The Pittsburgh Post.

VOLUME XIX. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1861. NUMBER 213.

From the Lounger of Harper's Weekly.

ON THE WATCH.

Governor Banks, of Massachusetts, recommends, in his last Message, that the dome of the Boston State House be gilded. That dome is the most conspicuous object as you approach the city; and it is seen from all the neighboring heights, as the dome of St. Peter's is seen from the villas about Rome. Boston also sits upon its three hills, dark and massive like a feudal Baron and the gilded dome would be only like a glittering crown, reminding the feudatory villages around of the grandeur of their lord. That lord ought to be proud of his subjects, for no city in the world had ever a more thrifty, prosperous, intelligent neighborhood of villages which overlap and run into each other, contented with themselves and proud of the whole.

Now if, some winter morning, when you wish to get a little nearer to the secret of that thrift and character you take one of the trains that are incessantly departing westward from Boston, after crossing the Back Bay, and gliding through the gardens of Brookline and Brighton, skirting the valley of the Charles River, you will find yourself in the pretty village of West Newton. It is white and wood n, and neat and cheerful, especially as you see it the next moment from the comfortable robes, wrapped in which you are slipping along the road behind a solid pair of horses, making music as they go. A few moments bring you to the road which winds above a broad basin of the Charles, upon which they are cutting ice. But yonder are spires among the trees, and nearer, upon the very edge of the river basin, is a low, two-story building, full of windows. The spires are the spires of Waltham, and the many-window'd building is the factory of the American Watch Company.

Of all the manufactures, that of watches must be the most exquisite and delicate. But why should Europe make our watches? asks common sense and the genius of American enterprise. Why should it ask the American Watch Company; and in this factory that Company is demonstrating why we should make them for ourselves. And it is a very pretty and satisfactory answer to a very plain question

There are some two hundred and forty or fifty hands employed, of which about a third are women, and only about a dozen in all are foreigners, mainly Englishmen: and the work is almost exclusively done by machinery, but machinery so delicate and beautiful that, when your mind has become a little excited by observing the innumerable and to you inexplicable processes of the different shops, you feel as if you had seen the human brain in full play, thinking out watches.

The fineness of the work is bewildering. Here are screws of which a hundred and fifty thousand make a pound. They are kept in little glass phials, like those of the Homœopathic medicine cases. And here are chasings of mere so fine that five thousand most be laid side by side to make an inch: and here are measures that will indicate the ten thousandth part of an inch. Here, with a flying step point, touched with a paste of diamond-dust, the inside of the fine bores of the "jewels" are polishing; and here the galvanic process sets the pure gold upon the plates, while just beyond, wheels, with their outer rim studded with small wisps or brooms of brass wire, revolve with a velocity that makes the room hum, and impart to the plates that sparkling, frosty complexion which is peculiar to the inner plates of watches.

The precision of the work by machinery methodizes the whole business. The Company may have turned out about forty or fifty thousand watches, and these are all divided into different classes, sizes, etc. For instance, there may be a thousand or five thousand "foundations" cut and shaped to-day. They are all exactly of the same size; each line in one corresponds with the same in all the others. Each hole is drilled in precisely the same spot, so that the screw which will fit one hole in one, will perfectly fit the corresponding hole in all. So with the wheels and, if your watch in California or Hindostan loses some such part, you have only to send to the factory its number and class, and you have by return mail the part wanting. Do you guess how it is packed? A thin layer of cork is cut open and the part inserted; then it is closed and tied with a bit of silk, put in an envelope, and dropped into the post office.

Wondering and charmed, you follow on through the different workshops of the cheerful and airy factory—for it is open every where to the sun, and there is no deleterious dust from any of the processes. There is one room—the Salamander room—in whi h the enamel for the dials is set in a fervid furnace, and the heat is not less than a hundred degrees of Fahrenheit.

And there is one pleasant impression—the pleasant one of all—that you bring away. While the infinite variety of machinery seems almost self-intelligent, the workmen and women impress you with the heartiest respect; and when, as you pause in the office, you are shown the beautiful watch that was recently given by the citizens of Waltham to the wife of Governor Banks, you are irresistibly reminded that he came out of a factory in this very town to be Speaker in Congress and Governor of his State; and reflect that, as you have just seen the making of watches that mark the time of day, so among the makers, you have seen the men whose intelligence and ability mark the date of our civilization and progress—a time in which the welfare of society is getting to be more and more established upon the only permanently sure basis the self-respect and intelligence of labor.

There are the spires of Waltham—the pretty white town of West Newton—and, while here are the sleepers of dark brick houses rising to the State House. You observe that Boston has not yet its gilt crown on—not remembering what you have seen—reflecting that now it is shown that we can furnish ourselves with the best watches so much more cheaply than when we import them—you will stop at the foot of the State House steps long enough to say, "You reserve a crown, be cause these things have been done under your eye and by your spirit."

Then, if you choose, you may rise and invite Beacon Street to give three cheers for the twenti eth century!

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.)

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., May 9, 1861.

I have had a talk to-day with a gentleman just from Washington, who is deep in the confidence of the government, and who has just come from Vicksburg. He came through Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia, and travelled leisurely. He says that he himself saw, on the line of the railroads over which he travelled, and the large cities through which he passed, including Natchez, Vicksburg, Montgomery, several towns in Georgia and North Carolina, Lynchburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Dumfries, no less than sixty thousand troops, well armed, well disciplined, and under competent officers. The great majority were on the way to Northern Virginia. It is almost certain that a good portion of this force is now concentrated between Fredricksburg, Dumfries, Alexandria and Harper's Ferry, under the orders of General Cocke.

PLANS OF THE REBELS.

It is probable that the recent evacuation of Alexandria by the Virginia troops, and their march towards Harper's Ferry, was only a ruse, to blind and deceive our officers. It cannot be possible that the South, with such forces at their command, would abandon Alexandria, which is to them so important a position. It is, in fact, the key to Washington. Let the South hold Alexandria, and fortify Arlington Heights on the north, and they could cannonade and demolish nearly the whole of Washington city. At the same time the Southern army, under cover of this fire, could rush to the attack. But on the other hand, let Alexandria and Arlington Heights be occupied by the United States troops, and a successful attack on Washington would be impossible. It is probable that the Virginia troops did go from there to Harper's Ferry, but that three times as many Southern troops are either now in Alexandria or are ready to occupy the place, and that they will hold it until they are dislodged by the United States troops, after a hard struggle.

FORTIFICATIONS AT FREDERICKSBURG.

The same gentleman referred to above informed me that when he passed through Fredericksburg the troops there, assisted by several hundred negroes, were throwing up earthwork entrenchments of considerable extent and great strength. They had plenty of cannon of large calibre to mount on them and abundance of ammunition. The heights north of the town, where these fortifications are being erected, command all the approaches to the town both by river and railroad, and protect the town itself besides. The negroes were working with a will and were in good spirits. The reports of a scarcity of provisions there were entirely unfounded. Provisions of all kinds were abundant and good.

THE MONTGOMERY GUARDS.—The above company meet nightly at their armory in Smithfield street for drill, and evince by their aptness in handling the musket that they will do valuable service, when called on, in defence of the Stars and Stripes. They are commanded by Capt. Maurice Brannon and Lieut. Frank O'Brien, both skillful and experienced officers, that will set well the soldier's part.

LETTER FROM CAMP SCOTT.

The clouds are again dispelled; the sun arose with that brilliancy which greeted us the morning after our arrival. The countenances of the soldiers at camp and in the city gave indication that his coming had given them a guarantee that for the present, at least, they are to be free from any future nightly begirs. The old straw has been removed from the quarters and replaced by new. Hills of it could be seen on the grounds this morning, and as an evidence of the discipline of the men, no part of it was removed until new had been received, and then each by turns took his arms full, and carried it to his mess. This is commendable, and deserving mention, because the wild scramble for this comfort heretofore, necessarily gave to some more and to others less than they were entitled to, and the result was complaints.

The weather which has been so trying on us has visited this place a month later than for years, and it is generally believed it has ended, which we hope will prove true as it will afford the officers opportunity to carry out the order of Col. Campbell, embracing nine instructions, looking to the rapid and effective instruction of the men in the drill. Every one, officers and soldiers, from five o'clock in the morning until five in the afternoon, have to be engaged with but few hours intermission in carrying out that order. Col. Campbell has also promptly issued his requisition on the proper departments for camp equipage, clothing, accoutrements and everything which can secure to his regiment their comfort, convenience and health, and put them on a safe war footing for active service.

Wherever a reliable officer is placed at the head of a regiment, you have a guarantee for its welfare. The gloom which had settled on so many on yesterday was partially dispelled. The Colonel, together with a few invited guests, partook of a dinner gotten up by the Duquesne Greys, and when I say that the pea soup, roast beef, rice, potatoes, and for dessert, figs, almonds, and pies were discussed with keen appetites, I only say what is well known, that whatever has been under their control, has ever been signalized by success. Capt. Kennedy and Lieut. Bennett did the honors. The mere mention of their names conveys all that is necessary as to how it was done. They have lost none of their suavity. In the corps is an unassuming young artist from Allegheny City, Mr. Donahoe, who has been busily engaged during his leisure hours in taking sketches of the grounds, quarters, and whatever strikes his fancy there, and also of different members of the company. The artist of Frank Leslie's paper pronounced them excellent in my hearing. Much might be written of the whole regiment, which is passing up Main street to the Camp, having been engaged in that which is to be their usual afternoon drill. The regularity of their step along the whole line evidences attention to instruction. The United States Zouave Cadets, in a spirit of emulation, by their marching, have certainly cut aside the spirit of indifference which had taken hold of some of them. They have been chosen as the skirmishers for the regiments, and this morning entered on the acquiring of the knowledge requisite, with alacrity. A few evenings ago they had to place themselves under renewed obligation to the people of York. A sumptuous banquet got up by the "York Burgess Corps" in a few hours, at the Vigilant Engine house, of which engine they are members, and which was presided over by Philip Smyser, Esq., an old member of the company, who had kindly consented to be present, might be a subject for a letter in describing it, but suffice it to say that the ladies were there. Attractive speeches were made by Mr Staley, Gen. Negley and Capt. Farmer and Lieut. Ormsby, all left satisfied. Dr Tindle reports but four men from the twelfth regiment in the hospital; but how many may be incapacitated for active service will soon be determined, as they will be subjected to medical examination. Those who are discharged, if any, will be honorably discharged without cause for reflection on their return. Among those who have been detailed for special service are Theodore Bagaley of the "City Guards," Joseph H. Davis of Duquesne Greys and Jas. L. Sutherland of U. S. Z. Cadets. The latest arrival from your city is Jas. H. Hopkins, Esq., who has been busily engaged during the day in obtaining information which may be enquired of by the friends many here. S.

A SUGGESTION FROM THE LADIES.—HOW TO SAVE MONEY TO THE GOVERNMENT.—Some of the patriotic ladies who have been for weeks engaged in making up articles for the soldiers, at Lafayette Hall, have made us a suggestion, which, if carried out, would save the government (a point of much importance taken into consideration the expenses we are now under) about one half of what is now expended for soldiers' under garments, &c. They say that the manner in which they have heretofore been working is almost labor thrown away. For material to make the articles they have been furnishing they have been compelled to resort to a system of begging from merchants and others, the result of which is that they must take anything offered, and thus they get inferior goods, which, after the labor bestowed in making them into garments, are of little service, and can only do good temporarily. The merchants begin to get tired of this constant drain, and it is now becoming difficult to procure the necessary contributions, so that their benevolent labors must soon cease if they are not provided with funds. The ladies propose that if the government will supply them with the proper materials or the funds necessary to purchase them, they are willing to undertake the task of making them up into shirts, drawers, &c., free of expense, for all troops from this section of the State. They believe that by this arrangement the government would be supplied with far better clothing than that made up by contract, and at about one half the cost. We consider the plan a practicable one, as a proper agent might be appointed to furnish the necessary materials and take charge of the garments when finished. If the ladies of other places would volunteer in like manner, the soldiers could all be supplied with good clothing at a small cost.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Before Judges GRIER and MCCANDLESS.—

May 13th, 1861.

At the meeting of Court some twenty or thirty bond cases against the city and county were called over and were continued until next term at the request of counsel, some of the attorneys being absent in their country's service and elsewhere.

Judge Grier delivered an opinion in the case of B. D Sanders against R. T. Kennedy & Bro., of the Pearl Mill, Allegheny, for an infringement of Patent granted in 1849 to the plain iff, for an improvement in machine for separating chaff, smut and other impurities from grain. This case was argued at the last term of the Court (November, 1860) by J. A. Lowrie for plaintiff, and W. Bakewell and Geo. Shiras for defendants. His Honor, after reviewing the points in the case, decided that defendants had fully proved prior use and abandonment, and therefore decreed in favor of the respondents, (Kennedy & Bro.,) with costs.

The Daily Post.

JAMES P. BARR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

TERMS:—Daily, Six Dollars per year, strictly in advance. Weekly, Single subscriptions One Dollar per year; in Clubs of five, One Dollar.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Arbitration Committee of the Board of Trade

For March and April.

WM. MCCREERY, V P. B CAMPBELL
ISAIAH DICKEY, R. PRESTON,
S. S. MCKELVY, S M MEANS

TO LETS for SALE at this office.

The Pennsylvania Brigades.

Gen. Keim has issued the following order, forming the Pennsylvania regiments into Brigades:

DIVISION HEAD-QUARTERS, PA. E. May 9, 1861.

Special Order No 6.—In conformity with special Order No 11 head quarters Military Department of Pennsylvania, the Regiments will be brigaded as follows:

Sec ond Brigade—Brigadier General, Geo. C. Wynkoop; First Regiment—Colonel S Yohe; Second Regiment—Colonel F. S. Stambaugh, Third Regiment—Colonel P. Minier; Sixth Regiment—Colonel H. C. Longnecker, Sixteenth Regiment—Colonel J. F. S. Zagle.

Third Brigade—Brigadier-General E. C. William. Seventh Regiment—Colonel W. C. Irwin; Eighth Regiment—Colonel A. H. Emley, Tenth Regiment—Colonel S A. Meredith; Eleventh Regiment—Colonel P. Jarrett.

Fourth Brigade—Brigadier-General J. N. Negley Twelfth Regiment—Colonel J. Campbell Thirteenth Regiment—Colonel T. A. Rowley Fourteenth Regiment—Col. I. W. Johnston. Fifteenth regiment—Col. R. A. Oakford.

2 An examination of the Regiments will be made by the Surgeons under the supervision of the Colonels, and all cases of physical disability will be reported, certified by the surgeons to the Divis on Head-quarters for further action.

By command of Maj Gen WM H KEIM
BARTLEY A SCHAEFFER,
Acting Asst. Adjt General.

This would leave but three regiments for the First Brigade, Gen. Cadwallader, viz; the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth unless an error has been committed in assigning one regiment too many to the Second Brigade, which seems possible.

INSTALLATION OF A MISSIONARY.—The highly interesting services connected with the installation of the Rev. A. J. Compton, of the Western Theological Seminary, as a Missionary to Brazil, were held in Dr. Kendall's church on Sunday evening. Rev. Joel Parker, preached the sermon. Dr. Robert Baird spoke of Brazil as it is, and of the prospects for spreading the gospel in that country. He spoke in the highest terms of the civilization and progress of Brazil, and of the political and religious liberty which, under an enlightened and liberal emperor, Don Dedro II., it now enjoys. Dr Kendall made the installation prayer, and a large number of ministers, of several denominations, participated in the laying of hands. Dr W. S Plummer, of the Seminary, delivered the closing address.

PRESENTATION.—Capt Wm. M Gormley, of the Iron City Guards, has been presented with a handsome sword and sash by some personal friends. Dr J C Burgher made the tender in a few most appropriate remarks.—Capt. G. received the elegant weapon, promising to use it with honor to them and credit to himself. This corps attended divine service at Dr. Prestley's Church last Sunday. In Camp Wilkins they are the object of much attention in their movements, Captain Gormly's strict discipline having made their movements quite attractive.

RELIEF COMMITTEE.—The citizens of the Fifth Ward are taking measures for the more effectual distribution of relief to the families of volunteers, and for this purpose they have divided the ward into six districts and appointed a committee for each district, to ascertain the number of volunteers' families and the weekly amount of assistance required. A committee of three from each precinct was also appointed to ascertain what amount in cash or goods can be obtained per week from the citizens of the ward, for the benefit of the families of volunteers. A committee was also chosen to procure from the general Relief Committee the pro rata due to the Fifth ward.

BRIGHTENING UP.—We dropped into the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Agency, No 27, Fifth street, yesterday, attracted by the fresh appearance, having been entirely refitted, and elegantly prepared by Walter P. Marshall, Wood street. Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are popular here, as everywhere, and do not have that effected under-sale injuriously, but rather increased the demand as large numbers are now being sold. These Machines have done good service for our volunteers, and they are supplied at the agency night and day. We advise any intending purchasing one of the superior articles to call in at No 27, Fifth street.

LIEUT. W. L. FOSTER desires us to say that any letters for Pittsburghers belonging to the 5th and 6th regiments for Camp Slifer will be delivered at the Camp if left at No. 102 Ferry street, on Tuesday before 3 o'clock P. M.

PRAYER FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Bishop Potter has ordered the following prayer for the Volunteers, to be repeated in the Episcopalian Churches and families of his diocese during the war:

Almighty God, Saviour of all men, we humbly commend to thy tender care and saving protection The servants who have gone forth at the call of their country to defend its government, and protect its people in peace and home. Let Thy fatherly hand be ever over them; let Thy Holy Spirit be with them; let Thy good Angels have charge of them; with Thy lovely kindness defend them, as with a shield; and either bring them out of their peril in safety, with a heart to show forth Thy praises forever, or else sustain them in that glorious hope, by which alone Thy servants can have victory in suffering and death, through the merits of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

EMIGRATION FROM VIRGINIA.—A family from Fairfax county, Virginia, passed through this city recently on their way to Illinois, where they intend to locate permanently. The family consisted of father, mother, four sons and four daughters. They are for the Union, and when the alternative was presented to them to take sides with the rebels or leave the State, they chose the latter—securing all their farming implements, stock, etc, but leaving behind them five hundred and fifty acres of land.

RUNAWAY SLAVES.—A party of seventeen fugitive slaves passed through this city a day or two since, on their way northward. They were well known to be fugitives, and being satisfied that under existing circumstances, no opposition would be offered to their passage, they did not attempt to conceal themselves, but passed along in open day. A very heavy business is now doing on the Underground railroad.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Messrs. Feld & Lare of the "National Bank Note Reporter," have sent us the following description of a new sperious ten dollar bill on the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, Pa., which made their appearance in this city on Monday. The bill has no center vignette—ovel made portrait, 10 alone on right end—two Indians, one kneeling, 10 alone on left end—female bathing between signatures—name of bank in same—circle at top of note.

DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE, PITTSBURGH.—The recent large graduating classes in this splendid establishment indicate the increasing confidence of the public. The elegant new College Diploma is a perfect gem of the engraveers art, the possession of which will enable the graduates to share in the long standing extertended reputation of this time honored institution.

MRS. ADAH ISAACS MENKEN HEENAN appeared to a favorable audience at the Theatre last evening, and was well received. To-night she appears as the "Italian Wife," with good support, and also, sustains six characters, with songs and dances, in the French play of "A Day in Paris." Go and see her.

THE Common Pleas Court is still engaged on a land case taken up last week.

GEORGE CAPWAY.—Dr George Capway, the well known Indian Orator of the Chippewa Nation is in our city to-day, on his way East. He has been to Michigan where he has raised a company of scouts from the Chippewa Indians, whose services have been offered to the Government. The scouts are not intended to practice the kind of warfare usually known among Indians, but will act as runners and aides for the army, in which capacity they will doubtless be of great service. The company will comprise the flower of the young braves of Michigan.

THOSE VENTILATORS, very much needed, are being placed in the roof of the watch-house. Heretofore the atmosphere of the apartments has been stifling and we have often wondered that the poor fellows did not suffocate. The change will be appreciated by the tenants.

THANKS.—Capt Johnson, of the Jefferson Rifles, returns thanks to the ladies of Freeport, on behalf of his company, for a donation of the following articles:—16 woolen shirts, 11 bed comforts, and 18 needle and button books.

TREAT.—The ladies of the Liberty street M. E. Church on Saturday evening presented the Erie Regiment, at Camp Wilkins, with five hundred pies, which are distributed in lots of fifty to each company, and formed a conspicuous item in their Sunday dinner.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—Almost noon yesterday, a child about four years old, whose parents reside on Pennsylvania Avenue, while playing about the sewer opening at the corner of that thoroughfare and Washington street, fell in. Search was being made for the child in the afternoon.

CHANGE OF NAME.—The Independent Zouave Cadets, Capt. George D. Cass, have changed their name to the "Ricketson Cadets," in honor of our fellow-citizen, Chas. W Ricketson, of Miller & Ricketson, Liberty street.

A REQUEST.—Col McLane, commandant at Camp Wilkins, while thankful to the generous ladies who have furnished some of the companies with pies, cakes and other delicacies, says they are not proper food for soldiers, as under their diet they are unwholesome, and suggests that if they wish to furnish any luxuries to send butter, cheese, &c., as better suited to them and far more wholesome.

TWO COMPANIES, one commanded by Capt. L. T Cantwell of Kittaning, the other by by Capt. Lemon of Clarion county, went into Camp Wilkins yesterday, numbering twenty six men in all—an aggregate of $2,000 men. Visitors are admitted to Camp between 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M., during which time the regimental parades take place daily.

CAMP NEAR WHEELING.—It is stated that a military camp is soon to be organized at "The Sisters," a point about six miles above Wheeling, and that several gentlemen are now enlisting companies in that vicinity, with the understanding that they are to be ordered to this point.

REMOVAL.—Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, an eminent member of Congress, arrived in this city on Saturday, and was the guest of Hon. Robert McKnight. He left for home at an early hour on Monday morning. Mr Colfax accompanied Mrs. Lincoln from Washington to Philadelphia. She is on her way to New York, to purchase articles for the White House.

FOR THREE YEARS.—The Duquesne Greys, Co. A, Capt. J. S Kunedy, have determined to tender their services to the Government for three years, or during the war. The tender will be made to-day. Those who have called the Guards a holiday company that seeing their mistake.

JACKSON HOME GUARDS.—This is the title of a new company recently organized in the Fourth Ward, Allegheny. The civil officers are: President, P. P. M'Nally; Secretary, H. S M'Kee; Treasurer, W H Reed.

CHURCH BURNED.—We learn that the United Presbyterian Church building, at Middletown, Mercer county, was destroyed by fire on Thursday. It was a new building, just finished. We did not learn how the fire originated.

CAPT CHESTER, of the Highland Grenadier Guards, states that his company is badly in need of shoes, shirts and under garments.—Contributions left at No 80, Wood street, will be thankfully received.

A new panel of jurors was called in the District Court yesterday, and the case of Jos. Grant vs. Richard McGovern, Robert Marshall and Eli Wickoff, action for trespass, taken up.

MR. BROWN, of Brown & Kirkpatrick, Liberty street, leaves for camp Scott at 4 o'clock this afternoon. He will take any pack ages left at the store up to 2 o'clock.

THE amount raised by the Finance Committee for the Relief fund last week was $3 238 not $2 238 as an error in our types made it appear.

ANOTHER BANK DISCREDITED.—Messrs Feld & Lare, of the *National Bank Note Reporter*, received the following telegraphic dispatch from their New York correspondents yesterday afternoon:

"New York, May 14

J. W. Rumey & Co's Bank of Tarrytown, New York, was thrown out this morning.

TAYLOR BROTHERS.

FINE EXTRA LIQUORS.—Our friend R. L. Allen, at his old stand on Wood street near Water, as usual keeps on hand the most choice selections of pure Brandies, Wines, Whiskys, &c., to be had in this market. Those wanting such an article will know where to call.

CAMP WILKINS,
May 11, 1861.

To the Ladies of Pittsburg and Allegheny City.—My Company desire me to tender to you their heartfelt thanks for your kindly offers to them in furnishing blankets and other clothing. They also tender to the fair donors their thanks for the sumptuous dinner given them to day.

D. W. HUTCHINSON,
Capt. Girard Guards.

JOSEPH MEYER. ANTHONY MEYER.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON,

Manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS

No. 424 Penn Street, above the Canal,

Have on hand a large assortment of Fancy and Plain Furniture, in Walnut and Mahogany of their own manufacture, and warranted equal in quality and style to any manufactured in the city, and will sell as reasonable prices. feb16:tf

DR. C. BAELZ,
WATERCURE AND HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.
ALSO—AGENT OF
RAINBOW'S CELEBRATED TRUSS
FOR
RUPTURES.
daily COR. PENN AND WAYNE STS.

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. 5 *Astor House New York.*
GEO. H. KEYSER, Agent,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—This city has seen another terrible tragedy. Last night, about six o'clock, a large body of home guards entered the city through Fifth street from the arsenal, where they had been enlisting during the day and furnished with arms. On reaching Walnut street the troops turned westward, a large crowd lining the pavements to witness their progress. At the corner of Fifth street, some parties among the spectators began hooting, hissing and otherwise abusing the companies as they passed, and a boy, about 14 years old, discharged a pistol in the ranks. Part of the rear company immediately turned and fired upon the crowd, and the whole column was instantly in confusion, breaking the ranks and discharging muskets down their own line and among the people on the sidewalks.

The shower of balls for a few minutes was terrible, the bullets flying in every direction, entering the doors and windows of private residences, breaking shutters, tearing railings, and even smashing bricks in the third story. The utmost consternation prevailed, spectators fleeing in all directions, and but for the random firing of the troops scores of people must have been killed, as most of the firing was directed down their own ranks.

The troops suffered most severely; four of their number being instantly killed and several wounded. Jerry Switzlan, a river engineer, John Garvin, and Wm. Cady, all citizens, were killed. Chas. H. Woodward was wounded in the shoulder; his entire arm will have to be amputated. Jeremiah Godfrey, who was working in a garden of Mr. Cozzen's, received the Minie balls in his body. Michael Davy had his ankle shattered. James A. Welsh was badly shot in the foot, and several others less severely wounded. The house of Mr. Matthews received the bullets; one of his daughters was struck with a spent ball. Only one of the soldiers, John Dickey, a German has been recognized.

Crowds of people filled the streets after the occurrence, and the most intense indignation was expressed against the Germans. Mayor Taylor addressed the excited crowd, and induced them to disperse, under promise that no further violence should be done. The city is comparatively quiet during the evening and night, the heavy rain preventing the assembling of large crowds.

The State troops, released from the arsenal last evening, came to the city on a steamer, fearing to trust themselves among the Germans in the Lower wards, even under escort. All complain bitterly of bad treatment during their confinemen in the arsenal. Gen. Frost and his officers gave their parole under protest, and his men were allowed to avail themselves of the same when taking an oath not to bear arms against the United States.

Heavy rains have fallen nearly all day, notwithstanding which, the streets have been thronged with excited people, a large portion of whom loudly censure those in authority, for putting loaded arms in hands of inexperienced volunteers to shoot down inoffensive citizens for insufficient causes. All good citizens deprecate the action of lawless parties, and justly blame the troops for indiscriminate firing into crowds of innocent people without orders, and cry out against the unnecessary marching of armed soldiers through their city.

In order to allay excitement and restore confidence to the people, Gen. Harney has issued a proclamation to the city and State of Missouri, which has been passed throughout the city, expressing deep regret at the state of things existing here, pledging himself to do all in his power to preserve the peace, and calling on the people and public authorities to aid him in the discharge of his duties. He says the military force under command will only be used as a last extremity, and hopes he will not be compelled to resort to martial law, but emphatically states that the public peace must be preserved, and the lives and property of the people protected. To says he has no authority to change the locations of the home guards quartered in the city, but to avoid all cause of irritation and excitement, if called upon to aid the local authorities, he will use the regular army in preference.

In accordance with this proclamation a battalion of regulars have been sent to this city, and placed under the command of a police commissioner, to act as a military police corps. Considerable lawlessness has prevailed in the last two days, and several innocent Germans have been shot dead in the streets.

The feeling against the Government is most intense. The regular volunteers and home guards are composed mainly of that class of citizens, and through their acts so many innocent people have been killed. Several persons charged with firing on troops and shooting on the wounded, have been arrested, and the police are on the alert.

The news of the surrender of Camp Jackson created great excitement at Jefferson City, and Harris' military bill passed both House and Senate in fifteen minutes.

Another commotion was created on receipt of a dispatch stating that a large force had left this city for that city.

The powder recently purchased here, was sent into the country, and the State treasure was removed to a place of security.

A large number of citizens enrolled themselves into a Home Guard, and several hundred troops are expected from the surrounding counties, in obedience to a special call from the Governor.

A session of the Legislature was called after midnight, and a bill passed both houses, extending power over the Police Commissioners, and giving the Governor ample means for suppressing riots and insurrectionary movements throughout the State.

About a thousand Illinois volunteers are now stationed at Caseyville, seven miles east of here.

CAIRO, May 11.—The very heavy rains for the past forty-eight hours have made camp life in Cairo any thing but agreeable, but the volunteers bear it pleasantly. They have nearly all got into their new quarters built around the edge of the levee. In fact they are well provided for, and are well taken care of, and are perfectly happy, but are anxious for a fight.

All continues quiet, both among citizens and soldiers.

The only excitement we have is the threatened blockade of our port. Nothing definite is known at what time it will take place. That it will take place soon we have no doubt.

When the steamers stop running we will have a dull town.

The steamers from the South bring up swarms of Northern people that have lately lived in the Confederate States. They say a man must either join their army or leave.

The man Sellers, arrested as a suspected spy, is still in custody, although he will probably be elected.

The volunteers are fast learning the drill, and make quite an imposing appearance on parade. They have their heart and soul in the cause, and seem determined to learn.

Of the two companies raised in Cairo, one, the Prentiss Guards, have been accepted, and, under the command of Captain Hunter, are now on duty.

One tousand five hundred more volunteers and some heavy cannon are due to-day.

I learn from reliable authority that at Memphis they have three large guns from Fort Sumter; two forty-two-pounders and one large one sixteen feet long and ten-inch bore. They were loading them on the steamer Hartford City yesterday to bring to Randolph.

A train arrived early this morning with twenty twenty-four-pounders and nine eight-inch columbiads for our levees. Two cavalry companies are expected this evening.

A man was shot in attempting to escape from the guard house last night.

BALTIMORE, May 12.—The city has been very quiet all day, and continues so, the excitement having entirely subsided. Troops from York and Lancaster are expected to arrive here to-morrow in large numbers, over the Northern Central Railroad.

Fort McHenry was largely reinforced to-day from Annapolis, and about 1,200 men are now posted there. Gen. Butler arrived at the Fort this morning, in the steamer from Annapolis, and is still there.

Men have been at work all day under the direction of the city authorities in rebuilding Canton Bridge, which will be ready to-morrow for passage of trains.

There has been an immense number of visitors to-day at the Relay House Camp. One visitor named Ford was killed by a locomotive yesterday.

About thirty Union merchants from Baltimore visited the Massachusetts regiment, and presented to them a large American flag, which they pledged themselves to carry with their regiment's flag.

A wagon load of military goods bound to Harper's Ferry was seized on Frederick road by the military last night.

WHEELING, May 13.—This city is wild with enthusiasm. Flags are flying from nearly all the buildings. The Convention met at 11 o'clock a. m., and after appointing a committee on credentials adjourned until 3 o'clock p. m. The convention re-assembled at that hour, and the committee reported favorably to the admission of delegates from 25 counties to seats. Permanent officers were then appointed. Resolutions were adopted appointing a committee on State and Federal relations. Before their adoption a discussion took place between Gen. J. J. Jackson, of Wood county, who thought a division of the state premature, and John S. Carlisle, who said we must have immediate and prompt action; he wanted no paper resolves. The convention adjourned until morning.

The ceremonies attending the hoisting of a flag over the Custom House, this afternoon, were very imposing; thousands were on the ground and patriotic speeches were delivered.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—An official statement published this morning, says that the first firing at Camp Jackson on Friday evening was some half dozen shots near the head column of the first regiment, occasioned by a volley of stones and pistol shots from the crowd. No one was hurt at this point. The second firing occurred from the rear of the column guarding the prisoners. The crowd here was large, very abusive, and one man discharged three barrels of a revolver at Lieut Saxon, of the regular service, many of the mob cheering him on, drawing revolvers and firing at the troops. The man who commenced the attack then laid a pistol across his arm and was taking deliberate aim at Lieut. Saxon, when he was thrust through with a bayonet, fired upon at the same time, and instantly killed. The column then moved on, having received orders to march, and the rear company being assaulted by the crowd, and several of them shot, halted and fired, causing the deaths already reported.

The order was then given by Capt. Lyon to cease firing, which was promptly obeyed. The principal arms taken from Camp Jackson were four large seige howitzers, two ten inch mortars and a large number of 10 inch shells ready charged, and some 5000 U. S. muskets supposed to be a portion of those taken from Baton Rouge arsenal. Thousands of people left the city yesterday afternoon, in consequence of reports of insubordination among the German troops, and their threats to burn and sack the city, but the appearance of Harney's proclamation in a great measure restored confidence, and many of those who left will probably return to-day. The city is now quiet, and the highest hopes are entertained that no further disturbance will occur. Twenty two persons are known to be killed at Camp Jackson. The following 18 have been identified: John Sweekerhard, Casper H. Gleincoe, John Waters, Thos. A. Haren, Wm. Icenhower, J. J. Jones, P. Doane, Erie Wright, Henry Jungle, Jas. McDonaldf Walter McDowell, Nicholas Knoblack, Francis Wheelon, Job Carter, Jos. Bodsem, Emma Somers, Mrs. McAuliffe. Three of these were soldiers belonging to the South west expedition, and were going as prisoners captured at Camp Jackson.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Much anxiety is manifested to learn what distribution is to be made among the States of the forces to constitute the thirty-nine regiments of Infantry and one of Cavalry, making minimum aggregate of 34,500, and a maximum aggregate of 42,034, officers and enlisted men called into service under the Proclamation for three years. The desired information will soon be publicly announced.

The plan of organization has been prepared. Each regiment of infantry will consist of ten companies with a minimum aggregate of 866, or a maximum aggregate of 1,040 officers and men. The Cavalry regiment will consist of four, five or six squadrons, each squadron of five companies with a minimum aggregate of seventy-nine, or a maximum aggregate of ninety-five officers and men to each company. These may be mustered in by companies or squadrons. The company commissioned officers will be appointed by the Governor of the State furnishing it, and the non-commissioned officers, until the company shall be embodied in a regiment, will be appointed by the Captain, and afterwards by the Colonel, on the recommendation of the Captain. The field officers to be appointed by the Governor of the State which furnishes the regiment.

The general organization provides for three divisions of from three to four brigades. The Brigadier General and assistants are to be appointed by the President, as is also the Major General of each division. Two-thirds of the company officers are to be appointed at the commencement of the organization of each regiment, and the remaining one-third, when the regiment shall have its full complement of men, will be appointed from the ranks, to be taken from among the sergeants, on the recommendation of the Colonel of the regiment, approved by the General commanding the brigade.

After the completion of the organization of the regiment, one-half of all vacancies in the lowest grade of commissioned officers, by promotion or otherwise, will be appointed as above from the ranks. Corporals will be taken from the privates, sergeants from the corporals, first sergeants from the other sergeants, by the Captain. The regimental non-commissioned staff from the sergeants of the regiment by the Colonel.

A plan of organization has also been prepared for the increase of the force of the regular army as directed by the President. Promotion from the ranks, similar to that relative to the volunteers, is provided for. The infantry will consist of eight regiments of three battalions each; the cavalry one regiment of six squadrons, and the artillery of one regiment with six batteries, with an aggregate minimum of 18,000, or a minimum of nearly 23,000 officers and men.

ALBANY, May 13.—Capt. Schriver, late Captain in the 2d artillery, has been appointed on the Governor's Staff with the rank of Colonel. Three more regiments of volunteers were organized by the military board to-day.

Gov. Morgan will forward five of the thirty regiments as soon as they are armed, but no more of the present uniform-d force of the State will be forwarded for three months' service unless by special order of the Federal Government.

The 16th regiment of volunteers has been organized, with Thomas T. Davis, a graduate of West Point Academy, as Colonel. The regiment is composed of lumbermen, etc., all being unequalled as marksmen.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—The train from Philadelphia came through this afternoon at four o'clock, with the mails and passengers. It was hailed with evident satisfaction by the people along the route, and as it passed through the city expressions of welcome were given. The national flag was displayed in various parts of the city to-day. The prescription against the colors has been removed by council. Our citizens have been all day in expectation of troops over the Northern Central, but up to this hour (9 p. m.) none have arrived.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—Three