The Daily Post.

FRIDAY MORNING,.....MAY 24.

THE PAUSE.

For some days past there has been just enough of stirring incident in the news received to keep the public mind upon the tip-toe of expectation. There seems to be many persons who are impatient to hear of a battle fought. There are others who have made up their minds that because there has been no fighting there will be none. In our opinion, both of these classes of persons are equally at fault.

The time for battles has not come. It must be remembered that it is but little more than a month since the war was inaugurated and it is evident that the government is making every preparation for a long continued conflict. These preparations require time. The men are ready. Gen. Scott could have a million of soldiers under his command in a day if the present necessities of the case required it. But the vast numbers already in the field require a thorough organization before the time for battles comes on. This organization is going on in all parts of the country.

That which is necessary to be done is done promptly as the case requires. Washington has been placed in a condition of safety. Maryland has been conquered for the Union without a battle. The Mississippi river is invested at Cairo. St. Louis is safe in the hands of the United States.—Fort Pickens, Fortress Monroe and Fort McHenry, have been strongly reinforced.—The military routes to Washington are open and safe. All along the Southern lines of the Northern Border States from the seaboard to the Mississippi, camps of soldiers have been created ready to invest other points upon the Southern border where the commander-in-chief may deem such investment necessary or desirable.

All this preparation betokens the immensity of the energy, resources and power of the government. The Southern States are surrounded by a military cordon on land and their seaports are blockaded. Their commerce has been cut off. They are hemmed in from the rest of the world.—Yet we do not see any signs of backing down on the part of the Southern rebels. They are as confident, as bold and as impudent as ever. Their preparations are being made for resistance. Those who think that this conflict is to be settled without battles will find themselves mistaken.

The government keeps its own counsel.—Hitherto its movements have been brilliant and effective. They have been great movements in a military point of view, for most important strategic points have been secured without the shedding of blood. As the procedure of holding, occupying and possessing the United States property in the Southern States goes on, there will doubtless be conflicts here and there, but there is too much at stake on both sides for risking a great battle untill every preparation is made to render it a decisive one. With the greatest military chieftain of the country on one side and on the other one who but for his black treason might have been his successor, this issue is not to be decided without blood. The tremendous power of the North will not over awe the South into submission because they have a vain glorious pride in their own power, greatness and bravery. The sections are arrayed against each other in deadly hostility. The government is making every preparation to assert its dignity, maintain its rights, and enforce its constitution and laws. It will crush out this rebellion now and forever in this contest, and be all the stronger when its power is re-established. But it will proceed gradually, and fully prepared to perfect its work as it goes on.

We watch with interest such points as Fortress Monroe, Pickens, Washington, Richmond, Harper's Ferry and Cairo, but it is impossible now to say where the battles will be fought. The grain perhaps is now waving upon the fields of some quiet hamlet where the rebels will experience a Waterloo defeat before the harvest comes.

We must wait. We must watch. We must prepare for every emergency. The prophecy of Armaggidon may perchance be fullfiled in our day, and our country, when the horsemen shall ride bridle deep in blood.

DECLINATION OF HON. WILLIAM WILKINS.

We have already given our opinion that the appointment of field officers for the Home Guards, by the Committee on Home Defence was beyond the purview for which they were appointed, and that in every view it was eminently proper that the selection of these officers should be left to the officers and men of the Home Guards themselves.

Judge Wilkins, who was selected by the committee as Major General, taking precisely the same view of the subject that we have done in the following note declines the acceptance of the appointment tendered to him by the committee:

HOMEWOOD, May 22d, 1861.

To the Home Guards of Allegheny County:

FELLOW CITIZENS—I desire to say a word to you. This morning, when in the city, I was informed that the "Committee on Home Defence," for the purpose of effecting a speedy and thorough organization of your very many and patriotic associations, and preparing for a grand division parade on the approaching Fourth of July, had, amongst other acts, believed to fall within the range of their duties of military defence, appointed me to fill the office of Major General of the contemplated division.

Fully appreciating and grateful for the unmerited attention to me, my impressions of propriety induce me to decline the acceptance of the very honorable appointment tendered me. I do so; because, it is more proper, in my opinion, the selection of that high officer should be thrown into the hands of the officers and men of the Home Guards themselves. Let it take this course—and let our good feelings be cherished, and our unbroken unanimity be preserved.

Your friend and fellow citizen,
WILLIAM WILKINS.

In connection with the above we are authorized to say that Mr. Gen. W. Wilkins, who has been absent for a week past, and who was during this absence selected by the Committee on Home Defence one of the Brigadier Generals, will at the proper time, and in an appropriate way place the commission tendered him, at the disposal of the generals' committee of Public Safety. While he thinks the Committee on Home Defence acted in those appointments in entire good faith, and in accordance with what they esteemed their right and duty, yet there is a doubt as to the prerogative of the Committee. The whole question had better be submitted to the General Committee of Public Safety, from which all subordinate committees derive their authority.

On Friday last the Legislature of Wisconsin formed themselves into a military company and elected their officers. The Hon. H. W. Emery was chosen Captain, Hon. Amasa Cobb, Frst Lieutenant, and Col. Crane, Orderly Sergeant.

Immense quantities of ammunition and provisions continue to arrive at Washington city.

SOUTHERN DEBTS TO THE NORTH.

A writer in the New Orleans *Delta*, of the 17th, in reply to a question "Is it the duty of the South to pay Northern Debts during the existence of the War?" says—

In perusing the article in question, if the object or the author be simply to inquire whether or not it is "the duty of the South to pay Northern debts during the existence of the war," I would answer that *loyalty* to our section might render the *suspension* of such payments obligatory upon our people; but, at the same time, I would as emphatically declare that we would show to the world how sensitively our people recognize their *moral* obligations to discharge debts, even after the legal duty to do so has long ceased.

It is the province and duty of those in authority over us to decide whether or not Southern debtors should *suspend* their payments to Northern creditors, but, in my humble view, I shall strenuously and respectfully urge it upon them to take only such action in the premises as will prevent our people from giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy, and not such as may tend to sully the honor and good faith of the South.

If the North, by her late action of sequestrating funds of the Southern Banks, set the example of a dishonorable course, it is no reason why we should follow steps that can only bring discredit upon the perpetrators.

I would respectfully propose therefore, in the absence of any law on the subject by the Confederate Congress, that if our State should take action in the premises, all debtors who have the ability to pay their obligations, should *evince that ability* by depositing promptly the amount of their obligations, as they become due, in the hands of some judiciary agent or agents to be appointed by the Governor of the State—the fund thus accumulating being subject to the control of our Chief Magistrate during the pendency of the war and after its termination to be accounted for by him to the rightful owners thereof. In this way all who are *honest* and able to pay will vindicate their good faith and the honor of the State of Louisiana, and its great capital will be untarnished, in contradistinction with the "Empire City" of the North.

If private individuals from unavoidable causes find themselves absolutely unable to meet their obligations, it would be more honorable in them to acknowledge frankly their position than to desire to conceal it by advocating and bringing about a general suspension of payments, which, while it might screen their personal misfortunes, could have no other effect than to prejudice and dishonor the faith of the State.

SOUTHERN GAS MANUFACTURERS.

In examining the statistics of the Revolutionary War, we find that Massachusetts furnished more soldiers to fight the battles of the country in *the Southern States* during that time, than South Carolina, Georgia and Maryland put together, yea, twice told.

The three States South.	28,120.
Massachusetts,	45,539.

Massachusetts also furnished more than twice the number from South Carolina and Georgia in 1812.

But as the "chivalry" are progressive in their arithmetic, if nothing else, each one of their men are more than a match for any other five white men on earth, and it may be conjectured that the Massachusetts men did not kill any at all in that war; and by the same token, in the impending conflict, South Carolina will make cat's meat of the entire force from Pennsylvania—say, at the first round! May we all *live* to see it. Ah!

Foreign Powers.

The despatches from Washington state that our Government has come to a very positive decision as to the course it will pursue towards any foreign Government which may in any way give aid and comfort to the rebel States. The President and all his Cabinet are united in sentiment upon the measure which this Government should adopt in case Eng and or France, or any other Power, should decide to favor the rebellious States, or afford any direct advantage to the insurgents. War with such Power will be the inevitable consequence of the act. Mexico and Spain have been already warned that no intervention in the present contest will be permitted.

One writer says:

It appears that more than a month ago *our Government gave notice to the Powers of Europe who took part in the Congress of Paris, in* 1856, *that they were willing to accept the code they adopted at that period, which declared privateering to be piracy.* How, then, will it be possible for England, one of the Powers in question, to refuse to accept the unqualified offer of our Government to adopt their own code? And how will it be possible for, after this, to treat the rebel States simply as belligerents, however pliant may be the opinions of the legal advisers of the Crown? In England, disposed to become the patron and partner of pirates?—for such her laws pronounce privateering to be.

This timely act of our Government places England in a false and untenable position if she persists in regarding the privateers of the South merely as belligerents.

More Chivalry.

Many Southern papers—those spitting, hissing Mobile ones particularly—have had considerable to say about the "Flower of the Alabama youth" which has recklessly rushed into the rebel army. How the Flowers behave when they are away from home, and what brave warriors they are, is related by the Knoxville *Whig*, which states that two Flowers out of several hundred just arrived in that place, went up on a hill in East Knoxville, and attempted to pull down the stars and stripes from a tall pole in the yard of a Mr. Luke Wilds. They had it about half down, when Miss Lucy Wilds seized the rope, defied them, and said she would die by it! Her brother came to her rescue, with an instrument charged with buckshot, and the brave Alabamians knocked under, and asked him for God's sake not to shoot. But the regiment resolved not to be vanquished, and as the train of cars moved off, passing some three hundred yards from the flag, they fired about two hundred rifle shots, the large balls falling round among the innocent women and children—striking the several dwelling houses and fences. Some of the balls have been picked up. This was a gallant charge upon a gang of unarmed women and children. If these were some of the "Flower of the Alabama youth," says the enraged *Whig*, God in his mercy save East Tennessee from being visited by the "ragtag and bob tail" of their population!

Movements towards Pennsylvania.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., May 21.

Two reconnoisances pushed Southward from this point yesterday. There is a report to-day that they penetrated the lines of the confederate army and went deliberately through their camps. They saw three hundred troops ten miles from Harper's Ferry, and seven hundred at Williamsport. No reinforcements arrived to-day up to three o'clock at the latter point. Nothing is known yet as to the movements of the troops from this point. It is believed a forward movement is certain as soon as General Williams returns.

It is believed here by the military authorities that the Sheppardstown and Williamsport movements are feints.

The main movement from Harper's Ferry on Southern Pennsylvania will be made as soon as offensive preparations begin from Washington on the South, or Norfolk, along the country and leading from Harper's Ferry along Pleasant Valley, through Rohrersville, Boonesboro, and Waynesboro.

I deem this opinion as correct, as the Confederate leaders desire to avoid operations offensive to the people of Maryland. This is the shortest known road into Pennsylvania from Harper's Ferry.

Floydism at Montgomery.

The escaped robbers and traitors from Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, who took the lead in forming the rebel government at Montgomery, seem to be not more honest in their new sphere than their old one. Their thelving propensities have not been overcome by their professed "devotion to the South." The New Orleans *Delta*, one of their own organs, says of them:

"At this point their noblest achievements seem to be the retention in and appointment to office of the variest hacks of faction, the waste of much money, and the purchase of an old Spanish hulk, which a State survey has already condemned as rotten and worthless, for the enormous sum of fifty-three thousand dollars of which political favorites of course had a big slice."

MAJOR GEN. M'CALL.

Major General McCall we understand arrived last night, and will visit Camp Curtin to day for the purpose of making necessary arrangements for the Pennsylvania volunteers.

Important Information from the South.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Wednesday says:

A reliable messenger from New Orleans, and various intermediate points, had an interview yesterday with Major General McClellan, and states that he left Camp Lamoke, forty five miles from New Orleans, on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, and that there were encamped there fully ten thousand troops, although it was claimed that there were thirteen thousand. The camp was over a mile in length. The troops are all uniformed, and armed with rifles or muskets and revolvers and bowie-knives. They are in a high state of drill, and as an army must prove wonderfully efficient. The messenger visited a number of recruiting points and drill rooms, and when a man was accepted as a volunteer he was immediately furnished with uniform, gun, revolver and bowie-knife, and sent to drill. Provisions are plenty, but rancid butter, which would not bring 5c ordinarily, now commands 75c. per pound. Funds were active, and all the troops appear to have plenty of money.

The planters had furnished liberally the necessary funds for the purchase of all military supplies, arms, accoutrements, &c., and a large reserve fund was at the disposal of the authorities of New Orleans for Military purposes. In addition to these there were Home and Reserve Guards well drilled. The troops do not expect any pay from the Southern Government for their services, and are generally picked men—adepts in the use of all arms. At Jackson, Mississippi, the messenger visited a camp where there were three thousand troops, also well armed, drilled, &c. Leaving Jackson, two trains of eight cars each, full of troops, left for Richmond, Va., as their destination.—At Jackson, Tennessee, there are twelve hundred troops encamped. At Columbus, Ky., there are no troops, a large force having been recently moved to parts unknown. The authorities at New Orleans have refused to furnish supplies to the citizens of Arkansas, insisting that they should get their supplies North.

The planters generally are plowing their cotton lands and planting corn, and anticipate immense harvests. His representations of the condition of the Southern army and country is highly encouraging to the South, and the Government will find they have a powerful enemy to conquer before the war is ended.

The "Albion's" Speculations on Lord John Russell's Speech.

The New York *Albion* says:—"For several days past our public here have had before them and imperfect telegraphic report, brought via Galway and Newfoundland, of some further remarks by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, on the evening of Monday, 6th inst. Among these is set down his lordship's announcement, on behalf of the government and in reference to the forthcoming letters of marque, that 'the Southern Confederation must be recognized as belligerants.' What is the precise meaning of these words? Were they uttered as plainly and unreservedly as they appear in print? On the latter point we shall be satisfied in a few days' time; and on the former it would be loss of time to speculate, until the doubt is cleared up. It may be that the Cabinet, under the advices of the Attorney General, has decided that, the conflict having assumed vast proportions, and the Southern Confederacy having organized a government, the inherent right of those engaged in war must be allowed to such extent that Mr Jefferson Davis' sign manual may save any of his privateering captains from a pirate's fate, unless, as is almost sure to be the case, piracy be engrafted on privateering. Even this we confess is contrary to our expectations, but *it is impossible to suppose that the bill provisions of equitable nationality are to be accorded to these hypothetical crimers.* The consequent permission to bring prizes into our ports would be tantamount to a recognition of the new Confederation, for which Lord John is certainly not prepared, as we presume he has no desire to go to war with the old one."

From the New Orleans Delta.

To Major Robert Anderson.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16, 1861.

Maj. Robert Anderson, late of Fort Sumter, S. C.

SIR—You hold my three notes for $4,500 each, with about $1000 accumulated interest, all due in the month of March, 1862; which notes were given in part payment of twenty-nine negroes, purchased of you in March, 1860. As I consider *fair play a jewel*, I take this method to notify you that I will not pay those notes, but, as I neither seek or wish an advantage, I desire that you return me the notes and the money paid you, and the negroes, which you will find much improved by kind treatment since they came into my possession, shall be subject to your order.

I feel justified in giving you, and the public, this notice, as I do not consider it *fair play* that I should be held to pay for the very property you so opportunely dispossessed yourself of, and now seek to destroy both their value and usefulness to me. I ask no more than to cancel the sale, restore to you your property, and let each assume his original position, then your present efforts may be considered less selfish, because at your expense and not mine.

JOHN G. COCKS.

Who fired the first gun at Fort Sumter?—Who caused that flag to be pulled down which protected your property, Mr John G Cocks? Who refused to obey the laws and receive the protection of the Government? Was it not the South? Answer us that Mr. John G. Cocks.

The George Law Muskets.

A gentleman who arrived in Washington on Monday from Virginia, says it was currently reported there that the George Law muskets, which have made the circuit of almost the entire globe for a purchaser—which were shipped in the barque *Grape Shot*, and sent to Vera Cruz several years ago, in the hope of their being disposed of to the Mexican Government, and which were afterwards boxed off to Italy, to be sold to Garibaldi's army—were finally brought back to Montgomery about two months since, and made such a favorable impression upon Jefferson Davis, that he at once purchased them to the number of 8000, at $12 a piece. These muskets originally cost George Law $1.50 each, and for alteration $1.75 additional. When they were distributed and fired, it is said that nine out of twelve of them instantly burst.

A commission was accordingly appointed by the Southern Confederacy to examine them; the result of whose labors proves (or rather confirmed what was abundantly proved) that they would be more dangerous to the person discharging them than to those at whom they might be discharged! And so they have been abandoned. Truly their history has been a "checkered" one; first they were flint-locks, then percussion caps, and finally rifles—finally for the *present*, that is.

Troops at Richmond, Va.

Two Mississippi regiments reached Richmond on Sunday last. A thousand more troops from Louisiana and Arkansas, and three hundred Indians were expected on Sunday night. The *Examiner* of Monday says:

The available force of the Confederated States army, near Richmond, has been considerably increased since Saturday, on the morning of which day arrived a large detachment from Union Parish, in Louisana, via Danville road. On yesterday morning about 800 more from the same place, and a number of Indians arrived; 300 or 400 more of the latter were expected last night, and about 1,200 men from Arkansas and Louisiana. The 500 North Carolina boys that came by the Petersburgh road from Weldon, on Saturday evening, proceeded immediately to join the brigade of North Carolina troops now at Howard's Grove. The Goochland troop, and another from an adjoining county, the two numbering about 100 men, rode into town yesterday evening. They were fully armed and equipped.

A Battle Field Wanted.

The Gulf States inaugurated the war, but they don't want the battles to be fought upon their soil. They have had an army before Fort Pickens for months, but they won't make the attack because they say some of their men will be hurt. They want to get rid of the fight, and they push it upon Virginia. Virginia in turn has begun to be a little squeamish about it, and she is trying to push it over upon Maryland. We don't want this nuisance among us, and what is more, we won't have it. If Virginia don't want it she can push it back again upon the Gulf States, which have cowardly sought to make the border States a shield between them and danger.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

Affairs at Harper's Ferry.

A letter from Harper's Ferry in the Alexandria *Gazette* says:

It may be relied upon that 20,000 Northern troops cannot take this place now. Col. Jackson seems to think that the pick and the shovel are great weapons of warfare. In every direction redoubts and breastworks are being thrown up, and block-houses and fortifications constructed. Men unaccustomed to toil and physical labor work with zeal and industry by the side of the stout and sturdy mechanic.—What a leveler is war! There is no distinction, except that which military discipline requires. Cadets from the State Institute are here, drilling the troops, and it is a common thing to see these beardless boys instructing aged men in the science of fighting. Some do it with modesty and finished politeness—others exhibit less patience of the tardiness with which some learn.

It is reported that 2,000 Mississippi troops arrived at Harper's Ferry on Saturday, and two Alabama regiments on Sunday. A number of Cherokee Indians are also reported to be there.

Attack on Fort Pickens.

A gentleman direct from Montgomery, arriving at the Burnet House, Cincinnati, on Tuesday evening, and upon whose veracity there can be no doubt, informs the *Enquirer* that he left Montgomery last Friday, and that Jeff. Davis and lady, W. R. Russell, of the London *Times*, and several Confederate officials, left that day for Pensacola to witness the attack of Bragg's batteries and army on Fort Pickens, which was to take place on Sunday morning last. News will now be looked for with the deepest interest.

Northern Missouri.

An administration of federal power will soon be made in Northern Missouri. The attempts of lawless bands to interfere with the general traffic of, and prevent the passage of troops over the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, calls for immediate action in that quarter.—That thoroughfare, the main channel of communication between the North and Western Territories, will doubtlessly be declared a military road, and as effectively cleared of secessionists as the roads from the North to Baltimore.

THE WAR.

In our dispatches for the past few days no important military movements at the seat of war are reported.

It is believed at Washington that no immediate aggressive movement will be made into Virginia. General Scott is determined to make no attack until the army at his disposal is fully disciplined and equipped, supplied with provisions, ammunition and everything necessary for transportation and maintenance in the field.

A PECULIARITY of General Scott's combinations has always been the hemming in of his adversary, and this begins to show itself in his present combinations. It is said that, the other day, in answer to a reference by a gentleman to this peculiarity, he playfully remarked, "When I am going to catch a rat, I always see to it that all his holes are first stopped." That is the way to catch a rat, undoubtedly.

Blockade at Memphis.

The Confederate Congress have ordered a blockade at Memphis, prohibiting the passage of all upward bound boats. This bit of retaliation cuts off what little was left of the commerce of the Mississippi, and will result in a material advance in the price of sugars and other classes of provisions for the supply of which we have depended largely on New Orleans.

The Maryland Regiments.

Gen Cameron has declined to receive the regiments from Maryland, proffered by Gov. Hicks, with the qualification that they were simply for the defence of the District of Columbia. The War Department adheres to its determination only to accept volunteers from the State for the general service. Independent regiments will be accepted from Maryland if they come within the rule.

A SANGUINARY RIOT.—A man came yesterday evening to the central police station, exhibiting to the reporters of the press a human ear preserved in a bottle. He claims that the ear was cut from a dead ruffian in Baltimore who fired upon General Small's men in their passage through that city. He is a brother of one of the Massachusetts soldiers who was killed by the Baltimore rabble.—*Phila. Gazette*

JEFF. DAVIS left Montgomery on the 14th inst. for Pensacola. The Savannah *Republican* says if everything was found all right, Fort Pickens was to have been attacked on the 15th, and that it would take just one week to subdue it. It is fair to infer that everything was not found all right.

THE Montgomery *Advertiser* treats Governor Magoffin with no sort of respect. He doesn't like the Governor's proclamation for an election of members to Congress; and does not like his correspondence with our neighboring Governors to keep the peace.

THE Pennsylvania Fifth Regiment, now in Washington, is to go into camp in a few days, when it will have a better opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of regimental tactics than in its present quarters in the Inauguration Hall.

GEORGE N. SANDERS has become a suspicious character in Montgomery, Alabama. The Montgomery *Advertiser* hints that if it were not for the protection which is thrown around him by high officials he would receive an invitation to leave

Two hundred able bodied seamen are advertised for at Savannah for the Confederate naval service. The principal inducement appears to be that "four cents per day will be allowed for grog." So says the advertisement.

GOV. ELLIS telegraphs to Jefferson Davis that the State of North Carolina passed the ordinance of secession unanimously.

SCHRAVES

HOLLAND BITTERS.

PREPARED FROM THE

Choicest and most grateful Tonics and Carminatives in the Vegetable Kingdom. Universally approved as a Family Remedy for

INDIGESTION, SOUR STOMACH, COLIC, HEART-BURN, HEADACHE, & ALL DYSPEPTIC COMPLAINTS.

The Weak and Nervous should try it.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION! But one size of the genuine, half pint bottles.) Price One Dollar. Dose, a teaspoonful.

BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr. & Co.
SOLE PROPRIETORS.

Sold by Druggists generally. Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

New Advertisements.

ALFRED S. M'CALMONT.....JAMES S. KERR.

M'CALMONT & KERR,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

FRANKLIN, VENANGO COUNTY,

my23:1yd Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES belonging in the CELEBRATED POST OFFICE EXCHANGE, on Smithfield Street, immediately opposite the Custom House, are now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms, as the owners are about to enter other business. Enquire of

T. B. HAMILTON,
or at the store of WM. BENNETT,
my23 120 Wood street.

BEAUTIFUL WALL PAPERS, in imitation of Lace and Damask drapery. For sale by
ap23 W. P. MARSHALL.

New Advertisements.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY CO., PA.
PITTSBURGH, May 23d, 1861.

BY THE 21ST SECTION OF AN ACT OF ASSEMBLY, relating to Allegheny county, passed May 1st, 1859, it is required that the Treasurer of said county shall attend personally or by deputy, at least one day in each ward, borough, township or election district in said county, for the purpose of receiving STATE, COUNTY, MILITARY and COUNTY POOR TAXES, from any person paying the *whole* amount of taxes assessed against him in the proper district, less a deduction of 5 per cent. allowed by said act of Assembly.

Said act of Assembly further provides as follows, viz:

SEC. 22. If any person shall at the time and place appointed as above, or at the Treasurer's office before such time pay the full amount of his taxes as above, less the deduction, he shall be entitled to a deduction of five per centum thereon, and said taxes may be paid to the Treasurer at his office, subject to the deduction of five per centum aforesaid, at any time within three months after the time fixed as above for the payment thereof in the proper district.

SEC. 23. If any of said taxes shall remain unpaid in any of said districts for a period of four months after the day fixed as aforesaid for the payment in the proper district, the Treasurer shall issue his warrant accompanied by a schedule of all unpaid taxes in each district, and the names of the persons respectively by whom the same are due, directed to any citizen of the county, authorizing and requiring him to demand and receive from the persons named in the schedule the same therein charged against them respectively, together with five per centum in addition thereto, which shall be in full compensation to such person for the collection thereof, but neither the Treasurer nor the collector appointed by him as above shall at any time after the issue of said warrants be required to receive from any person less than the whole amount of taxes assessed against him or his property in any one ward, borough or township, as increased or diminished by the deductions or additions herein before provided for. The collector appointed by the Treasurer shall be responsible to the Treasurer for the faithful performance of the duties and for the amounts collected by them, and shall have all the powers conferred on collectors of taxes by the 21st section of the act of fifteenth April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty four.

In pursuance of said act, I, GOODMAN Y. COULTER, Treasurer of said county, hereby give notice that I will attend for the purpose of receiving taxes in the several wards, boroughs, townships and precincts of said county, at the place of holding general elections therein respectively, on the following days, from 10 o'clock a. m. until 4 o'clock p. m., to wit:

South Fayette, Snowden, Baldwin, Peebles (1st precinct) Reserve townships; East Birmingham and M'Keesport, Tarentum, Manchester boroughs; 1st ward, Allegheny 5th ward, (2d precinct) Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, June 24th.

North Fayette, Upper St. Clair, Versailles, East Deer, Shaler, Peebles, (2d district,) McClure townships; Birmingham, (1st precinct) 2d Ward, Allegheny, 2d Ward, Pittsburgh, 6th Ward, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, June 25th.

Finley, Union, Jefferson, Patton, Fawn, Ross, Ohio, Collins Townships, Birmingham Borough, (2d precinct) 2d Ward, Allegheny, 3d Ward, Pittsburgh, (1st precinct) and 7th Ward, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, June 26th.

Crescent, Chartiers, Plum, West Deer McCandless, Neville Townships; South Pittsburgh, West Elizabeth, Lawrenceville, 4th Ward, Allegheny, (1st precinct) 2d Ward, Pittsburgh, (2d precinct,) 8th Ward, Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, June 27th.

Moon, Penn, Richland, Pine, Township; Monongahela, Temperanceville, Elizabeth, Sewickley, Sharpsburg Borough, 4th Ward, Allegheny, (2d precinct,) 4th and 9th Wards, Pittsburgh, on FRIDAY, June 28th.

Robinson, Lower St. Clair, Elizabeth, Wilkins, Sewickley, Frit, Indiana and Franklin Townships; West Pittsburgh and Duquesne Boroughs; 4th Ward, Pittsburgh, (1st precinct. GOODMAN Y. COULTER,
my24:1t&w County Treasurer.

Pittsburgh Theatre,

THE FAR FAMED

SANFORD'S OPERA TROUPE

THE LARGEST ASSOCIATION IN THE WORLD, under the direction of

SAMUEL S. SANFORD.....Proprietor and Manager.

On Monday evening, May 27th, 1861, and every evening during the week, the entire troupe, direct from Sanford's Opera House, Philadelphia, incorporated by Act of Legislature, will appear in this city.

The Company comprises the greatest number of talented artists ever augmented into one company. It is the best quartet in Minstrelsy.

QUARTET OF COMEDIANS''
ORCHESTRA OF MUSICIANS''
QUARTET OF DANCERS!!!

EACH MEMBER A MASTER OF ART.

The novelties are original, the Entertainment inimitable, the Management unapproachable, and for years the attractions have been culled and distributed throughout the Country as Features in all the Bands travelling. Many have purchased exclusive rights for Acts, Scenes, &c., which we will not perform, thus giving credit to those who paid us for such features. Having many Acts never attempted, and Talented Performers who have aim in Excelsior, nothing will be wanting to make us still the

LEADING COMPANY OF THE WORLD.

Admission.....35 cents.
Gentlemen accompanied with Ladies, (to Dress Circle) 10 cents extra
Private Boxes.....$2.00 and $3.00.
Colored Gallery.....25 cents.
my24:2d

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,

No. 17 & 19 Fifth Street,

HAVE RECEIVED "UNION" NECK Ties, "Union" Watch Guards, "Union" Head Dresses, "Union" Buttons, "Union" Rosettes, "Union" Badges, &c. Red, White and Blue Ribbons, all widths. Grey Flannel and Fancy Traveling Shirts. Military Companies supplied with all kinds of Furnishing Goods at prime Cost. my24

GOOD BARGAIN IN DRY GOODS FOR *Par* Money, or its equivalent in Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky money. Call early.

C. HANSON LOVE,
my24 74 Market street.

POTATOES—200 bushels received and for sale by
my23 HENRY H. COLLINS.

CHEESE—150 Boxes Cutting Cheese just received and for sale by
my24 HENRY H. COLLINS.

LARD—10 kegs fresh Leaf Lard for sale by
my24 HENRY H. COLLINS.

250 Boxes Nectarine Stomach Bitters,
50 Boxes Cicquot Champagne,
75 Baskets Charles Heidsieck,
25 Boxes Claret—Best Brands,
100 Barrels Old Rye Whiskey,
Best Cognac Brandy for medical purposes—in store and for sale by
my24 WILLIAM BENNETT.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JOHN L. DAWES and JOHN F. CLULEY, of the firm of Dawes & Cluley, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. J. F. CLULEY having purchased the interest of J. L. DAWES. The business will be carried on as heretofore by J. F. CLULEY, who will pay all claims against the late firm, and is authorized to collect all debts due the late firm of Dawes & Cluley.

JOHN L. DAWES.
my24:1wd JOHN F. CLULEY.

IRON CITY COLLEGE,

THIS IS THE MOST COMPLETE, thorough and extensive Commercial School in the United States. Upwards of 2,000 students from 21 states having been educated for business here, in the past four years.

PROF. COWLEY, the world-renowned Penman, still continues at the head of the Writing Department.

MATHEMATICS—A department embracing the full College course, including all the Common and Higher Mathematics, under the special charge of PROF. D. C. SMITH, A. M., late of Westmoreland, and successful instructor, is connected with the College.

☞ NO VACATIONS; Students enter at any time; MINISTER'S SON'S half price.

For catalogues containing full information, address the principals. JENKINS & SMITH,
my22:1td,awf Pittsburgh, Pa.

See The Label

ON THE TOP OF EACH BOTTOM OF

HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Has the Signatures of the Proprietors,

W. R. 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 "HEIMSTREET" 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, 51 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. R. 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. R. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MONONGAHELA INSURANCE COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, May 20th, 1861.

☞ THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four Dollars and Fifty Cents ($4.50) on each share of the Capital Stock, out of the earned profits of the last six months. Two Dollars and Fifty cents per share to be applied to the reduction of the Stock Due Bills, and Two Dollars per share to be paid to Stockholders, on and after the 27th inst.

HENRY M. ATWOOD, Secretary.
my21:2wd

BACON—20000 lbs. Country Bacon, Hams, Sides and Shoulders, received and for sale by

JAS. A. FETZER,
my22 Corner Market and First sts.

MESS PORK—25 barrels prime Mess Pork just received and for sale by

JAMES A. FETZER,
my22 corner Market and First streets.

Monongahela Insurance Co. OF PITTSBURGH.

OFFICERS—JAMES A. HUTCHISON, President. HENRY M'ATWOOD, Secretary. CAPT. JAS. WOODBURN, Gen'l Agent.

OFFICE NO. 98 WATER STREET.

It insures all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ASSETS, MAY 10th, 1861.

Stock Due Bills payable on demand and secured by two approved names		$ 78,750 00
Bills Receivable		23,157 34
Bills Discounted		36,236 78
Mortgage		12,000 00
115 Shares Mechanics Bank stock cost	$ 6,165 00	
100 Shares Citizens' Bank stock cost	5,175 00	
40 Shares Exchange Bank stock cost	2,050 00	
50 Shares Bank of Pittsburgh	2,750 00	
		16,140 00
Balance of Book Accounts		65,997 75
Office Furniture		400 00
Cash		49,162 30
		$282,834 17

DIRECTORS:

Wm. E. Holmes, Wm. A. Caldwell, Robt. Dalzell,
Wilson Miller, Wm. Rea, Geo M'Devitt,
Jos. Kirkpatrick, Jas. A. Hutchinson, G. A. Berry,
Wm. Means, John Atwell, S. B. Robison,
R. Wallace, Jas. Woodburn, Ric'd Hays.
my21

25 bbls. No. 3 Large Mackerel;
25 bbls. No. 2 do—just received and for sale by
my21 MILLER & RICKETSON.

100 bbls. Philadelphia and New York Syrups, just received and for sale by
my21 MILLER & RICKETSON.

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.

NEW GOODS.

—A T—

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

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.—This department being now organized, the public are hereby notified that all claims or bills against the county must be presented to the undersigned for probe and settlement.

Claims will be filed in their regular order, audited and paid as expeditiously as their nature will permit; but no bill will be settled on the day on which it is presented, unless the amount is fixed by law and does not require scrutiny.

Contingent warrants will be issued in lieu of those aforesaid outstanding, after they are audited, and none others will hereafter be paid by the Treasurer.

The books and papers of this office, under the supervision of the Controller and his chief clerk, will be open at all times during office hours, from 9 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m., to the inspection of the tax-payers. All bills and claims will be probated free of expense.

HENRY LAMBERT, Controller of Allegheny co.
Pittsburgh, May 20, 1861.

☞ By courtesy of the Prothonotary business will be transacted in his office until a suitable room is furnished by the County Commissioners. my22:3td&3w

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1861.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that "SEALED PROPOSALS" accompanied by proper guarantees according to formula to be furnished on application at this Office, will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock meridian, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF JUNE NEXT, for the supply of Provisions, Medicines, &c., enumerated in said form, for one year, commencing on the first day of July next, and ending on the thirtieth of June following. The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the Hospital; but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of said articles, accordingly as they may be required. If the articles del