Pittsburgh Gazette.

B. RIDDLE & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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ADVERTISING AT REASONABLE RATES

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1861.

SWEARING IN.

On Thursday last, one of our dispatches from Washington was to the following effect:

"The Clerks of the Treasury Department were all ordered to the Department this morning to renew the oath of allegiance to the Constitution. All the Departments will do the same thing."

After Mr. Lincoln delivered his Inaugural, there seemed to be a pretty general feeling that whatever praise or blame he merited, at the hands of those who set themselves up in judgment, for his first public act as Chief Magistrate of the country, it would be only reasonable to give him time to select his advisers and to take counsel with them; to look into the state of the several departments of the public service; to ascertain the efficiency—or, rather, (for the most part it was) the deficiency—of each; and to make such changes as would at least remove avowed traitors and convicted conspirators from offices whose trust they had abused, and secure better men in their place—men that could be trusted to receive and execute orders without the danger of having them first betrayed to the enemy, as was the *routine* of the service during the months of imbecility which closed Mr. Buchanan's Presidential career. For this work, of which the necessity was so obvious, and of which, apart from the necessity, the most approved of democratic authorities and precedents would establish the prescriptive propriety, some certain amount of time was, by general consent, as we have said, allowed to the new Administration.

But that amount was by no means generally agreed upon amongst the people—neither amongst the friends, nor yet amongst the enemies of the incoming Administration. That neither estimated the amount and difficulty of the work to be done, seems clear enough from the fact that the telegraph and the mail every day bring us reports of defections not only in the military and naval, but in the civil service—in the very bureaus of the Departments requiring the most faithful and reliable men to fill them. Let us hope that much longer time will not be needed to effect such further changes as will render the departments, all of them, efficient and reliable in administering the affairs of the country—that all public services may be performed with the requisite degree of heartiness, fidelity, promptitude, and ability.

Perhaps, now, after the actual outbreak of the rebellion—after the attack on Sumter—the lines will become even clearer to office holders than they were before that gun was fired against the flag of their country. If so, well. As to the first Judas it was said, no to all subsequent Judases let it be said—"What thou dost, do quickly,"—without any true and honest man, in any case where he has a Judas to deal with, fearing that it may be "too soon to precipitate matters!"

What some propose in reference to such men, namely, to renew their oath—to have them repledge themselves in solemn vows to be good and true men—*that*, if your men are not so to begin with, but bad and false instead, is but a very forlorn hope indeed. If a man's course has been such that you have doubted his patriotism, how much will his oath reassure you of his loyalty? A man known to be corrupted with treason, is not curable by taking any oath you could administer to him. The *experimentum crucis*, if there is one, is not there, but elsewhere, for all such men. Every traitor is already black with perjury; another spot would hardly perceptibly deepen the blackness.

LONG SUFFERING.

The Postmaster General does not contemplate the discontinuance of the mails in any section, as less compelled by acts of the Secessionists, as it would materially interfere with inter-State commercial interests. The President takes the same common sense view of the subject. It is their true policy to show people South that the Government is not actuated by any but the kindest feelings for them, even while compelled to exert its power to save them from the anarchy they madly seek.—*Dispatch to Washington.*

In this brief paragraph we have another fact in evidence, showing the breadth and stability of that generous sentiment which the Administration has acted upon on all occasions since it came into office.

And it ought not to pass unnoted among the noteworthy facts we have witnessed in these times that try men's souls, how the great Republican party, in the very hours of the consummation of its triumph, when its chosen leaders having taken hold of the reins of the government, were called upon to initiate a new and vigorous policy in place of the imbecile drifting, which the demoralizing cowardice and maundering folly of Mr. Buchanan substituted for a policy—how by not one word or act did this great party, accused of all manner of evil designs and fanatical hostility towards the South, its people and institutions—or, rather, (for it suffices and is more definite to say) its *institution*—indicate any narrow or merely partisan view of the affairs of the country, and of the duties and responsibilities which the condition of three especially imposed upon them. The act organizing the new Territories, according to the voluntary testimony of their life-long political opponents—of their most determined enemies in the late Presidential election—supplied an undeniable fact in evidence that the Republican party were not dominated by a mere dogma, but accepted the triumph of the great principles for which they had contended, under whatever form of facts they had been embodied in the results which have been achieved, though not achieved in the way or by the methods which they had preferred.

Besides these, many other like evidences of the magnanimity and practical wisdom of the men on whose moderation and patriotism the safety and welfare of the country so greatly depends, might be urged; but happily it is now unnecessary,—for in the North at least, there is neither Republican or Democrat any longer, but in front of this Rebellion and Treason which the South has conspired to excite and develope into such proportions as to-day threaten not only the peace, but the very existence of the country,—for the sake of that country—the common mother of both, and loved by both alike—Democrat and Republican stand shoulder to shoulder together, and together march to the battle field to resist to the death the traitors and rebels who have taken up arms to subvert the sacred institutions of liberty and Republican Government, which, in a glorious past, were so memorably established, and with such devoted constancy and heroism long against all odds defended and maintained.

Virginia Talk.

Whenold Virginia utters the decisive word and formally renounces and denounces the Abolition faction at Washington, all will feel that the supreme moment has arrived, and will look about for their own safety. Virginia made the Union, and her fiat can unmake it.—[Richmond Whig.

If our glorious Union depended entirely on Virginia bluster, is it not about time for a change? We might as well have a Palmetto Colonel to govern the thing. Let the Wise faction precipitate Virginia out of the Union, and they will find that Western Virginia will precipitate her back again, without them. The precipitation will be the purification of that State, and a reorganization of its Government which will give white labor its just political power. Let the miserable faction who would sacrifice the prosperity of the State to their own political ambition, look to it that it does not go further than this, and that in setting up the Slavery interest against the welfare of the mass of the people, they do not sacrifice it entirely.—[Cincinnati Gazette.

THE BALTIMORE RIOT.

ATTACK UPON THE U. S. TROOPS.

Civil War in Baltimore!

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

We condense from the Baltimore *Commercial Advertiser* of yesterday evening, the following account of the riot there yesterday, of which we had a synopsis by telegraph:

At the President Street Depot of the Philadelphia R. R. a large crowd had assembled, awaiting the arrival of the troops from New York and Massachusetts. Horses were attached to the cars to draw them through the streets to the Camden station. The horses attached to one of the cars became restive, and were taken out at Pratt street, and the car pushed by hand to near Gay street. A number of laborers were here engaged in repairing the street, and the boulders were unfortunately thrown up from the principal portion of the street. Some thirty or forty men had followed the cars to this point, with cheers for Davis and the Southern Confederacy, hurling bitter taunts at the Black Republicans—as they termed them. The troops, meantime, remained in perfect silence.

This continued for several minutes, when, as the horses were again attached and the car moved off, it was proposed to stone it. Before the car had gone twenty yards almost every window therein was broken to pieces, and a portion of the crowd followed a considerable distance hurling paving stones. Those persons not in uniform who were standing on the platform hastily jumped off to avoid the shower of stones. The eighth car was treated in the same manner, but the ninth car apparently being empty, or at least no person being visible except the driver of the team, escaped with only one stone thrown. The crowd exulted in their work, exclaiming that the Black Republicans should not pass through Maryland. A lapse of five minutes succeeded, a number of respectable persons urging the crowd to tear up the track.

THE TRACK TORN UP.

After the first train had passed a second one was observed on Pratt street bridge, when anchors were dragged on the track at the corner of Gay street, and a part of the track taken up. Observing this the cars were turned back to the President Street Depot and the men disembarked, and prepared to march through the city.

Mayor Brown, with a number of police, appeared at their head and led the way. They came along at a brisk pace, and when they reached Market Space an immense concourse of people closed in behind them, and commenced stoning them.

When they reached Gay street, where the track had been torn up, a large crowd of men armed with paving stones showered them on their heads with such force that several of them were knocked down in the ranks. After laying a few moments, they crowded into some of the stores on Pratt street.

A ter they fall there was no further attack made on them, and those that wounded were taken to apothecary stores for medical attendance.

At the corner of South and Pratt streets a man fired a pistol into the ranks of the military, when those in the rear ranks immediately wheeled and fired upon their assailants and several were wounded.

The guns of the soldiers that had fallen wounded were seized, and fired upon the ranks with fatal effect in two or three instances.

After they reached Calvert street they succeeded in checking their pursuers by a rapid fire, which brought down two or three, and were not much molested until they reached Howard street, where another large crowd was assembled, some stones were thrown at them, but their guns were not loaded, and they passed on through the dense crowd down Howard street towards the depot.

The scene on Pratt street was of the most startling character. The wounded soldiers were taken up carefully, and carried to places of safety by the citizens along the street.

At Camden Station, a large detachment of the police, under the direction of Marshal Kane, soon appeared, and orders were given to clear the track near the main depot building. This was done, and soon after a large passenger car of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Company, came up at a rapid rate, filled with soldiers. This car was soon followed by about sixteen more, all of which were also occupied by the military.

Upon inquiring it was ascertained that they consisted of a regiment of Massachusetts Infantry, the Sixth, commanded by Col. E. F. Jones and Lieut. Shubrick, in all eleven companies, with an aggregate of 850 men, rank and file.

The principal officers of the company took position in the steeple in the depot of the building and perceived the parties moving along towards the wooden bridges beyond the Spring Gardens.

They were quickly followed by a large detachment of police, who seemed determined to prevent them from injuring the road. During this time the crowd increased in number and the excitement grew intense.

In a few minutes after the train left the discharge of fire-arms attracted the attention of the crowd to the corner of Pratt and Howard street, where a body of infantry from one of the Northern States, about one hundred and fifty strong, were seen rapidly approaching the depot, and no doubt anxious to reach the cars.

Whilst this body was passing near the corner of Pratt and Charles streets they got into collision with the crowd and firing took place. One of the soldiers named Robbins, of a company from Stoneington, Conn., was wounded in the back part of the head and fell to the ground. He was taken into the apothecary establishment of Messrs. Sweitzer & Co., and received the attention of Prof. Dunbar, who stated at the time we left that he was dying. He was a fine looking man, and very calm and composed. The train of the second detachment left about one and a quarter o'clock.

KILLED AND WOUNDED:

The following persons were killed and wounded:

One of the members of Company D, of the Massachusetts Regiment, whose name was not ascertained, was shot in the breast and instantly killed.

Private Keenan, of the same company, was shot in the left leg, and another member of the same company in the left side.

Francis Ward, dangerously injured.

Mr. Davis, of the firm of Pagram, Paynter & Davis, was shot dead on Pratt street, standing at his door.

John McGenn received a ball on the right side, above the loins, and was expected to die in an hour.

William Reed, a youth 18 years of age, received a ball in the abdomen. He died in an hour after.

A young man from Wilmington, Delaware, in the employ of Messrs. France & Co, was shot in the abdomen, and also had his left leg slightly shattered. He was not expected to survive.

Mr. S Constant, of New York, while standing in the doorway of Mr Wm Robinson, No 81 South street, was shot in the left arm, the ball passing through and entering the breast of an old man standing by his side.

Patrick Griffin, an employee of Captain George Dorman, was wounded in the left side of the stomach.

NO MORE TROOPS.

The several railroad companies have positively refused to transport any more troops through the city to Washington.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

Governor Hicks, immediately on the announcement of the doings on Pratt street, proclaimed Martial Law. The military, at the time we are going to press, are promptly responding at their armories.

No more troops will be allowed to pass through the city, and probably no attempt will be made to move them this way.

It becomes every good citizen to unite with the military in calming the excitement and restoring order and quiet. The Mayor and police will act in conjunction with the military authorities of the State.

For city has been the scene this morning of a terrible tragedy. The blood of our citizens has been shed, and that last event has happened which must now bring us all together as Maryland.

A Just Decision.

The case of STATE versus COUNTY, so often misstated and decided in the wrong, was on Thursday last thus rightly stated and decided by Mr. Flagg, in the Legislature at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. F. said he was glad delay had produced unanimity. But he had become of the number that had favored instant action. He had done so, because Jefferson Davis had shown no hesitation in suspending the rules, and marching through first, second, and third readings without waiting to hear from his constituents. (Sensation among the Democrats.)

If he could vote for the bill, any man on this floor could. It was to give aid to retake forts in Charleston harbor. That place was the home of his childhood, the birth place of his nearest blood relations. He had played about its streets, had wandered through the forts, had clambered up their parapets, and boyishly wondered if war could ever come again. Little did he then dream that those forts would next resound with shots against the flag and the country he loved. He had revisited the dear old place but eight months ago, had looked through the rails of the cemetery at the graves of his dear ones, had plucked a sprig of cypress to bear with him as a lost memento of his last visit; and had shaken off the dust from his feet, and left the city forever. He had ever advocated peace, but it was always peace FOR the Union. Now he was ready for peace for the Union, or war for it, love for it, hatred for it, everything for it!

His last words were fairly drowned in the irrepressible cheering, and Mr. Flagg took his seat amid the loud applause over the best speech of the session.

THE United States Navy-Yard at Norfolk, Va., appears to be abundantly guarded against capture. We hope it is in no danger from treachery. There are eight large men-of-war there, mounting in all 520 guns, but one of them has never been launched, and most of the others are not fit for service. There are 70 marines in the barracks, and about 700 sailors on the vessels. But at Fort Monroe, which is in the neighborhood, there are seven companies of United States soldiers—enough to hold the rebels in check till re-enforcements can be sent from the North.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Columbia.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 20.—The steamship Columbia, from Liverpool on the 8th inst, arrived at this port to-day. The following is a summary of her news:

It was rumored that France has sent a frigate to Charleston harbor, at the suggestion of President Davis.

The British Parliament re assembled on the 8th inst.

Some of the leading men of Greece were proposing Prince Alfred, of England, as the King of Greece, as the best means of settling the present dynasty difficulties.

It is reported that Prince Napoleon intends making a rapid incursion into Syria.

It is asserted that a treaty has been concluded between Russia and France.

The *Opinions Nationale* says that in the event of a collision, France has secured the support of Russia and Austria.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—*Liverpool Cotton Market, April 8th.*—The sales to day, Monday, are estimated at 20,000 bales, including 6,000 bales to speculators and for export. Messrs Hewett & Co. report that all qualities have advanced fully ½d. Market active.

State of the Trade.—The Manchester advices are favorable. There has been no market since the departure of the Niagara, and the market closed quiet but steady.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The market is dull. There is but little inquiry and prices are weak.

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Provisions are steady.

London Money Market.—Consols are quoted at 91¾@91½ for money.

Gov. Curtin's Proclamation.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Pa., April 20, 1861.

PROCLAMATION.

Pennsylvania SS.

A. G. CURTIN, GOVERNOR.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS, an armed rebellion exists in a portion of the States of this Union, threatening the destruction of the National Government, perilling public and private property, endangering the peace and security of this Commonwealth and inviting systematic piracy upon our commerce; and, *Whereas*, adequate provision does not exist by law to enable the Executive to make the military power of the State as available and efficient as it should be for the common defense of the State and General Government; and Whereas, on occasion so extraordinary requires a prompt exercise of the Legislative power of the State; therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby convene the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, and require the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to meet in their respective Houses in the Capitol at Harrisburg on Tuesday the thirtieth (30) day of April A. D one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one (1861,) at twelve (12) o'clock noon of that day—then and there to take into consideration and adopt such measures in the premises as the present exigency may seem to them in their wisdom to demand.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the general seal of the commonwealth to be affixed, at Harrisburg, this twentieth day of April in the year of Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one (1861,) and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor.

ELI SHIPPEN, Sec'y of Commonwealth.

WASHINGTON, April 20—About fifteen of the Massachusetts soldiers are in the Hospital. They are doing well and in good spirits.

The steamer Pawnee left last night. The Government troops are aboard.

There is no violent excitement among the people, but evidently a deep feeling of anxiety and painful suspense. There are whisperings among the military that martial law will soon be declared.

The steamer St. Nicholas, plying between Washington and Baltimore was seized this morning for prudential purposes.

There are about five thousand men under arms in Washington and the vicinity. Additional measures have been taken to guard the entrances to the city.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—The Magnolia has arrived from Key West with dates to the 12th. The Crusader is the only U. S. war vessels at Key West. The Magnolia was advised at Apalachicola not to enter Pensacola harbor, as she would be taken by the military authorities. The Texas authorities have fitted out the Metagorda as a war steamer to intercept the Star of the West.

LOUISVILLE, April 20.—A reliable private dispatch from Nashville states that Tennessee is almost a unit. A full regiment will be organized by to-morrow night. There are no Union companies in Nashville.

MEMPHIS, April 19.—The war spirit is intense Gen. Scott's resignation was joyously received. The Governor of Arkansas has not yet received Cameron's requisition.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—The citizens of Brusher City seized two schooners, laden with ship timber for the Brooklyn and Charlestown Navy Yards.

Military Notices.

NO FOR THE BATTLE FIELD—Men wanted to fill up the Roll of the Allegheny Rangers. Apply at Town Hall, Allegheny. H. S FLEMING
ap22

ATTENTION, UNION GUARDS!—You are hereby notified to meet at your Armory on Irwin street, this morning, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of being uniformed. By order of Capt. J. A. LEWIS, Secretary. [ap22]

In pursuance of Public Notice to the citizens of Pittsburgh to meet to organize a Volunteer Company of Home Guards, the meeting was duly organized and a number of names enrolled. It was on motion Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet at the Rooms of the Firemen's Association, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to complete the Roll. By order, A. W. GAZZAM, Secretary.
ap22

MEMBERS of the COMMITTEE of SEVENTY, appointed by Wm. Wilkins, President of the Common Council, will please call at the Office of T. S Hamilton, 94 Fifth street, and sign their names in the book prepared for the purpose. By order, THOS. S. HAMILTON.
ap22

THIRD WARD, ALLEGHENY.—A PUBLIC MEETING of the citizens of the third Ward, Allegheny, will convene at the Public Schools Houses, on SUNDAY EVENING, April 21st at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Military Company for Home Defense. All are requested to attend.
BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.
ap22

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—MEN TO FORM A RIFLE COMPANY, who will tender their services to the Governor. All persons wishing to join the company will please call at the armory in the Court House, or to E. Watson, Liberty street. The Commissioners have generously given 100 kegs of powder for drilling. D. AMBROSONE, M. WATSON.
ap22 PITTSBURGH, April 19th, 1861.

THE COMMITTEE ON HOME DEFENCE will meet at the Board of Trade Rooms EVERY DAY, from 10 until 11 in the morning, and from 2 until 3 in the afternoon. All communications addressed to the Secretary.
ap20:tf JOHN M. TIERNAN, Secretary.

WANTED—100 MEN, STANDARD BRIGHT 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. A. COLT, JR. "PENNSYLVANIA SERVES EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY."

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED MEN TO JOIN their ranks to the war contingent 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 10 o'clock p. m., until their ranks are filled. Able bodied, numerried men are invited to join them. By order of ALEX. HAYS, Captain. Jas. A. Lowrie, Secretary. "Argory," Bertha hill.—ap17-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 B. KENNEDY, O. S.

WANTED—FIFTY ABLE BODIED MEN, for immediate service. Apply at the Armory of the Firemen's Legion, Spring Hall, Seventh street. JOHN B. STEWART, Captain. W. THOMPSON, O. S. ap18-tf

ATTENTION!—THE SOLDIERS of the WAR of 1812, will meet at the COUNCIL CHAMBER, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of the President of the Association. ap17

Public Notices.

CAUTION TO TRAVELERS.—The Aqueduct Committee would hereby warn all persons not to cross the Aqueduct over the Allegheny river, at this city, as it is now considered unsafe. By order of the Committee JOHN SCOTT, Chairman. ap19:3tds

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Receiving 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. ap15:ap24 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. ap5:3tds

LAW NOTICE.

The undersigned being about to leave the city with the *First Brigade of Pennsylvania Volunteers*, her last his professional business with S. S CHOVES, Jr., Esq., No 159 Fourth street, who will attend to all matters committed thereto. JAMES A. LOWRIE.
ap22 d.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE—I will furnish Volunteers with MEDICINE, or any other necessary outfit in my line of business, FREE OF COST. SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist, corner Smithfield and Fourth sts. ap22:2t

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., Blank Book Makers, 57 Wood st. ap20

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, 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

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

PRODUCE.—7 bbls. Eggs; 10 bbls prime Roll butter; 175 boxes Cheese; 20,000 ℔ prime Sugar Cured Hams; 50 bbls White Wheat Flour—to arrive for sale by H. RIDDLE, 183 Liberty st. ap22:2t

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

BUTTER—3 bbls. prime Roll; 3 firkins prime Roll, from Western Reserve, for sale by RODGERS & DILWORTH, 849 Liberty st. ap22

FOR THE VOLUNTEERS—BIBLES, TESTAMENTS and PRAYER BOOKS will be furnished at cost prices to commissioners and others. KAY & CO., 55 Wood st. ap22

MILITARY TACTICS—Scott, Cooper, Hardee, and other standard Manuals, on hand and to arrive by express KAY & CO., 55 Wood st. ap22

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO OIL MEN.—Particular attention paid to the manufacturing of TUBS FOR BOILING OIL WELLS. All tools warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship.
AUGER STREMS! AUGER STREMS! AUGER STREMS!
REAMERS! REAMERS! REAMERS!
furnished at the shortest notice.
W. W. YOUNG, (successor to Carl Wright & Young,) No. 97 Wood Street, corner of Diamond alley. ap23

CAMP AND MARCH—A Treatise on the Camp and March, with which is connected the construction of Field Works and Bridges, for the use of the Volunteers and Militia in the United States. by H. D Grafton, U. S. A. KAY & CO., 55 Wood street. ap20

ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY—An Elementary Treatise on Artillery and Infantry, adapted to the service of the United States, for the use of Volunteers and Militia: By C. P Kingsbury. KAY & CO., 55 Wood st. ap20

COOPER'S MACOMB'S TACTICS—A Concise System of Instructions and Regulations for the Militia and Volunteers of the United States, comprehending the exercises and movements of Infantry, Light Infantry and Riflemen. New edition KAY & CO., 55 Wood st. ap20

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Where as, Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of JOHN G. FLEINER, dec'd, late of Allegheny City, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having just claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, to JOHN C. FLEINER, Executor. Troy Hill, Allegheny county, March 22d, 1861. mh22: d3aw

NO. 77 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 ready money.

JOSEPH HORNE.

ap13 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.

ap15:1mos

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 good reason why such a practice is both to retailers and consumers, even if the Candles are sold at a reduction of two cents per ℔ from the price of the regular article! Thus:

A box of "Pirse" SIXES weighs contains 240 Candles, and is sold for 40 lbs. at say 18 cents.....$7 20
A box of Seven containing the same number of Candles, same size is sold for 34 lbs. ACTUAL WEIGHT, at 18 cents.....6 48

Difference in favor of buying by weight.....$0 72

And this difference becomes greater as the price advances. It is obvious that the retailer can get no more for his *real* profit on selling these sixes to the other, consequently on every hundred boxes of "short weight" he sells he loses FORTY DOLLARS!

IN THE MATTER OF THE ACCOUNT OF JOHN J. MITCHELL and J. M. FAGAN, Administrators of H. B. RYAN, deceased. No. 24, 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 prepared 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

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF HOSIERY AND GLOVES, in this 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., No 17 Fifth street. ap18

NEW CROP TEAS!

Hummel's Extract of Coffee!

FINE TABLE SALT; Kingsford's Silver Gloss STARCH; Mason's BLACKING; New HAMS and SHOULDERS; With a large assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, selling out cheap for cash at FERGUSON'S Grocery, corner High and Wylie sts. ap18:ms

Goods delivered when ordered.

A 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 F. COFFEY, 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, M. D. ap20:3t

April 20, 1861.

GROCERIES CONSIGNED TO H. B. McCANDLESS:
50 bbls Superior White Wheat Flour;
50 half do do do do;
50 bbls Superior Family do do do;
50 do do do do do;
120 boxes English Dairy Cheese;
10 do Hamburg Cheese;
500 bush Dried Apples;
50 do Peaches;
50 boxes Leaf Lard;
Received and for sale by H. RIDDLE, 183 Liberty street. ap18 ms

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 Rees, 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 take 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 taken, to be recovered by the inspector aforesaid, 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 of the same to the use of the Commonwealth and the other 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 be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of thirty days.

Section 24, page 446—Every person who shall counterfeit, forge or fraudulently impress, or make the brand or mark, or any number or other mark of any such inspector, or a mark or number in imitation thereof upon any article or vessel 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 446—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 approved the 21st day of April, 1858:

That all domestic 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 such liquors, he or they shall for every such offence, be liable to all the fines and penalties set forth in the 19th 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, who shall perform the 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 respectfully tender their services, being obligated by heavy bonds, and bound under severe penalties for the faithful performance of his duties, intends making the office firmly to enforce the above sections and all other laws appertaining to the inspection of domestic liquors. JOHN SMITLEY.
ap22tf

MORE NEW TESTIMONY!

From the Rev. Father Stanislaus Parisynski:—I have been troubled with Deafness for a length of time, and am consulting Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER. He operated on my ears so successfully as to restore my hearing entirely. I think it, therefore, my duty to the afflicted with defective hearing, as well as to acknowledgment of the Doctor's great skill as a talent, to make my case publicly known, and to strongly recommend all sufferers to avail themselves of this rare opportunity. STANISLAUS PARISYNSKEY, Pastor.
MONAVISTA, 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 GRIGG, Pastor.
MONAVISTA, Birmingham, April 11th, 1861.

Most Important to the Deaf!

Testimonials from Some Sources!

From John McCloskey, Esq., (Of the Firm of M'Closkey, Cowgrave & Co.) Post Paper Warehouse, Pittsburgh, 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, but to your ability alone is she indebted for it, and I would most earnestly recommend all afflicted with Deafness to commit 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. ROBERT HUNTER.

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

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 remedy has failed and all hopes of relief given up. This is no idle statement. Its truth is attested by hundreds of gentlemen who are now 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, Bellfonte street, Lawrenceville;
THOMAS MOORE, First street
H LANGHAMP, north-east corner of Diamond and Market street.

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

Office, No. 155 Third Street,

(Between Smithfield and Gr