The Daily Post.

MONDAY MORNING,.....MAY 20.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The publication of the communication of "Demos Krates" could do no good at the present time, and might do harm. Talking or writing politics now is out of the question. Such matters are submerged and swallowed up in the immense necessity which exists of sustaining the government and maintaining the constitution and the laws in their integrity.

THE STAY LAW.

We publish to-day the Stay Law recently passed by the Legislature. It is a most important law for business men, and all should carefully study its provisions.

Memoir of Major John Sanders Corps of Engineers U. S. Army, by Jas. H. C. Morton, Is Lt. Corps Engineer U. S. A.

We are indebted to W. S. Haven, publisher, for a copy of the above memoir which was received some two weeks ago, and would have been acknowledged sooner, but in the flurry and excitement incident to the breaking out of the war, which for a time absorbed the public mind and devoted our attention from this really interesting work.

Major Sanders was a native of the State of Kentucky, and a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. For several years he had charge of the Ohio river improvement, in which capacity the successful and economical conduct of that great work, marked him a man of rare scientific and practical genius, untiring energy and singular administrative ability, combined with strict integrity of character. Few knew him but to admire these qualities in the officer, while in private life, he was ever esteemed courteous, kind and amiable.—During his residence here as superintendent of the Ohio river improvements he married Maria Wilkins, daughter of our highly esteemed and venerable patriotic friend, William Wilkins; who with several children were suddenly and unexpectedly deprived by death of an affectionate and indulgent husband and father.

In the corsery perusal which we have been able to bestow on the memoir, we notice references to two important papers, entitled "Defence of the West and Gulf of Mexico, and Floating Batteries," from the pen of Major Sanders, that exhibit in an eminent degree the suggestive and military mind of the author, and as they relate to matters of a peculiarly interesting character, at this time, we specially refer to their practical bearing on the past and present condition of our Military and National affairs. The plan for the "Defense of the West and Gulf of Mexico," was at one time partially commenced by the government, but subsequently all except the fortifying of the Tortugas and Key West Islands ceased to be prosecuted, and at this time the want of the defense of the commerce of the Mississippi as suggested in Maj. Sanders' plan, is apparent to every one at all conversant with the subject. The other paper refered to as "Floating Batteries" was a later suggestion, and very probably would have been adopted by the Government, had Major Sanders lived a few months longer. As an exemplification of the utility of the invention for assault by water, on a fortification, it is only necessary to refer to the damaging effect of the famous "Floating Battery" in the harbor of Charleston, on Fort Sumpter, during the late assault upon it by the Secession forces. The plan for the construction and management of which was no doubt taken without leave or licence by some traitor officer from Major Sanders' report, and thus made available against the government for whose defence it was originally designed.

We do not know whether the memoir which is very handsomely got up, is for sale by the publisher or not, but if it is, we recommend all who take an interest in such matters to procure a copy.

WAR NEWS.

The intelligence from Washington up to Thursday night is highly important, and sounds of immediate war. It was understood that 15,000 men, comprising in the number nine New York regiments, are to be concentrated at once in and about Fortress Monroe, and that offensive operations will probably commence simultaneously with those at Harper's Ferry. An order was issued by the War Department for nine of the regiments from New York, to proceed to Fortress Monroe, and the other five to repair to Washington.

It is believed at Washington, that government had just received positive intelligence from its special agents in the South, that the plans of the rebels for an attack on Washington are now ready, and that the capital is threatened with an assault by an overwhelming force. In consequence, large reinforcements will be called to Washington, and General Scott has ordered the immediate occupation of Arlington Heights by heavy batteries.

The New York and Massachusetts troops, encamped on Federal Hill, Baltimore, have returned to the Relay House. Twelve hundred men of the Michigan regiment and some unarmed companies passed though Baltimore on Thursday for Washington without any disturbance occurring.

Gen. Butler's rapid and brilliant career hast not only induced the President to promote him to the high post of Major General, but he has been ordered to report to Scott forthwith, for the purpose of conferring relative to future aggressive moments.

Gen. Butler is still in command of the Department of Annapolis, but in order that the President the Secretary of War and Gen. Scott may have the benefit of Gen. Butler's knowledge and advice, Gen. Cadwallader was placed in command of the army of occupation at Baltimore.

Gen. Scott is highly pleased with the movements of Gen. Butler. When the old chief first heard of Gen. Butler's entry into Baltimore and his occupancy of the city, he said, "That is a bold and splendid success, and proves that Gen. Butler is a soldier."

Accounts from Harper's Ferry state that on Monday night a large supply of provisions had been sent to the secession camps by sympathizers in Maryland. Although apparently there is an outburst of mimic sentiment in some districts, there are many who are traitors at heart.

The charge against Mr. Ross Winans, of Baltimore, was that he had furnished aid and comfort to Virginia, by furnishing grape shot, &c. The order to arrest Mr. Winans was not is sued by General Butler, but came from headquarters, and was addressed to all commissioned officers. It may not be generally known that, although Mr. Winans is an old resident of Baltimore, he is a native of New Jersey.

LETTER FROM CAMP SCOTT.

CAMP SCOTT,
May 13th, 1861.

Dear Post:—Well knowing that any communication from a volunteer, especially a Pittsburgher, would readily find a welcome place in your paper, I take the liberty of writing one. So the Presidents call for troops. The old Keystone has cheerfully responded, and none more willingly or in larger numbers, nor with better material, real bone and sinew than from the county of Allegheny—her country looms, her rolling mills, her machine shops, her farmhouses, her cities, boroughs, towns and hamlets are all here represented. Brave, manly, stalwart, patriotic, and determined—could your citizens see them, they would feel proud of these defenders of the Constitution and the Union. Those here, the hardy sons of Camden's mountain heights—from sound old Lancaster and Chester, from Lawrence true, from Bedford bold and Butler stern.

They come like snow flakes when December comes, all ready and anxious to do battle under The Flag of the Union,

"The Flag of the Free."

The weather is very fine, and the soldiers enjoy themselves after parades and drills to their hearts content. Last Sunday after service in the camp, which was largely attended, the troops were reviewed by the Governor and Gen. Keim. Six regiments, the 1, 2, 3, 12, 13, and 16, with six pieces of Artillery, commanded by Capt. Campbell, of Chambersburg, paraded; they made a very fine appearance. The 13th, commanded by Col. T. A. Rowley had decidedly the best looking men and officers on the ground—by the way, it was noticed in some of the papers that this regiment did not parade. I would respectfully contradict such a statement, every company was there belonging to it. Although the regiment has labored under many disadvantages, not having been fully uniformed and equipped yet the soldierly bearing of the men comprising the regiment and their hale hearty robust appearance and their perfection for so short a time in the service in dress parade drill, caused it to make its mark as one of the crack regiments of the State. The companies comprising it are as follows: Co. A. Capt. Morris; F. Capt. McFarland; D. Capt. Mays; I. Capt. Gallagher; C. Capt. Brown; E. Capt. Charlton; B. Capt. Poland; B. Capt. Patterson, all from Pittsburgh; H. Capt. Ziegler, from Butler; G. Capt. Feller, from Bedford—its company and Staff officers are the very beau ideal of soldiers—its Lieut. Col. is Purviance, of Butler; Major Milleager of Washington; Adjutant, Kincaid, of Pittsburgh, M. K. Moorehead Quartermaster, and the kind hearted obliging Leopold Sahl, Junior Quartermaster Sergeant; Sergeant, Major H. P. Callow. I hope this tedious enumeration of officers may not take up too much of your valuable space.

The people of York are very kind. Their gates open wide to the poor and the stranger.

There smiles, hospitality, hearty and free. The volunteer who cannot appreciate their unremitting attention must be devoid of feeling.

Day before yesterday Shields Guards, Co. J. Capt. Gallagher came out on dress parade and marched through the city, preceded by the citizen's band of Pittsburgh, now the band of the 13th R. The men wore their new uniforms with white gloves; they were under the command of Capt. Gallagher and Lieut. Hinton. They looked every bit the bold soldier boy, and were complimented by the Staff officers of the regiment for their proficiency in military manoeuvers. We do not know how soon we may be ordered off, but are ready for marching orders any moment. Hoping you will pardon this lengthy and imperfect communication I remain yours,

G. E. I.

THE PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

On May 16th, Gov. Curtin sent a message to the House of Representatives, in reply to some resolutions of that body requesting a statement of the several requisitions and orders, regarding the volunteers from Pennsylvania. The first requisition was for sixteen regiments, which was changed by the following order from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 15, 1861.

SIR: The President has modified the requisition made on you for troops from Pennsylvania, so as to make it *fourteen* instead of *sixteen* regiments. You are, under this modified requisition, entitled to two Major Generals, four Aids, two Division Inspectors, *three* Brigadier Generals, *three* Aids, *three* Brigade Inspectors, fourteen Colonels, *fourteen* Lieutenant Colonels, fourteen Adjutants, fourteen Quarter Masters, *fourteen* Surgeons, fourteen Surgeon's Mates, *fourteen* Sergeant Majors, fourteen Drum Majors, fourteen Fife Majors, one hundred and forty Captains, one hundred and forty Lieutenants, one hundred and forty Ensigns, five hundred and sixty Sergeants, five hundred and sixty Corporals, one hundred and forty Drummers, one hundred and forty Fifers, and eight thousand nine hundred and sixty Privates.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

His Excellency, ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

The fourteen regiments were raised immediately.

As stated in a former message, the Governor continued to increase the companies until twenty-three regiments were mustered into the service of the United States.

The next order was that of Gen. Patterson for twenty-five regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, which was subsequently revoked.

On the 8th of May, in pursuance of a telegraph dispatch from the Secretary of War, the Governor issued a letter to ascertain how many of the regiments mustered into the United States service, and not sent forward, were willing to change the time of their service from three months to a term of three years or during the war.

Since that the Governor has received no further order from the War Department, except the following, which reached here on Wednesday last:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 14, 1861.

GOV. A. G. CURTIN: *Dear Sir*:—Enclosed herewith you will find the plan for the organization of the volunteers for three years' service. Ten regiments are assigned to Pennsylvania, making, in addition to the thirteen regiments of three months' militia, already called for, twenty-three regiments. It is important to reduce rather than enlarge this number, and in no event to exceed it. Let me earnestly recommend to you, therefore, to call for no more than twenty-three regiments, of which only ten are to serve during the war, and if more are already called for, to reduce the number by discharge. In making up the quota of three years men, you will please act in concert with Lieut. Col. Andrew Porter, who will represent this Department, and so far as possible, make it up by taking in preference, regiments already offered, having of course due regard to a fair distribution of the forces among the different sections of the State. If it should be agreeable to your Excellency, it would be especially gratifying to this Department to have some of those regiments offered for three years' service from Allegheny and other western counties, including the "wild cat district," brought into the service under the quota for your State.

Very Respectfully,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

The Governor remarks, in connexion with this message, that he has no control over the regiments mustered into service by the properly authorized officers of the Federal Government, nor has he any power to change the terms of their service, nor to disband them, or in any other manner to affect their movements.

The bridges between the Relay House and Harper's Ferry are reported to have been destroyed and the trains obstructed.

The Stay Law.

HARRISBURG, May 16.—The following is a true copy of the bill offered by Mr Duffield, and which has passed both branches of the Legislature, relative to judgements and executions:

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 upon all judgments now remaining unsatisfied, or which may be obtained within six months from the passage of this act, there shall be a stay of execution for one year from the passage hereof as regards judgments obtained after the date hereof. Provided that the defendant is possessed of real estate within the respective county or counties in which such judgment shall have been obtained, or in any other county within this Commonwealth, to which the said judgment shall have been transferred, subject to be sold for the payment of such judgment, worth in the opinion of any court or any judge in vacation, justice or alderman having jurisdiction of such judgments, at a fair valuation a sum sufficient to pay or satisfy the same, over and above other incumbrances, and the amount exempted from levy and sale on execution, of said defendant shall give security for the payment of the same, to be approved by the court, or a judge thereof in vacation, or the justice or alderman before whom the same was obtained or may be depending, within sixty days from the date of the judgment, or from the passage of this act, which security shall consist of one or more persons, who shall satisfy the court, judge or justice, by oath or affirmation, and such other evidence as may be required, that they are the bona fide owners of real or personal estate within the county where such judgment has been entered, worth at a fair valuation double the amount of such judgment, over and above all other debts and incumbrances, to which security the plaintiffs may file exceptions as now provided by law. And that in all actions now pending, or instituted within twelve months after the passage of this act, in any of the courts of this Commonwealth on notes, bills, bonds, or other investments for the payment of money, or for the recovery of book debts, wherein the defendant or defendants of any stage of the proceedings, before actual sale by the sheriff, shall have filed an affidavit setting forth that the majority of his or their creditors, whose demands exceed two-thirds of his or their entire indebtedness, have agreed in writing to extend the time of payment of the debts due them respectively, the court shall direct the prothonotary to report the terms of the said extension, upon even evidence submitted to him by the defendant or defendants, and thereupon the court shall enter an order in the cause, that no execution shall issue, except at the periods when, and in the proportions which it shall appear by the report of the prothonotary of the majority of the creditors of the defendant or defendants, whose demands exceed two-thirds of his or their entire indebtedness, have agreed as aforesaid, to extend the time of payment of the debts due them respectively, and no person or firm, bank or broker, holding collaterals as security for debts due or to become due, shall within one year from the taking effect of this act sell at public or private sale any such collaterals whether the same consist of mortgage, bond, note, or other security, commercial or otherwise, and any party selling such collateral securities within such time shall become responsible for the same at double the amount for which it was pledged to the owner of such collateral

AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That the provisions of this act shall extend to judgments entered or to be entered, as well upon bond and warrant of attorney as upon mortgages to secure the same, and to any subsequent grantee or owner of the premises so bound, as well as to the original obligor or mortgager, and also to all judgments or debts upon which stay of execution has been or may be waived by the debtor in any obligation or contract upon which such judgment has been or may hereafter be obtained, or by any stipulation entered into at any time seperate from said obligation or contract. AND PROVIDED, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to stay an execution that may be issued after the expiration of sixty days from the passage of this act for the purpose of collecting interest due, or to become due, upon any judgement for any sum, not less than $500, heretofore obtained; but no such execution shall be issued for less than six months' arrearage of interest. PROVIDED, That this act shall not apply so as to stay the collection of interest on judgement entered for the security of the payment of money to widows, orphans, or minors. AND PROVIDED, further That this act shall not apply to any judgment obtained for the wages of labor, or debts contracted after the passage of this act, but shall apply to all corporations, whether defendants or holders of collaterals.

SEC. 2. That in all cases in which a defendant shall be entitled to a stay of execution under the provisions of this act, and shall neglect or refuse to claim the benefit thereof, any mortgagee of the premises levied upon, or other lien creditor, whose estate or interest therein would be affected by the sale of the said premises, shall have the like right with the defendant to claim such stay of execution.

SEC. 3. That upon all judgments heretofore entered, or which may hereafter be entered, upon conditional verdicts in actions of ejectment, a like stay of execution shall be had, upon the same terms and conditions provided in the first section of this act.

SEC. 4. That the provisions of this act shall be considered to apply to all judgments on which a sale by judicial process has not been actually made.

What Arms they Have.

The Richmond *Examiner* publishes, on what it calls official and indisputable evidence, that Floyd transferred in one order, from Northern armories to Southern States, during his term of rascality, 114,868 improved arms. Since then 183,000 have been stolen from the public arsenals, making nearly 300,000 of the best arms in the hands of the rebels. The Federal Government is making such efforts as will soon give our loyal troops as good arms as the rebels, and then they will have the satisfaction of crushing the rebellion and recovering the stolen property at the same time. It is a work of time, but it will be done.

Southern Bragging.

Vanity Fair of this week says: We rejoice and are exceeding glad that the drawling, ignorant, arrogant and dissipated southern will no longer parade in our society, his snobbish provincialism and ostentatious gentility, his habitual and characteristic disregard of the feelings of northerners, his bowie-knife bragadocio and those innumerable impertinences which an enormous stretch of our affability has suffered to pass as "ease of manner." We are glad that the loafing, idle, whiskey-julep sucking "cavalier" is to lose caste and make way by universal consent in American society for a far higher type of gentleman—for the brave hearted, truly educated, practical and sensible cosmopolite man of the world, who can work at anything useful without shame—a type of cavalier far more elevated and noble than anything which the cotton *haut ton* ever produced from the soured cream of its families. We see the full development of such character among our northmen in this splendid war—so hurrah again for that.

SENATOR DOUGLAS ON THE WAR.

A Patriotic Letter—The Government Must be Sustained.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

A friend of Senator Douglas has sent us for publication a copy of the following letter from him on the state of the country:

"CHICAGO, May 10, 1861.

"MY DEAR SIR:—Being deprived of the use of my arms for the present by a severe attack of rheumatism, I am compelled to avail myself of the services of an amanuensis in reply to your two letters.

"It seems that some of my friends are unable to comprehend the difference between arguments used in favor of an equitable compromise with the hope of averting the horrors of war, and those urged in support of the government and flag of our country, when a war is being waged against the United States with the avowed purpose of producing a permanent disruption of the Union and a total destruction of its government.

"All hope of compromise with the cotton states was abandoned when they assumed the position that the separation of the Union was complete and final, and that they would never consent to a reconstruction in any contingency—not even if we would furnish them with a blank sheet of paper and permit them to inscribe their own terms.

"Still the hope was cherished that reasonable and satisfactory terms of adjustment could be agreed upon with Tennessee, North Carolina and the border States, and that whatever terms would prove satisfactory to those loyal States would create a Union party in the cotton States which would be powerful enough at the ballot-box to destroy the revolutionary government, and bring those States back into the Union by the voice of their own people. This hope was cherished by Union men North and South, and was never abandoned until actual war was levied at Charleston, and the authoritative announcement made by the revolutionary government at Montgomery, that the secession flag should be planted upon the walls of the Capitol at Washington, and a proclamation issued inviting the pirates of the world to prey upon the commerce of the United States.

"These startling facts, taken in connection with the boastful announcement that the ravages of war and carnage should be quickly transferred from the cotton fields of the South to the wheatfields and corn fields of the North, furnish conclusive evidence that it was the fixed purpose of the secessionists utterly to destroy the government of our fathers and obliterate the United States from the map of the world.

"In view of this state of facts there was but one path of duty left to patriotic men. It was not a party question, or a question involving partisan policy; it was a question of government or no government, country or no country, and hence it became the imperative duty of every Union man, every friend of constitutional liberty, to rally to the support of our common country, its government and flag, and the only means of checking the progress of the revolution and of preserving the Union of the States.

"I am unable to answer your questions in respect to the policy of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet. I am not in their confidence, as you and the whole country ought to be aware. I am neither the supporter of the partisan policy nor the apologist for the errors of the Administration. My previous relations to them remain unchanged; but I trust the time will never come when I shall not be willing to make any needful sacrifice of personal feeling and party policy for the honor and integrity of my country.

"I know of no mode by which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the flag, the constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and under any and every administration, (regardless of party politics,) against all assailants, at home and abroad. The course of Clay and Webster towards the administration of Gen Jackson, in the days of nullification, presents a noble and worthy example for all true patriots. At the very moment when that fearful crisis was precipitated upon the country partisan strife between Whigs and Democrats was quite as bitter and relentless as now between Democrats and Republicans. The gulf which separated party leaders in those days was quite as deep as that which now separates the Democracy from the Republicans. But the moment an enemy rose in our midst, plotting the dismemberment of the Union and the destruction of the government, the voice of partisan strife was hushed in patriotic silence. One of the brightest chapters in the history of our country will record the fact that during this eventful period, the leaders of the opposition, sinking the partisan in the patriot, rushed to the support of the government, and became its ablest and bravest defenders against all assailants, until the conspiracy was crushed and abandoned, when they resumed their former positions as party leaders upon political issues.

"Those acts of patriotic devotion have never been deemed evidence of infidelity or political treachery on the part of Clay and Webster to the principles and organization of the old Whig party. Nor have I any apprehension that the firm and unanimous support which the Democratic masses are now giving to the Constitution and Union will ever be deemed evidences of infidelity to Democratic principles, or a want of loyalty to the organization and creed of the Democratic party. If we hope to regain and perpetuate the ascendancy of our party, we should never forget that a man cannot be a true Democrat unless he is a loyal patriot.

With the sincere hope that these, my conscientious convictions, may coincide with those of my friends, I am, very truly, yours,

"STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

"To VIRGIL HICKOX, Esq.,
"Chairman State Democratic Committee."

THE POSITION OF ENGLAND.

The receipt of the London journals of May 4th, by the Europa, has set at rest all doubt as to the policy of the British government with regard to the South. The New York *Herald* says the apparent ambiguity of Lord John Russell's language as to the blockade, and the belligerent condition of the Southern States, is cleared up by the tone of the leading London papers, the comments of which we publish this morning. The *Post*, the organ of the Premier, says that to preserve that neutrality which Lord John Russell "so forcibly expressed," is clearly the duty of the country; it says that the war now existing in this country must be left to work itself out, however disastrous the result may be to foreign trade and the manufacturing industry of England. The position in which the rebel States are regarded is clearly defined by the Premier's organ, when it says that the national government is at war with insurgents whose independent existence, either *de jure* or *de facto*, has never been recognized by any Power in the world; that in the contemplation of public law they are simply rebels, and that Mr. Lincoln has undoubtedly the right to declare a blockade of the Southern ports, and to treat and punish all Southern privateers as pirates. There is no mistaking the meaning of this language, and coming from an organ of the government it may be taken as decisive in favor of absolute neutrality on the part of England, and the non-recognition of the Southern confederacy. The tone of the English press generally accords with these views, the privateering system of Mr. Davis being denounced by the London *Shipping Gazette* and other influential journals as piracy.

NO CONSCIENCE.

J. R. Tucker, Attorney General of the State of Virginia has given the following highly legal and most conscientious decision regarding the oath to support the Constitution and laws of the United States. The answer is given in reply to a query of a number of Irish citizens who were at work in Nelson county Virginia.

APRIL 22, 1861.—The oath to support the Constitution of the United States is duly binding so long as a man is a citizen of a State of the Union. When she secedes, he is no longer bound. He is a citizen of Virginia, which has ceased to be one of the United States, and his allegiance is due to Virginia.

This is my well settled opinion, and I act upon it. For I am sworn as an officer to support the Constitution of the United States.—But when Virginia secedes I feel I am entirely absolved from my oath, and am bound only to support Virginia. J. R. TUCKER.

Short Commons.

The men of war blockading the mouth of Pensacola Bay have stopped the supplies of the rebel forces investing Fort Pickens. General Bragg has hitherto obtained his provisions from convenient depots at New Orleans and Mobile. Hereafter he will have to get them from Montgomery. Unfortunately, the railroad which was projected some years ago between Pensacola and Montgomery, and which is the only railroad connection Pensacola has, is not yet completed. At last advices fifteen or twenty miles of very bad ground remained to be graded and laid with rails.

It is not impossible, therefore, that the "gentlemen" who have been enjoying camp life before Fort Pickens may presently come to short rations—which the gentlemanly stomach is not accustomed to. "A little more bread and pork, General Bragg," will be the cry in camp; and it may even happen that these chivalrous "gentlemen" will be set to the ignominious work of digging and carrying dirt, laying sleepers and fastening rails. It will be a novel experience to them to be thus working for their bread and butter. It may have a wholesome effect.—*N. Y. Post.*

[From the National Intelligencer, May 17.]

The Point of Honor.

The subjoined letter from ex-President Buchanan was received at the office of the *National Intelligencer* a few days ago. A friend of the ex President's who happened to read the letter, and who feels much interested in the question of honor and duty, which the letter incidentally but very strongly states, and thinking that the opinion of one who has served the country so conspicuously and so long might exert a salutary influence on the opinions of others, asked and obtained the consent of the distinguished writer to its publication, and it is published accordingly:

WHEATLAND, May 6, 1861.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN—In the confusion of the times I have not received your tri-weekly numbers 9,157 and 9,158, of April 27 and April 30, I believe. As yours is the only paper of which I preserve a file, I should feel greatly obliged if you would send me these numbers.

Several items in the *Intelligencer* have awakened my attention to the facility with which military gentlemen relieve themselves from their oaths and change their allegiance. A military oath has ever been held sacred in all ages and in all countries. Besides the solemn sanctions of religion, there is superadded the highest appeal to personal honor.—Each military officer swears that he will bear true allegiance to the United States, and serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies and opposers whatsoever. They do not swear to support the Constitution of any State. Educated by the United States, they belong to the Federal Government in a peculiar sense. Whilst I can imagine why an officer might resign rather than shed the blood of citizens of his native State in war, yet it is difficult to excuse or palliate the next step, which is to go over to the enemy, and make war upon the time-honored flag of the country. Major Beauregard, when he discharged the first gun against Fort Sumter, lighted a flame which it will require a long time to extinguish. The people of the North at present are enthusiastically unanimous. They never were aroused until that shot was fired. I often warned Southern gentlemen that this would be the inevitable result.

I enjoy good health, and as tranquil a spirit as the evils impending over my country will permit.

Your friend, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Blockade of Pensacola.

On the night of the 7th inst, the steamers Henry Lewis and Dick Keys, from Mobile, were brought to and detained by the United States fleet as they were about entering the harbor of Pensacola. They were held over night, and the next morning were got under way and forced to return toward Mobile.—They were conveyed beyond the mouth of the Perdido river, on their homeward voyage, by a United States steam frigate, which then returned to her anchorage with the fleet. Their papers were endorsed with a "warning" that if they attempted again to enter the harbor they would be captured and sent North as prisoners and the boats sold as prizes. A contemporary says of this blockade:

"It settles the question of the capture of Fort Pickens completely. Hitherto the Confederate army under Capt. Bragg has received all its provisions and supplies, and indeed all its reinforcements from New Orleans and Mobile by sea; but, with the entrance to Pensacola Bay effectually blockaded, all vessels from Mobile and New Orleans would be intercepted, and Capt. Bragg's army completely cut off from its source of supplies. The region around Pensacola is a sandy waste, incapable of furnishing food or anything else that an army needs; and there will be no means of rapid communication with the country above until the railroad from Montgomery to Pensacola shall be completed. It seems probable, therefore, that Capt. Bragg will have to strike his camp or run the risk of being starved out."

WHILE Stephen A. Douglas is doing his full duty in Illinois, Lewis Cass, the venerable Ex-Secretary of State, now at his home in Michigan, exhibits the most patriotic spirit. Last night, about eleven o'clock, I heard the inspiring strains of the Star Spangled Banner, and soon came up with the Michigan Regiment, the first regiment that has reached Washington from the great Northwest. It is a stalwart body of men, warmly clad, completely provisioned, and armed and ready for any danger. I learn that General Cass is resolved, even in his old age, to die with harness on his back, and has mounted his old uniform, and reviews his troops, now congregated in Detroit, every morning. He has contributed of his private fortune $25,000 to the equipment of the Michigan volunteers, and $10,000 to the support of their families during their absence. Mr. Buchanan's contributions to the support of the troops, from his own city of Lancaster, was first set down at $5,000, but subsequent information struck off one, if not two, of the cyphers of this sum.

HARRISBURG, May 18.—The Governor, accompanied by his staff, left there this morning to review the troops at Chambersburg. A. N. Meylert, of Luzerne, and F. L. Dana are applicants, as well as ex Governor Geary and Gen. William F. Small, for the Brigadier-Generalships, which are placed by the loan bill in the hands of the Governor. The impression here is that no one will be appointed who is a graduated West Point, in addition to having seen active service. Part of Col. Yohe' First Pennsylvania Regiment is in Baltimore, and the other portion is guarning the bridges between York and Baltimore.

DIED:

—On Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock, PATRICK GLYNN, in the 27th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence corner High and Webster streets this afternoon at half past two o'clock, to proceed to St. Mary's Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral.

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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.
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BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr. & Co.
SOLE PROPRIETORS.
Sold by Druggists generally. Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

New Advertisements.

GENTS' CALF OXFORD'S $1,50
Gents' Calf Oxford's $1,75.
Gents' Calf Oxford's $2,25.
Gents' Calf Gaiters $2,25
AT THE PEOPLES' SHOE STORE, No 15 Fifth st,
my20 D. S. DIFFENBACKER.

BACON SIDES—405 lbs. clear country Bacon Sides, received and for sale by
my20 JAS. A. FETZER, Corner Market and First sts.

RED POTATOES—75 bushels very fine Red Potatoes, received and for sale by
my20 JAS. A. FETZER, Corner Market and First sts.

New Advertisements.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON
TREASURER.....A. E. LAEE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Private Boxes, $4,00; 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.
Re-engagement of the wonderful
ADA ISAACS MENKEN,
Who will appear this evening in nine characters.
THIS MONDAY EVENING, MAY 20th, 1861,
MYSTERIOUS STRANGER.
OR, SATAN IN PARIS.
Satan.....Miss A. I. Menkin.
Count.....Stetson.
Vanilla.....Maffi.
Dance.....Mad'lle Marie.
To conclude with
THE FRENCH SPY.
DARING AND DANGEROUS FRAUDS
are perpetrated daily. How then are
Deleterious hair dyes to be distinguished from a safe article? In order to be perfectly secure, purchase only
CRISTADORO'S ANALYZED EXCELSIOR DYE.
Certified by all leading Chemists, including
CHILTON,
to be
POISONLESS! EFFECTIVE! RELIABLE!
and warranted to produce without trouble, and in ten minutes, any shade of Black or Brown
KNOWN IN NATURE.
Sold everywhere, and applied by all hair Dressers.
CRISTADORO, *No. 6 Astor House, New York.*
GEO. W. KEYSER, Agent,
my20:dawlm:T Pittsburgh, Pa.

THIRD ARRIVAL OF SUMMER DRESS Goods, Shawls, Renfrews, &c., will be opened on the first of next week. Call and see them.
C. HANSON LOVE.
my20 74 Market street.

OATS AND CORN—
500 bushels bright Oats;
100 sacks yellow ear Corn—for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
my20 Corner Market and First sts.

ROLL BUTTER—
6 Boxes Fresh Butter;
2 Barrels
JAMES A. FETZER,
my20 corner Market and First streets.

BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES,
Bronchial Cigarettes,
Bronchial Cigarettes,
Bronchial Cigarettes,
One of the latest and best Remedies,
One of the latest and best Remedies,
One of the latest and best Remedies,
For Bronchitis, Asthma, etc, etc,
For Bronchitis, Asthma, etc, etc,
For Bronchitis, Asthma, etc, etc,
Also,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
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. my20

SUNDRIES.—
100 bbls "B" Coffee Sugar,
20 " "A" "
10 " standard crushed sugar,
10 " coarse pulverised "
200 boxes layer raisins,
750 " bunch "
100 half boxes "
100 qr " " "
100 " Valencia "
100 " Turkish prunes,
10 casks Tea,
25 do New currants,
20 "frail" Dates,
500 drums Fresh Figs,
100 boxes No. 1 Herring,
100 do Scaled do
10 do Burlington do
25 do Shelled Almonds,
10 cases Italian Vermicelli,
10 do Maccaroni,
5 do Sicily Liquorice,
10 Baskets Olive Oil in quarts and pints,
5 cases Sardines ½, to ¾ cans,
25 boxes No. 1 white rock candy,
20 " Yellow do do
10 " Red do do
2000 Fresh Cocoa Nuts, in store and landing, and for sale by
REYMER & BROTHERS,
my18 126 and 128 Wood st.

BY STATE AUTHORITY.
ÆTNA INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD.
Incorporated in 1819—Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital and Assets, 1 Jan. 1, 1861..... $ 2,256,175 32
Losses adjusted and paid, over..... 18,000,000
PROPERTY INSURED AGAINST Damage by fire, or the Perils of Inland Navigation, at as liberal rates and rules as solvency and fair profit will permit.
A. A. CARRIER & BRO., Agents,
W. H. EDIE, Surveyor.
my18:3m No. 53 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

For St. Louis and St. Paul.
THE STEAMER FLORENCE, CAPT. D. Z. BRICKELL, will leave for the above and all intermediate points, on THURSDAY, 23d inst. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
my18:d J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO.

R. R. BULGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FURNITURE
No. 45 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Pittsburgh Manufactured Furniture,
Constantly on hand which we will sell at the lowest prices for CASH. my16:dy

NEW BONNETS—
NEW BONNETS, NEW BONNETS, NEW BONNETS,
NEW HATS, NEW HATS, NEW HATS,
NEW RIBBONS, NEW RIBBONS, NEW RIBBONS,
FLOWERS AND RUCHES, FLOWERS AND RUCHES, FLOWERS AND RUCHES
NEW TRIMMINGS, NEW TRIMMINGS, NEW TRIMMINGS
New Dress Buttons, New Dress Buttons, New Dress Buttons,
New Skirts, New Skirts, Union Neck Ties, Union Neck Ties,
Union Cockades, Union Cockades, Union Cockades.
GREY MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS at much less than the regular price.
CHARLES GIPNER,
78 Market Street.

NEW GOODS.
—AT—
W. & D. HUGUS',
CORNER MARKET & FIFTH STREETS.
Have just received their
SUMMER GOODS,
WHICH THEY OFFER VERY CHEAP.
Among their assortment will be found
Beautiful Lawns,
Organdy's Berages,
Cape Dress Goods,
Grey Mozambiques,
Blue Mozambiques,
Green Mozambiques,
Brown Mozambiques,
Duster Cloths,
4-4 AND 6-4 FANCY GOODS FOR
CIRCULARS AND DUSTERS.
A good stock of
SILK AND CLOTH COATS,
DUSTERS AND DIXEY'S.
my15

FIRE CRAKERS.—250 Boxes Fire Crackers, No. 1, just received and for sale by
my7 REYMER & BROTHERS, 126 and 128 Wood st.

New Advertisements.

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 13, page 254—If any person shall export, or lade for exportation, from the Port of Philadelphia, any distilled spirituous liquors, liable to inspection as aforesaid, before the same shall have been inspected and marked according to law, such person 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 laden, to be recovered by the inspector aforesaid, for the city and county of Philadelphia, for the use of the Poor of said city and county.
Section 14, page 255—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 255.—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 offense, 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 446.—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 offense, 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