...nity Post.

...NDAY MORNING,.....APRIL 29.

ORGANIZE BY STATES.

For a few days past there has been a painful and growing impression in the public mind, that the heads of the government are not doing all which can be done, and all which they ought to do, to meet the present emergency. In New York city the papers complain greatly of the supposed inefficiency of the government.

Now we are not afraid that Gen. Scott will not prove equal to the emergency, if he is not trammeled by weak and fearful counsellors at Washington. The man whose orders for the battle of Molino del Rey were a history of the battle after it was fought, certainly has a pretty clear head and a sound judgment in military matters. But one man cannot attend to everything at the same time, and as this war is upon us, let every State and every city prepare for it at once. This excitement and uncertainty is bad. When the Legislature meets next week, let it make provisions for the organization of a State army of 50,000 men with arms, equipments and provisions. This done, the people of the community will be divided into two great classes—the fighters and the workers. The latter are as necessary to the safety and welfare of the community as the former. Production must go on, or subsistence for those who fight as well as for those who stay at home will fall short. The organization of a State army, ready for all emergencies, and ready to respond to any call of the general government, at a moment's notice, will give confidence in all quarters and the masses of the community can then resume their customary avocations with cheerfulness, and to the benefit of the country in all respects.

We hope the Legislature will not lose one moment in making provisions for organizing at least 50,000 troops for Pennsylvania.

In the cities of New York and Philadelphia, according to the *Herald*, the merchants are holding numerous secret meetings, as so many committees of public safety, each independently of others, from the common instinct of self-preservation; and we understand that similar meetings are being held in Philadelphia, where the same distrust prevails as to the competency of the administration. In both cities they speak of organizing a force at their own expense and upon their own responsibility, to keep the direct route to Washington open at all hazards. It is proposed to organize an army of 50,000 men in each city, to arm and equip them, to collect provisions, and send with them a commissariat for their sustenance. The direct mail route to Washington is now closed by the act of Maryland, and the postmasters of New York and Philadelphia have a right to call upon their fellow citizens with arms in their hands, to open and keep open the communication between the post offices in those cities and the General Post Office at the capital.

This is perfectly legal and constitutional. It is one of the powers enumerated in the Constitution, as belonging to the General Government, "to establish post roads," and when any power is conferred by the Constitution the means of exercising it are necessarily included. Now, by concentrating the two armies of 50,000 each at Baltimore, the obstructions would be speedily removed, the highway to the Federal Capital would be opened, and kept open and safe, and at the same time Maryland would be brought to her sens . There is no necessity for any call of the President to carry out this measure. The postmasters have a right to summon all good citizens to assist in the execution of the Post Office laws, and all who are so disposed have the right to aid them.

THE CONDITION OF THE WAR.

The contemplated object of the Southern traitors undoubtedly was by a *coup d'etat* to seize Washington City and make Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet prisoners. This design the North attributed to a few misguided ruffians, when in fact, as every movement on their part now shows it was the first and main design of the rebellion. The fact is now realized that Washington is in danger. The safety of our President and Cabinet, of our Capital and our Government, thus far, says the *Herald*, have been secured mainly through Lieutenant Jones, at Harper's Ferry: through the prompt, efficient and admirable intervention of brave old Massachusetts, and through the active and powerful co-operative movements of the startled and uprising patriotism of New York. Pennsylvania, too, has nobly responded to the cry of alarm from our Capital, and every man and every woman of every Northern State are ready for all needful sacrifices for the common cause of our common country in this hour of its great distress and danger.

The capture of Washington, and, if possible, of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, is still the undoubted first and paramount object of the rebel confederates. In the success of this project, they know that they cannot hold Washington long; but they count in this thing upon the destruction abroad of the prestige of the Government of the United States, upon the seizure of our navy, and upon bringing our administration to terms before the indignant North can come to the rescue.

If they succeed in taking Washington they hope to conquer a peace without the destruction of the property of the border slave States such as Maryland and Virginia. The South finds she has calculated too largely on army and navy defections and on the supposed sympathy of a portion of the Northern people. But the North is great. She is a unit. She has the men and the means and the will to preserve the capital and will throw her troops into Washington to the amount of fifty thousand men if that number shall be deemed necessary for its defence. In ten days such a force can be concentrated at Washington and then we must drive the rebels back and conquer an early peace. The Government has a right to move its troops through every Southern State to put down rebellion, and it will do it. The Union must stand, and if to maintain it, it should become necessary, the troops of the Union must invest and occupy the South till things calm down and the people are willing to listen to reason. No half way measures of expecting will do now.

MORGAN O'BRIEN, Second Lieutenant of the Scott Legion, has been advanced to the position of First Lieutenant in the same corps.

CAMP WILKINS.

His Honor Mayor Wilson and Samuel McKelvy, Esq., left for Harrisburg to have a personal interview with Gov Curtin touching matters prrtaining to the proposed Military Camp at this place. These gentlemen visited Harrisburg at the instance of the "Committee on Troops and Provisions," and on Sunday afternoon, John W. Riddell, Esq., Secretary of the Committee, received the following dispatch from them:

HARRISBURG, April 28, 1861.

JOHN W. RIDDELL:

An officer appointed by the Governor will arrive at Pittsburgh to-morrow, (to-day,) to organize Camp Wilkins. Allow no troops to go into Camp until he arrives.

GEORGE WILSON,
SAMUEL MCKELVY,
By order of the Governor.

Mr. Riddle issued a notification to the different Captains not to rendezvous at the Fair Grounds this morning, as previously ordered, but to await the arrival of the officer from Harrisburg and report to him.

The officer is expected to reach here at one o'clock to-day. We learn that the gentleman selected by the Governor is an officer of the regular army—a graduate of West Point. It is rumored that Dr Irish has received the appointment of Surgeon to "Camp Wilkins."

CONFLICTING REPORTS ABOUT FORT PICKENS.

In the absence of authentic intelligence from Fort Pickens there are many conflicting rumors of the condition of that fortress. The Portsmouth (Va.) *Transcript* of Sunday states that the fort had been captured by the rebels, with a loss of 2,000 men on their side; but the Baltimore *Sun* contradicts this report. The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 24th instant, however, claims to have received direct intelligence that the fort was really attacked, but that the assault was repulsed.

A ship carpenter, who had been for some years at work at Pensacola, and who passed through our city on Saturday, eight days from Fort Pickens, brings the intelligence that there was an attack from the soldiers of the fort for the purpose of compelling the secessionists to desist from the erection of batteries along the shore. This was accomplished, four of the rebels having been slain.

This informant was in the employment of the secession government, and he says that they raised wages for the skillful mechanic to four dollars per day, but after the first week or two there was no pay. He left by way of New Orleans, under pretence of being a strong secessionist.

THE FEELING AT MEMPHIS—NEWS FROM PICKENS.

A young Pennsylvanian who has been compelled to leave his employment at Memphis on account of his Union sentiments, called at our office on Saturday and informs us that the people there are unanimous for secession.

They are building a battery there for the defense of the city. Volunteer companies of secessionists are parading constantly, and contributions in large amounts are already made for the disunion cause. One wealthy citizen has contributed $50,000.

News had been received from Fort Pickens direct. No battle had taken place. The secessionist army at the fort amounted to 10,000 men. It was their intention to avoid a battle as long as they could, as they thought they would not be able to take the fort without a very great loss of life in their own ranks. They were erecting a sand battery nearly a mile long, and expected when their preparations were made to take the fort, but not without a bloody battle.

THE FEELING IN BALTIMORE.

Although the telegraph as published in Saturday mornings paper, speaks of a better feeling for the Union, as existing in Maryland, private letters do not confirm this.—A gentleman, a firm friend of the Union heretofore, writing to a friend in this city under date of the 28th says:

"Yours of 28th received to-day. The battle of Friday last has placed old Maryland with the South. We have but one party here. We, the Union men, are *wiped out*. We have all gone over to the South and have taken our stand to fight the North until we are independent and the North gives up the Chicago Platform.

We had some six or eight killed and twenty or twenty-five wounded, and the North four killed and about twenty wounded. But if we have any more troops through here the battle will be terrible, for our men are all aroused and want to have a fight.—The cry is war to the knife. All business is at a stand."

WHAT GOV. CURTIN WILL PROPOSE.

A Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* under date of Saturday afternoon, says:

"I am permitted by the Governor to send the following information:

For the protection of our people he will recommend in his message to the legislature, next week, that a reasonable and just stay law be enacted to protect debtors, &c.

He will establish another camp near Pittsburgh, to be called "Camp Wilkins," in honor of Hon. William Wilkins.

To-day he will order an officer to take command of the camp, but will eventually be commanded by an U. S. officer.

The Governor will call twenty-five Regiments of Infantry and one of Cavalry.

A force will be raised eventually from the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and New York, to go to Washington to secure the possession of the Capital.

He will take the ground in his message that the people have been abused and murdered in marching to the Federal Capital; that Pennsylvania is as much interested in the Capital as any other State in the Union, and that she will maintain the present system of Government, so as to continue the progress of our development, and extend it to the surrounding territories.

ARREST OF GEN. HARNEY.

A Baltimore dispatch dated 26th says:—"General Harney, on his way to Washington, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was arrested last night by the Virginia authorities, at Harper's Ferry. He was taken prisoner by a detachment of soldiers at half-past two o'clock, this morning. Gen. Harney left Wheeling for the purpose of reporting himself at Headquarters, Washington.

Before the train reached Harper's Ferry, it was stopped, and a number of the troops mounted the platforms, and while the train was moving slowly on, the soldiers passed through the cars, and the General being pointed out, was taken into custody. He was in citizen's dress, and was treated very courteously. No doubt, that as soon as the Governor is made acquainted with the fact, the General will be released, as was the case with the officer of the United States Army who was seized at Richmond a few days since.

ATTENTION! GOVERNMENT GUARDS—The members of this corps are requested to meet at their armory, third story of Lyon's building, Fifth street, at two o'clock this afternoon, to march to "Camp Wilkins."

MARYLAND.

By reference to our telegraphic column, it will be seen that Governor Hicks is striving to sail between wind and water. He admits that he refused to the United States troops their undoubted right to pass through Maryland. He advocates a neutral position for his State. This is impossible. In this conflict for the Union, they that are not for it, are against it . . . be no middle ground. He says "Maryland has violated no right of either section." Is it not a great right violated—basely and treacherously violated, when soldiers destined for the defence of the capital are slain in the streets of Baltimore, and the government troops are officially forbidden to pass over her soil? Governor Hicks is either a great fool or a very great knave.

The legislature is in session in Maryland. The Senate favors the leaving of the question of secession to the people. The Assembly has appointed a committee to call a convention. The General Government must not be deceived by any temporizing on the part of Maryland. The acts which her citizens have already committed against those of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, should convince the administration that Maryland is not to be trusted.

THE ARMISTICE OF SIXTY DAYS.

The telegraph news in the evening papers of Saturday, says:

"It was reported that a despatch had been received by Governor Letcher from Mr. Cameron, Secretary of War, inquiring whether he would be protected if he came to Richmond, for the purpose of asking an armistice of sixty days."

We do not think there is any necessity for anybody believing a word of this report. It is a secession rumor and originated at Richmond, Va., travelled from there to Norfolk, where it got into the papers, and is reproduced in the Baltimore PATRIOT of Friday afternoon. It may be set down as a secession CANARD.

THE NEW REQUISITION.

For two days past there has been a rumor that the government had made a requisition for 100,000 additional troops.—There is no doubt but that more troops will be required and will be called, but although this rumor has been telegraphed to private sourses, we do not find that such a requisition has yet been made. At Harrisburg it is confidently expected that another requisition for troops from Pennsylvania will be made, and the State authorities expect it will be made early this week. The number will probably be not less than 10,000, and may be 25,000.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The New York *Herald* has the following:

PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 1861.

I saw a gentleman to-day who left Charleston, S. C., on Thursday last. He says Gen. Beauregard was then at Charleston, superintending the repairing of Fort Sumter, with the expectation of an immediate attack upon Charleston from the North, that at that time there was no movement of troops towards the North, and he believes there will not be. This gentleman says the people of the South are awfully mistaken about the existing state of affairs at the North. They really believe that they have friends enough in the North that will join them to give them complete and speedy success. He says when they hear that such men as Pierce and Buchanan are expressing Union sentiments, and Caleb Cushing and Pierce have volunteered for the Union, and that Gen. Butler, the Breckinridge candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, is at the head of an army marching under the flag of the Union, against the secessionists—when they hear all these things, and, in addition, that all parties have given way to one single sentiment, simultaneously expressed by the whole people of the North—they will be astounded, and be brought to a realizing sense of the terrible calamity they have brought upon themselves by their insane and treasonable plotting.

Important from the South.

CHARLESTON NOT BLOCKADED—THE NEW YORK STEAMER NASHVILLE TAKEN AND CONVERTED INTO A PRIVATEER—THE CALIFORNIA STEAMER TO BE ATTACKED—AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON AND BALTIMORE.

Messrs. Spofford & Tileston have to-day heard from the South that their steamer Nashville has been taken by the authorities at Charleston, though whether it is a seizure or a forced purchase cannot yet be ascertained. Lieutenant Morden, formerly of the Harriet Lane, has been appointed to the command of the taken steamer, and intends proceeding with her out to sea, *to intercept the next California steamer*. Thus the Nashville will be the first privateer under the Southern Confederacy. It is positively stated that Lieutenant Morder has in his possession letters of marque from Jefferson Davis.

The purser of the Nashville, who left Charleston Tuesday, reports that there is no blockade of Charleston harbor. A British ressel entered that port on Sunday, and another on Monday, without molestation. Charleston was quiet. The price of provisions had advanced, *flour bringing fifteen dollars a barrel* and fresh pork thirty cents per pound. The Charlestonians were eagerly awaiting the arrival of the James Adger, ready to appropriate her to the use of Confederacy or state when she should arrive.

The bearer of this information, in passing through Baltimore, found the city quiet. The stores and place of amusement were reopened.—*N. Y. Post of Saturday afternoon*

From Virginia by way of Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, April 26.—A confidential agent arrived here this morning, reports 2400 men at Harper's Ferry, and 1000 marched to Alexandria on Thursday. The officers at Harper's Ferry believed that Gen. Beauregard is at Richmond with 7000 troops.

The Baltimore and Ohio road is still supplying Baltimore with provisions. There is much quiet debate here among leading persons as to the propriety of tapping the Columbia dam of the Susquehanna river, thus cutting off the water from the tide water canal, to stop supplies of coal and provisions by that route. The feasibility of tapping the artificial lake supplying Baltimore with water is also spoken of.

The fortifications of the Virginia troops on the coast of Virginia, especially the approaches to Portsmouth and Norfolk, are advancing rapidly, and it was estimated that six hundred men were hard at work at the various points, especially at Fort Norfolk, Craney Island and the Naval Hospital.

John A. Ford, a Philadelphian, but lately a resident of Petersburg, Va., has arrived here with his daughter. He says he learned at Richmond that the design of the Secessionists was to attack Fortress Monroe first. If a force sufficient can be collected, they will besiege it and Washington simultaneously. He says that at every village recruiting is going on rapidly, and most of them are being rapidly forwarded to the camps at Aquia Creek and Harper's Ferry. Every person coming through Richmond had to procure a pass from Governor Letcher.

The number troops at Richmond is variously estimated, by passengers, at from two to four thousand. They were, however, being transferred Northward as rapidly as possible.

WE have a dispatch from Fort Smith, Arkansas, stating that on Wednesday night that post was taken possession of by the State forces, under command of ex-Senator Borland.—The garrison of the fort at the time it surrendered, numbered three hundred men.

General Ransom, who has recently left North Carolina, reports that every federal post in that State has been taken. At Fayetteville Arsenal seventy thousand stand of arms were captured, including twenty-eight thousand of the most approved pattern.

War News.

The amount of federal property received from the secession [illegible] of Missouri by the Illinois troops and removed from the St. Louis arsenal, is of great value. Among the articles recovered were twenty-one thousand stand of small arms and a park of artillery.

Gov. Burton, of Delaware, has issued a proclamation calling for troops to defend the Union.

The New York *Post* has seen a gentleman direct from Savannah, and who reports that there the people had not heard of the patriotic uprising in New York and the North Generally. Business was very dull. About one thousand soldiers were camped in and near the town, and more were expected. *The port was not blockaded.*

On Friday night Charleston was much excited at a report that the New York Seventh Rehiment had passed through Baltimore, defeating the mob and killing many. About 18,000 troops were in and about Charleston.—General Beauregard was seen by our informant on Thursday, in Charleston. The troops were well fed and in good spirits. Business dull.—Few ships in port. Fort Sumter is being repaired. The United States vessels left the harbor's mouth on Tuesday night, *and Charleston is not blockaded.*

At Norfolk, on Monday, the Pennsylvania, 100 gun ship, was burnt to the water's edge; and engines were playing upon the Merrimac, to save her. The slow matches intended to blow up the two powder magazines had gone out before reaching the train, and the rebels saved the entire store of powder in the Navy Yard, and prevented much of the destruction which the explosion was intended to cause.

A gentleman who has just arrived in New York from Wilmington, North Carolina, says that a large number of troops from Georgia and Florida were passing through Wilmington, on their way to join the rebel forces; and that three or four northern vessels at that port were detained, and not permitted to sail.

The Naval Officer sent to look after Jeff Davis' privateer pirates, is named Stringham. His acts will probably correspond with his name. The name is ominous.

John Sherman, of Ohio, has enlisted as a private in one of the Pennsylvania regiments now at Lancaster.

The Norfolk papers say that 600 troops from South Carolina arrived at Richmond on Tuesday evening. 7,000 more troops are expected there soon.

It was believed at Richmond on Wednesday that troops are marching from Richmond to the banks of the Potomac, and probably on Washington, and that they would reach Washington on Sunday.

At Norfolk, on Thursday all was quiet. Operations at the navy Yard had been resumed. Preparations were being made to ra[illegible] the sloop of war Plymouth for the rebel service.

It is announced in the Norfolk papers that the Governor has issued a proclamation prohibiting the exportation flour, grain and provisions from Virginia.

The Virginia secession ordinance which is published takes effect as follows:

This Ordinance shall take effect and be an act of this day when ratified by a majority of the votes of the people of this State, cast at a polllo be taken thereon on the fourth Thursday in May next, in pursuance of an act passed here after to be enacted.

On Tuesday afternoon Lieut. Maloney, with a squad of twenty men, went from Baltimore to Carroll county, near the Pennsylvania line, in search of some cannon said to be there. He succeeded in finding two pieces besides some fifty rifles, which were taken possession of.

Mayor George W. Talbert reports to the Baltimore *Sun* of Friday that troops from Georgia and South Carolina are coming on towards Virginia by thousands, and concentrating at Richmond and Norfolk.

Caleb Cushing has tendered his services to the government to act in any capacity in defence of the Union.

The New York *Post* of Saturday afternoon says that telegraphic communication with Baltimore is re-established.

The office at Baltimore is under State surveillance, and no messages for Washington are permitted to pass except those of a private or mercantile character.

WAR PLANS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

"I am amply assured," writes a correspondent from Washington, "that General Scott is fully awake to the importance and urgency of the occasion, and fully informed of all that the rebel leaders are doing or meditating. He is occupied, as he was in the early part of the Mexican war, in carrying into effect plans carefully laid, and as carefully concealed from the knowledge of the enemy. Before they are aware, the net which he has set will be sprung upon them, and they will be taken in it like a covy of partridges.

The defense of Washington seems to have been fully provided for. With an ample force now mustered for its protection, with ample time for posting them to advantage, and with the most skillful engineers in the whole country employed in preparing such entrenchments as are necessary, it would be the strangest thing in the world if any access to the city were left ungarded, or any position favorable to the enemy neglected and unoccupied. So fully is this work, in his judgment, accomplished, that the troops which have been called for from the western states will have another and quite different destination

Part of the force sent from Illinois is already at Cairo, the point where the Ohio meets the Mississippi, with the Missouri shore on the right and that of Kentucky on their left, and the remainder will soon follow. Indiana will send her troops towards the Mississippi, and it is understood that no more of the Ohio troops will proceed to Washington. Several regiments are assembled at Columbus, and if we may believe the tidings which reach us this morning, they also are to be sent westward.

Some movement is on foot which will give the rebels work to do on the great river which waters the State of Alabama, where they have fixed their seat of government. In a short time the army of the West will hang like a thunder cloud over the slave States of the Mississippi valley, and woe to those on whom its bolts shall fall. No more provisions or military supplies of any kind will pass down the Mississippi unless they pass with the American army.

The people of the West may now find an opportunity of making good their declaration, often repeated at the breaking out of these disturbances at the South, that they would never allow the Mississippi to pour its waters into the Gulf of Mexico between banks possessed by a foreign power.—*N. Y. Post.*

From New Haven Register.

CAPT. Andrew Talbot, U. S. Topographical Engineer, a native of Connecticut, has gone to Richmond to superintend the manufacture of arms against the government.—*Telegraph.*

The gentleman above alluded to left the service of the United States in 1836—so we learn from the Army and Navy catalogue—and has been a citizen of New York ever since. He graduated at West point.

To show how little mere party politics have to do with the present rally to sustain the country, we are informed that only five members of the New Bedford Guards, now at Fort Monroe, voted for Lincoln and Hamlin.—*Boston Post.*

History shows conclusively, that Democrats have always been prompt at the call of their country.

Gov. Buckingham has tendered the command of the 3d Regiment to Col. Rufus L. Baker, of Windham. Col. Baker was for several years in commbined at Allegheny Arsenal, and was much esteemed by our citizens.

THE Telegraph company requests us to give caution to the people not to interrupt telegraphic communication by hanging flags on the telegraph poles or near the wires.

MESSRS. EDITORS—The drafting of Col. Campbell's and other regiments, took place at Harrisburg on yesterday afternoon. The intensity of the heat overcame some, who had to be conveyed from the ground. The war compliment was limited to 64 men, exclusive of officers, thereby causing the striking off of many who were exceedingly anxious to go, and who found relief for their feelings in tears. The time occupied in this preliminary was two and a half hours; at its conclusion, the officers and men of Colonel Campbell's regiment, were notified that they must take up their line of march for the depot, at which place they arrived about four o'clock, and after two hours, all things had been got ready and off the train started for York, at which place is the camp for instruction, where we arrived in about three hours. A short walk brought us to the camp ground, which is the fair ground for this part of our State, and is larger than the very excellent one we have near our city. The stalls and exhibition halls had been converted into quarters for our men, in the former of which large quantities of fresh hay has been placed, and in the latter convenient bunks had been erected. The limited provision which had been made for the accommodation of the men, necessarily confined each to a very small space in width, but confined as they were not a complaining voice was heard among them. At five o'clock the reveille was beat, and up they sprung. Having taken their ablutions the roll was called, and they were dismissed for a time. Some strolled here, others there, frends were sought, questions how do you stand it; to which the answer invariably was, "well, never felt better in my life," and this even from men whom it was thought could not endure for a day campaign life. After breakfast, which in some companies was at the expense of the officers, in others by the commissary department, the men generally prepared for the drill. Here could be seen a squad taking a preliminary lesson of shoulder arms, there could be seen a company in battallions, all giving their most earnest attention to the instructions of their officers. In the centre of the grounds is the race course, railed in, and used for the drilling of regiments. The scene at this point gave an idea of the pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war.

The band of the first regiment, I believe from Lancaster, took their position at its head and stepped out at common and then changed to quick time to instruct the men on these points—their step was executed with military precision, and closely watched by the soldiers. Their "Hail Columbia" and the other national airs were executed in such a manner as to elicit the commendation of all who heard them.—The men enter into the drill with a full determination to overcome their defects.—Major Rowley's now Col. Rowley's corps have arrived. This corps is made up of Rowley's battalion, and the companies formed by the surplus of others. Among the officers is Lieutenant Lewis, who, upon the rejection of junior Lieutenants, drew lot with Lieut. Collier, and the latter was the lucky drawer. Lieutenant Lewis was offered the command of a company, but by some oversight, neglected to accept. The health of all is good except of two of Capt. J. H Stewart's, and also of Capt. Kennedy's. The Captain had higher position offered him, but he preferred staying with those who are really attached to him. His resignation would have been a great loss to the company, who know that he and Lieutenants Bennett and Coltart, and Seargant Neeper and Davis, will see that they are not victimized to the whims and fancies of any one. They are quartered at the Lutheran Church, which was kindly tendered for their use by the pastor. On to-morrow they will move their quarters to a new building, erected to-day on the camp ground for them and the use of several other companies. The people of this place are more at ease since the arrival of additional troops, and treat them with every civility. The time of movement of troops is not yet determined on. Mr. Swartzweldr and John M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., came up on the train to this place—they go to Washington. S.

Southern Privateers—Letters of Marque Issued by Jeff. Davis—Military Plans of the Rebels.

A gentleman from Montgomery, Alabama, who left that place on Sunday evening last, and has just arrived in this city, corrects the rumor that Jefferson Davis would issue no letters of marque till the 24th instant. Four privateers had already been authorized, and another application was then under consideration.

Our informant heard Governor Moore, of Alabama, remark that an attack would not be made upon Washington for from thirty to sixty days. The general impression was that Davis would vacate the Presidential chair, devolving its duties upon Mr. Stephens, and take command of the army.

The reign of despotism had commenced, and every pains was taken to prevent persons from leaving the State. The Confederate government had issued a conscription, and he had left to avoid impressment into the army. He could find no way of egress from the dominions of the modern Doctor Francia except by way of Nashville, Tenn.

Montgomery was well supplied with provisions, but the rebels were short of arms and other munitions of war, despite the robberies of the arsenals, with the connivance of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet ministers.

Only $12,000,000 of the Confederate loan has as yet been taken. The expenses of the Montgomery administration have been heavy, and must exhaust the exchequer before a great while. The soldiers of the Confederacy have not been paid; only the expenses of transporting them being met. The rest has been deferred till the conquest of Washington and the proposed reconstruction of the Union.

The general impression of the rebel government, and of the people of Montgomery was that the Northern States were divided in sentiment, and that a large portion of the most substantial citizens would co-operate with the secessionists. The federal government, they were confident, could only assemble an army of Irish and negro mercenaries, whom Gen. Davis would easily disperse. No information respecting the Union sentiment so generally prevalent at the North had reached them. The leaders were busily arranging their plans sanguine of success.

Money was considerably plentiful, and the principal houses in Mobile and New Orleans were paying their debts.—*N. Y. Post of Saturday afternoon.*

THE NEOLEY GUARDS.—This is the name of a new company formed of men cut off from the Duquesno Greys, U. S. Zouaves, Fireman's Legion and Washington Invincibles, all of whom had more than the regular complement, seventy-seven men. The corps elected the following officers: Capt. Joseph Browne; Lieutenant, O W. Lewis; Second Lieutenant, A. R. McKee. The company have been attached to the Eleventh Regiment, Colonel Rowley Commanding, and will no doubt be found equal to any in the service.

THE CITY GUARDS ORDERED BACK.

A dispatch was received by Mr. Carnegie, the Superintendent of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, last evening, about six o'clock, ordering the City Guards, who left here at four o'clock, back. Col. Campbell and Major Hays were with the Guards, and as they constitute a part of the command of these officers, we rather think they will not receive the order in time to turn about before reaching Harrisburg.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—The Baltimore evening papers of yesterday furnish some interesting items of news. The Bush river bridge was again fired on Thursday night, and totally destroyed. It is expected that the remaining portion of Gunpowder bridge will share the same fate.

Gen. Harney on his way to Washington was captured by the Virginia troops at Harper's Ferry.

Four American flags were raised yesterday morning in the Western section of the city, on Federal Hill and one in the Eastern section.

DIED:

On Saturday afternoon at two o'clock, ZACHARIAH, RENO, in the 86th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, from the residence of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Reno, Ann street, near Bank Lane, Allegheny city.

Red White and Blue Ribbons for Flags,
Red White and Blue Ribbons for Flags,
Red White and Blue Ribbons for Flags.

STRAW BONNETS, Misses Leghorn and Straw Hats, Jockey Hats, White and Colored Shaker Hoods.
Mull Muslins, Nainsook Muslin, Plain and Figured Swiss Muslin, Patent Lining.
Ladies' White Skirts for 75 cents: Osborne & Cheseman's Wooven Gore Trail Hoop Skirts, Union Hoop Skirts, &c.
Lace Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Hem Stitch Handkerchiefs.
Black Lace Mitts for 31 cents worth 62.
" " " 37½ " " 75
Ladies' Gloves, Gauntlets and Hosiery, Collars and Sets.
Embroidered Jaconet and Swiss Edging Embroidered Jaconet and Swiss Inserting.
Gents' Merino and Cotton Undershirts and Drawers, Collars, Neck Ties, Hosiery, Gloves, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.

Missouri and Virginia money taken at its value.

CHARLES GIPNER,
78 Market Street.

ap29

ROLL BUTTER—5 bbls Fresh Roll Butter, just received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.
ap29

EGGS—6 barrels received this day, and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.
ap29

BEAUTIFUL WALL PAPERS, in imitation of lace and Damask drapery. For sale by W. P. MARSHALL.
ap29

MEDIEVAL—Louis XIV, and Napoleon III Decorations, for sale by W. P. MARSHALL.
ap29

CHEAP WALL PAPER at 6 1-4 cents, for sale by W. P. MARSHALL.
ap29

BOERHAVE'S
HOLLAND BITTERS.
PREPARED FROM THE
Choicest and most grateful Tonics and Carminatives in the Vegetable Kingdom. Universally approved as a Family Remedy for
INDIGESTION, SOUR STOMACH, COLIC, HEART-BURN, HEADACHE, & ALL DYSPEPTIC COMPLAINTS.
The Weak and Nervous should try it.
BEWARE OF IMPOSITION! But one size of the genuine, (half pint bottle,) Price One Dollar. Dose, a tablespoonful.
BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr. & Co.
SOLE PROPRIETORS.
Sold by Druggists generally. Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

New Advertisements.

VOLUNTEERS Can supply themselves with BOOTS, SHOES OR GAITERS, AT PRIME COST, AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE OF JOS. H. BORLAND, No. 98 Market street, 2d door from Fifth.
ap27

LARD—10 kegs prime Lard just received and for sale by HENRY H COLLINS.
ap27

LIME—50 bbls. Maryland Lime just received and for sale by HENRY H COLLINS.
ap27

More Men Wanted.
TO FILL UP THE BENTON GUARDS.
VOLUNTEERS WHO DESIRE TO SEE SERVICE and protect and defend the Union against all enemies, will enrol at the Court House (third story)—They will be properly cared for and well clothed. Freemen do your duty, your country requires it from all.
R. H. KERR.
ap27

Notice Pennsylvania Volunteers.
ALL THOSE HAVING CLAIMS OR bills due them on account of the Pennsylvania Volunteers in the city of Pittsburgh: cost of transportation of troops after orders to march, and for quarters, subsistence, &c., are requested to present the same immediately at the office of R. ROBISON, & CO., No. 355 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, properly authenticated for settlement.
SAM'L B. ROBISON,
ap27:1wd By order of the Governor

REAMERS
TWO, THREE OR FOUR INCHES WIDE,
AUGER STEMS,
FROM 20 TO 30 FEET LONG.
SAND PUMPS,
of superior make, and all tools used for BORING FOR OIL, can be had at W. W. YOUNG'S, 77 Wood street.
ap13

JAMES W. CRAFT, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, and Mercantile Broker, Office and Storage, No. 32 North Levee, Saint Louis, Mo.—I will give immediate and personal attention to all business entrusted to my care, for which charges will be reasonable. References: L. B. Forsythe, St. Louis; Paul Lacing, St. Louis; A. Brashears & Co., Cincinnati; Messrs. Trux & J. Craig, Philadelphia; M'Arthur, Byrne & Gibbons, New York; W. G. M'Dowell, T. Ewing, Kansas; Northup & Co., Kansas; J. W. Burbridge & Co., New Orleans; W. W. Weston, Memphis; Pennock & Hart, Pittsburgh; G. W. Coes, Pittsburgh; F. H. Ball, E. D. Adams, Chicago, W. F. Coolbaugh, Burlington, Iowa; W. H. Postlewait, Burlington, Iowa; Capts. Connell & Bowman, and river men generally.
mh18:6m

MESS PORK—10 barrels prime country Mess Pork, just received and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER, corner of Market and First streets.
ap27

LARD—500 lbs. prime country Lard, just received and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER corner Market and First streets.
ap27

WHEELING MONEY WANTED—1500 Tight and Slack Hoop Poles on wharf, for which I will take Wheeling money. JAMES A. FETZER, corner Market and First streets.
ap27

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—Situate on Carroll street, Allegheny. The house contains five rooms. The lot is 20 feet front on Carroll street, by 100 deep to Leslie street. Price 1950. Terms easy. S. CUTHBERT, & SON, 51 Market street.
ap27

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 65 Fourth Street.
Deposits made with this bank *before* the FIRST DAY OF MAY, will draw interest from that date.
ap27:3t CHAS. A. COLTON, Treasurer.

Dissolution.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between WILLIAM HUNE and E. H. PALMER, was dissolved by mutual consent on APRIL 9th, 1861.
ap27:1md WILLIAM HUNE.

JOHN M'DEVITT,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
—AND DEALER IN—
New Orleans Sugar and Molasses,
FLOUR, BACON,
Rice, Cheese, Fish, Oils, &c.
No. 311 Liberty Street, opposite Smithfield,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
A constant supply of Pure Brandies and Wines, of his own importation always on hand. Also, Old Monongahela Rye, Scotch and Irish Whiskeys. ap23:1y

FOR SALE:
A QUANTITY OF NEW AND SECOND HAND STEAM ENGINES, from four to ten horse power. Apply to Wilbraham, Whitington & Fole, Machine Works, Frankford road and Amber street, Philadelphia. apl6:tf

WHITE BEANS.—7 sacks "new crop" just received and for sale by HEANS & COFFIN, corner Wood and Water streets.
jal5

New Advertisements.

MORE
NEW
TESTIMONY.

From the Rev. Father Stanislaus Parizynskey:—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 those afflicted with defective hearing, as well as an acknowledgement 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 opportunity.

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

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

ALOYSIUS GREGG, Passionist.
MONASTERY, Birmingham, April 11th, 1861.

Most Important to the Deaf.

TESTIMONIALS FROM HOME-SOURCE.

FROM
JOHN M'CLOSKEY, Esq.,
OF THE FIRM OF
M'CLOSKEY, COSGRAVE & CO.

FORT PERRY, ALLEGHENY CO., PA.
April 8th, 1861.

TO DR. VON MOSCHZISKER: 155 Third street, Pitts:
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 quite satisfied that her hearing would never have been restored by natural causes, but to your treatment alone is she indebted for it, and I would earnestly recommend all afflicted with deafness to consult you at once.
Respectfully yours,
JOHN McCLOSKEY,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
April 5th, 1861.

DR. VON MOSCHZISK

Dear Sir:—It is but just 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 gaining 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.
Respectfully 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.
PHILLIP COBBETT,
JOHN HOVEY.

EYE AND EAR.

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 have failed, and all hopes of relief given up—This is no idle statement. Its truth is attested by hundreds of gentlemen, whose names are familiar throughout the Union—STATESMEN, PHYSICIANS, LAWYERS, CLERGYMEN AND JUDGES, witnesses to the fact.
DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,
be go 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, Bellefonte street, Lawrenceville
THOMAS MOORE, First street;
H. LANGKAMP, North East Corner of Diamond and Market streets;
☞ To this list hundreds more could be added