Pittsburgh Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1861.

AN INVAMOUS PROPOSITION.

The Memphis *Avalanche* urges the Tennessee Legislature to pass an act confiscating all property, owned in that State by people of the Northern States. In order to let nothing escape through the meshes of the proposed law, it says, "Let this act touch the commercial debt of our citizens as well as all other property." It recommends that commissioners be appointed in each county, before whom each merchant of such county shall be required to appear, and, under oath, render a schedule of his indebtedness to Northerners, which schedule shall be placed in the hands of the tax collector of the ward, town, or district, who shall be required to collect the same as other taxes are collected. It is further proposed that all companies, corporations and agencies be likewise required to appear by their officers and make exhibits of the interests held by Northern citizens in them.

The writer winds up his proposition by recommending that all other property belonging to citizens of States that adhere to the Federal government, however ascertained, and wherever found, in Tennessee, be confiscated to the State.

This is gravely proposed by a secession journal in a State that only a few weeks ago, by solemn vote, refused to secede, and which, if now out of the Union, got out no one knows how; and, although only a proposition as yet, it is one more evidence of the extreme degradation of morals that underlies this monstrous treason. It is, however, in perfect keeping with a thousand other villainies that have not been proposed merely, but perpetrated. The mind is stunned and horror-stricken at what is every day transpiring in that apparently God-forsaken section of our country. If these be the fruits of Slavery—and we can attribute them to nothing else—then Wesley was right when he denounced the system as "the sum of all villainies;" and he might have added, "the source of all villainies."

We give two letters from our Washington correspondent this morning, which, although not very late, will enable the reader to judge of the state of things there during those trying days when an attack from the traitor forces was regarded as imminent. Had not our Maryland enemies been overpowered by the Northern troops the Capital would have been taken. In what a contemptible attitude has that State allowed herself to be placed. Neither in the Union nor out of it, neither for it nor against it; Baltimore under the rule of a mob of ruffians, and her roads infested with a set of cowardly guerrillas, whose highest exploits consist in tearing up rails, burning bridges, cutting telegraph wires, firing an occasional shot on passing troops from some inaccessible cover, and abusing peaceable travelers who are unable to resist them. Yet these are the people who talk about maintaining an armed neutrality, and holding themselves in the position of mediators in this great conflict—a people who are unable to control their own cut-throats, and whose roads northward are covered with families flying to Pennsylvania for safety. Truly they need to be put under keepers, and they will be very soon.

Secession in Western Virginia.

Under the excitement occasioned by the attack of the Baltimore mob on the Massachusetts troops, and the lying report that the latter were disarmed and driven back, great numbers of the people of Western Virginia are going over to secession, believing it to be the winning side. Violence and terror are also operating strongly in the same way. On Monday we met a minister of the gospel, who had been obliged to fly from his home in Harrison county because he opposed the secession movement. He left his home hurriedly, with his family, leaving his furniture and books, as well as his professional charge, and has thus been cast upon the world without any immediate means of support. He is a man of great intelligence, and will probably deliver an address in one of the halls of the city some evening this week upon the present condition of that interesting portion of our country.

FORT PICKENS.—Gen. Bragg has given up all idea of capturing Fort Pickens. He has no guns of sufficient size to make any impression upon it. His ragamuffins are represented as greatly *demoralized*, and are scattering off in disgust. About 2000 of the best of them, it is said, have been drawn off to help to take Washington.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

[Correspondence of the Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, April 29, 1861.

ED. GAZETTE: The Scott Guards, Captain Denny, arrived here this morning about daylight, and have attracted unusual attention all day, on account of their fine, soldier-like bearing, their excellent drill, and the splendor of their general appearance. Everybody admires them, and it is conceded that no finer company has yet been mustered into the service of the United States.

They paraded the streets during the morning, escorted by the wing of bandkerchiefs from every window on the line of march, and at eleven o'clock were sworn into the service of the United States on the street in front of the State Capitol, by Capt. Simpson, of the regular army. It was an impressive scene.

After partaking of dinner, the company took the cars for York, on a special train, and are now along with their Pittsburgh comrades in that pleasant old town.

E.

Highly Important from Washington—England and France Against the Rebels.

It is stated, by the best authority, that Lord Lyons, the British Minister, sent a special messenger to detain the steamer Persia at New York until full dispatches could be forwarded by him to the Home Government. Lord Lyons is advised, I understand, to prefer to the United States Government, for the suppression of the Slave State rebellion, arms and ammunition, and troops from England and Canada. By the Persia he sent out orders for three hundred thousand stand of the improved Minie muskets, and for a vast number of the celebrated "Red Jackets." Orders in future are not to be filled in England for the Rebel Government for arms, or ammunition, or ships-of-war.

It is believed that an English and French fleet will be sent to the Southern ports at an early day, to cooperate with the United States fleet in the blockade of Secession ports.

Louis Napoleon has joined with Victoria to suppress the Slave State rebellion. It is stated that his offers of service to President Lincoln are now on their way to Washington.

It is hoped here that Yancey and his confederate traitors will be seized by France and England and sent to the United States to be tried and hung under the extradition treaties.

Orders have been issued, it is reported, to the Governor General of Canada to offer to the United States men and arms.—*Dis. Phila. Press.*

The Mississippi Country in Arms.

By a dispatch from Cairo, Ill., dated April 26th, we learn that a gentleman who left New Orleans on Friday, states that he found the whole country between Jackson, Tenn., and New Orleans, in arms. Companies were drilling at every station, but they seemed poorly supplied with arms, using shot guns, rifles, and muskets. Leading Secessionists of New Orleans are in hourly expectation of the capture of Washington.

The telegraph lines are in the hands of the Secessionists. Our informant was told the North should hear no more news until the Treasury at Washington was in the hands of the Confederate troops, and President Lincoln and the Cabinet prisoners. All troops, except those at Fort Pickens, are being rapidly moved North. The best of ease, are being rapidly moved North. The best of those originally destined for the reduction of that fortress have been withdrawn. Rio not believed in New Orleans has any attack on Fort Pickens will be made for weeks to come.

Negro Talents in New Orleans.—The negroes

of New Orleans are being made sensible that the whites are afraid of them. The negro churches have been closed, several steamboat crews of blacks, both slave and free, have been locked up, and every measure reported to is to prevent servile insurrection.

BLANK warmly shook yesterday that the Lincoln Congress would not meet in Washington on the 4th of July; but that before the 1st of July Freedom of Party, who is the Secretary of State, would issue orders from Washington.—*Charleston Courier, April 18th.*

THE traitor Wigfall is the disgrace of his family. He has left his mother and his children to starve. He has gone to aid the Southern rebellion.

Fort Monroe to be attacked—Rifle Cannon at hand.

The correspondent of the New York *Times*, at Portsmouth, Virginia, in a letter published in that paper a day or two since, called attention to the fact that the Government had prohibited the running of the little secession steamer between the towns of Norfolk and Hampton, although its track lies right under the guns of Fort Monroe, and the Cumberland could easily move up so as to prevent any communication of the kind whatever. Hampton lies about three miles west of Fort Monroe, and from Hampton guns can be advanced within breaching distance of the fort on the west side where there are no casemates, no embrasures, only barbette guns, that are of no use against siege approaches. The correspondent suggests that some of the rifled cannon that were so efficient at Charleston against Fort Sumter could, within three days, if the Government did not change its policy, be landed at Hampton and brought to bear against Fort Monroe.

What will be the alarm of the country when we now publish that a gentleman direct from Charleston, having left that city on the 23d, states that before he came away "FOURTEEN HEAVY RIFLE CANNON WERE SHIPPED FROM CHARLESTON TO NORFOLK." If the Government has not been on the alert these guns are probably already at Hampton; and the secessionists are MASTERS OF THE POSITION! They can blow the Cumberland out of the water, or any vessel that might approach, and reduce Fort Monroe to ruins at their leisure!

How the Yankees Astonished the Virginians

When the State of Maine arrived at Fort Monroe with the Massachusetts troops, the Virginia residents around the fort, who are all secessionists, were very much surprised, enraged and mortified. They collected around the captain of the steamer, who is as cool and intrepid a specimen of a Yankee as New England contains, and told him significantly that the troops would never go back to Massachusetts. He replied that that was the last thing they thought of; that the country was so fine they intended to retire, and send for their friends, and he was going to New York to get another load. Another sot, belonging to an armed schooner engaged in enforcing the local laws of Virginia, insolently claimed the right of searching the State of Maine for negroes. The captain told them they should not go aboard to take out anybody, black or white. They replied that, by the laws of Virginia, they had a right of search. He retorted, that he knew nothing about the laws of Virginia, but sailed by the laws and under the flag of the United States. He also assured them, if there were any negroes there who were desirous of a voyage to New York, he should be very happy to accommodate them; and closed the conversation by saying—"You have been preaching all your lives that the Yankees are a pack of misers and cowards, who won't fight; now you'll have a favorable opportunity to test the accuracy of your opinions on that point."

Wrought Iron Rifled Ordnance.

We have just been apprised that guns of the above description can be had, in large quantities, within a few weeks, from a manufacturing establishment in this country.

The establishment to which we refer has now an order from Government for a considerable number of guns, but the capacity of their works to produce is greatly beyond the present orders from Government and loyal States. Municipal and other corporations, artillery companies, and individuals, can also be supplied.

The guns now making are Government standard rifled six-pounders, for a new projectile, weighing twelve to fifteen pounds. They are muzzle-loading, and will weigh 1,100 pounds each.

A small gun of this description, weighing only 620 pounds, under trial, by direction of Col. Craig, of the Ordnance Department, was fired at a target, placed at point blank range, one thousand yards distance, one hundred and eighteen times, and each shot took effect inside of the five foot ring. The guns have an ultimate range of 2½ miles, and are valuable for flying artillery or seige purposes.

The same works can supply 12-pound howitzers, or guns of either description, of lighter weight.

Officers of the army have requested the proprietors of the works not to advertise; but, by application at this office, parties can be put in direct communication with the works to which we refer.—N. Y. Tribune.

Patience, Volunteers!

The complaints of our country's brave defenders are very natural, yet they are not all well considered. They have enlisted to fight for the Union, and they think they ought to be dispatched at once to the field of conflict and of glory. But uniforms, arms, equipments, cannot be spoken into existence—their production requires time; arms especially of the requisite efficiency can only be manufactured at a few places and at a moderate rate, while the Nation's peril found us all but destitute of serviceable weapons. Rely on it, that no effort, no expense, is spared to procure them at the earliest moment.

Now that Washington is out of immediate danger, we can afford to let things more deliberately and send each regiment into the field thoroughly prepared for any emergency. And never fear that there will be nothing to do after you reach the scene of action. So soon as everything requisite can be prepared and supplied, there will doubtless be a force of Two Hundred Thousand men sent to the relief of Fort Pickens, and it will march right through (not around) Baltimore, Richmond, Raleigh, Charleston, Savannah, Montgomery, and New Orleans, being joined at the last-named city by a like force which will have made its way down the Mississippi. They will celebrate Christmas superbly down that way, and the defenders of the Union will be just about on hand. Be patient, for there are time and work for all.—[N. Y. Tribune.

HARRISBURG, April 29.—General Small received his commission this morning; also Colonel Rush Van Dyke and Lieutenant Colonel Barry.

An Old-School Presbyterian clergyman, who left Eastern Mississippi, sent to Mobile, last Monday, to avoid arrest, etc. He came through by the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

He reports that there were one hundred and fifty passengers with him from the Gulf States fleeing north. They left him at Chattanooga, securing their through tickets rather than come through Washington and Baltimore, believing both cities to be under martial law.

"The delicacy of the question is apparent; and, for the reasons known, may involve serious consequences to all concerned, at all events produce trouble now as well as in the future."

Among the letters recently received at the Post-office Department was one from a South Carolina postmaster, countermanding orders for stamps and refusing to make his returns, saying he will attend to the business when Postmaster-General Reagan shall reach Washington.

Many of the official letters sent hither bear on the corner a representation of the Confederate flag.

Gentlemen from Virginia give as their opinion that the ordinance of secession will be ratified by a majority of one hundred thousand majority.

He says he saw troops at every station, and their destination was all northward. He heard them avow that they were going on to attack and burn Washington.

A Maryland planter, who left Frederick yesterday, reports that he had a full conference with the members of the legislature of that State, and that they will not pass a secession ordinance, but submit that question to the people. He saw no flags flying at Frederick but secession.—*N. Y. Post, Monday.*

WASHINGTON CITY, April 27.—Some excitement has been produced in diplomatic circles, growing out of the proclamation of the President, affecting a blockade of the Southern ports.

It appears that a blockade, to be respected by foreign powers, must not only be effective, but due notice must be given of such intention to their representatives.

With Brazil and all South American governments a notice of ninety days is required under treaty. But this has not been given by our government.

Our letters from Washington speak of the determination of the President and his Cabinet to bring the entire military force of the Union to bear upon the rebellion, as fully, then. Our correspondent says:

"I dined alone with a member of the Cabinet yesterday. The tendency of things is such as will, in a few days, result in the whole power of the Administration is hired, *the whole power of the government, and all the money and men of the West and North, will be used to put down rebels and traitors.*"—*N. Y. Post, Monday.*

THE New Orleans *Commercial Bulletin*, of the 22d, has a long and powerful article upon the "War Spirit of the North," in which it gives facts fairly and truly. In its introduction it says:

"A immense deal of mischief has already been occasioned by our habitual credulousness and blasé confidence in the representations of the Northern press, and the professions of those who, we were led to believe, sympathized with us. It is full time to banish all such illusory notions as having Northern sympathy and co-operation. It will prove a most fatal delusion and a mischievous snare. We must look at things as they really exist, and as it is reasonable and natural that they should be. We are now in a state of actual war; we must believe that the people of the North, in this condition of things, are as loyal and true to their section as we are to ours; that they will no more tolerate disaffection, disloyalty and treason in their midst than we would among us."

Military Notices.

SECOND WARD HOME GUARDS.—The INFANTRY CORPS are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at the UNIVERSITY BUILDING, This (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of perfecting details, preparatory for a more complete organization. All who intend joining this corps are requested to be in attendance, and become thereby intelligently ready. By order,
ap30 RICHARD GERSON, Orderly Sergeant.

NOTICE—PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER.—All those having claims or bills due them on account of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the city of Pittsburgh, cost of transportation of troops, allowance to march, and for quarters, subsistence, &c., are requested to present the same immediately, at the office of R. Robinson & Co. No. 258 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, properly authenticated for settlement.
ap30 SAMUEL B. ROBINSON.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY TO THE RESCUE!—H. G. MAXWELL has "gone" to Headquarters at the "Den of the Tenth Legion," Camp Wood, and will receive such of Y hunters who are ready to defend the Union, and to offer their honor and lives to support the Constitution in its integrity.

He can be found by all who intend to join the DENNY GUARDS, in Company commanded by Mrs. Harmar Denny, of this city.
ap30 PITTSBURGH, April 30th, 1861.

THE COMMITTEE ON HOME DEFENCE will meet at the City Armory, City Hall, EVERY DAY, from 9 until 10 in the morning, and every day from 7 to 8 in the afternoon, when companies for Home Guard until 8 in the afternoon, when companies for Home Guard until 8 in the afternoon, when companies for Home Guard until