may believe the telegrams—in the lower part of Charleston harbor, but showed no inclination to take any part in the *battle*. On Anderson's side the fight was only a sham; for with admirable skill he managed to fire away for some twenty four hours without killing a man. Boats plied unharmed between Charleston and Morris Island, directly across Anderson's line of fire. In all this Major Anderson only obeyed orders, and his conduct from first to last has the President's cordial approbation. Many persons were inclined to censure him for giving up so easily; but now they understand it. When a dispatch told us that the balls of Sumter were knocking chimney-tops off like a hurricane, and that not a man had been injured, we were strongly tempted to suspect his fidelity; yet, when properly understood, nothing could be more mortifying to the pride of the Southern "chivalry" than such a fact as this. Why, Anderson made even his guns laugh at them.

Sumter is of itself of no trategical value in this contest to either party; but it has been turned, by this skilful manœuvre, to a most admirable account. By holding on to it, some thousands of the rebel troops were kept at Charleston harbor, which probably saved the Capital of the nation from assault on the fourth of March. For this we are indebted, not to Mr. Buchanan, but to Major Anderson, who, on his own responsibility, took possession of it, and thus foiled the traitors for that time. Mr. Lincoln, with admirable sagacity, kept it for five weeks in a weak and helpless condition, and suffered the impression to go abroad that he was unable, or afraid, to retain or strengthen it. He next let the impression get abroad that he was about to do something for it; and then, in order to gain the inside track, Jefferson Davis ordered his general to besiege it. Thus he ran blindly into the trap, and drew upon himself and his bogus government the awful responsibility of inaugurating active war against the government. *Lincoln used Sumter to draw their fire*—to put them thoroughly in the wrong—to compel them to act out their true character—to put them in a position where all men could see them as they were, and thus withdraw from them the sympathy of every honest man. He uttered no threats; he did nothing to provoke them; he asked nothing humiliating; he only expressed a wish to be permitted peaceably to supply a starving garrison. But he made a movement in New York, which, by a mistaken inference, was construed into a threat. With characteristic barbarity they resisted the peaceful and merciful mission of the unarmed provision-ship, and hastened to open a murderous cannonade upon the little garrison and inaugurate a war. Thus to treason, barbarity and cowardice, they added the commission of an egregious blunder.

The seige of Fort Sumter—although in itself, perhaps, the broadest farce in the annals of warfare, and one that will elicit shouts of laughter throughout the world—has already revolutionised this great nation; for on the part of the traitors *it was war as fierce and determined as ever was waged*; and now, with singular unanimity, the whole people of the free States regard them as national enemies. Their first blow, although claimed as a victory, is really one of the most disastrous defeats that ever a set of poor wretches sustained. To be treated by Anderson, under the orders of Lincoln, as a set of muleers or spoiled children, who were not to be hurt, was awful. Lincoln was careful of their blood, but terribly severe upon their pride, which, like Achilles' heel, or a nigger's shin, is their most vulnerable part.

MAJOR ANDERSON.

The New York *Courier and Enquirer* makes a violent and powerful attack upon Major Anderson for surrendering Sumter so easily to the rebel forces. We have read it carefully, but still adhere to the solution of the mystery as given in an article from the *Evening Post* of that city, copied into our morning and evening issues of yesterday, a view of the matter which we expressed verbally to our friends on Monday, and which we discuss at length in an article this morning. With so important a fortress as Pickens beleaguered by the main force of the traitors, it would have been a folly and a crime to have sacrificed our little navy for the sake of Sumter. When *Anderson compelled the rebels to cross the Rubicon, his work was done.* His defence was only a matter of form, and no dishonor can attach to the surrender of less than a hundred men to six or seven thousand—one fort, with one-tenth of a garrison, to half a dozen fully manned.

In the Navy Yards at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and New York there are 14 ships-of-war which can be got ready for sea in a few weeks. These vessels carry collectively 876 guns, and will be manned by about 5,000 men. The greatest activity prevails in all the Navy Yards, and in fact in every department of the Government.

The War and Trade.

The first effect of the war into which the rebels have been foolhardy enough to plunge, will be to direct the whole trade of the secedad States through northern ports. Charleston is reported to be already blockaded. A fleet will soon watch at the mouth of the Mississippi, cutting off the trade of New Orleans. Property instinctively shuns danger when there are means of conveying it to its destination by routes on, which it will not be exposed. The cotton of the South will go up the Mississippi and find its way to the seaboard across the country by railroad. The foreign imports consumed at the South will return by the same routes. The costly railroads which connect Charleston, Savannah, and Mobile with the valley of the Mississippi, render it possible for the whole trade of the Confederate States to be transacted by the routes we have described; and the trade of New York will thereby be increased $240,000,000 during the next year by the blockade of the cotton State ports, an amount made up of the $220,000,000 at which thecotton crop is valued, and the $20,000,000 of goods now imported directly into New Orleans and Charleston.

The war will give a powerful stimulus to many branches of business. The two Governments will expend no less than a hundred and fifty millions for war purposes the first year, and perhaps double that sum. This will cause a brisk demand for all kinds of military stores and supplies, and create great activity in many departments of industry. We are already relieved of the stagnation of suspense; the business of the country will promptly adjust itself to the new state of things; and, reckoning from the date of President Lincoln's proclamation, the business of our commercial cities, and of the loyal part of the country, will be more active and profitable for the year to come than it has been the year past.—[N. Y. Post.

A Word of Warning.

Treason against the United States defined by the Constitution—which is the Supreme law of the land, and will be for centuries after the present generation of traitors shall have sunk into dishonorable graves—as levying war against them, OR ADHERING TO THEIR ENEMIES, GIVING THEM AID AND COMFORT.

It is as much treason to furnish supplies to traitors in arms as to take up arms with them. The Governors of loyal States will do well to set a watch on the "operations" of the few northern traitors who would not scruple to sell food and ammunition to their fellows in the South. There are likely to be such men in every large community. But the southern ports will be blockaded, and the avenues by which the Confederates can obtain supplies from the North—without which they must shortly starve—are so few that they can be easily guarded.

Let northern traitors bear in mind that Congress has long ago appointed HANGING as the lawful punishment for treason; and a due regard for their safety will induce them, for the present, to adopt that policy of "non-intervention" which they tried so long to force on the Government. Hands off! The nation does not want their help; but it will not suffer their hindrance.—[N. Y. Post.

Sugar, Cotton and Secession

The Philadelphia "Inquirer" has an article presenting a curious subject for study in the relation which cotton and sugar bear to Union and Disunion in Louisiana. If we take the ten largest sugar planting parishes in the State—Ascension, Assumption, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, St. James, St. John, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, East Feliciana and Jefferson—every one of them is found to have voted strongly against secession—in the aggregate 2,937 against, and 1,645 for. On the other hand, if we consider the ten largest cotton parishes—Tensas, Carroll, Concordia, West Feliciana, Union, Avoyelle, Point Coupee, Madison, Franklin and Ouachita—the preponderance will be found even greater in favor of secession (3,999 for and 1,047 against). Thus cotton favors secession, while sugar sticks faithfully to the Union. From this development it is clear that parties are divided on the Disunion question in Louisiana, according to their interests in the great staple productions of that State, and not upon any abstractions about slavery in the territories, or with reference to their grievances about fugitive slaves.

The Position of Kentucky.

The following is an extract of a letter from a distinguished gentleman in Kentucky, who knows the tone and political temper of the people of that State better, perhaps, than any one else:

——, Kentucky, April 9, 1861.

I do not know that anything new has occurred in the state of public affairs since I last wrote to you. On the whole, the number of open and immediate Secessionists in the State appear to be very small indeed. The secession party is now organized upon the idea of making an *ultimatum* on the North (such a one as they can hardly think will be granted, or, if granted, that they expect the seceded States will reject). Union men are organized on the idea of staying in the Union, but insisting on our rights, as they call it; so that both parties to a certain extent, are insincere—one pretending to be more for the Union than they really are, and the other afraid to express the full strength of their devotion to the Union. The *people*, in my opinion, are for the Union, and without some great change, will give a heavy majority, a month hence, for the Union candidates to the Border Slave States Convention, which is expected to meet at Frankfort in the latter part of May.

If Kentucky and Tennessee, with their compact and central situation, and their two millions of white population, stand fast, as I think they will, then the three Free States, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and the seven Slave States, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Missouri, that surround and border on the two States of Kentucky and Tennessee, must in some degree accommodate their policy to the determined action of those two powerful, central and combined States; which, unitedly, are stronger than the seven seceded States.

At present the great necessity is that the public mind should emancipate itself from the idea that Virginia is able or fit to lead us in times like these. When the tug comes it will be hard work for Virginia to save herself if she does not take her share. She will have to change her position and her conduct very considerably. Maryland ought no longer to allow herself to be considered as a mere satellite of Virginia, but take a resolute stand for herself. She and Delaware united are a full match for Virginia. As long as the rest of the Border Slave States allow Virginia to imagine that they depend for their sense, their courage, and their policy on *her*, we shall have nothing but trouble and uncertainty.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The report that the Governors of Kentucky and North Carolina have refused to respond to the President's call for their quota of troops is confirmed to-day.

The Governor of Virginia also refuses to respond.

Missouri likewise declines to furnish her quota of men.

The State of Maryland, however, remains loyal to government, and will respond heartily to the call of the President.

From all the other States the response is enthusiastic. Accounts received here state that North, East and West are vieing with each other in their zeal to support the government.

Governor Hicks, of Maryland, has just had an interview with the President, and it is understood that he conveyed assurances of support from that State.

A Baltimore regiment has just tendered its services to the Government.

Spirited responses continue to be received from all the loyal States.—*N. Y. Post, 16th.*

RHODE ISLAND.

Instead of meeting the expectation of the Rebel leaders at Montgomery, Rhode Island is recalcitrant to a degree that must be cruelly disappointing to them. She has in fact "cut" them as well as kicked them, and surely her *cuts* and kicks are the unkindest of all: Gov. Sprague's offer of a regiment for the defense of Washington has been promptly accepted by the War Department. The Globe Bank in Providence yesterday offered Gov. Sprague a loan of $50,000 to arm troops for the war, and the Bank of Commerce offered $30,000 for the same purpose. Large offers have also been made from private persons.

The Treason at the North.

A special dispatch from Hartford, Ct., to the N. Y. Tribune, is as follows:—

April 15th, 1861.—The war news create intense excitement here. Men of all parties are withdrawing their advertisements and patronage from the Daily Times (Democratic,) in consequence of its supporting the Southern movement. Colt's works are running night and day, turning out large quantities of pistols for the southern rebels. A large number of cases were forwarded this noon by Adams Express Company, to Peter Williams & Co. Richmond, Va.

THE UNION MOVEMENT IN MARYLAND.—Baltimore, Carroll, Anne Arundel, Harford, Washington, Allegany, Montgomery, Caroline, Kent, Worcester, Talbot and Dorchester counties, and Baltimore city have, with Cecil, already responded to the Frederick county call for a State Union organization of all unconditional Union men. The people are evidently in earnest in this movement, and appear determined to stretch out a strong arm for the rescue of the Union from ruin which secession threatens it with.—*Balt. Clipper.*

As Philadelphia, the Germans are coming forward as volunteers in great numbers. One regiment has been already filled up by them.

FORT PICKENS.—There is a great deal anxiety felt here to-day in reference to Fort Pickens. It is admitted on all hands that if General Beauregard is permitted to go on by the commandant of the fortress in planting his batteries as he did at Charleston around Sumter, the destruction of Pickens is certain. This will not be allowed, it is believed, and if persisted in, Slemmer will open the cannonading himself.—*N. Y. Post, 16th.*

THE commerce of the confederacy begins to feel the power of the federal law. Sixteen vessels from Southern ports, having Southern clearances, were yesterday fined $100 each under the 17th section of the act of Feb. 19, 1793, and one ship from New Orleans forfeited besides all its foreign merchandise, worth over $800, under the same law.—*N. Y. World.*

GREAT FALL IN VIRGINIA BONDS.—The doubt which hangs over the position of Virginia in the coming conflict is making sad havoc with her credits. Virginia bonds sold as low as 57½ this afternoon, a fall of over 20 per cent. in as many days. Will she prove faithful to the Union or not? —*N Y. Post, 16th.*

Public Notices.

PITTSBURGH, April 17, 1861.

To Hon. Geo. Wilson, Mayor City of Pittsburgh:

DEAR SIR:—Believing it to be the duty of every citizen to look after the necessities of the families of those who have and are so nobly and hastily volunteering for the defense of our country, we request your Honor to call a MEETING OF OUR CITIZENS, to be held at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 19th instant, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for raising the necessary funds.

Lloyd & Black
Graff, Bennett & Co
W Negley
Bakewell, Pears & Co
Fleming Bros
Joseph Woodwell & Co
Lyon, Metz & Co
N Holmes & Sons
J P Tanner
Lyon & Gregg
G W Batchelor
A B Burke
James Whitla
John H Sellor
Jones & Co
P H Lanfean
Joseph Plummer
W & D Hitchitt
J L Reid
Wm Barnhill, Sr
W F Johnston
Kramer & Rahm
J W Davis
Spang, Chalfant & Co
F A Nicolson
John Scott
Evenson, Preston & Co
Slimick & Co
Zug & Painter
Joseph Dilworth
James M'Ainley
Miller & Richardson
Lovely, Park & Co
Wilson, M'Elroy & Co
Whitla, Work, Duff & Co.
Chas H Paulson
Jos Holmes & Co
S Finney
Saml Fahnestock
Wm J Howard
Wilson, Carr & Co
James F Barr
A J Gross
D H Williams
David W Bell
and others.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
Pittsburgh, April 17, A. D. 1861.

In conformity with the above request, the Citizens of Pittsburgh will meet at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 19th instant, at 7½ o'clock.

GEO. WILSON, Mayor.

☞ACTION OF THE COMMISSION OF PITTSBURGH REFORMED PRESBYTERY.—The Commission having given patient and thorough attention to the alleged errors of common fame against Dr. John Douglas, agree:

1. That they greatly regret the publicity which rumors have obtained in reference to Dr. Douglas;

2. They are of opinion that those things which have been alleged against Dr Douglas are not sufficient to injure his ministerial standing, or alienate from him the respect of the community;

And 3. That the Clerk be directed to publish this action of the Commission as mutually satisfactory.

THOMAS JOHNSTON, Clerk.

April 17, 1861. ap18 1t

☞PENNSYLVANIA ZOUAVES, ATTENTION!—All members are hereby notified to report themselves, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Captain Gerard's house, Military Hall, Diamond alley, at which time final arrangements for roll and departure will be made.

By order: H. COURT, Secretary.

(ap18.1t)

☞ATTENTION!—THE SOLDIERS of the WAR of 1812, will meet at the COUNCIL CHAMBER, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

By order of the President of the Association.

ap17

ARMORY DUQUESNE GREYS, April 15th, 1861.

☞THE DUQUESNE GREYS DESIRING an immediate FURLOUGH of ten days each in their turn to visit their homes, and having invited FORTY SUPERNUMERARY men to volunteer for that purpose.

The Armory will be open every night until the enrollment is completed. By order of DAVID CAMPBELL, Capt.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, O. S. ap15

☞YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.—

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher,

of Brooklyn, will deliver his third and last Lecture at

CITY HALL,

On Thursday Evening, April 18th,

SUBJECT:

"The Times we Live In."

Tickets 25 cents, to be had at Music and Book Stores, new Library Rooms, corner St. Clair and Penn streets, and at the door.

Doors open 7; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

W. H. KUCHS,
SAM. HAYDEN,
Lecture Committee.

W. D. McCREA,

ap18:nall JAMES B. HUSSEY,

☞A. P. A. CELEBRATION.—THE 33D Anniversary of

LUTHER'S PROTEST AT THE DIET OF SPIRES.

Will be held in CITY HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING April 19th, 1861, at 7½ o'clock. To be had at the door, and Tickets of Admission FREE. from the Committee

SAM. HAYDEN,
Chairman of Committee.

☞PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Recording Registrar, by the Mayor and Select Council, WEDNESDAY, 24th instant, for the construction of a PUBLIC SEWER, from the east side of Smithfield street, along Fifth street to Wood street; thence southward on Wood street, to Second street. The proposals will state the price per thousand brick furnished and laid, the price per cubic yard for excavation, no allowance being made for filling in on top of sewer or removing the surplus material. Centres and templets furnished at the expense of the contractor.

ap16:d2t ISAAC MORLEY, Recording Registrar.

New Advertisements.

MAUVE INK!

Beautiful in Color!

Delightful in Odor!

for sale at W. S. HAVEN'S,

corner Wood and Third streets.

Mauve Ink,

For Ladies' use. ap5:n2

STRAW BONNETS.

STRAW HATS,

PALM LEAF AND WILLOW SHAKERS,

FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,

BONNET RIBBONS, VERY CHEAP,

RUCHES, BLONDS, NETS AND LACES,

NEW STYLE OF BONNET FRAMES.

Milliners and Dealers are invited to call and examine our assortment.

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
No. 17 and 19 Fifth street.

NEW STYLES OF DRESS TRIMMINGS,

FRENCH EMBROIDERY,

MERINO AND COTTON HOSIERY,

SILK AND LISLE GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,

GENTS' SHIRTS, COLLARS, CRAVATS, TIES,

SKIRTS AND FRENCH CORSETS,

NEW STYLE OF HEAD DRESSES,

AT

EATON, MACRUM & COS.,
17 and 19 Fifth street.

ap16

VOL. 5 MACAULEY'S ENGLAND,

A BOOK ABOUT DOCTORS;
HEINVENNER: by O. W. Holmes;
ALFIO BALLATI: An Italian Story;
EVERY MAN HIS OWN LAWYER: New Edition, enlarged, revised and much improved; price 75c; law binding $1;
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES: by Dr. Jennings

And all other New, Useful and Popular Works, can be had at

HUNT & MINER'S,

ap16 No. 72 MARKET STREET,

The place to buy

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS;

French Embroideries, Linen Handkerchiefs;

COTTON HOSIERY;

GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS;

Gents' Shirts, Collars, Neck Ties;

CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS, &c.

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS;

Cheap for par money.

JOSEPH HORNE,

ap13

HOOP SKIRTS, OF THE BEST MAKES;

French Corsets, of all kinds;

Fresh supplies just received at

HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE.

ap13

CHILDREN'S STRAW and

LEGHORN HATS;

Shaker Hoods and French Flowers;

New lots just received at

HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS.

50 bbls selected White Wheat Flour;
50 half bbls extra do do do;
50 qr bbls do do do;
150 boxes Scottish Dairy Cheese;
10 do Hamburg Cheese;
200 bush Dried Apples;
40 do Dried Peaches;
Nitre Leaf Lard;

Received and for sale by

S. RIDDLE,
192 Liberty street.

ap15

EMPTY OIL BARRELS FOR SALE.

NEW AND OLD.

Also

CRUDE CARBON OIL.

By the barrel. Inquire of

W. M. MURRAY,
42 Market street.

ap16:r

NEW CUMBERLEY ACADEMY—A CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL for Boys, on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., 19 miles from Pittsburgh.

Rev. Jos. R. TREVORTON, A. M., Principal.

The CELEBRATED SPRING SESSION will commence on MONDAY, May 6th.

For Circulars, &c., inquire of Messrs. John Irwin & Sons, 57 Water street, or of Messrs. T. M. Marin & Co., 39 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or of the Principal.

ap9:2w&d1w

WHITE FISH,

LAKE SALMON,

AND

HERRING,

Just received and for sale at

D. S. FERGUSON'S,
corner of High and Wylie streets

ap16

LINSEED OIL—20 bbls. for sale by

HENRY H. COLLINS.

ap15

New Advertisements.

THE CITY GUARDS, DRESDEN'S FILLING their ranks to the war complement for the present, are requested to meet at their Armory on this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, when they will have their Armory open for that purpose every day from 9 o'clock A. M. until 9 o'clock P. M., until their roll is full. All the honorable members are invited to join them.

JAS. A. LOWRIE, Secretary.

"Harmony" steel at all.—ap17 1t

BY McCLELLAND, WEAVER & CO.—Great SALE BY CATALOGUE, of 81 var Fate Wines, French Germen Chins and China Ware at auction—will be held at the Masonic Hall Auction Store, on Thursday Morning, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock, the large and most desirable assortment of Fiver Flint Glass Ware Pressed and plain table dishes, sugar bowls, cream pitchers, goblets, tumblers and cake baskets waiters, salt stands, cans, cupids and ring, table, dessert and tea-spoons, forks, castor, butter dishes and covers, pitchers and plates, tobacco boxes etc. Also, fancy articles, such as Bohemian decanters, vase card stands, card receivers, lyre flower pots, French China tea sets, China vases Parian marble vases flower stands, centre vases, gilt fruit baskets, fancy engraved water bottles and tumblers, China cups and saucers, fancy China fabricands, marble colognes marble paper stands, fancied match holders, jewel boxes, Bohemian vases, French china tete-a-tete sets, gutta percha hassle dinners and tea trays, and many other articles not enumerated, all of which will be sold without reserve to close consignments. TERMS, cash per delivery. Catalogues can be had at the store. Goods can be examined on morning of sale.

McCLELLAND, WEAVER & CO.,
Auctioneers

ap17:1t

MILITARY TACTICS! MILITARY TACTICS!

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics, 2 vols
Scott's Infantry Tactics, 3 vols
Scott's Abstract of Infantry Tactics.
The Recruit.
Hagerhorn on Infantry and Artillery.
Cooper's Macomb's Infantry Tactics
Special orders received for all the important Military Works published.

KAY & CO., 65 Wood street.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—An excellent chance for reliable business men to secure a profitable manufacturing business, requiring but a small capital in its establishment and prosecution.

The manufacture consists in the application of a peculiar composition or enamel to common red bricks, and a variety of other building material, ornamental architectural finishings, ceilings, tiles for floors and for roofing.

This enamel may be fluted of any color, from the purest white to the deepest black, with all the colors and shades between. It imparts to the articles to which it is applied a hardness and durability almost incredible, and a beauty surpassing that of the rarest and most costly of the variegated marbles, unlike them, it imperious to moisture, and will never fade, stain or deteriorate, costing but a fractional part of the price of ordinary marble.

It is also valuable for table and stand tops, mantelpieces, monuments, and an endless variety of other articles of staple use. The process of applying the enamel is simple, while the articles enamelled will command a ready sale, affording large profits. Responsible parties may procure licenses for manufacturing under the patent for any city or prominent town in the United States, by applying to the subscriber. A small tariff on the articles manufactured will be required for the use of the invention. Circulars giving full particulars will be forwarded to all applicants.

The superior merit and beauty of this enamelled building material to anything in use has led to unqualified indorsements of many of the most eminent architects and scientific men of this and other cities For particulars address

JOHNSON & PRALL,
General Agents for
Enamelled Building Material,
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W. & D. HUGUS,

Corner of Market and Fifth streets.

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GREY DRESS GOODS!

Gray, Striped and Plain Silks!

Figured French Chintzes!

Plaid French Ginghams!

Silk Coats! Cloth Coats!

Cloth Dusters! Cloth Circulars!

Hoop Skirts!

JUST OPENED AT

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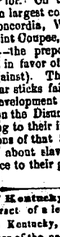
W. & D. HUGUS', CORNER FIFTH AND MARKET STS.

ap6

Hydrant Hose.

A large quantity on hand for sale by

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,



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PLUMBERS,

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No. 139 Fourth street, near Smithfield.

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BRASS FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

GAS FIXTURES,

Pumps and Brass Work,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

OIL WELL PUMPS,

of Brass, Copper or Iron, with the most approved Chambers and Valves of all kinds, and warranted to give satisfaction.

MANUFACTORY,

No. 110 Water and 104 Front st.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ap18:1y&w

GET THIS GENUINE! If you want

Whiskers, Moustache, or a luxuriant head of Hair, procure a box of

Bellingham's Stimulating Onguent!

which is warranted to have the desired effect.

For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist,

and Dealer in Choice Family Medicines,

corner Smithfield and Fourth sts.

ap14:3t

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 sevens to the pound, are branded and sold as "sixes." There is a disadvantage and a loss in this practice to both retailer and consumer, even if the Candles are boxed at a reduction of two cents per lb. from the price of the regular article. Thus:

A box of "Sixes" weighs WEIGHT, contains 240 Candles, and is sold for 62½c, at per lb could.....$7 50

A box of Sevens containing the same number of Candles, same size is sold for 14 lbs, ACTUAL WEIGHT, at 50 cents.....$7 00

Difference in favor of buyer by weight.....50

And the difference between grocer and consumer is also in favor of the latter, as it is obvious that the retailer will get no more for his 7's Candles in one case than in the other, consequently on every hundred boxes of "Short weight" he sells, he is out TWENTY DOLLARS.

mh28:1y

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JAMES C. WATT,

Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.,

Respectfully invites public attention to his new stock of SPRING GOODS, comprising all the newest styles of Fashionable Material adapted to GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, solicits a call, and trusting in his ability to exhibit to visitors an early call, and trusting in his ability to exhibit to those favoring him with the same a stock of new goods equal to any in this city, without resort to the aid of scandalous advertisements. mh27:6t

M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO JAS. M'CANDLESS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

No. 103 Wood st.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ap2:3m

TO OIL MEN.—Particular attention paid to the manufacturing of TOOLS FOR BORING OIL WELLS. All tools warranted to be of the best metal and workmanship.

AUGUR STEMS! AUGUR STEMS! AUGUR STEMS!

REAMERS! REAMERS! REAMERS!

furnished at the shortest notice.

W. W. YOUNG,
(successor to Cartwright & Young),
No. 97 Wood Street,
corner of Diamond alley.

ap18

A LIGHT SPRING WAGON FOR SALE CHEAP, or exchange for Horse. Inquire of Thomas Cochran, Livery Stable, 215 Liberty street, opposite Smithfield.

ap16:d2w

New Advertisements.

MORE

NEW

TESTIMONY!

From the Rev. Father Stanislaus Fartyniasky.—I have been troubled with Deafness for a length of time, and am committing Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER. He operated on my Ears so successfully as to restore my hearing entirely. I think it, therefore, my duty to those afflicted with defective hearing, as well as an acknowledgment of the Doctor's great skill and talent, to make my case publicly known, and to strongly recommend all sufferers to avail themselves of of his rare opportunity.

STANISLAUS FARIENSKEY, Passionist
MONASTERY, Birmingham, April 11th, 1861.

This is to certify that I have suffered for some time from Deafness, and that I have been greatly benefited by the skillful treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER.

ALOYSIUS GREGG, Passionist.

MONASTERY, Birmingham, April 11th, 1861.

Most Important to the Deaf!

Testimonials from Home Sources!

From John McCloskey, Esq.,
(Of the Firm of M'Closkey, Cosgrave & Co.)

POST FERRY, Allegheny co.,
April 8th, 1861.

To Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, 155 Third st. Pittsburgh:

I am happy to inform you that my little daughter, who has been quite deaf for four years, has, under your skillful treatment, entirely recovered. I feel satisfied that her hearing would never have been restored by natural causes, hearing would never have been restored by natural causes, but to your ability alone is she indebted for it, and I would most earnestly recommend all afflicted with Deafness to consult you at once.

Respectfully yours, JOHN M'CLOSKEY.

ALLEGHENY, April 8th, 1861.

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER—*Dear Sir:* It is but justice that my gratitude for the relief experienced from your skillful treatment should have expression. For some time past my hearing had been so bad that I despaired of ever regaining it, though the advice of several physicians was strictly followed. I am therefore truly grateful to you, and very happy to say that the operation performed by you has resulted in the perfect restoration of my hearing.

Gratefully yours, ROBERT HUNTER.

We are personally acquainted with Mr. Hunter, and have perfect confidence in his statement. He is under our supervision, in the employ of O. & P. R. R. Co.

PHILIP CORLETT,
JOHN HOVEY.

EYE AND EAR!

DEAFNESS

DEAFNESS.

THE ETHEREAL EAR INHALATOR,

AN INSTRUMENT INVENTED BY

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,

Through which he has been enabled to cure the MOST OBSTINATE CASES OF DEAFNESS—cases in which every other means has failed and all hopes of relief given up. This is no idle statement. It can be attested by hundreds of gentlemen who are known and familiar throughout the United States, by whose names as LAWYERS, CLERGYMEN and JUDGES, willcommon to the fact.

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER

begs to say to all who suffer either from

Deafness or any Malady of the Eye,

that they should AT ONCE CONSULT HIM, in order to receive the FULL BENEFIT of his treatment.

The following are some of the names whose testimonials can be examined at Dr. Von Moschzisker's office. They have been entirely restored to their hearing by him:

PITTSBURGH:

JOSEPH PEARSON, Bailiff court House, Lawrenceville;
THOMAS MOORE, Penn street.
H. LANGHAMP, northeast corner of Diamond and Market street.

☞To the list hundreds more could be added and can be seen at the Doctor's Office.

Office, No. 155 Third Street,

(Between Smithfield and Grant,)

where he can be CONSULTED DAILY from 9 a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m.

ARTIFICIAL EYES INSERTED.

ap15:m3dp

BAYNE & NEEPER,

Successors to A. H. Rowand,

Steam Book Bindery,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY,

Nos. 72 and 74 Third st.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, in every variety.

Blank Books Ruled to any intricate pattern and Bound in every desirable form.

☞All work warranted to give satisfaction.

Prices at the Lowest Rates.

SAMUEL P. BAYNE,
WM. W. NEEPER.

ap4:1yr:mus

SUNDRIES AT WHOLESALE—

1000 bbls N O Sugar, from fair to strictly prime;
2000 bbls N O prime Molasses;
200 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, do
200 hf chests Y H Teas;
75 catty box do
50 hf chests Black Teas;
Rosin, Germin, Yelo 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 have and arriving, for sale by

JOHN I. HOGAN & CO.,
ap21:f Corner Smithfield and Water sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

STUCCO WORKER.

JAMES OWENS,

☞STUCCO AND MASTIC WORKER, PAPER HANGER AND PLASTERER.

☞CENTRES and ORNAMENTS of all kinds furnished on short notice.

All orders left at No. 23 Congress street, six doors from Wylie, or at Palmer's Wall Paper Store, No. 91 Wood st., will be promptly attended to. mh22

MONEY!—Parties who want to

BORROW ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,

for one or more years, will be accommodated by applying at

PETTY'S,
14 St. Clair st.

ap13:2t

NATRONA OIL,

Manufactured by the Penn's Salt Manufacturing Co.,

"The Illuminator of the Day,"

Clear and odorless, and guaranteed unchangeable in color. Constantly on hand, and for sale by the P. S. M. Co., at their office No. 84 WOOD STREET,

ap11:1y Between First and Second streets.

BURCHFIELD & CO. are now selling

Bleached Muslins very cheap,

for quality;

Soft-Finish Irish Linens,

warranted pure flax, very cheap. ap13

SUNDRIES.—BUTTER—5 bbls prime Roll;
POTATOES—1 car Neshannock;
DRIED PEACHES—50 bus. Tennessee;
OATS—1500 bus prime;

RODGERS & DILWORTH,
242 Liberty st.

ap15

GUM BELTING AND GUM GASKETS which will stand 300° Fahrenheit without being affected, and the severest cold will not diminish its pliability, you can get at the Leather Store of M. DE LANGE, 223 Liberty st., opposite head of Wood. ap14:w

LEATHER BELTING, of the best Eastern make, oak-tanned, all sizes, which will run without stretching, and with a perfect bearing to the pulley, at the Leather Store of M. DE LANGE, 223 Liberty st., opposite head of Wood. ap14:w

PATENT CONSOLIDATED RUBBER BELTING, a new and superior article, on hand and for sale by M. DE LANGE, 223 Liberty st.

LIME—50 bbls. Maryland Lime, rec'd for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS. ap11

EGGS—2 bbls Fresh Eggs, just rec'd for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS. ap16

BACON.

20,000 lbs. Shoulders;
40,000 lbs. Sides;
20,000 lbs. Hams, in Smoke House.

And for sale by WM. B. HAYS & CO.,
297 Liberty street.

LARD.

200 Tierces;
150 Barrels;
125 Kegs.

For sale by WM. B. HAYS & CO.,
297 Liberty street.

BULK PORK.

20,000 lbs. Sides;
20,000 lbs. Shoulders;
20,000 lbs. Hams.

For sale by WM. B. HAYS & CO.

MESS PORK.

100 bbls. Mess, in store and for sale by

WM. B. HAYS & CO.

FRESH ROLL BUTTER—3 bbls. prime just rec'd for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS. ap16

Wants.

WANTED—SIXTY ABLE-