Pittsburgh Gazette.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1861.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

A few days ago Baltimore was regarded as loyal to the Union; *and it was loyal, and it is yet loyal.* The tone of the press of that city was admirable—not only true, but earnest, able and decided. The *Sun*, a penny paper, having a very large circulation, for a time advocated secession views; but the effect of that course was to cut down its circulation greatly, until it was constrained to change its course and stand up for the Union. Twenty-five hundred minute men of that city, only about a week ago, enrolled themselves in the service of the government and for the defence of the National Capital.

But Baltimore is a mob-ruled city, and there is nothing more fickle, changeable and capricious than the humor of a mob. One day last week, in obedience to the call of the government, two or three unarmed companies from Pennsylvania arrived at that city by railroad from Harrisburg. From the depot of that road to that of the road to Washington the distance is about a mile, directly through the city. On their march through, the rowdies were permitted to stone them, kick them, spit upon them, and heap upon them all manner of indignities, which, being unarmed, they were unable to resent. From this small beginning arose the awful state of things now existing, the particulars of which the reader already knows; and at this moment not only Baltimore but all Maryland is under the rule of a comparatively few brutal and desperate men—as complete a reign of terror as ever Paris knew. To see Gov. Hicks, a man upon whose firmness the country depended for the salvation of a State from treason and secession—standing under the snakey folds of a Palmetto flag, talking to a crowd of traitorous ruffians in soft, soothing, flattering tones, was a spectacle more humiliating, more discouraging, than any thing that has yet transpired. To see a man who had for months stood like a rock against all the influences of South Carolina and Virginia, and who had given the President assurances of his fidelity to the Constitution and the Union, cowering in the presence of a bloodstained rabble, is enough to make a man tremble for his country.

That a large majority of the people of Baltimore, embracing all the better classes, are in heart true to the Union, we have no doubt; but they are over-awed, they dare not come out boldly in opposition to the thousands of armed desperadoes in their midst. When the Governor, armed with all the power of the State, backs down, what can private citizens do?

What is to be the end of this state of things? Shall Baltimore and the State of Maryland be given up to anarchy and the domination of the mob? Such a thing is not for a moment to be thought of. It would be a disgrace to the age and its civilization to permit it. Maryland does not want to go out of the Union; but there are violent men in her midst who will certainly drag her out if they are not put down. Mr. Lincoln has enough to do just now to protect the Capital; but in another week he will have abundance of force to enable him to leave a few regiments in Baltimore to take care of those murderous ruffians who have with desperate energy attempted to block the way between the free States and the National Capital. The peace of the country requires that this thing shall be done. The President can do it lawfully and in the regular and, proper discharge of his duty; but should he fail to do so, then lawless force will be brought against lawless force, and the reign of anarchy will be inaugurated; for he may rest assured that this state of things will not be tolerated long in the existing temper of the people of the free States. No apprehension, however, need be felt of any failure on the part of the President to do his duty.

TENNESSEE.

We learn that a Union meeting was held last week, in Lebanon, Tenn., at which Hon. Robert Hatton, and others, spoke earnestly in favor of the Union. After the meeting, the Secessionists made an attack upon Mr. Hatton and his friends, which was promptly repulsed by the Union man, who were in some force. We have not the particulars, and fear the worst for the patriots in that State.

Patriotism here, is but floating along upon the popular current; patriotism in the slave States requires the exercise of deeper sentiments, and is altogether a more difficult and dangerous duty than we can well imagine. All honor to those who stand up for our glorious Union in the midst of traitors and rebels!

NOTICE.

We understand that the Committee on the Transit of Goods, meet at the office of the Eureka Insurance Company, Water street, two doors from Market st., and that Shippers, and all others having goods bound for Southern States, will report the same for action of Committee.

The names and address of Committee are as follows:

ROBT. FINEY, Office of Eureka Insurance Co.
Joseph Dilworth, cor. of Water st. and Cherry alley.
E. D. Gazzam, corner of Third and Market sts., and St. Charles Hotel.
J. R. M'Clintock, Peebles' Township.

UNITED PRAYER FOR THE COUNTRY. Christians of all denominations meet every morning at nine o'clock, at the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church in this city, to pray for the country and our brave friends who are leaving us every day to defend it in this day of darkness and peril. All are cordially invited to come; for "except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain."

FROM WHEELING.—We have private dispatches from Wheeling, in answer to enquiries in reference to the state of affairs there, dated yesterday, at 10 o'clock:

"Wheeling is prepared to defend herself. The city is now quiet."

From a citizen we learn that the Union men are arming, so as to be ready for the worst.

Our Battle Field.

Let there be but one, if possible. Let earnestness with the resulting energy and promptitude, therefore, rule in this hour of crisis. Let complete, and not half, measures be taken, and taken at once; let them be taken at first and not at last; for if half measures be our first, they will likely fail, since our foes have been long preparing; and much time and treasure, and much life, more precious than all besides, will be lost and wasted, if we do not muster and concentrate ALL available strength at once, to make the first blow decisive—one that needs not repetition, having carried finality in itself! Thus, and thus only, can human effort avail in the endeavor to narrow the area and shorten the duration of the inevitable conflict which is now fast approaching.

Successful wars are usually decided on a given point, and in a single day. It is the greatest error to suppose a campaign extends to every village in a State, and is composed of a series of little combats. Russia was overwhelmed at Austerlitz and Friedland by troops that never had seen her soil; Napoleon was hurled from his throne at Waterloo; Austria was humbled at Solferino, and the victory of Wolffe, at Quebec, won Canada for England in the Crimea the legions of Nicholas were exhausted in Sebastopol.

Virginia having seceded, must make an attempt on Norfolk or Washington, and hold them. The Government can speedily reinforce either of those places, and the more men the secessionists accumulate the greater will be the effect of their defeat. Without credit or money, destitute of a navy, or resources of any kind except cotton, and with a servile population that must become demoralized by contact with military operations, it is easy to see the end of treason in the Confederate States. But to insure this result, men should be hurried by thousands to the Capital. Let the *rendezvous* be sounded in the streets of every city, and every man that can be spared enroll his name among the defenders of his country.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Communication from our Special Correspondent.

Telegraphic communication with the city of Washington having been cut off, our correspondents have availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the return of Springer Harbaugh, Esq., of this city, to put us in possession of the latest news up to the time of his departure.

Mr. Harbaugh returned by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, via Wheeling, and reached this city at 3:40 this afternoon. Our advices are as follows:

WASHINGTON, April 22d, 1861.

Eds. Gazette: What we most desire here at present is communication with the outside world. In the first experience of my life in living in a besieged city; for practically that is the condition of Washington this day. We have had no mails from North of Baltimore, since last Friday. Telegraphic communication is cut off both North and South. Troops which left Harrisburg and Philadelphia on Friday last, are at present somewhere on the way, but where? We are credibly informed that at the "White House," twenty miles below this city, a battery has been erected which commands the approach of any vessel. The ship Argo, of Maine, was seized at City Point on Thursday last, by a party from Petersburg. She is a large ship of more than a thousand tons. Most of her crew are blacks, who are to be sold into slavery forthwith. At Alexandria, some six miles below this city, a perfect reign of terror is set up. A gentleman who went thither from here on Sunday, (yesterday,) was arrested and ordered off at once. All communication Southward is cut off. Here we are. All the true and loyal men here from all quarters are prepared to make a fight in case of an attack. We hear of troops concentrating in large numbers within about one mile of Alexandria, supposed for an attack upon this city.—

As to the capital, I presume four or five thousand troops for its defence are under arms here now. The Massachusetts regiment is the pride of this District, at present. They are an exceedingly quiet and orderly body of men. They have their own Chaplain—Rev. Mr. Babitt, of Pepperell, Mass., who preached in the Senate Chamber yesterday. The impressive allusion to the scene in Baltimore saddened the heart and moistened the eye of many a brave man there present. The following notice of this regiment I clip from a city paper of this morning:

THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.—All accounts of the affair of Friday at Baltimore, (and we have had more than one from eye witnesses,) concur in bearing testimony to the unshaken valor of the assaulted Massachusetts regiment, under circumstances most trying to raw soldiers. They were a handful of men in the midst of a population of two hundred thousand souls. Everywhere during their progress of two miles through this population, they encountered the most furious hostility, and of the extent of this hostility in the city they had no means of judging. But in the face of everything they moved steadily on, and reached this capital with diminished numbers, but with unbroken spirits—no longer raw troops, but troops tried, and not found wanting.

They paraded on Pennsylvania avenue on Saturday evening. It was reviving to patriotism to look at them, as they moved with steady step, under the State flag of Massachusetts, to which they had given a new honor by their heroic conduct. They were here from far distant New England, in just five days after the issue of the President's order, calling them into the service. They were the second detachment of State troops arriving at the Capital, and beleaguered as it was with a garrison so inadequate, the tramp of this regiment on the avenue was indeed a cheerful sound.

These, with several companies from Pennsylvania, are quartered at the Capitol, as splendid a barrack as ever the eyes of man beheld. I walked around it yesterday. All the arches of the wings on the east side and those by the fountain under the west side are barricaded with barrels of cement, blocks of marble and piles of wood. Sentries are placed at every door and entrance. Hundreds of men were at work yesterday erecting ovens, and preparing for the reception and convenience of the many men whom we expect to see here from the North. The men *must* come; through Baltimore if possible; over it, if necessary. The idea that it should thrust its barbarous mob between the government and the Capital, while thousands of its own good and true citizens are at heart true to the Constitution and Union, is intolerable. Men of the North, to the rescue! Come down like a mountain torrent to the support of the firm arm of the Federal authority. All that man can do, the Administration is now doing to rescue the Constitution from the ruthless grasp of its adversaries. Do or die.

Besides the troops above mentioned, there are the district companies, which make a very respectable turn out in numbers. Recruits were sworn in at the War Department. They are stationed at night in the buildings of the several departments.

Besides, there are about one thousand regular troops here, with several batteries of flying artillery, which by night guard the approaches to the city. Also, J. H. Lane's company of sworn men, including a large number of the Kansas fighters. There is also Clay's company, who is himself bravest among the brave. In Lane's company is a veteran brother of Dr. M'Cook, of your city. He is at least 60 years of age, but he mounts guard at night like the youngest and bravest—his eye undimmed and his natural force unabated. That M'Cooks's blood is hot and true.

Flour has advanced $2 per barrel within the last two days. Last night, a vessel loaded with that staff of life, was seized by the Government at Georgetown as she was about leaving for Alexandria. About 100 teams were engaged through the night in hauling it to the Capitol for the use of the troops.

All the steamers hitherto plying between here and Acquia Creek, en route for Richmond and the South, have been seized here, and are held subject to the order of the President.

All this may be old stories to you for anything I know. We see no newspapers, hear no reliable news here. This, however, may make up a part of the history of these troublous times when it shall be written. I avail myself of the going homeward of our fellow citizen, S. Harbaugh, Esq., who will convey this to you I trust. Y.

We learn from Mr. Harbaugh that there are 4,700 rebels at Harper's Ferry. The train was stopped and inspected by a file of rebel soldiers at each end of the Harper's Ferry bridge last night.

There are several thousand Federal troops at Annapolis, Maryland, including the Seventh Regiment of New York. They are surrounded by the insurgents, and will doubtless have to fight their way to Washington.

All the Southern forts have been reinforced by the Government. This may be relied on.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 22.

Few people, North of the Potomac, have ever for a moment imagined, until now, that this capital would ever present the spectacle it does this morning. Hemmed in on all sides by the enemy; the Virginia chivalry threatening to march upon us, sword in hand, and the equally hostile Baltimoreans cutting off the supplies of troops and provisions, interrupting railroad travel and telegraphic communication, and hindering the passage of the mails. The chivalrous Virginians are also determined to starve us out, and on Saturday stopped several fish wagons from entering town. Flour this morning has reached a panic figure—fifteen dollars per barrel. A little inquiry into the matter has satisfied me that the city does not contain, at present, provisions enough for ten days. Over two thousand barrels of flour were carted from Georgetown to the capital yesterday, and more will be removed to-day. There are over half a million barrels of this staple stored in the warehouses at Alexandria. The picket guards stationed on all the turnpikes leading into the city will prevent ill-disposed persons from molesting Maryland farmers, whose love of pelf will induce them for the present to bring their vegetables into market. But should this State follow the lead of Virginia, of course citizens will have to look elsewhere for this commodity.

Gen. Scott's order to Gen. Patterson this morning has given new hope to us. Friday afternoon, after the news from Baltimore reached here, and all day Saturday, was a gloomy time; but the presence in our midst of the Massachusetts troops, and the certainty that the "Glorious Seventh" is on its way, not far distant, and that Fort McHenry has been reinforced, and now contains a thousand well armed men, has given new hope.

It is now pretty evident that the Alexandrians, have erected a battery just below that city, on the Potomac, at a place called "The White House," and that they are determined to resist the passage of any unbound boats, containing either troops or provisions. A gentleman who arrived yesterday from Alexandria, informs me that he was compelled to provide himself with a pass ere he could get out of the State, and that he was obliged to submit to an inquisitorial examination as to his political character, &c. His trunks were also broken open and their contents overhauled. There are no Union men there—all openly avow themselves in favor of resistance to the bitter end. They believe the policy of the administration to be one of subjugation, and in the language of Gov. Letcher, they will "fight back."

A Baltimorian who reached the city a few moments ago, says it was almost universally believed there all day yesterday that Washington had been bombarded from across the Potomac, and that the city, having been shelled, was fast being reduced to ashes.—

A rumor has just been set afloat that Gen. Beauregard arrived at Richmond on Saturday, at the head of fifty thousand troops, and that an immediate march on the city has been resolved upon. On the other hand, to counteract this startling rumor, a gentleman just from the White House, upon whom I can rely, states that Mr. Lincoln does not feel in the least alarmed, and that Gen. Scott, who was also present at the interview, says "we are at least ten days ahead of them, whatever they may do." The President has been assured positively by prominent Virginians, within the last forty-eight hours, that the idea of attacking the capital before the secession instrument has been submitted to the people, (third Tuesday in May,) is scouted by Governor Letcher and Henry A. Wise—that Virginia will act strictly on the defensive. Upon this statement you may rely, as my informant is a person high in the confidence of the Administration.

The booming of cannon last night struck the greatest terror to the hearts of many poor families living in the suburbs of the city, they believing that a bombardment had commenced. This morning, however, found them still alive. It appears that the guns were fired from Fort Washington for the purpose of bringing to a vessel that attempted to pass without her colors up.

Lieut. Maury tendered his resignation last night. No officer under government has ever been more petted and received a greater number of favors at the hands of his country than Maury, and his resignation has surprised all. He is a Virginian, and was latterly in charge of the Government Observatory. Commodore Buchanan, stationed at the Navy Yard here, also a Virginian, resigned this morning.

Fort Washington is now well officered and manned, and compels all vessels to hoist the stars and stripes.

The Government vessels, Pawnee and Anacosta, act as a police guard on the Potomac, and overhaul vessels of every description.

The government having seized the Southern mail boats, all travel South, down the Potomac, has ceased.

The Massachusetts and Pennsylvania troops are in good spirits, although they have had but one meal a day up to this morning. Now, however, since the capture of the three thousand barrels of flour at Georgetown, they will be more abundantly served. The number of troops from Pennsylvania now here is only three hundred and eighty, but, may we not expected more soon? Pennsylvanians, to the rescue. Your companions in arms here send you greeting, and hope to see you, ten thousand strong, on the testing of to-morrow's sun.

The chain bridge, five miles above Georgetown, has been burnt by order of the Government. This was the connecting link between the District and Virginia, and cuts off the passage of troops at this point. At the Washington end of Long Bridge, connecting the city with Virginia, is placed a battery of twenty pieces to prevent an invasion by troops from this direction. Should the chivalry be fool hardy enough to attempt a passage on this bridge, the scene that will follow may remind Virginians of the carnage at Lodi. There will be this difference, however: the French, in the face of the most terrible fire on record, crossed the bridge of Lodi, but no body of the armed chivalry, however strong, can ever pass over Long Bridge.

No mails have reached this city since Thursday afternoon, and it is not known whether the mails North and West from Baltimore leave that city or not.

There is no telegraphic communication beyond Baltimore.

A train of cars arrived here from Baltimore a few moments ago, and a train will leave here for that city this afternoon at 2:45.

Intelligence has reached the War Department that fifteen hundred troops have been safely landed at Fort Monroe.

The Quarter Master General of the army, a Virginian, just tendered his resignation. His successor will be appointed immediately.

The Seventh Regiment, of New York, are said to be landing on the West side of the Potomac, below the "White House," the point at which the Virginians have erected their battery. If this be the case, they will reach the city sometime during the night.

It seems to be a well-ascertained fact now that the instigators of the Baltimore riot were Virginia secessionists, hailing from Alexandria. Some ten days ago a schooner freighted with upwards of a hundred men left Alexandria, headed toward the Maryland shore, and the presumption is that they were bound for Baltimore. Prominent Baltimoreans take this view of the case.

It seems that the rioters in Baltimore, finding that they could not keep back the Massachusetts troops, vented their indignation by stealing about fifteen hundred shirts belonging to the regiment. F. A. G.

Military Notices.

ATTENTION, FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY!—All persons disposed to enroll themselves as a HOME GUARD will meet at BELSHEIM'S HALL on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock—to act under the Committee of Public Safety.
W. S. BISSELL, Secretary.

HO! FOR OUR COUNTRY!—Wanted—50 men, 5 feet 8 inches high, to fill the ANDERSON GUARDS. Recruiting office, No. 124 Smithfield st.
ap24:1t*eod

WAR! WAR! WAR!—Wanted immediately, FIFTY able bodied MEN, to join the JEFFERSON RIFLEMEN, Headquarters Duquesne Grays, Armory Fourth street, near Smithfield.
CAPTAIN R. E. JOHNSTON.
ap23 tf Hancock co., Va.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, TO THE RESCUE!—H. G. MACKRELL has established Headquarters at the office of the *Commercial Journal*, where he is ready to receive names of Volunteers who are ready to defend the Union, and to offer their honor and lives to support the Constitution in its integrity.

His company will be named the DENNY GUARDS, in compliment to Mrs. Harmar Denny, of this city. ap23:1w

PITTSBURGH, April 19th, 1861.

THE COMMITTEE ON HOME DEFENCE will meet at the Office of Simps n & Rippey, EVERY DAY, from 10 until 11 in the morning, and from 2 until 3 in the afternoon. All communications addressed to the Secretary.
JOHN M. TIERNAN, Secretary.

"TO GUARD AND AVENGE."

WANTED—100 MEN, STANDARD WEIGHT to be 5 feet 8 inches, and upwards, TO FORM A COMPANY, to be called the

Highland Grenadier Guards,

to tender their services to the Governor for immediate active service.

Book open for enrollment at No. 80 Wood street.
H. GREUTER.

"PENNSYLVANIA REPOSES EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY."

THIRD CITY GUARDS, DESIROUS FILLING their ranks to the war complement, for the purpose of tendering their services to the government, will have their Armory open for that purpose every day from 8 o'clock a. m., until 5 o'clock p. m., until their roll is full.

Able bodied, unmarried men are invited to join them.

By order of ALEX. HAYS,
JAS. A. LOUGH, Secretary. Captain.

"Armory," Neville sall.—ap19:tf

ARMORY DUQUESNE GREYS, April 15th, 1861.

THE DUQUESNE GREYS, DESIRING an increase to their roll to the "war complement," hereby invite young unmarried men to volunteer for that purpose.

The Armory will be open every night until the enrollment is complete. By order of DAVID CAMPBELL, Capt.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, O. S. ap13

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—MEN TO FORM A RIFLE COMPANY, who will tender their services to the Governor. All persons wishing to enroll must apply to Daniel Armstrong, at the Armory in the Court House, or to R. Watson, Liberty street. The Commissioners have generously given a room for drilling.
D. ARMSTRONG.
R. WATSON.

MEMBERS of the COMMITTEE of SAFETY, appointed by Wm. Wilkins, President of the Committee, will please call at the office of T. R. Hamilton, 98 Fifth street, and sign their names in the book prepared for the purpose. By order,
THOS. S. HAMILTON.
"Red Stars."

GO FOR THE BATTLE FIELD.—Men wanted to fill up the Roll of the Allegheny Rangers. Apply at Town Hall, Allegheny.
ap22 G. S. FLEMING.

Public Notices.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Recording Regulator, in the Market Building, until WEDNESDAY, 24th instant, for the construction of a PUBLIC SEWER, from the east side of Smithfield street, along Fifth street to Wood street; thence along 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.
ap18:2td24 ISAAC MORLEY, Recording Regulator.

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:ms

FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY CITY.—In accordance with a public call, a meeting was held in Bellsheim's Washington Hall, on Monday evening, for the purpose of organizing a Home Guard. R. C. Loomis was called to the chair and J. C. Patterson elected Secretary. The following committees were appointed: with instructions to report to an adjourned meeting on Thursday evening, April 25th, at 7½ o'clock, viz: Committee on Constitution and Regulations on Arms and Armory; to procure a stand of colors, and to act as a Finance Committee. The following officers were elected: Captain, John D. Bailey; First Lieutenant, Philip R. Hill; Second Lieutenant, A. H. Rowand; Junior Lieutenant, J. P. Barry; Orderly Sergeant, James Thompson. Drill every evening this week except Saturday. By order of the Captain.
ap24:1t J. C. PATTERSON, Secretary.

NEW CROP TEAS!

Hummel's Extract of Coffee!

FINE TABLE SALT; Kingsford's Silver Gloss STARCH; Mason's BLACKING; New HAMS and SHOULDERS; COFFEES and SUGARS.

With a large assortment of Family Groceries, well selected, always on hand and for sale cheap for cash at

FERGUSON'S Grocery,
corner High and Wylie sts.
Goods delivered when ordered. ap24:6ms

BURCHFIELD & CO. are selling

Undershirts and Drawers

AT COST, TO VOLUNTEERS,

ap24 or any other goods they may want.

CEMENT—150 bbls. Fresh for sale by
ap24 HENRY H. COLLINS.

STONE WATER PIPE—4000 yards from 2 to 6 inch calibre, for sale by
ap24 HENRY H. COLLINS.

CHIMNEY TOPS.—225 Gothic Chimney Tops, various patterns, for sale by
ap24 HENRY H. COLLINS.

LIME—200 bbls. Fresh Lime, rec'd for sale by
ap24 HENRY H. COLLINS.

A LIGHT SPRING WAGON FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for Groceries, Dry Goods Clothing or Leather.
ap24:1t* 213 Liberty street, opposite Sixth.

New Advertisements.

MISSOURI MONEY TAKEN AT ITS VALUE.
VIRGINIA MONEY TAKEN AT ITS VALUE.
KENTUCKY MONEY TAKEN AT ITS VALUE.
AT

CHARLES GIPNER'S,

78 Market street.

Where can be found a complete assortment of Ladies Dress Trimmings, consisting in part of Gimps, Fringes, Trimmings, Black Guipure Lace, Black Brussels Lace, Black French Lace Bugle Trimmings, &c.

EMBROIDERIES.

Embroidered Jaconet and Swiss Collars and Sleeves;
Jaconet and Swiss Edgings and Insertions;
Point Lace Sets and Collars;
Ladies' Hosiery, Gloves and Gauntlets;
Black Kid Mitts, Elijon's Kid Gloves;

STRAW GOODS! STRAW GOODS!
STRAW BONNETS! STRAW BONNETS!
MISSES HATS! MISSES HATS!

Gent's Undershirts and Drawers, Collars, Neck Ties, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

All are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. ap23

MILITARY BOOKS.

Gilham's Manual for Volunteers and Militia; 1 vol. Price $3 50.
Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics; 2 vols.
Scott's Military Tactics; 3 vols.
Cavalry Tactics; 3 vols.
M'Clellan's Bayonet Exercises; a book for the Zouaves.
For sale at

HUNT & MINER'S.

ap22

IN THE MATTER OF THE ACCOUNT OF JOHN J. MITCHELL and J. M. FARRA, Administrators of R. H. RYAN, deceased. No. 84, December Term, 1860. The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court to distribute the fund in the hands of the accountants, to and among the parties legally entitled to the same, has arranged his report, and the same may be examined and exceptions filed thereto at the office of Marshall & Brown, No. 116 Fifth street Pittsburgh, prior to Saturday, April 27th 1861.

A. M. BROWN, Auditor.
ap22 3t

CARD.—Being required to leave the city for probably three months at least my professional business will be placed in the hands of Dr. H. D. DOPPLER, who has been associated with me in the practice of medicine for the last year. I freely and cordially commend him to the favorable regard of my friends and patrons.
JAMES KING.
April 20, 1861. ap22:2w

LAW NOTICE.

The undersigned being about to leave the city with the First Brigade of Pennsylvania Volunteers, has left his professional business with S. S. GROVER, Jr., Esq., No. 139 Fourth street, who will attend to all matters connected therewith. JAMES A. LOWRIE.
ap22 wd

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST

STOCK OF HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

in the city at

EATON, MACRUM & CO'S.

N. B.—VOLUNTEERS supplied as above, and also with

DRAWERS, VESTS, CRAVATS, HANDKERCHIEFS and SUSPENDERS at PRIME COST. ap18.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Just purchased at

WAR PANIC PRICES

AND SELLING

CHEAPER THAN EVER

BY

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,

ap18 No. 77 Fifth street.

TO THE MILITARY.

Outfits at New York Cost!

COTTON and WOOLEN UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS;
LINEN SHIRTS;
COLLARS, CRAVATS, NECK TIES;
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs;
COTTON AND WOOLEN SOCKS;
SUSPENDERS;

And everything else that is necessary for an outfit, at New York Cost, at

HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE,

77 Market Street

Union Cockades for sale.
ap18:1tms

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.

ap18:1tms SAMUEL P. BAYNE,
WM. W. NEEPER.

BELLINGHAM'S STIMULATING ONGUENT!

Bellingham's Stimulating Ongument!
Bellingham's Stimulating Ongument!
Bellingham's Stimulating Ongument!

For the Hair and Whiskers!
Hair and Whiskers!
Hair and Whiskers!

For sale at JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
at JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
at JOSEPH FLEMING'S,

Corner of the Diamond and Market Street,
Corner of the Diamond and Market Street,
Corner of the Diamond and Market Street.
ap18:1t

NOTICE—I will furnish Volunteers with

MEDICINE,

or any other necessary outfit in my line of business,

FREE OF COST.

SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist,
ap22:2t corner Smithfield and Fourth sts.

NEW CONSIGNMENT OF PRODUCE—
16 bbls Seed Sweet Potatoes;
40 do prime Ohio Peaches, Halves;
20 bbls Green Apples;
6 bbls Fresh Roll Butter;
2000 lb Bacon;
30 kegs Lard;
1 car load Potatoes;
10 bbls Rectified Cider—for sale by
ap22 L. G. GRAFF, 247 Liberty st

OIL LEASES—Blanks for Leasing Oil Wells or Oil Locations, carefully prepared forms printed and for sale by
ap22 WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO., Publishers, Stationers and Printers, 57 Wood st.

BULK HAMS—24 casks of Bulk Hams, to arrive per steamer Altamont, on consignment, for sale by LITTLE & TRIMBLE,
ap22 112 Second st.

HAMS—9 tierces Hams in sweet pickle, to arrive on consignment, for sale by
LITTLE & TRIMBLE,
ap22 112 Second st.

SPIRIT OF '76.—Statues of Washington, Lafayette, Goddess of Liberty, &c., for sale by
ap22 WALTER P. MARSHALL, 57 Wood st.

BATTLE SCENE—A Saloon Decoration, for sale by
ap22 W. P. MARSHALL 57 Wood street.

WALL PAPERS, of new and desirable styles, just received for sale at low prices by
ap22 W. P. MARSHALL.

BLANK BOOKS—
LEDGERS, JOURNALS, DAY BOOKS, CASH BOOKS, ORDER BOOKS, and every description of Account Books, on hand or made to order in the best manner, ruled to any pattern required, with or without printed headings, by
WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO.,
ap22 Blank Book Makers, 57 Wood st.

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

AUGER STEMS! AUGER STEMS! AUGER STEMS!
REAMERS! REAMERS! REAMERS!

furnished at the shortest notice.
W. W. YOUNG,
(successor to Cartwright & Young,)
No. 97 Wood Street,
ap22 corner of Diamond alley.

GUM BELTING AND GUM GASKETS of 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, 233 Liberty st., opposite head of Wood.
ap22:1w

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, 233 Liberty st., opposite head of Wood.
ap22:1w

BUTTER—3 crocks fresh Packed;
2 buckets fresh Packed;
4 firkins Print, prime;
1 bbl prime Roll—just received per Express;
POTATOES—2 car loads Reds and White Neshannocks;
For sale by
ap19 FRANK VAN GORDER, 114 Second st.

4 BBLS. PRIME ROLL BUTTER;
8,000 lb clear Bacon Sides;
10,000 lb Bacon Shoulders;
100 bbls Extra Family Flour;
6 do Rye Flour, 5 bbls Corn Meal;
In store for sale by
ap22:2t H. RIDDLE, 183 Liberty st.

LIME—300 bbls fresh just rec'd, for sale by
ap11 HENRY H. COLLINS.

New Advertisements.

STATE INSPECTOR
OF DOMESTIC DISTILLED SPIRITS,
FOR THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY:
JOHN SMITLEY.

Office, No. 12, corner Diamond Alley and Diamond.

Orders left with Joseph Ross, 12 Diamond street, will be promptly attended to.

The attention of the trade is respectfully called to the following sections of the law, in regard to inspections. From Purdon's Digest.

Section 12, page 264—If any person shall export or lade for exportation, from the Port of Philadelphia, any distilled spirituous liquors, liable to inspection as aforesaid, before the same shall have been inspected and marked according to law, such person shall forfeit and pay ten dollars for every barrel, and twenty dollars for every double barrel and hogshead or other cask or vessel containing such liquor so exported or laden, to be recovered by the inspector where sued, for the city and county of Philadelphia, for the use of the Poor of said city and county.

Section 14, page 264—All liquors sold by inspection at the Port of Philadelphia, shall be inspected and gauged by the inspectors of domestic distilled spirits, appointed as aforesaid.

Section 23, page 265.—Any person who shall hereafter act as inspector or deputy inspector of domestic distilled spirits, in the city or county of Philadelphia, not being legally authorized for that purpose, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, one half for the use of the Commonwealth and the other half for the use of any person suing for the same and shall, likewise, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall for every such offence, suffer an imprisonment in the county jail for a period of thirty days.

Section 24, page 266—Every person who shall counterfeit, forge or fraudulently impress, or make the brand mark, or any number or other mark of any such inspector, or a mark or number in imitation thereof, upon any article subject to inspection, or upon any cask or other vessel containing such article, or shall fraudulently alter, deface, conceal or erase any inspection mark, duly made, shall, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punishable by a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the court having jurisdiction of the offence.

Section 25, page 266—Every person who shall counterfeit, forge or fraudulently impress upon any article liable to inspection, or upon any cask or vessel containing such article, the brand mark or other mark of any inspector, or shall fraudulently alter, deface or erase any such mark, or shall fraudulently impress the brand mark or other mark of any inspector, upon any such article or vessel, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars.

A further Supplement, relative to the inspection of liquors, proved the 21st day of April, 1858:

That all distilled distilled spirits for sale at the port of Philadelphia, whether for exportation or otherwise, shall be inspected and gauged by the duly appointed inspectors of domestic distilled spirits, or their deputies, in the manner now provided by law, and if any other person shall inspect any such liquors, he or they shall for every such offence, be liable to all the fines and penalties set forth in the 18th section of the Act of the 10th of April, 1849.

An Act authorizing the Governor to appoint an Inspector of Domestic Distilled Liquors for the county of Allegheny:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor is hereby authorized to appoint an Inspector of Domestic Distilled Liquors for the county of Allegheny, whose duties and compensation shall be the same as those of the Inspector of domestic distilled liquors for the city and county of Philadelphia.

The undersigned Inspector, being obligated by heavy bonds, and bound under severe penalties for the faithful performance of his office, hopes he may most respectfully but firmly to enforce the above sections and all other laws appertaining to the inspection of domestic liquors.

JOHN SMITLEY.

MORE

NEW

TESTIMONY!

From the Rev. Father Stanislaus Parzynskey:—I have been troubled with Deafness for a length of time, and succumbing 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 deafness, as well as to the 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 this rare opportunity.

STANISLAUS PARZYNSKEY, Pastor of McKeesport, 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 GRUGO, Pastor of McKeesport, Birmingham, April 11th, 1861.

Most important to the Deaf!

Testimonials from Home Sources!

From John McCloskey, Esq., (of the Firm of McCloskey & Co.) Fort Pitt, 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, was, under your skillful treatment, entirely recovered! I feel satisfied that her 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 MCCLOSKEY.

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 strict 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 C. & 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. Its truth is attested by hundreds of gentlemen whose cases are familiar throughout the Union—STATESMEN, PHYSICIANS, LAWYERS, CLERGYMEN and JUDGES, witnesses 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, Belford street, Lawrenceville;
THOMAS MOORE