The Daily Post.

THURSDAY MORNING,.....MAY 9.

TO AGENTS AND READERS.

It is impossible for us to supply agents with whole sheets. Our edition now reaches the full capacity of our power press. The half sheet contains every word of reading matter which we print in the whole sheet, the advertisements only being left out. It is impossible for us to give agents the latest news, and at the same time, furnish a whole sheet without going to the expense of an additional power press. We trust this explanation will be satisfactory and prevent future complaints.

SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS.

A good soldier must make himself. His bravery and military capacity and power of endurance are qualities with which nature endows him, but the first thing which he has to learn on going into the army as a volunteer, is how to take care of himself.—He has no one to wait upon him, and there are a great variety of matters requisite to his health and comfort which he must learn to attend to himself. In camp or in field, when unemployed by the military duties of drill and discipline, he should devote his time to the means of making himself comfortable, and using all the appliances to which he is entitled, so as to make them go as far as possible. The change from civil to military life is one which will try the constitution of even the strongest man, and care of personal health is of prime importance, for a sick soldier is a very useless article and an encumbrance to his healthy comrades.

When a soldier first enlists his main idea is fighting, and he forgets that he is not to be released from labor and care in other respects. He must at once learn the art of self-protection which is the art of self-preservation, and thus he will secure his own safety and efficiency. The volunteer should start out with a firm resolve to avoid unnecessary exposure and excess of any kind which would render him unfit for duty.—Each man should act upon the principle that in taking care of himself he is rendering the best possible service to the cause in which he is engaged.

It is the duty of the subordinate officers to see that the men are supplied with all those things which the government intends to supply and to report to their superior officers, when such supplies are wanting.

It is a well established military maxim, that "the first duty of our officer is to learn to take care of his men"—to see personally that they are provided with every thing that is necessary for their subsistence, and that measure of comfort which it is legitimate for the soldier to expect. It is in this branch of the business that the thoroughbred officer is superior to one who has had little teaching and no experience. The sufferings of the volunteer portion of the army in Mexico were increased and its ability reduced through the ignorance and inattention of officers taken from private pursuits, who had to learn at some expense of life, that it is as important to keep a soldier in fighting trim, as to command him properly in the battle. The officer should exert his authority to oblige the soldiers to take care of their person, their clothes, their equipments, their provisions and their habitations. He should be a sort of Providence, seeing and ordering everything, and with a gentle but firm hand leading those under him into such habits as are necessary to preserve them from disease, and make them available when the time for fighting arrives.

THE PROGRESS OF SECESSION.

Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, seem to be plunging headlong into a position which they will regret hereafter, and which has been brought about in such a manner that the voice of the people is not to be heard therein.

Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, has issued a message which can be regarded in no other light than as a declaration of war, and a positive refusal to submit to the constituted authorities of the Union. His proclamation is a solemn and impressive one, declaring that the sovereign rights of Virginia have been denied; the rights of its territory assailed by the Federal power, and its soil threatened with invasion. He calls upon every citizen of Virginia to prepare for the conflict, and he authorizes the Commanding General to call out volunteers to meet the exigency of the times. This proclamation can be regarded in no other light than as plunging Virginia into a position of armed rebellion against the Union, and so far as her State authorities are concerned, as an enemy to the Union. Whether the people of the State approve or disapprove, those whom they have entrusted with power have cast the lot of the State with the secessionists and called upon the people to resist the authority of the National Government by force of arms.

The Governors of North Carolina and Tennessee have also issued extremely warlike and rebellious special messages to the Legislatures of their respective States which are now in extra session. That of North Carolina met on the 1st inst., and immediately passed by unanimous consent, an ordinance calling a Convention, the members of which are to be elected on the 13th inst., and the Convention is to assemble in Raleigh on the 20th. The action of the Convention is to be final, without any reference to the people. The Legislature of Tennessee is sitting with closed doors, and nothing is known of their doings, although there is a report in circulation in the South that an ordinance of secession had passed.

The people of these States, and it is much to be regretted that such is the fact, will sustain these measures. They have been educated in the political belief that allegiance to their State sovereignty is paramount to their allegiance to the Union. Virginians are deeply imbued with State pride and they will stand by Virginia against all comers. In the Eastern part of the State the secessionists are in a large majority. In the West a strong Union feeling exists, but the population is more sparse than in the East, and although the Western men may resist, the power of the State will be found in the ranks of the rebellion.

We can scarcely believe the rumor of which we have spoken that Tennessee has seceded.—The Legislature would scarcely dare to assume such a power and thrust upon the people an act so manifestly beyond their constitutional authority, without referring the question to them. But the Convention and Governor of Virginia have assumed the power not only of declaring the State out of the Union without consulting the people, but have also dared to place it in armed antagonism against the National Government. Tennessee may perhaps follow her lawless example.

At all events the plots of secession thicken and darken, and the time has come when the National Government will have to exert all its power to crush out this great rebellion against the constitution and laws of the land.

WAR NEWS.

The New York *Post* of Tuesday states that Governor Morgan has been telegraphed to at Albany that the capital is in immediate peril, and asking for five thousand stand of arms as the case would admit of no delay. The 20th regiment was immediately despatched to Washington, and the arms granted.

The Second Pennsylvania and Ohio Regiments left Philadelphia for the South, yesterday.

The troops are all apparently about to move South. Two New York Regiments went through Philadelphia on Monday, and two more it is said will start in a day or two.

The Government has purchased the Collins steamer Atlantic, as a transport vessel.

It is said that the secession troops at Harper's Ferry are increasing in numbers, and fortifying themselves strongly.

The Charleston *Courier* opposes Jefferson Davis taking the field.

The two thousand stand of arms sent to Baltimore from Harper's Ferry are to be returned to the government.

There are now six steamers on the Potomac, well armed, for the protection of transport ships.

Three hundred cavalry, mounted, left Carlisle Barracks Monday morning, for New York, to co-operate in the triumphant march of the Pennsylvania troops through Baltimore, which it is expected will take place before the end of the week.

A gentleman who is well known at Washington, arrived there on Monday night, from Pensacola. He states that there are about eight thousand rebel troops outside of the fort, and that they are in a very bad condition.—Their provisions are giving out, and the warm weather is making many ill, while the general impression, so far as he could learn, was, that an attack on the fort would be soon abandoned, on the pretense that the troops would be wanted further North.

It is the prevailing impression at Washington that the troops at Harper's Ferry intend to act in concert with the disunion mob in Baltimore, in attack on northern troops. The movement of a large body to the Relay House and most probably further up the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has overthrown such designs.

All of the Virginia troops left Alexandria on Monday and proceeded to Culpepper courthouse, some thirty miles distant, where it is stated in Alexandria, some three thousand troops are gathered. It is understood that there are two rendezvous in that State, one at Lynchburg and one at Culpepper.

A letter from Richmond states that with the late arrivals from the South, there are over seven thousand men concentrated in that city. The general belief among the troops was, that they will soon be moved in the direction of Washington.

Hon. John A. Dix, has accepted the office of Major General of the New York forces.

The merchants and moneyed men in Alexandria are nearly all Union men.

Within a few days after the evacuation of Fort Sumter Gen. Beauregard was in Norfolk with 2,000 men, expecting 4,000 Virginians to join him at Washington, when he would be met by the military from Baltimore. The Virginians were not forthcoming, and the plot was thus frustrated.

Six hundred Kentuckians, armed, arrived at Culpepper, Va., on Saturday last, to join the secession forces. The Quartermaster General of the secession forces went to Culpepper at once, for the purpose of furnishing them provisions.

Vice President Hamlin is in Boston making arrangements to forward the Maine troops to Washington.

New Orleans despatches to the 4th inst, state that three thousand troops are now encamped at the Metaire race course, called Camp Walker ready to march. One hundred millions of dollars will be raised if the Confederate Congress requires it, to prosecute the war. French and English fleets are daily looked for. It is said that fifty ships of the line will be tendered if necessary to keep open the Southern ports.

We think those French and English Fleets will be long in coming.

THE PROGRAMME.

Those familiar with affairs in Washington city write to the New York papers that the movement of troops, so far, would indicate that the intention of Gen. Scott is to push his advanced posts into Maryland and Virginia in small bodies, keeping each force within striking distance of the other in case of an attack being made upon any point until the entire district around the capital, probably running from Norfolk, round to Harper's ferry, is completely environed with troops, and it is quite likely that advances will continue to be made in this way as long as no opposition is met with. The disposition of these different bodies, however, is evidently so arranged that they can be concentrated at any moment where the Confederate troops offer resistance.

A Railroad Battery.

The Philadelphia Bulletin contains the following important item of information:

The Federal authorities have had a large freight car converted into a portable fort for use on railroads. The contrivance has been built in this city, and will probably be put into use to protect the workmen engaged in repairing the bridges on the road between Havre de Grace and Baltimore. The sides are pierced with loop holes for rifles, and protected by heavy sheet iron sides; while a swivel is arranged to do execution among all who interfere with the "machine." This battery, manned by fifty riflemen, and sailors to manage the cannon, and pushed forward by a locomotive, would be apt to keep any ordinary attacking party at a respectful distance.

MARYLAND INSECURE.

A special dispatch to the New York evening *Post*, says:

"The people of the free States should not put any confidence in the telegrams and stories from Baltimore, which represent the Union sentiment as overwhelmingly predominant in that city. A friend of mine who has just left that city, says that the rebels are working night and day to be in readiness for the United States troops. Cannon are planted in many of the streets, and the Winansses are pouring out their money like water for the secession cause. The government should take military possession of Baltimore. The rebels can be silenced in but one way—by the presence of a large body of federal troops. If the government listens to the advice of Governor Hicks and Mayor Brown, there will be another slaughter of Northern troops in Baltimore."

The Kentucky Regiment.

The volunteers at Camp Clay all returned to their quarters after voting for Kentucky to remain in the Union, on Saturday. The two regiments have been accepted by the President, and will be ordered East this week. One is in command of Colonel Guthrie and the other under Colonel Terrell. Both are full, and consist of the real chivalry and pluck of old Kentucky. It is said that authority will be given to Colonel Guthrie to enlist an entire brigade of Kentuckians.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

LETTER FROM CAMP SCOTT.

Monday, May 6, 1861.

The elements seem to have entered into a conspiracy to try the patience of the soldiers, and give them a preparatory foretaste of what has in part to be endured by those who follow the fortunes of war. Yesterday opened with a charming sun, which as he traveled up the eastern heavens, was hailed in by many as the harbinger for relief from our disagreeable and trying position in which they had been placed for the last few days. But they were doomed to disappointment, for ere the close of the day the rain again commenced to pour steadily and continued during the night, and companies which had quartered in the city, and returned yesterday, had to beat a hasty retreat. To provide against a future recurrence, active measures have been taken, and the click of the hammer can be heard in many quarters, where bunks are being erected, and additional boards being put on the roof to make them water tight. The men go to the work cheerfully, and many of them can be seen wading through mud ankle deep, with three or four boards on their shoulders. Not a murmur escapes their lips, and every one seems anxious to do his part, and forward the work, which is progressing rapidly. By night they will have their quarters water tight, from what will be probably a heavy rain, which to-day is pouring steadily. Your correspondent, through the kindness of several officers of one of the Pittsburgh companies is safely housed, and enjoyed with them a "*princely*" repast.

The circumambulation office established at Harrisburg has no place here, and whose whose duties are to see to the welfare of the men, are doing so, faithfully and constantly. Among these are Col. Rakin and his Quarter-Master Sergeant, Walker, who are ever on the alert to make ample provision, and seem to be ubiquitous They deserve and have the heartfelt thanks of the soldiers. Max Moorhead, of the Thirteenth Regiment, enters on the duties assigned him with such a firedness of purpose as guarantees success and approval. In a word, the solicitude of all the officers for the proper protection and preservation of the lives of the men, will be a subject to remember and converse about when grim visaged war has smoothed his wrinkled front." Gen. Negley returned to-day from Harrisburg, after having forcibly presented to the proper officers the necessity of forwarding immediately the uniforms for the men, and in pursuance thereof, the first shipment arrived to-day, the balance will be forwarded as rapidly as possible This is as it should be, as there has been already too much neglect in this respect, though the complaints have been numerous and pointed on the part of the officers The few uniforms which I have seen are made of good material, and gotten up with care, and when all have been uniformed, they will present a very prepossessing appearance, and must elicit the admiration of all who may see them. They arrival is anxiously looked for. The weather has caused a cessation in the drill, but many devote their leisure hours to private instruction Orders have been issued to drill the non-commissioned officers under the instruction of the Adjutants of the regiments. When the weather has settled they will immediately enter on it. At this point a number of the athletic yeomanry are passing with their guns on their shoulders, tramping through the mud with the utmost sang froid, on their way to mount guard. The head of a squirrel at the distance of a hundred yards, would be a fine target for them—when the day has come woe be to the man who comes within range of their deadly aim. His epitaph will be written. The future movements of the troops has not been fully disclosed, and from the solid improvements being made on all parts of the ground, I am led in part, to believe, that our stay will be prolonged beyond the time generally expected. Ephraim Jones, who has been among us ever since our arrival, left us to-day, carrying with him a large number of letters, and the best wishes of us all, among whom he was a favorite. S.

The Rights of the Federal Government.

The border State journals are discussing the question of the right of the U. S. Government to assemble troops at Cairo, in Illinois. In the opinion of those neutral States with Southern sympathies, the rights of the United States are restricted to a circle so limited that the Government possesses nothing which it can call a right. It has no right to its forts, no right to its mints, no right to its arms and munitions of war, no right to any of the seceded territory, no right to march troops over territory of States which treasonably declare themselves to be neutral in a contest between the Government and the rebels who assail it, and now, more insolent still, the Government is told that it has no right even to assemble troops in a territory which never has and does not mean to secede. As the rebels and their sympathizers would define rights, they are all on the side of rebellion—none on the side of Federal law and Federal authority. It matters but little, however, how opinion may settle questions of this sort; the Federal Government has rights, and rights which it means to make respected by the power which is at its command. The border neutral States will be no obstruction to the exercise of these rights. Those States are already out of the Union in feeling, and will be considered so formally the moment they interfere to thwart the efforts of the Government to restore its legitimate authority over the insurrectionary States. Instead of discussing the rights of the National Government in a way to restrict its legitimate power, the professedly neutral States had better consider their duties to their Government and by preforming them in good faith avoid the consequences of complicity with rebellion.—*Phila. Ledger.*

The Danger of Insurrection.

The Memphis *Avalanche* perceives signs of trouble from the negroes in that city. It says that on the cotton plantation no man apprehends any danger from his slaves; but in the city their relations are very different, where the household servants are generally the most intelligent of the African race, and hearing of the pending war between the North and South, believe that it exists on their account. They seek for information from the free negroes, who, in turn, derive their knowledge from the more degraded of the whites with their associates.

Through their intelligence, the slave becomes an assassin, and guilty of bloody deeds The ignorant negro cannot foresee the evils which must befal him for his folly and crimes. The negro can only harm an individual or a family; the consequence is, that negroes are slaughtered like wild beasts. To avoid such contingencies, it has occurred to us that the necessities of the public demand the removal of free negroes from the city. They can, in the midst of the impending struggle, do no good, and accomplish nothing but harm.—Many of our citizens have already suggested the fact that their slaves are under the malign influence of the free negroes. Insubordination is even now recognized, and house servants are constantly informing their mistresses of the sayings of the "freed man."

The Seizure of Arms at the South.

The question is often asked as to the number of the arms seized by the Secessionists from the United States forts and arsenals. The following table approximates to it:

Baton Rouge	70,000
Alabama Arsenal	20,000
Elizabeth, N. C.	30,000
Fayetteville, N. C.	35,000
Charleston	22,000
Harper's Ferry	5,000
Norfolk	7,000
Other places	100,000
Total	290,000

The State arms previously purchased by the States amount to:

Alabama	80,000
Virginia	72,000
Louisiana	30,000
Georgia	120,000
South Carolina	47,000
Mississippi	50,000
Florida	17,000
Total	417,000

The grand total thus amounts to 707,000 stand of arms, besides 200,000 revolvers, which are said to be on hand at various points. The Memphis *Appeal* is of the opinion that the other Southern States will increase the number to 1,000,000, and that, in addition, there are 2,000,000 private arms among ditizens in the slave States.

The Commercial Journal has been purchased by the Gazette, and Mr. Bigham retires from the troubled field of editorial life. He hopes the Republican party will not suffer by the change. We don't think it will to any appreciable extent.

THE GROUND TO STAND ON.

The ground of true patriotism now is that a dissolution of the Union is impossible. The State sovereignty doctrine upon which the South stands, is fallacious, and absurd. Every citizen of the United States owes paramount allegiance to the Union. The National Government is not the government of the States of the Union, but of the people of the United States. The only motto now is, "no disintegration; no rebellion permitted to continue; no dissolution E Pluribus Unum." The great the patriotic, the stupendous uprising of the people of the North in favor of preserving the integrity of the Union, is fed by a living fire, which will never be quenched. This conflict is for the Union.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

EXTRA SESSION.

Harrisburg, May 6, 1861.—Senate.—Mr. Connell offered a supplement to an act, entitled "An act requiring the resumption of specie payments by the banks, and an equalization of the currency.

Mr. Thompson, a bill with the same title.

Mr. Irish called up the joint resolution relative to admitting volunteers into camp: which, after being amended by Mr. Penney, was passed.

Mr. Penney, an act to authorize the city of Pittsburgh to borrow money; passed

House.—Mr. Ball read in place an act relative to James M. Mason, now or lately a Senator of the United States. The bill alleges that the said Mason is guilty of treason to the country, by affording aid and comfort to the rebels in the South—that he or his wife is possessed of considerable valuable property in the city of Philadelphia—that the Speaker be empowered to appoint a committee to inquire into the facts—that no conveyance of said property shall be valid until after this committee investigate the facts, and if the results of this investigation should prove the truth of the allegations made in the bill against the said Mason, then the said property is to be confiscated to the State.

Mr. Smith, of Berks, read in place an act in reference to the further suspension of specie payments by the banks.

Mr. Huhn offered the following joint resolution, which lies over under the rules:

Resolved, That the Governor be authorized to appoint a postmaster for each of the camps in the State, whose duty it shall be to frank the letters of the officers and soldiers of the camp, to be charged to the State in the same manner as the letters and documents of the members of the Legislature are charged to the State

The House resumed, on second reading, the consideration of the stay law

Mr. Marshall moved to amend the first section as follows:

That the same does not exceed in amount the sum of $100; not agreed to.

Mr. Seltzer offered the following amendment:

Provided, That hereafter no landlord's warrant for the collection of rents shall issue until one year after the passage of this: lost—yeas 48, nays 45.

Mr. Collins called the previous question, which was sustained

The first section of the bill passed—yeas 51, nays 2[illegible]

The second section was passed—yeas 50, nays 1[illegible].

Pending a question of order, the House adjourned.

Harrisburg, May 7.—Senate—Mr. Irish offered a series of joint resolutions urging upon the General Government, the establishment of a National Armory at Pittsburgh: which were read and laid over.

The appointment of W. W Irvin as Commissary General in place of John W McIlvain, resigned, was taken up and confirmed.

The Senate then adjourned.

House.—Mr. Thomas read in place a bill requiring all pilots on the Delaware river and bay, to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States

Mr. Williams offered a series of joint resolutions relative to the riots in Baltimore, and calling upon the President to vindicate the honor and power of the United States, by demanding of the authorities of Baltimore to deliver up those assassins who shot down the volunteers on their passage through that city.

The resolutions lie over.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Stay Law, and the question being on its final passage, Mr. Williams moved to go into Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting "that act concerning executions, passed July 1842, is hereby revived."

The amendment gave rise to a lengthy discussion, and was finally negatived—yeas 29, nays 61.

The bill then passed finally in nearly the same shape as published

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill to create a loan and to provide for arming the State.

A number of amendments were proposed and discussed.

The first section was so amended as to provide that the accounts shall be kept in the Farmers' and Mechanics' and Mechanics' Banks, in Philadelphia, and was then further debated, upon various amendments until the adjournment.

Harrisburg, May 7.—There is a serious disposition on the part of some of the members of the Legislature to restrain, by the passage of an act, the full exercise of the Governor's military prerogative as Commander-in-Chief. It is, however, known with certainty that any bill cramping the exercise of such powers, would be promptly vetoed, even if it could be passed.

Mr. Williams, of Allegheny, has offered a preamble and resolutions in the House relative to the riot in Baltimore. The preamble recites that Massachusetts and Pennsylvania volunteers have been brutally murdered, declares the right of the Federal troops to pass peacably over any part of the United States soil, that the slaughter of the troops, whether done by the authority of the State or done by private persons, was treason, as much as levying armies under the authority of the States in open rebellion; calls upon the Federal Government to demand the surrender and condign punishment inflicted on the persons engaged in the massacre; pronounces a high eulogy on the martyred dead, and says that the refusal of the border slave States to contribute their quota of troops called for by the Federal Government or assuming a state of neutrality, is a renunciation of their allegiance, and that it is the duty of the Federal Government to reduce the revolted citizens to unconditional submission. No compromise ought or can be made.

The Governor this morning issued commissions to the officers of Col. Wm. B. Mann's regiments of Rangers. Among the Captains in this regiment who have obtained commissions, is Patrick McDonough, member of the Legislature from the Third District of the city

A Quarter of a Million of Western Troops.

(From the Special Dispatch to the Evening Post)

Washington, May 7, 1861.

The offers of troops from the West is astonishing. The government has already received proffers of service from *two hundred and fifty thousand men*, all West of the Alleghenies. This immense multitude is ready for instant and active service, and each regiment is made up of hardy troops. The men of the Northwest are moving in earnest for the support of the government.

The arrivals of specie from the North have made money matters easier here. No further trouble is anticipated from a lack of funds.

General Scott moves slowly but surely upon the rebels. Results will justify the cautious but certain course which he has seen fit to adopt. The diplomatic body has expressed its sympathy with the government in all the measures adopted for the campaign.

There is a lively expectation in the public mind of immediate active operations on the part of the government against the rebellious States.

Discreetly the Administration avoids the defeat of its plans by premature exposure and it is therefore impossible to guess precisely where the uplifted blow will fall.—The concentration of troops at the Relay House is supposed to indicate that the recapture of the Harper's Ferry Arsenal will be one of the first procedures of the government forces.

Gen. Scott's View of the War Policy of the Administration.

The Richmond Examiner of Thursday gives the substance of a conversation which occurred at Washington, on Tuesday last, between Gen. Scott and a well known citizen of Virginia, whose assertions, it says, may be relied upon. The informant of the Examiner professes to give nearly the exact words of the old hero. We quote:

"He (Gen. Scott) spoke freely of the condition of the country, which he professed to regret. He said, however, 'he had always recognized his allegiance as due to the United States of America; that his course was nearly ended, but that while he lived he should fight for the Stars and Stripes.' He went on to speak of his having been 'lately insulted by a Richmond friend, who began to read some propositions to him, which he would not permit him to finish.' This was understood to be a proposition to resign his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, and to accept the leadership of the Virginia forces. Gen. Scott declared that 'while he did not profess to speak the policy of the government, he believed that they would not march an army of invasion into any of the seceded States, but that they would retake Forts Moultrie and Sumter, and Harper's Ferry at every cost. They would also keep open the line of communication between the Ohio river and the federal capital.

What the Secessionists have done thus far.—Abolished the Fourth of July; given up the Stars and Stripes; defrauded their Northern creditors; stolen some millions of the National Treasure, fired into an unarmed steamer; established a Mock Constitution which they dare not submit to the people; taken possession of two or three skiffs and tugs; captured a starved fortress; killed three Massachusetts boys; ruined the commerce of every Southern port; lowered the price of niggers fifty per cent; and made themselves a byeword and a hissing throughout the civilized world.

The Annapolis Route.

Thomas A. Scott, who is well known as Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has been appointed a Colonel in the District Militia, and detailed to superintend the telegraph and railroad lines from Washington to Annapolis.

The New Orleans papers state that the wheat, corn, cotton and sugar crops in the South never looked more promising than they do at the present time.

The Virginians boast of having 9000 men at Harpers Ferry, but authentic accounts fix the number at 3,400.

It is said that the government intend to take possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Wheeling.

BOERHAVES
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 IMPOSTORS! 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.
PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON
Treasurer.....A. E. LARE.
Places of Admission.—Private Boxes, $5.00; Single Seat in Private Box, $1.00; Parquette and Dress Circle, chairs, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents; Colored Boxes, 50 cents; Gallery, 15 cents.
Last Night but two of the eminent artists
MR. & MRS. WALLER,
MR. & MRS. WALLER,
MR. & MRS. WALLER.
This evening, the sublime tragedy of
OTHELLO.
OTHELLO.
OTHELLO.
Iago.....Madlle Marie.
To conclude with
THE WASHERWOMAN IN A BOW.
THE WASHERWOMAN IN A BOW.
THE WASHERWOMAN IN A BOW.

HOUSES FOR RENT.—A good dwelling house and large lot of ground for gardening purposes on Mt. Washington.
Dwelling House corner Market and Third streets.
Dwelling House on Ross street, Dwelling House on First street.
Warehouse on Smithfield street.
Ten acres of Land on Mt. Washington: For Rent by
S. CUTHBERT & SON,
my9 51 Market st.

REMOVED—
REYMER & BROTHERS
have removed to
Nos. 126 and 128 Wood Street,
my22-2wd above Fifth street.

20,000 ROLLS WALL PAPER at 6¼, 8 and 10 cents per piece, at No. 107 MARKET STREET, near Liberty, by
my2 JOSEPH R. HUGHES.

See The Label
ON THE TOP OF EACH BOTTLE OF
HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE
HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Has the Signatures of the Proprietors,
W. E. HAGAN & CO.,
Every article which has a large and increasing sale like this is likely to be counterfeited. It is, as its name indicates, entirely "INIMITABLE" as far as its power to restore the Hair on bald heads, and to give it the color of youth, (no matter how grey it may be,) is concerned
USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE BUT HEIMSTREET'S,
It is the *original*, the *only reliable*, and *the cheapest*.—See the following testimony:
Jackson, Miss., May 29, 1861.
W. R. Marvin, 61 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. Advertising Agent for Heimstreet's Hair Restorative.
Dear Sir:—The Medicines you introduced into our city last winter are all having a large sale, and giving in every case satisfaction. Mr. James Henderson (one of our first citizens) says, that "he has used all of the Hair Dyes and Restoratives of the day, but has never used an article equal to Heimstreet's Inimitable Hair Restorative. That it far surpasses any preparation that he has ever tried for Restoring the Hair of the bald and grey to its original luxuriance and beauty."
You can write the Proprietors, W. E. Hagan & Co., Troy, N. Y., that they have the cheapest and best Hair Restorative in our market, and that it gives satisfaction in every case. Respectfully yours,
J. S. SIZER, Wholesale Druggist.
IT IS UNEQUALLED FOR PRODUCING
A LUXURIANT HEAD OF HAIR,
Sold everywhere—Price 50c and $1 per bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

VOLUNTEERS
Can supply themselves with
BOOTS, SHOES OR GAITERS,
AT PRIME COST,
AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE OF
JOS. H. BORLAND,
apr27 No. 98 Market street, 2d door from Fifth.

Executor's Notice.
LETTERS TESTAMENTARY ON THE Estate of JOSEPH HOLEMAN, deceased, late of Franklin township, Allegheny county, Pa. Has been granted by the Register of said County, to the undersigned. All persons interested will take notice, and pay their claims properly authenticated for adjustment; and those knowing themselves indebted, will make payment immediately.
JOHN SKILES, Executor.
Franklin township, March 2, 1861. mr4:1t6d6w

JNO. THOMPSON & CO.,
HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL
PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS,
No. 135 Third Street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JUST OPENING—A splendid stock of Spring Goods, among which will be found all the latest fashions, and we would call the attention of our customers to the cheapest lot of Needle Work Collars and sets of the new styles.
Also, Irish Linen and Linen Bosoms.
Call and see at No. 96 Market street, between Diamond and Fifth street.
mh30 R. J. LYNDE.

New Advertisements.
MECHANTS & MANUFACTURERS BANK,
Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1861.
This BANK today declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT, on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 17th inst.
my8:3t W. H. DENNY, Cashier.
ALLEGHENY BANK,
Pittsburgh, May 7th 1861.
The PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this BANK have declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 17th inst.
my8 J. W. COOK, Cashier.
MECHANICS' BANK,
Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1861.
The PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this BANK have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 17th inst.
my8 GEO. McGREW, Cashier.
CITIZENS' BANK,
Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1861.
The PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this BANK have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 17th inst.
my8:2wd GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.
BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
May 7th, 1861.
The PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this BANK have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 17th inst.
my8:2tdatlw JOHN HARPER, Cashier.
EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
May 7th, 1861.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE DECLARED a dividend of THREE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 17th inst. H. M. MURRAY,
my8:2wd Cashier.
IRON CITY BANK,
Pittsburgh, Pa., May 7th, 1861.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives after the 17th inst.
my8:3td4w JOHN MAGOFFIN, Cashier.
OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,
Pittsburgh, May 7th 1861.
THE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a dividend of FOUR 50-100 DOLLARS upon each share of its capital stock, out of the earned profits of the last six months; TWO DOLLARS per share on of which to be applied as a credit to stock accounts, and TWO 50 100 DOLLARS per share, to be paid to stockholders on or after the 15th inst.
J. M. GORDON,
my8:2wd Secretary.

VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI MONEY taken at par, that is to say in exchange for Dress Goods, Shawls, Needle Work, Hosiery, &c., at tremendous low prices to reduce stock.
C. HANSON LOVE,
my8 74 Market st.

ROLL BUTTER.—
5 barrels Fresh Roll Butter.
3 boxes " " "
14 buckets " " "
Just received and for sale by
JAMES A. FETZER,
my8 corner Market and First streets.

LARD.—
5 kegs fresh leaf lard for sale by
my8 HENRY H. COLLINS.

BUTTER.—3 Barrels Fresh Roll Butter just received and for sale by
my8 HENRY H. COLLINS.

EGGS—5 barrels fresh eggs just received and for sale by
my8 HENRY H. COLLINS

LAKE FISH.—
150 packages White Fish,
100 " Trout,
100 " Lake Fish,
my8 HENRY H. COLLINS.

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

PURE OLD SOAPS,
Pure Old Soaps,
Pure Old Soaps,
Pure Old Soaps,
Pure Old Soaps,
Pure Old Soaps,
Pure Old Soaps,
Pure Old Soaps,
Pure Old Soaps,
A Large assortment, embracing
Castile,
Palm
Old Brown Windsor,
Chinese Musk,
Honey,
Glycerine,
Fonceine,
Sunflower,
Lubina,
Barber, etc.,
For sale by JOSEPH FLEMING.
For sale by JOSEPH FLEMING.
For sale by JOSEPH FLEMING.
For sale by JOSEPH FLEMING.
For sale by JOSEPH FLEMING.
For sale by JOSEPH FLEMING.
For sale by JOSEPH FLEMING.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street. my1

ARMY SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY.—Mothers, Fathers, Sisters, Brothers, Wives and Sweethearts, can have any Newspaper, Magazine or Books, sent to the Volunteers direct, regularly and promptly: HUNT & MINER have made arrangements to forward by Express, every day, Papers, Books, etc. Subscriptions will be received for any Newspaper or Magazine published at low rates, to be forwarded freight free every day. This is an excellent opportunity to keep our friends in the Army supplied with the news and other reading matter. HUNT & MINER,
my1 71 and 73 Fifth st.

Union Badges, Union Neck Ties, Union Buttons.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, BONNET TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS and Buckles, Gimpins Lace, Brussels Lace, French Lace, Thread Lace, Embroidery, Swiss Muslins, Jaconets, Cambrics, Linen Cambrics, Dimity Bunting, Scouring Silk, Zinnwaldites, Black Lace Silk, Linen Braid.
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Hem Stitch Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Mitts, Gloves and Gauntlets, Cotton and Silk Hose, Gent's Gloves, Hose, Collars, Neck Ties, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen Bosoms, Corset Skeletons, Hoops, Ladies' and Gent's Kid Gloves.
ALL ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK
CHARLES GIPNER,
79 Market Street.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!
OLD STYLE—NEW STYLE.
HIGH PRICE—LOW PRICE.
SUITS ALL—SUITS EVERYBODY.
At old stand—87 Wood street.
my6 W. P. MARSHALL.

Letters Testementary
UPON THE ESTATE OF GEO. R. MOWRY, to the undersigned, he gives notice to all having claims against the estate to present them; and to those indebted, to make payment to him
W. ADDISON,
apl1:6tw 129 Penn street Pittsburgh

SUP. CARB SODA.—50 kegs English just rec'd by
m 1-25 BECKHAM & KELLY
69 Federal street.

For Rent,
TWO OFFICES ON SMITHFIELD ST., No. 132, near the Post Office. Inquire of
H. KLEBER & BRO.
1-18 Music Store, Fifthstre

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.

PRODUCE.—
800 Sacks Peaches,
450 do Apples,
10 Kegs Lard.
mh26 No 115 Second and 147 Front streets.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!
All kinds of Dry Goods Selling very Cheap for cash.
C. HANSON LOVE,
apl7 74 Market street.

New Advertisements.
MORE
NEW
TESTIMONY.
From the Rev. Father Stanislaus Parizynskay:—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 Pitt, Allegheny Co., Pa.
April 5th, 1861.
TO DR. VON MOSCHZISKER: 155 Third street, Pit