A CALM FOR PREPARATION.

Just now there appears to be a great calm which pervades the country. For three weeks past there has been a condition of the most intense excitement. The calm which has now come is one which is an inevitable necessity of war. The preparations for the campaign require time. The excitement which has roused the people would not carry on the war. The nervous glow of patriotism is one thing. It has caused a thorough provision to be made for the public defence. It has called thousands of men into the field. It has offered the means for the coming contest. It has placed the people of the country in position. It has caused the State Governments to make the proper provisions for defence. It has accomplished a vast deal within a few days. As matters now stand the capital is safe, and there is little danger that the powers of the government or the public property will be disturbed in any great degree for some time to come. The urgent necessities of the government are for the time satisfied.

But all these preparations are, as it were, in a crude state, and the condition of affairs is now such as to justify deliberation. The occasion for the excitement, tumult and hurried action is past, and now comes the time to render everything perfect and effective. The pressing danger is over, and while the great struggle is temporarily postponed, the new forces must be drilled and disciplined, and every preparation made to add to their efficiency and effectiveness when the earnest work of war begins. The shedding of blood, if it must come, will be soon enough. This calm for preparation will render the final decision more certain and less destructive of human life and property.

This relaxation from excitement will do no harm. Nothing is lost by taking breath. It will enable us to be thoroughly prepared for the great work of crushing out this rebellion now and forever.

While we gain strength by taking time the South is losing it. Her army is becoming demoralized, her treasury exhausted. The greatest strategem of war is to strike the right blow, in the right place at the right time.

While this condition of affairs exists there should be no relaxation of military preparations. Let every energy be directed to a proper organization of all things relating to the campaign, so that when the spirit of battle moves over the face of the country—as it will move—we may be strong and invincible to defend the right, and omnipotent in crushing out the wrong.

LOOK OUT FOR IMPOSTERS.

In times of excitement all sorts of rascals thrive. We have been requested to warn the public against a set of villains who have recently been practicing a new dodge in this city. Two or three of them in a buggy drive up to a house, and one goes in with a piece of linen or a table cloth, or some such article and stating that he is compelled to sell it, offers it for ten or fifteen cents, not one-tenth its cost. This attracts attention from its cheapness and throws the purchasers, who are usually women, off their guard. The rascals then offer a good looking piece of broad cloth, asking *ten dollars* per yard for it, usually a remnant, and state that this is only half its worth, when in fact it is half cotton and worth only about a dollar and a half per yard. This game has been carried on quite extensively hereabouts. The parties operating are said to be Germans and impose upon German families.

Just now the people should be on their guard against imposters of all kinds, who are ever ready to take advantage of circumstances to raise the wind. The rascals are just now engaged in collecting funds nominally for the families of the volunteers, and as excitement and enthusiasm never allow people time to reflect, the dodge is no doubt one which pays exceedingly well.

This swindling operation has been confined to cities and large towns, but it will soon be extended to the country, and we warn people to be on their guard. Give no money to any one, for any purpose, unless you know who you are giving to, or have the most indubitable evidence that it will be applied to the purpose for which it is asked.

DISCIPLINE.

There are some points to which civilians not trained to war do not sufficiently look, when summoned to command. They look too much to direct fighting, and not enough to those incidents which are quite as important as the fighting itself.

One point, of vast importance, is the commissariat. The necessity, above all necessities in war, is that the men be fed. They should not only have sufficient food, but it should be the right kind of food, and wholesome in quality. Obvious as this seems to a trained soldier, there is nothing which a militia colonel is so apt to neglect.

The next thing is the Quartermaster's department. Troops must not only be fed—they must be sheltered.

Another point in which our volunteer colonels greatly fail is discipline. Nothing amazes a trained officer more than the look of some of our volunteer camps. Our volunteers, home guards, and all, should sturdy to come as near to the discipline of the regular army as possible, for thus only can they become first rate soldiers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter of our Harrisburg correspondent, giving the first day's proceedings of the Legislature, did not come to hand until Friday morning—too late to be news for Saturday morning's paper.

We have two letters from the Camp at York, but both have been delayed upon the way until their news have been anticipated.

Under date of April 30, "A Grey" writes:

"We are now comfortably arranged in our camp life, having dry quarters, clean straw, good food and plenty of it. In my mess we have an artist who is at this time sketching the camp, which will appear in Harper in good time. There are two "typos" in my mess and seven in the company, and it has been seriously proposed to issue a small daily, to be filled with the news and items of the camp."

GOVERNOR CURTIN.

The Governor was in the city yesterday for a few hours, and left, we understand, on the afternoon train west, for Columbus, for the purpose of conferring with the Governors of Ohio, New York, Indiana and Illinois, upon matters pertaining to the war movements now in progress.

WINFIELD SCOTT AND THE BOBADILS.

The people of the United States appear to be well satisfied in the efficiency of the government, that has produced within twenty days all the force in men and money required at present to check the rebels of the South and all their long matured plans. All are gratified except said rebels, including the State of Virginia, and a few malcontents, such as H. J. Raymond, of the New York *Times*, and George Law—General George Law.

The first of these worthies talked a few days ago of superseding President Lincoln, for being dilatory, and goes on to show on paper, how it all should have been done, and the whole thing would have been fixed by this time,—just as Tittlebat Titmouse thought that the "omnipotence of an Act of Parliament," which he read in his place for abolishing the tick in sheep, would smother the vermin, as soon as the bill had passed the House. If it is not too late, President Lincoln should return the compliment by superseding Raymond in his place in France; the antics of a dunce are always harmless when not exposed to strangers, but kept within doors.

General Law is certain that he could have taken a bee-line at once to Washington City, commissariat and all, and invested it safely, for in his judgment too General Scott has also been at fault.

Yet General Geo., with all this military skill, has not been able to dispose of his fifty thousand muskets, warranted to kill at both ends—and even rejected by the lamented Billy Walker, for during a period of years they have been going begging, and if the other Walker, Jeff Davis' Secretary of War don't buy them, they will be a dead loss.

It is not likely that our noble Commander-in-Chief will be disturbed by this dirty speculator. A first rate notice from Winfield Scott would have that misfortune called "lessening insignificence."

Let the Raymonds, and the Laws troop with Virginia, whose glory alas! all lies under the sod, not upon it.

Winfield Scott has had the confidence and esteem of all her hallowed dead. It takes us back to the days of Washington and Jefferson, and his glory commences there.

Under the very eye of Wilkinson and Burr, he dared to express his suspicion of their treason against his country and defy them.

President Madison, by a special letter thanked him for his skilful diplomacy on his early mission to Europe during the Spanish difficulty with the North American Republic.

President Monroe presented him a gold medal and Virginia a sword, for his bravery and consummate military knowledge.

President Jackson, although of a different political school, in his own manly, impartial way, still recognized in him the right man in the right place during South Carolina nullification.

President Van Buren intrusted him with almost absolute civil and military power in the patriot war on the Canada frontier, and it was adjusted by him in a manner which would add to the fame of any statesman.

The rebels have found him already more than their match, for he is as of old the lion in their path. The country, without distinction of party, is willing to trust to the cool, skillful, methodical, if you will, calculation of Winfield Scott rather than the impetuous, senseless calculations of the New York editor and the burly musketeer at his elbow, having no other coolness about them except their impudence, ignorance and effrontery.

Any good citizen might be excused in being occasionally too profuse in their admiration of the old hero. It would be at best a generous error, and on the contrary, he would be the most abject of asses who would attempt to belittle his reputation, it being a world-wide, fixed fact.

The confidence in the gallant old soldier is the secret of the wonderful military power of the North. He has stamped his stout foot upon the earth, and myriads have leaped forth to second the efforts of their glorious leader—to follow where his sword points the way, even to the death.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING IN MONTGOMERY?

This is the title of a grumbling article which we find in the New Orleans THE DELTA of April 27th. It seems that the new government does not work smoothly, and its grinding exactions upon its citizens are beginning to excite very grave complaints. The TRUE DELTA says:

"An unaccountable somnolence seems to have fallen upon the provisional government, and overbody uneasily asks, have we any head, any recognized tangible authority over this time of extreme solicitude. We had supposed that with the establishment and recognition of the provisional government there would have been an end put to the driveling of the state functionaries, and that a military and financial system, adequate to the emergencies of the hour, would have supercided the uncertain, contradictory and recklessly expensive proceedings everywhere to be seen. The Confederate functionaries took charge of the operations at Charleston, and, we believe, have done the same at Pensacola, but where their military organization extends, or where it is to be found, it would puzzle others equally desirous as ourselves for information to say. One thing is certain, an insupportable burden is being imposed upon this most willing population, and from all the indications it would seem there is to be no end to the exactions, voluntarily and imposed, of which they are daily made the victims."

A MERCHANT of Philadelphia city, who returned on Tuesday night from an extensive collecting tour through the Southern States, reports that he found it utterly impossible to obtain any considerable portion of the money due him. He found, on nearly all the railroads, a number of troops on their way to Virginia, and the whole population in a state of frenzied excitement. They expressed great eagerness to make "a dash upon Washington," and appeared to suppose its capture by the rebel forces as a foregone conclusion.

DEMOCRATS IN THE FIELD.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the New York HERALD states that at least two thirds of those who are enlisting in Pennsylvania voted the Democratic ticket. The Cleveland PLAINDEALER says that of the companies which enlisted in the Western Reserve (Giddings' District), five to one were Democrats. We do not regard this as anything strange, for the Democrats were always and under all circumstances, the warm friends of the Union.

Extension of the Northern Central Railroad

It is rumored that the Northern Central Railroad will be extended from some point near Cockeysville to the Relay House, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, thus avoiding Baltimore altogether.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Thursday, May 2, 1861.

House met at 10 o'clock. The Select Committee, through their chairman, reported in relation to the Message of the Governor. Report accepted, when Mr. Sheppard offered a resolution to assign several portions of the said message to appropriate standing committees.—This gave rise to a long discussion, in which the mover and Mr. Hall advocated the reference, while Mr. Duffield and Collins opposed. The remarks were rather tart on both sides. Mr. Ball observed that the gentleman from Fayette was wise before his time. To this Mr. Collins replied that the member from Erie was foolish before his time. After considerable wrangling the resolution passed, and the Speaker appointed the committees provided for by by the resolution.

Mr. Duffield then reported his bill—relating to the "Stay law"—made the order for to-morrow, when it will be printed.

The Governor sent in a batch of vetoes to the Senate, where such bills originated and they were postponed for the present. Also, several were put to the House, and in as much as the House adjourned before they were delivered they have become a law, notwithstanding the veto, the clerks could not or dare not enter them on the minutes, as they are not records of the Legislative proceedings. The Governor contends that he had until 12 o'clock, of this, the *third day*, to send in his message. This might be so construed providing the Legislature would be in session at that hour. But inasmuch as the House had just then adjourned, the vetoed bills are the same in my opinion.

Gen. Wilson will report a bill to-morrow, which I have just seen, giving to companies not in actual service a certain sum to enable them to keep up their armories and to drill for service whenever called upon. The bill if properly amended, will be of great service, for the government has no right to take the poor man from his work without allowing him a fair compensation for time lost in making himself a well drilled soldier for duty in the camp. A mechanic or laborer, and indeed others who toil for a living, when they drop off from their daily employment, it takes that much from the support of their families, and the people of a State, or of the United States, who cannot afford to be taxed for this mite, should not look to be protected in their lands and tenements. Let justice be done to all, and that will gratify and delight all who may be called on to give service, and perform duty to their land.

FRANKLIN.

The Pittsburgh and Manchester Railway, also Strawberry Lane in the Reserve tract. These bills came to the Senate ere it had adjourned.

The camp here is filling up. Two large companies arrived here to-day, each man armed with his own rifle that has seen service—and each were in his hat or cap a buck tail, and take them all together they might be called "sharp shooters." I am confident should they ever get an opportunity to draw a fine sight on a disunionist, that he will find himself unfit for any Union after.

The Governor sent in a message to the Senate on the war move. It has reference to the new order issued. There is trouble breeding between the Executive and the Secretary of War. Were, if Curtin heads Simon, he will have more trouble than the war question gives him. I had hoped that it would have been printed, so that I might have sent you a copy, but in this I have been disappointed for the present, and in as much as you complain of long letters, I did not like to take the trouble to copy the same, thinking I might have my labor for my pains. The session will be interesting in a few days.

IRONSIDES.

From the New York Herald of Thursday.

Situation of Affairs.

The news from Washington last night is startling and decisive. Very important intelligence reached the government yesterday, brought by the Adriatic from Europe, and said to be based upon reliable authority—that Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, the American Minister at Paris, had presented his Commissioners from the Southern Confederate States at the Imperial Court, contrary to his explicit instructions. Mr. Dallas refused, however, to present them to the Court of St. James, in the absence of orders from the federal government. It is stated—and if true may have a material effect upon the future policy of the revolutionists of the South—that the Ministers of England and France have protested to the Montgomery government against issuing letters of marque to privateers, and that Mr. Davis will not dare to take the responsibility of establishing his privateer system in the teeth of these two powerful maritime nations. The government at Washington have purchased twenty-five additional steamers, and will blockade every port on the Southern coast within twenty days.

The Union sentiment in Virginia and Maryland appears to be growing stronger every hour. A deputation from Western Virginia waited on the President yesterday to assure him that the people of that section were loyal to the Union, and presented a document signed by three thousand persons, stating that if they had arms they would defend the Government and Constitution. In Baltimore yesterday the greatest enthusiasm prevailed at the hoisting of the national flag on all the public buildings.

With regard to the movement of troops, there has been little change at the seat of war since our news of yesterday; the military *status quo* is still preserved, but the course of the Government is decided upon, and it is a vigorous one. General Patterson will march two *corps d'armee* through Maryland, each ten thousand strong; one body is to go from Harrisburg by the Northern Central Railroad, and the other by the Wilmington and Baltimore road, through the city of Baltimore. An army of ten thousand men is to be concentrated at Annapolis, ready to march on Baltimore in case of resistance. The New Jersey troops, three thousand strong, left Trenton yesterday for Annapolis, to form part of this *corps d'armee*. This movement will effectually settle the question of free travel to the national capital.

Fort McHenry has been safely reinforced by 1,200 men, and is now perfectly secure from attack. Fort Pickens has also been admirably reinforced.

The United States transport Atlantic, which sailed from this port on the 7th ult. with sealed orders, and which at the time caused great excitement to learn her destination, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from Pensacola, via Key West and Havana, after landing a reinforcement of 460 men at Fort Pickens. By this arrival we have received from our correspondent full particulars of the manner in which Fort Pickens was reinforced, and also brief historical sketches of the army and naval movements in the Gulf, which we give elsewhere. Fort Pickens is now in a complete state of self defence. There are over seven hundred troops within the walls, and under the command of Colonel Harvey Brown, an officer of extensive military talent and experience. The scene of the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, as detailed by our correspondent, was interesting. The day of the arrival of the Atlantic off Pensacola men, horses, field pieces, hay, provisions, hardware, &c., were sent off to Santa Rosa Island beach. About twenty five boats from the squadron, simultaneously employed, accompanied this successful military movement. Forts Taylor and Jefferson, near Key West, were constantly receiving large supplies of ordinance, stores and provisions. The utmost enthusiasm was manifested by the troops in those works.

Accounts have been received in Washington that there are not more than seventeen thousand Confederate troops assembled in Virginia, and that they are little better than a half armed mob. This may be the intelligence circulated at the capital, but reports from other quarters represent the number at a much higher figure, and the government should not be deceived on this point. A gentleman who arrived in this city from Richmond by the train last night, states that there are from twenty to twenty-five thousand men there, and that small arms to the amount of three hundred a day are being turned out by the Tredegar Works for their use.

Recruiting for the United States.

Capt. John C. McConnell, of the Mexican war, and well known in this city, has received the appointment of recruiting officer, with the rank of Colonel, to raise a regiment in this city for "Uncle Sam." His headquarters for the present, we learn, is in Fremont street near Columbia. Colonel McConnell informed the Mayor and Board of Police yesterday of his appointment, and they assured him they would protect him in the discharge of his duty, as they had no desire to act in conflict with the General Government.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

From the New York Herald of Wednesday.

THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.

A crisis is approaching in the military movements, progressing at the seat of war. Troops have not been concentrating there for so many days without a definite object, and it is manifest now, what the purpose of government is. Baltimore is to be completely filled with troops, and Maryland is to be compelled to act like a State still in the Union. All the information that reached us up to a late hour last night plainly indicated that this is the policy of the government at Washington. Let us state the points of the latest news, in brief. The greatest activity prevails in Southern Pennsylvania. Seventeen thousand troops being in the field there at the present time. At Camp Scott, York, Pa., there are 6,000 men; at Camp Stiffler, near Chambersburg, 2,000; at Camp Curtin, near Harrisburg, 4,000; two regiments from Ohio are quartered near Lancaster, and 1,200 United States regulars at Carlisle. Scattered at different points between Philadelphia, Elkton and Perrysville there are 6,000 more.

Three thousand New Jersey troops are to march from Trenton to-day, which will constitute in all a force of over 20,000 men in that region, their destination being undoubtedly for Baltimore, to open the route to the federal capital. On the South side of Baltimore are stationed at Annapolis a force of between four and five thousand men, including the Providence Marine Artillery, which left Perrysville yesterday.

The Sixth and Thirteenth New York regiments occupy a position directly opposite Annapolis, and the Sixty-ninth are at the Junction.

It will thus be seen that Baltimore is completely hemmed in on both sides with an effective force, which is to be immediately employed in opening a passage through that city to the federal troops, and restoring free communication between the North and the capital of the republic. With this purpose Major General Keim, of Pennsylvania, was ordered to leave Philadelphia yesterday, for the camp at York, with instructions to advance at once with an army of fifteen thousand men on Baltimore. If any resistance is offered, he will issue a proclamation announcing his intention to march his force through the city, and warning the loyal citizens, the women and children, to leave, and will then cut his way through at all hazards. It is probable, however, that the threat of visiting Baltimore with so severe a chastisement will bring the resistants to their senses, and thus save the effusion of blood.

Difficulties of Privateering.

One great difficulty the Southern Confederacy will find in carrying out its policy of issuing letters of marque and reprisal, will be in the fact that privateering is no longer considered a legitimate mode of warfare by a large portion of the civilized powers. Some of them have absolutely refused to acknowledge it as permissible in war. With such powers privateering is on a par with piracy. The United States, however, acknowledge it as legitimate, and cannot, therefore, punish those engaged in it as pirates. The parties engaged in it may, if taken, be treated as traitors, and we apprehend that, while the punishment for the guilty, if convicted of treason, does not differ much from that which would follow conviction of piracy, the culprit will not dispute much about the character of the complaint.

The chief difficulty will be to find ports into which to take prizes after they are captured. Every Southern port will be closely blockaded, which will make it exceeding difficult to get a prize into one. The privateers will hardly dare to take their captures into foreign ports, because no foreign power has acknowledged the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

THE MILITARY PLANS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

I am able to state on the highest authority, that a *corps d'armee* will move at the earliest possible moment from Pennsylvania, through Maryland, towards Washington, under command of General Patterson.

The developments of every day now go to show that the federal government has had its plans for the suppression of the Southern rebellion perfected weeks ago, and that they are being carried out with remarkable promptness and energy. The *corps d'armee* now collecting under the command of General Patterson will move in two columns through Maryland, one down the Northern Central, and the other the Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. Each will be ten thousand strong.

Another corps of ten thousand will be organized at Annapolis, ready to march upon Baltimore in case of hostilities.

The statement that the government has issued an order calling out forty thousand volunteers for three years, twenty five thousand regulars for five years, and eighteen thousand seamen for five, is erroneous. No such call has as yet been made. A requisition for additional forces will be issued in a day or two, but it will be for forty thousand more volunteers for three months, and twenty five thousand volunteers for land and eighteen thousand for sea service, during the continuation of the war.

Troops continue to arrive by way of Annapolis, and each arrival gives our citizens renewed assurance of protection. A sense of security every where prevails.

The agent who was despatched to Canada to purchase arms for the government is reported to have been successful in his mission. The government has received advices that a large quantity of English arms has been purchased from the Canadian authorities. This new supply is expected to arrive here soon, and the distribution will take place immediately.—*N. Y. Herald of May 1.*

JEFFERSON GUARDS OF CANNONSBURG.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Jefferson Guards of Cannonsburgh, Pa., held at Hare's Hotel, Pittsburgh, May 3d, 1861:

Resolved, That we as a company most emphatically disapprove of the course of the War Department of this State in the very apparent partiality shown in the choosing of mere nominal companies to the rejection of old and well drilled companies.

Resolved, That companies have been accepted that were not in existence at the time the services of this company were tendered to the Governor.

Resolved, That we will not disband but will still hold ourselves in readiness for the defence of our country.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to Mr. Samuel Hare and the Captains of the Jacob Poe, Grand Turk and Alma for their kindness shown at this time.

The Army of the North — An Important Communication.

Gen. Scott has sent a communication to Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, of the most important character.

The Governor of Virginia is informed that as soon as the Federal authorities are apprized of any aggressive movement of the Confederate or Virginia troops, the United States forces will at once advance upon Richmond and Norfolk.

The scouts attached to the army of General Scott are on the alert, and their advices will be the basis upon which the authorities will rely.

THE FORCE IN THE FIELD.

The force already in the field, called out to sustain the Government, is as follows:

At Washington, or now on their way to the capital, including the Pennsylvania troops, 20,000; ready and waiting for transportation, 23,000; regiments forming in New York, 21,000; regiments forming in New England, 23,000; or a total of 84,000 men. This includes only about 9,000 of the Western troops. When the new quota and the Western troops are added, it is believed that the force will amount to 150,000 men. The Confederates say they will have a force of 200,000 in the field in a few weeks. If they have that number in a few months, they will be doing very well.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The locomotive of a train from Toledo, at the Michigan Southern Railroad, this evening exploded her boiler, nine miles from here, killing the fireman and section foreman named Anderson, and injuring the engineer.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1861.

There is not a dollar in cash in the treasury at this moment, but half a million of dollars in gold is on the way here from New York. Acceptances are issued in payment of warrants.

The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals until the 10th inst., unless the whole amount offered be sooner taken at par, for nearly fourteen millions of stock of the United States, under the act of June, 1860, authorizing a loan and providing for the redemption of the Treasury notes.

MATTERS AT HARRISBURG.

A private letter from Harrisburg, dated on Thursday, states that the Governor has sent a special message to the Legislature recommending 15,000 troops for a home army. At the State Capital everything appears to be in doubt and confusion. There is a disposition to debate the military and appropriation bill, which may keep the Legislature in session for some time.

Arms from Canada.

Information has been received at Washington that twenty-five thousand stand of Minie rifles will be forwarded by certain parties in Toronto. They will be delivered in one of the New England States. This movement is supposed to be the prelude to more assistance of the same nature, from the subjects of the Queen in Canada.

BORHAVE'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! Ask once for the genuine (unit pint bottles) Price One Dollar. Been a tested quarter of a century.
BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr. & Co.
SOLE PROPRIETORS.
Sold by Druggists generally. Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

New Advertisements.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER..... WM. HENDERSON
TREASURER..... A. K. LARE
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Private Boxes, $5.00; Single Seat in Private Box, $1.00; Parquette and Dress Circle Circle, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents; Colored Boxes, 50 cents; Gallery, 15 cents.
Opening of the Spring and Summer Season
Gallery only 15 cents.
This Saturday Evening, First time in this city of the
LAND OF WASHINGTON.
Mark ..... Wm. Henderson.
Dainty ..... Miss Ella Marie.
WANDERING BOYS
Paul ..... Ettie Henderson.
Cassim ..... Mrs. Proctor
To conclude with
TWITCHER IN FRANCE.
Jemmy ..... Mr. Marks.
LADIES Lace Gaiters, 75c.
Ladies Lace Gaiters 90c.
Ladies Lace Heel Gaiters, $1.00.
Ladies Congress Heel Gaiters, (Good $1,00.
AT NO. 15 FIFTH STREET.
my4 D. S. DIFFENBACKER
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
SELLING VERY CHEAP.
IN ACT OF THE WAR.
Remember the Cheap Cash Store of
JOS. H. BORLAND,
56 Market street, second door from Fifth.
N. B.—Volunteers will be supplied with Boots and Shoes at the lowest cost. my4
Attention, Independent Rangers!
YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED TO appear at the armory of the DUQUESNE GREYS, 3d story, Wilkin's Hall, 4th street, this day, the 4th inst., at half past Eight o'clock, to go into active service.
By order of your Captain.
my4 R. GALWAY.
STATE INSPECTOR
OF DOMESTIC DISTILLED SPIRITS,
FOR THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY:
JOHN SMITLEY,
Office, No. 12, Corner Diamond Alley and Diamond.
Orders left with Josiah Ross, 12 Diamond street, will be promptly attended to.
The attention of the trade is respectfully called to the following sections of the law, in regard to Inspections.
From Purdon's Digest
Section 12, page 254—It any person shall export, or offer for exportation, from the Port of Philadelphia, any distilled spirituous liquors, liable to inspection as aforesaid, before the same shall have been inspected and packed according to law, such persons shall forfeit and pay ten dollars for every barrel, and twenty dollars for every double barrel and hogshead or other cask or vessel containing such liquor so exported or taken, to be recovered by the treasurer aforesaid, for the city and county of Philadelphia, for the use of the Poor of said city and county.
Section 14, page 264—All liquors sold by inspection at the Port of Philadelphia, shall be inspected and gauged by the inspectors of domestic distilled spirits, appointed as aforesaid.
Section 23, page 265—Any person who shall hereafter act as inspector or deputy inspector of domestic distilled spirits, in the city or county of Philadelphia, not being legally authorized for that purpose, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, one half for the use of the Commonwealth and the other half for the use of any person suing for the same, and shall, likewise, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall, for every such offence, suffer an imprisonment in the county jail for a period of thirty days.
Section 34, page 146—Every person who shall counterfeit, forge or fraudulently impress, or make the brand mark, or any number or other mark of any such inspector, or a mark or number in imitation thereof, upon any article subject to inspection, or upon any cask or other vessel containing such article, or shall fraudulently alter, deface, conceal or erase any inspection mark, duly made, shall, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punishable by a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the court having jurisdiction of the offense.
Section 35, page 146—Every person who shall counterfeit, forge, or fraudulently impress upon any article liable to inspection, or upon any cask or vessel containing such article, the brand mark or other mark of any inspector, or shall fraudulently alter, deface or erase any such mark, or shall fraudulently impress the brand mark or other mark of any inspector, upon any such article or vessel, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars.
A further Supplement, relative to the inspection of liquors, approved the 31st day of April, 1853:
That all domestic distilled spirits for sale at the Port of Philadelphia, whether for exportation or otherwise, shall be inspected and gauged by the duly appointed inspectors of domestic distilled spirits, or their deputies, in the manner now provided by law, and if any other person shall inspect such liquors, he or they shall, for every such offense, be liable to all the fines and penalties set forth in the 19th section of the Act of the 10th of April, 1859.
An Act authorizing the Governor to appoint an Inspector of Domestic Distilled Liquors for the county of Allegheny:
Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor is hereby authorized to appoint an Inspector of Domestic Distilled Liquors for the county of Allegheny, whose duties and compensation shall be the same as those of the Inspector of domestic distilled liquors for the city and county of Philadelphia.
The undersigned Inspector, being obligated by heavy bonds, and bound under severe penalties for the faithful performance of his duties, intends most respectfully but firmly to enforce the above sections, and all other laws appertaining to the inspection of domestic liquors.
my2 JOHN SMITLEY.
HAMS—Choice Cured Canvassed Hams, expressly for family use, for sale by
my3 opposite Fort Wayne and Chicago R R. Depot.
BACON SHOULDERS—50,000 lbs. just out of smoke, for sale by
my3 F. SELLERS & CO.
MESS PORK—350 barrels heavy Mess, for sale by
my3 F. SELLERS & CO.
EXTRA SUGAR CURED DRIED BEEF—5,000 pounds for sale by
my3 F. SELLERS & CO.
LARD AND LARD OID—250 barrels Lard; 60 kegs Lard; 30 bbls. No. 1 Lard Oil, for sale by
my3 F. SELLERS & CO.
WINDOW CURTAINS—For sale by
mh30 W. P. MARSHALL.
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.—50 dozen received and for sale by
BECKHAM & KELLY,
mh25 69 Federal-street
MEDICINE CHESTS.—The largest took in the city, for sale by
BECKHAM & KELLY,
mh25 69 Federal street.
SUP. CARB SODA.—50 kegs English just rec'd by
BECKHAM & KELLY
m 1-25 69 Federal street.
For Rent,
TWO OFFICES ON SMITHFIELD ST., No. 182, near the Post Office. Inquire of
H. KLEBER & BRO.
ap18 Music Store, Fifth street.

New Advertisements.

REMOVED—
REYMER & BROTHERS
have removed to
Nos. 126 and 128 Wood Street,
my2-2wd *above Fifth street.*
20,000 ROLLS WALL PAPER at 6¼ and 10 cents per piece, at No. 107 MARKET STREET, near Liberty, by
my2 JOSEPH R. HUGHES.
AT COST! AT COST!
SUMMER SILKS,
ORGANDY LAWN,
BEARAGES FOULARD SILKS,
OPENED THIS MORNING A
LARGE ASSORTMENT
—OF—
Gray & Fancy Colored Dress Goods.
A LARGE STOCK OF
SUN UMBRELLAS
—AND—
HOOP SKIRTS.
W. & D. HUGUS',
my1
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,
Banish Rats, Mice and Roaches,
IS THE RAT PASTE, Warranted in all cases.
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Prepared only by JOSEPH FLEMINGS,
Prepared only by JOSEPH FLEMINGS,
Prepared only by JOSEPH FLEMINGS,
Prepared only by JOSEPH FLEMINGS,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street. 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 & Cheesemans' Woven Gore Great 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
DEATH MAY ENSUE
Save a distinguished medical writer
FROM THE USE
OF MINERAL HAIR DYES.
To avoid such a contingency,
USE ONLY
CHRISTADORO'S EXCELSOIR DYE,
Proved by the
ANALYSIS OF DR. CHILTON,
to be the best hair dye in existence, and
WHOLLY FREE FROM POISON.
Sold everywhere, and applied by all hair Dressers.
CHRISTADORO, *No. 6 Astor House New York.*
GEO. H. KEYSER, Agent,
ap26-lawlm7 Pittsburgh, Pa.
CHAMPAGNES,
CHARLES HEIDSIECK,
CROWN, MUMM & CO'S
CLICQUOT, &c,
For sale by
WM BENNETT,
ap27 120 Wood street.
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, PENN'A.
A constant supply of Pure Brandies and Wines, of his own importation always on hand. Also, Old Monongahela Rye, Scotch and Irish Whiskeys. ap22-1y
HUGH M. BOLE,
ENGINE BUILDER AND MACHINIST, GREAT WESTERN PLAINING MILL, *cor. Morsby and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.*, will make to order, and warranted as good as can be made, the following machinery, viz: Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, for wood and iron; Planers, for wood and iron; Drilling Machines; Housen and Tobacco Screws; Patent Right and Model Machines, in the best manner; Shafting, Pulleys, and Hangers, of all sizes and variety; Screws, of any diameter and pitch, to fifteen feet in length. Will also make, and have on hand, Doctor and Nigger Blows, and Deck Pumps for steamboats, &c. Lathe Dogs and other Planing done to order; can plane 33 inches wide, by 9 feet 6 inches long.
All Orders Promptly Filled and Earnestly Solicited.
N. B.—Particular attention and promptness given to repairs on Printing Presses and other Machines.
v15-1y-d-w
L. HIRSHFELD
NO. 83 WOOD STREET,
WILL THIS DAY OPEN THEIR
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
FOR GENTLEMEN'S DRESS, WHICH for novelty and beauty of style is unexceeded.
THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT
embraces all the new fabrics of the season adapted to all classes and uses. We shall pay the same strict attention to the style of getting up our garments for which we have always been renowned. Our prices are moderate.
L. HIRSHFELD,
NO. 83 WOOD STREET.
ap10
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. 255 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, properly authenticated for settlement. SAM'L P. ROBISON,
ap27-1wd By order of the Governor.
CHAMPAGNES!—
25 cases Clicquot;
50 baskets Chas. Heidsieck,
50 " St. M. & Co,
For sale by WM. BENNETT,
ap25 120 Wood street.
POST OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, April 19th, 1861.
NOTICE.—The LETTER CARRIER of this office having left with a Military Company for Washington, persons who have hitherto been served by him will please call at the General Delivery windows of this office for their mail matter, until the new carrier is appointed.
S. F. VON BONHORST, P. M.
MUCILAGE in pints, quarts, and small jars, with metallic cap, for sale by
ap20 J. R. WELDIN.
PRODUCE.—
200 Sacks Peaches,
400 do Apples,
10 Kegs Lard.
mh25 No. 118 Second and 141 Front streets.
EGGS—5 barrels fresh eggs just received and for sale by
ap20 HENRY H. COLLINS

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
JO