...ing Post.

...DAY MORNING, ... MAY 1.

STAND BY YOUR GOVERNMENT.

We desire to interpose our protest against the murmurings of the zealous but loyal, as well as the loud voiced clamor of the reckless portion of the community now directed towards the legitimate administrators of our Government. There is much, very much mischief in the swelling tide of complaint which does not appear to be directed so much against the plans of the government in this crisis, as against the want of public official information as to what those plans are. The people are restive, anxious and eager to know what is going to be done.—They are also aroused to a most intense degree, and if left to themselves without a controlling and directing head would perhaps rush into difficult positions and dangerous extremes. The people are intelligent too, and there are thousands who are ready to advise this or that plan for the war, forgetful that they have themselves constituted the Administration and a commander-in-chief, who is responsible to the nation for the manner in which the government is conducted and sustained. In the minds of all our people the earnest desire seems to exist for an immediate attack upon the rebels of the South. They are too impatient to await preparations which are absolutely necessary. They want to jump at once to results.

The fact is, in their excitement, and influenced by their very just indignation at the course which the people of the South have pursued, that all sight seems to have been lost of the real nature of the conflict which is going on.

It is to quell a great rebellion at home, not to exterminate a foreign and hostile nation that the government is making preparations. It is not to sack cities, devastate States and destroy human life, that all this martial array is going on. On the contrary, it is undoubtedly the duty as well as the design of this government not only to crush out this rebellion, but to do it in such a manner as shall be least destructive to life and property in either section. It is for the government to save the land we love from the dishonor of appearing before the world as a divided and dissevered people. Like a skillful surgeon, it may be compelled to cut deep in order to heal, but it is not its mission by wanton and unnecessary slaughter of those whom it claims as its own citizens, to leave to posterity a sinister legacy of hatred which shall forever make each party an enemy and a rival of the other.

The people seem to have forgotten that the President has given these rebellious subjects of the government twenty days to return to their allegiance, by the terms of his first proclamation. That period has not yet expired. They seem to forget the fact that in ten days time an army has been placed in the field such as no other nation could have gathered in as many months. They seem to forget that great preparations are necessary to maintain this army. They seem altogether to disregard the enormous magnitude of what the government has done, in their anxiety for it to do something else, which is not well defined even in their own minds.

Now let judgment rule the hour. Human governments are not omnipotent, omniscient nor omnipresent. Be satisfied with what is known and do not seek to rush things fast—than they can go. The plans of the government are wisely withheld from undue publicity. Common sense should teach us that the very necessities of the case require this course. Forewarned is forearmed, and where would be the wisdom of letting the rebels know where, how and after what manner, the government is going to place the strength of its mighty arm upon. We see the effective preparations for any and all contingencies. Let us watch results and not seek to know that, which known, might defeat itself because of it publicity.

The people are in motion, and pressing with gigantic vigor toward a desired end—but care must be taken that this unparalleled energy does not defeat the very purpose which gave it vitality, and by undue and badly directed pressure topple over the very government we should uphold and maintain. We expect an effective soldiery through decipline, which involves patience and a courageous obedience to all in authority. The soldier waits for orders; never demands them; now whilst a portion of our citizens are performing their duty faithfully in the field, it behooves those who remain at home to emulate their example—and by every word and act, inspire respect for authority, and uphold and strengthen the arms of those who have the right to lead in this momentous crisis. Let those especially who gave existence to this National Administration, refrain from indulging in complaints—at this moment a most dangerous privilege. Let them be the last to impair confidence in the wisdom of the Government which once shaken, can never be perfectly restored. The breath of suspicion becomes a deadly contagion, and may, unless checked, drift us into anarchy.

Wonders have been accomplished in weeks—which all must confess, if but for a moment the facts be camly considered. To be suddenly thrown from peace to war, necessarily involves confusion, but there has been less than we had a right to expect. We must all, more or less, bear our share of it like men—not wailing infants. Let us embrace with the arms of affection the freest, happiest, proudest nation on earth. Rally to a common centre with a unity of purpose and leave all petty bickerings to those who have no interest in our common country. Unitedly we must sustain the Government. We must not judge any of its acts hastily. Its duties are immense and every citizen should be ready and willing to aid it in those duties. If we lend aid and comfort to the government of our enemy, we are traitors—it is not wise, nor prudent either, to make or listen to complaints of our own. Such language as the New York *Times* and kindred journals in New York City are using, styling the Government "timid, hesitating if not imbicile," is little better than treason. In this great emergency we must trust the government, and those who counsel movements in advance of its authority, are no true friends to the Union. We must acknowledge authority and patiently submit to the orders of the government with the full confidence that it is as well informed of what is necessary in the present crisis as we can be, and that those whom we have placed at the head of its power, and in command of our armies and navies, are men of administrative ability and military knowledge equal to the demands of the occasion, great as they may be.

"For Deserters."

THIRTY DOLLARS A PIECE WILL be paid for the apprehension and delivery, at the Augusta Arsenal, of the following deserters:

JAMES E. FITZGERALD, enlisted at Atlanta, Ga., 4th April, 1861: 5 feet 6 inches high, florid complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, 41 years old.

LEWIS H. LANGFORD, enlisted at Atlanta, Georgia, March 24th, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, dark hair, hazel eyes, 21 years old.

DAVID M. CHILDRESS, enlisted at Lawrenceville, Georgia, March 14th, height 5 feet 9 inches, dark complexion, black eyes, black hair, 22 years old.

THOMAS L. CHILDRESS, enlisted at Lawrenceville, March 6, 1861; hight 5 feet 10 inches, ruddy complexion, dark hair, black eyes, 23 years old.

ANDREW J. HILLIER, enlisted at Atlanta, Georgia, March 29, 1861, height 5 feet 8¼ inches, light complexion, black hair, hazel eyes, 16 years old.

BENJAMIN W. DRAKE, enlisted at Cumming, Georgia, March 11th, 1861; height 5 feet 8 inches, florid complexion, blue eyes, light hair, 18 years old.

MARION DUTTON, enlisted at Lawrenceville, Georgia, March 8, 1861; height 6 feet 2½ inches, fair complexion, black eyes, light hair, 18 years old.

THOMAS H. BOND, enlisted at Cumming, Georgia, March 19, 1861; height 5 feet 9½ inches, fair complexion, gray eyes, auburn hair, 19 years old.

THOMAS T. BUTLEDGE, enlisted at Lawrenceville, Georgia, March 28th, height 5 feet 2 inches, fair dom plexion, auburn hair, hazel eyes, 21 years.

JAMES G. WILLIAMS, enlisted at Atlanta, Ga., March 9th, height 5 feet 11¼ inches, dark complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, 23 years old.

HENRY S. WALKER, enlisted at Atlanta, Ga., March 7th, height 5 feet 8¼ inches, dark complexion, dark hair, hazel eyes 19 years old.

JOSEPH VEATH, enlisted at Elijah, Ga., March 6th height 5 feet 10¼ inches, florid complexion, black eyes, dark hair.

JOHN K. GRIGGS, enlisted at Elijah, Ga., March 8th, 1861, height 5 feet 10½ inches, fair complexion, blue eyes, sandy hair, 23 years old.

JOHN NOLAN, enlisted at Augusta Arsenal, March 15, height 5 feet 6 inches, fair complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, 35 years old.

W. S. BAGBY, enlisted at Augusta Arsenal, March 21, height 5 feet 10 inches, florid complexion, gray eyes, dark hair, 33 years old.

COL. E. W. CHASTIAN,
Com. 3d Regiment, G. A.

C. B. LAMAR, Jr., Adjutant. april 14 1m

We cut the above from the Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer*, and if Mr. Jefferson Davis, "for any other man" wants to pay for it our bill, is $25. We wont take it in Southern Treasury loan notes, but must have hard United States coin.

What a contrast between the Northern and Southern soldiers does this advertisement exhibit. Poor fellows. The Southerners "want to go home," and Jefferson offers thirty dollars a piece for them. *Will he pay?* It strikes us he has undertaken rather a large contract which will be "hard on the old man."

LETTER FROM CAMP SCOTT.

YORK, Pennsylvania, April 29th, 1861.

MESSRS EDITORS—After the heat, excitement and active drilling of the day, the troops are busily engaged in preparing the evening meal, which consists of coffee, sugar, beans, biscuit and beef, and whatever the purse of the men can get. Each company is divided generally, into squads of seven men. In some they take their turns, in others all constitute themselves cooks, and assistants, and while one brings forth the pans, knives and forks, a second looks after the coffee, a third gets the biscuit ready, a couple take down the beef, draw their knives, and use them with a celerity that would reflect no discredit on some of our first class butchers, and the remaining two look after the fire and water. Col Rowley's regiment was quartered in the lower part of the city, in the shops of the railroad company, and where ever a vacant house could be obtained, but owing to the willful or reckless negligence of those who should have at least some conveniences and comforts for the brave fellows, many of whom were without blankets, some without uniforms. But this has already commenced to change, Colonel Rowley himself having fully determined that those entrusted to his care shall have every provision made for them—With this object in view, the Washington Infantry, and several other companies, together with the Shield's Guards, under the command of Capt. W. C. Gallagher and Lieut. M'Gregor, passed up Main street this evening on their way to Camp Scott. The Roman Father, with stop majestic and tragic bearing headed his company, and occasionally could be seen eyeing, evidently with pride, his corps. Of this regiment from fifteen to twenty are on the sick list, among whom are Harry Tillinson, Moresh, and Lieut. M'Kee, of Birmingham. Their illness is not of a nature to result seriously, being merely dysentery, superinduced, in part, by too free indulgence in water, while at Harrisburg and here is different from ours, and also from exposure, consequent upon the unsatisfactory accommodations provided for them—Of Col. Campbell's regiment, three are unfit for duty, and five or six others are on the sick list. Corporal Beeson of the Duquesne Grays, having while marching, tripped on a stone, which flew up and struck him on the ankle and caused a swelling, under the treatment of Messrs. Tindle and Speer, and it is rapidly diminishing. This corps left its quarters at the Baptist Church, and are now at the Camp ground. Before leaving, a beautiful Bible, the most costly one which could be purchased in the city, was presented to the pastor on behalf of the company, for the kindness and hospitality of himself, and the members of his congregation, shown to them. Duquesne Grays, company B, have arrived and are quartered at the railroad shop. With such accommodations we may look for an increase on the sick list—Col. Wynkoop is under marching orders, and will proceed to Philadelphia with his regiment, which have been drilling.

Among the late arrivals from your city are Ephraim Jones and Wm. Barnhill, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. James P. Tanner, to whom many of the soldiers are under lasting obligations for the very active part they took, and are taking, and the tangible aid so freely offered by them, to free the untried life, on which many were entering, from the hardships necessarily incident to it. S

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER FROM A PITTSBURGHER IN CLEVELAND—THE DEMOCRATS AND THE WAR—DIMENSIONS OF THE NATIONAL FLAG, AND OTHER MATTERS.

The following extracts from a private letter to the editor of the *Post*, dated Cleveland, April 27, will be read with interest by every Pittsburgher:

I feel of course deeply interested in everything transpiring in Pittsburgh, particularly in relation to my old friends who are on the war path. I am flattered here on every hand by the praises I hear of the patriotism of Pittsburgh, and I take peculiar pride in telling all about the Duquesne Greys, and Mexico, and Puebla, and Colonel Campbell, and Captain Roberts, and the Zouaves, and all the rest of my gallant townsmen.

As far as I can learn, the Democrats of Allegheny county are going off to the war in such numbers that before long you will not have enough left, out of the 16,000, to form a county committee of correspondence. And why should they not go? A Democrat is a man of principle. If he fights in the peaceful contests of the ballot box, for the equal rights of all the States in the common territories of the Union, "it is not that he loves the North less, but the Constitution and the faith of compacts more." And when traitors assail our Government, with arms in their hands, the Democrat goes forth with musket and cartridge box to meet *them* as quickly, and with the same resolute determination, as he fights the Republicans at the polls; and he does this, not that he loves the South less, but his flag and country more.

By the way, speaking of flags, your paper of Saturday, the 27th inst., contains directions for making the American Flag, which are all wrong. I give you the correct way, as the acts of Congress direct. The Garrison Flag is the National Flag:

The Garrison Flag has 36 feet fly, and 20 feet hoist. It is composed of 13 stripes alternately red and white, beginning with red. The Union is of blue, placed in the upper corner, and in it are white stars, corresponding in number to the number of States. The Union extends one-third the length of the flag, and in depth to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top.

There you have the recipe from Uncle Sam's prescription book. It is one easily *put up*, but however *well shaken*, no one was ever known who could TAKE IT. Like Roger A. Pryor's dose of prussic acid, they are all glad to get rid of it, even if it pukes them, when once they assail it. "Long may it wave."

APPROPRIATION BY BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.—We are informed that the Borough Council of Birmingham on Monday night, made an ample appropriation for the support of the volunteers from that place, and that the legislature will be applied to forthwith for powers authorizing a levy not exceeding *five mills* on the borough property, to meet the appropriation. This is the proper spirit. Let other boroughs do likewise.

SPEECH OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

Delivered Before the Illinois Legislature, Thursday Evening, April 25th.

The joint session of the Legislature having assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Senator Douglas, accompanied by several friends, entered at a quarter to eight. Mr. Speaker Cullem then introduced him to the Legislature. His appearance was greeted with universal applause. We give a full *verbatim* report of his speech:

Mr. Douglas said:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I am not insensible to the patriotic motives which have prompted you to do me the honor to invite me to address you on this occasion, upon the momentous issues now presented in the condition of our country. With a heart filled with sadness and grief, I comply with your request.

For the first time since the adoption of the Federal constitution, a wide-spread conspiracy exists to destroy the best Government the sun of heaven ever shed its rays upon. [Applause.] Hostile armies are now marching upon the Federal capital, with a view of planting a revolutionary flag upon its dome; seizing the national archives, taking captive the President elected by the votes of the people, in the hands of secessionists and disunionists. A war of aggression and of extermination is being waged against the Government established by our fathers. The boast has gone forth by the Secretary of War of this revolutionary Government that on the first day of May the revolutionary flag shall float from the walls of the Capitol at Washington, and that on the fourth day of July the revolutionary army shall hold possession of the Hall of Independence in Philadelphia.

The simple question presented to us is whether we will wait for the enemy to carry out his boast of making war upon our soil; or whether we will rush as one man to the defense of the Government, and its capital, to defend it from the hands of all assailants who have threatened to destroy it. [Great enthusiasm.] Already the piratical flag has been unfurled against the commerce of the United States—Letters of marque have been issued appealing to the pirates of the world to assemble under that revolutionary flag, and commit depredations on the commerce carried on under the stars and stripes. The navigation of our great river into the Gulf of Mexico is obstructed—Hostile batteries have been planted upon its banks; custom houses have already been established; and we are required now to pay tribute and taxes without having a voice in making the laws imposing them, or having a share in the distribution of them after they have been collected. The question is whether this war of aggression shall proceed and we remain with folded arms, inactive spectators, or whether we shall meet the aggressors at the threshold and turn back the tide.

So long as there was a hope of peaceful solution, I prayed and implored for compromise. I can appeal to my countrymen with confidence that I have spared no effort, omitted no opportunity to adopt a peaceful solution of all these troubles, and thus restore peace, happiness and fraternity to this country. When all propositions of peace fail, there is but one course left for the patriot, and that is to rally under that flag which has waved over the Capitol from the days of Washington, and around the Government established by Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, and their compeers—[Great cheering.]

I had supposed that it was a cardinal and fundamental principle of our system of Government that the people, and the people at the ballot box, without fraud, according to the forms of the Constitution, was to command the implicit obedience of every good citizen. [Loud applause.]

If their defeat at a Presidential election is to justify the minority, or any portion of the minority, in raising the traitor's hand of rebellion against their constituted authorities, you will find the future history of the United States written in the history of Mexico. According to my reading of Mexican history there has been a Presidential term from the time of the Revolution of 1821, down to the day, when the candidate elected by the people never served his four years. In every instance, either the defeated candidate has seized upon the Presidential chair by the use of the bayonet, or he has turned out the duly elected candidate before his term expired. Are we to inaugurate this Mexican system in the United States? America? [No. Never!] Suppose the case to be reversed. Suppose the disunion candidate had been elected by any means—I care not what, if by any means in accordance with the forms of the Constitution at the last Presidential election. Then, suppose the Republicans had raised a rebellion against the authority. In that case you would have found me tendering my best efforts and energies to John C. Breckinridge to put down the Republican rebels. [Tremendous applause.]

It is a crime against the inalienable and indefeasible right of every American citizen, to attempt to destroy the Government under which we were born. It is a crime against constitutional freedom and the hopes of the friends of freedom throughout the wide world to attempt to blot out the United States from the map of Christendom. Yet this attempt is now being made. The Government of our fathers is to be overthrown and destroyed—The Capital that bears the name of the Father of his Country is to be bombarded and leveled to the earth, among the dust and rubbish of things that are past. The records of Government are to be scattered to the four winds of heaven. The constituted authorities, placed there by the same high authority, that placed Washington and Jefferson, and Madison, and Jackson in the chair, are to be captured and carried off, and hung as a warning and a scorn to the nations of the world. [Never!]

You may think that I am drawing a picture that is overwrought and not describing a fact. No man who spent the last week in the city of Washington, will believe but I have done justice to it. You have all the elements of the French revolution surrounding the capital now, and threatening it with its terrors. Not only is its constitutional government to be stricken down; not only is our flag to be blotted out, but the very foundations of social order are to be undermined and destroyed, the dominion of destruction is to be let loose over the face of the land; a reign of terror and mob law is to prevail in each section of the Union, and the man who dares to plead for the cause of justice and moderation in either section is to be marked down as a traitor to his section. If this state of things is allowed to go on, long before you will have the guillotine in active operation!

I appeal to you, my countrymen—men of all parties—not to allow your passions to get the better of your judgments. Do not allow your vengeance upon the authors of this great iniquity to lead you into rash, and cruel, and desperate acts upon those who may differ with you in opinion. Let the spirit of moderation and of justice prevail. You cannot expect within so few weeks after an excited political canvass that every man can rise to the level of forgetting his partisan prejudices and sacrifice everything upon the altar of his country, but allow me to say to you whom I have opposed and warred against with an energy you will respect, and allow me to say to you, you will not be true to your country if you ever attempt to manufacture partisan capital out of the miseries of your country. [Much applause.] When calling upon Democrats to rally to the tented field, leaving wife, child, father and mother behind them, to rush to the rescue of the President that you elected, do not make war upon them and try to manufacture partisan capital out of a struggle in which they are engaged from the holiest and purest of motives. [Renewed applause.]

What is the attempt now being made? Seven States of this Union choose to declare that they will no longer obey the behests of the United States; that they will withdraw from the Government established by our fathers; that they will dissolve, without our consent, the bonds that have united us together. But, not content with that, they proceed to invade and obstruct our dearest and most inalienable rights, secured by the Constitution. One of their first acts is to establish a battery of cannon upon the banks of the Mississippi, on the dividing line between the States of Mississippi and Tennessee, and require every steamer that passes down the river to come under a gun to receive a Custom House officer on board, to prescribe where the boat may land, and upon what terms it may put out a barrel of flour, or a cask of bacon—upon the river and upon the borders of those States, to cut off our freedom of trade.

* * * * * * *

Bear in mind that these very cotton States, who in former times have been so boisterous in their demands for free trade, have among their first acts established an export duty on cotton for the first time in American history.

It is a historical fact, well known to every man who has read the debates of the Convention which framed the Constitution, that the Southern States refused to be parties to the Constitution unless there was an express provision in the prohibiting Congress to levy an export duty on any product of the earth. No sooner have these cotton States seceded than an export duty is levied; and if they will levy a duty on their cotton, do you not think they will levy it on our pork, and our beef, and our corn, and our wheat, and our manufactured articles and all we have to sell? Then what is the proposition. It is to enable the tier of States bordering on the Atlantic and Pacific, and on the Gulf, surrounding us on all sides, to withdraw from our Union—form alliances among themselves and then levy taxes upon us without our consent and collect revenue without giving us any just proportion or part at all of the amount collected. Can we submit to taxation without representation? [Several voices "no."] Can we permit nations foreign to us to collect revenue off our products—the fruits of our industry? I ask the citizens of Illinois; I ask every citizen in the great basin between the Rocky Mountains and the Alleghanies; in the valleys of the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri, to tell me whether he is ever willing to sanction a line of policy that may isolate us from the markets of the world and make us dependent provinces upon powers that thus choose to isolate us? [Many voices, "no," and "never."]

I warn you, my countrymen, whenever you permit this to be done in the Southern States, New York will very soon follow their example. New York—that great port, where two-thirds of all our revenue is collected, and whence two-thirds of our goods are exported, will not long be able to resist the temptation of taxing fifteen millions of people in the West, when she can monopolize the resources and release her own people thereby from any taxation whatsoever. Hence I say to you, my countrymen, from the best consideration I have been able to give to this subject, after the most mature reflection and thorough investigation, I have arrived at the conclusion that, come what may—war, if it must be, although I deplore it as a great calamity, yet, come what may, the people of the Mississippi Valley can never consent to be excluded from free access to the ports of the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico. [Great applause.]

WAR NEWS.

A despatch from Washington and Perryville says:

Terrorism reigns supremely in Eastern Virginia. In most of the towns Union men are driven out by the hundreds. The number of such fugitives that pass through on their way North is hourly increasing. They describe the secessionists to be anything but ready for aggressive warfare. They all agree, on the contrary, that a terrible fright prevails at the supposed impending invading of Northern troops.

In Spottsylvania and adjoining counties the negroes are growing altogether unmanageable. Parties lately arrived from Richmond state that a famine is threatening. Flour sells for twenty dollars a barrel. Trade was absolutely obstructed, and specie was entirely out of circulation.

The Northern Troops at Washington are allowed away in various public buildings. About three thousand are stationed in the Capitol. Food of any description, with the exception of fresh meat, has been abundantly furnished to them, and large droves of cattle to spare for their sustenance, have just arrived. The soldiers all sleep on the hard floor, nothing in the shape of pillows being supplied to them. Their general health continues to be excellent.

The only serious accident that has occurred among the troops at Washington was in the rotunda of the Capitol where the Eighth Massachusetts regiment is quartered. A stack of muskets was accidentally thrown down, and three of the guns discharged. A ball passed through the right foot of Moses S. Herrick of the Beverly Company. The foot has been amputated. Capt Clarke, of the Sixth Massachusetts regiment received a flesh wound in his arm from a musket discharged by a private, while lying down, while on drill.

Several of the Fifth and Eighth Massachusetts regiments were injured by revolvers accidentally discharged, and have been sent home.

FROM CAIRO.

Doings at Cairo—Stoppage of Boats, &c.

CAIRO, Friday, April 26 A. M.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE ENQUIRER:

There are about two thousand five hundred troops and ten pieces cannon here, and more looked for by every train. The troops chartered the steamer Swallow for a Police boat. They put one gun and one company of artillery aboard and started up the Mississippi, with sealed orders, at two o'clock P. M. yesterday. They returned at dark, having the steamer J. D. Perry along side. They hailed the latter about six miles above, and searched her for arms, munitions of war, &c. Nothing was discovered but thirty-three kegs shot and thirty bundles bar lead, which they were obliged to leave here. She was then allowed to go on her way rejoicing.

The Swallow, after taking one more company of soldiers aboard, left again at ten o'clock last night for the Mississippi—destination not known—since when we have no news.

The excitement is not so great as in the first part of the week. No boats have been boarded here but the Baltic and Perry. Nothing contraband was found on the Baltic. She was allowed to go on unmolested.

Instructions are said to have been issued yesterday to hold all such freight here—*Enquirer, Sunday Morning.*

THE TROOPS AT WASHINGTON.

ON BOARD THE CARS, NEAR ALTOONA, April 29, 1861.

Col. J. P. Barr:—DEAR SIR—I left Washington Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, coming by private conveyance through Frederick and Hagerstown. The Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Col. McDowell, Lieut Col. Christ, and Maj. Petriken, arrived at the Capitol on Saturday evening in good health and spirits, although greatly fatigued. They marched from Annapolis to the Junction, 18 miles, and then reached the city by rail—not a man missing. Since Thursday eight regiments in all, have arrived—two from Massachusetts, one from Rhode Island, the N. Y. "Glorious 7th," the New York 71st, two from Pennsylvania, and one other from New York city—The 69th New York regiment, Col. Corcorans, (Irish,) were at Annapolis Junction yesterday morning *en route*, and three vessels had arrived in Annapolis Roads with troops. The Capitol is now sufficiently guarded against any attack whatever. A battery has been erected by the government on the Georgetown heights. The New York 7th, which was sworn in for a period of one month on Friday evening, in the presence of the President and lady, Secretary Cameron, Col. Forney, and thousands of others, encamp to-day on Georgetown heights, with tents. The health of the troops is good, save an occasional case of diarrhea.

I have no time to say more.

Yours truly, A. J. R

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY—SCARCITY OF COIN.

A telegram to the New York *Herald*, gives the following regarding money matters at Washington:

The operations of the Treasury Department during the last few days have been considerably embarrassed on account of the scarcity of coin. It is supposed that there are now more than eight million of dollars subject to government draft in the different cities, but owing to the obstruction of the roads, the Secretary of the Treasury has dot deemed it advisable to order its transportation hither. The inconvenience will, however, only be temporary.—Nothing but specie is current here now, and coin—particularly silver—is very scarce.

New York drafts are paid in Washington bank notes, which are worthless. A heavy discount must be paid on Massachusetts and New York bill, even when they can be used at all. Virginia bills are worth from half to two thirds their face.

GONE TO THE WARS.—The Washington Cornet Band, composed of most accomplished musicians, left the city by the four o'clock train yesterday afternoon, to join Colonel Rowley's (Eleventh) regiment at York.

THE RAILROADS.

The President has directed the Secretary of War to take possession in the name of the government of the line of railroad from the junction to Annapolis. The Vice Presidedt of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, Col. Thos. A. Scott, will superintend it in connection with three engineers and a complete corps of assistants.

The President has also directed the Secretary of War to take possession of the line of railroad between Baltimore and York, Pa., known as the Northern Central, and has appointed Thomas J. Power, of Pennsylvania, to superintend it.

DIED:

On Tuesday morning April 30, 1861, at the residence of his son-in-law, D. H. Mague, WILLIAM D. EWING, Esq.: aged 92 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, May 2d, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, No. 251 Centre Avenue. The friends of the family are invited to attend. Carriages will leave corner of Fourth and Wood streets at 1 o'clock P. M.

BERHAVE'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 bottles. Price One Dollar. Dose, a teaspoonful.
BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr. & Co.
SOLE PROPRIETORS.
Sold by Druggists generally. Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

New Advertisements.

Park Rifles Home Guard Attention!

AT A MEETING OF THE PARK RIFLES, held at their Armory, No 135 Smithfield st., on Monday evening, April 29, the following officers were elected: President, Thomas P. Houston; Vice President, J. H. McCreery; Secretary, Marion F Gardner; Corresponding Secretary, I. L. Miller; Treasurer, W. H Preston; Captain, Charles W. Moore; First Lieutenant, J. H. Weldon; Second Lieutenant, Lee Anshutz; Third Lieutenant, J. H. McCreery; Orderly Sergeant, C. C. Perrine. Members will meet each and every night for drill, at ½ o'clock, until further notice.

MARION F. GARDNER, Sec'y.
may1

AT COST! AT COST!
SUMMER SILKS,
ORGANDY LAWNS,
BEARAGES FOULARD SILKS,
SO PENED THIS MORNING A
LARGE ASSORTMENT
—OF—
Gray & Fancy Colored Dress Goods.
A LARGE STOCK OF
SUN UMBRELLAS
—AND—
HOOP SKIRTS
W. & D. HUGUS,
may1

THE ONLY article that will effectually
Banish Rats, Mice and Roaches.
Banish Rats, Mice and Roaches.
Banish Rats, Mice and Roaches.
Banish Rats, Mice and Roaches.
IS THE RAT PASTE,
IS THE RAT PASTE,
IS THE RAT PASTE,
IS THE RAT PASTE,
IS THE RAT PASTE,
IS THE RAT PASTE,
IS THE RAT PASTE,
IS THE RAT PASTE.
Warranted in all cases.
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Prepared only by JOSEPH FLEMING'S.
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Prepared only by JOSEPH FLEMING'S.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street. ap30

EGGS—5 barrels fresh eggs just received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS
ap30

BUTTER—5 Barrels Fresh Roll Butter just received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.
ap30

CARBON OIL—10 barrels best quality, just received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.
ap30

LIME—200 Barrels Fresh Lime just received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.
ap30

LARD—5 kegs fresh leaf Lard for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.
ap30

D. B. FERGUSON, at the corner of High and Wylie street, has just received a fine lot of choice Family Groceries of every description, which he offers low for cash. ap30

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; Osbornes & Cheeseman's Woven 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.
Linen 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.
ap30

BEAUTIFUL WALL PAPERS, in imitation of Lace and Damask drapery. For sale by W. P. MARSHALL.
ap30

MEDIEVAL—Louis XIV, and Napoleon III Decorations, for sale by W. P. MARSHALL.
ap30

CHEAP WALL PAPER at 6 1-4 cents, for sale by W. P. MARSHALL.
ap30

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

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 Custom House (third story.)—They will be properly cared for and well clothed. Report to duty, 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, 4 CO., No. 255 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, properly authenticated for settlement.
SAM'L R. ROBISON.
By order of the Governor
ap27 twd

FOR SALE:
A QUANTITY OF NEW AND SECOND HAND STEAM ENGINES, from four to ten horse power. Apply to Wilkinham, Whittington & Pole, Machine Works, Frankford road and Amber street, Philadelphia. apdawd

WHITE BEANS,—7 sacks "new crop" just received and for sale by MEARS & COFFIN, corner Wood and Water street.
ap15

WINDOW CURTAINS—For sale by W. P. MARSHALL.
mh30

New Advertisements.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Pittsburgh, April 18, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that "SEALED PROPOSALS" accompanied by proper guarantees according to form to be furnished on application at this Office, will be received thereat until 12 o'clock, meridian, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF JUNE NEXT, for the supply of Provisions, Medicines, &c, enumerated in said forms, for one year, commencing on the first of July next, and ending on the thirtieth of June following. The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in this Hospital; but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of said articles, accordingly as they may be required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not in the judgment of the Physician of the Hospital of the best quality and adapted to be Hospital, he will be at liberty to reject the same, to purchase other articles in their stead, and to charge the contractor with any excess of cost over the contract prices. The United States reserves the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified.
JAMES A. GIBSON,
Surveyor and Agent of Marine Hospitals
ap26dtes

FOR SALE.—A brick dwelling house well arranged; also a two story frame house, and large lot of ground, situate on Colwell street and Carpenter's alley. Price, $2500—$500 in Missouri funds, balance in three and in Virginia funds, remainder in one, two, and three years.
Also: a lot 37½ feet on Crawford, by 133, to Tannehill street. Price, $700—$300 in Missouri funds, balance in one, two, and three years. Apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SON.
ap11 51 Market st.

HUNTER'S
WORM CAKES.
THE MOST EFFECTUAL
And only reliable Worm Candy in use.
WARRANTED IN EVERY INSTANCE.
For sale Wholesale and Retail at
SUPER'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and St. Clair Streets.
ap27 PITTSBURGH.

CHAMPAGNES.
CHARLES HEIDSIECK,
CROWN, MUMM & CO'S
CLICQUOT, &c,
For sale by WM BENNETT,
ap17 120 Wood street.

JUST RECEIVED through the Custom House, a most superior lot of genuine Havana Segars, such as Conchas, Conchitas, Extra Eagle Principes, Londres, &c. Please call and I will give you the utmost satisfaction, and will be sold so old rates yet.
LYON ARNSTHAL.
ap16

Dissolution.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the style of A. HARTUPEE & CO., Steam Engine Manufactures and Iron Founders, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first of January, 1861. John Morrow having disposed of his interest in the same to Andrew Hartupee, who will carry on the business as usual at the old stand, corner of First and Short streets, and who will settle all the business of the late firm.
ANDREW HARTUPEE,
JOHN MORROW,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 14, 1861.
Having disposed of my interest in the late firm of A. HARTUPEE & CO. to ANDREW HARTUPEE, I do hereby cheerfully recommend him to my friends as fully competent to carry on the same, and solicit for him a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the late firm. JOHN MORROW
Pittsburgh, Feb. 14, 1861. feb14

GREAT SALE OF REAL ESTATE,
Homesteads, Market Gardens, Residences, &c.
—AT—
Tarentum, Allegheny County.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE a large portion of the fine bottom land on the Allegheny river, within the borough of Tarentum, nearly opposite the Tarentum and Chartier's Stations, and A. V. Railroad, within an hours ride of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh Canal passing through the center.
There are favorable situations for steam-mills, foundries, and rolling-mills, with several good water powers. Also, a tannery, saw-mill, and detached lots, improved and unimproved. Also, an excellent farm of one hundred and twenty acres, on the Tarentum property, one mile from the town, and under improvement—lease nearly expired.
The property now offered has within what is admitted to be one of the best oil regions in the Allegheny Valley. In the adjoining lands, several valuable oil wells have been in successful operation for some years, and wells are now going down all around.
The town of Tarentum, laid out by the subscriber, is one of the most flourishing within the circuit of Pittsburgh. The soil of the bottom and upland is of an unsurpassed fertility—one acre of it ought to support a family. An opportunity is here presented to mechanics, and persons engaged in business, to secure family residences near excellent schools, and churches of various denominations. The principal school-house is a splendid building, now accommodating two hundred scholars. The site of the town is such as to accommodate all classes of purchasers.
THE SALE WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE TOWN OF TARENUM, ON TUESDAY, APRIL 30th, 1861.
TERMS—One half cash; the other half in one year with interest, but ten per cent. will be deducted for prompt payment—they will, however, be arranged to suit purchasers, if required.
The lots will positively be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.
Those who wish to purchase at private sale, can inquire of the subscriber, opposite Chartier's Station, or of Esq. Cuphorn, in Tarentum.
ap15 H. M. BRACKENRIDGE.

HUGH M. BOLE,
ENGINE BUILDER AND MACHINIST, GREAT WESTERN PLAINING MILL, *cor. Merbery and Duquesne