The Daily Post.

FRIDAY MORNING,::::::::::::MAY 31.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

TO AGENTS.

From to-day we shall be able to supply agents with whole sheets, and the price will be one cent and a quarter each. We believe this course will give better satisfaction to all. Any agent who is not satisfied with the terms will please give us immediate notice. The *Post* will contain all the news received up to midnight of each day.

THE WEEKLY POST.

The *Weekly Post*, containing all the latest and most interesting war news, may be had at the counting room this morning in wrappers, ready for mailing. Single subscriptions one dollar per year in advance.

THINGS AT WASHINGTON.

We have just returned from a visit to Washington City. It is not a place where news of the war movements can be obtained better than elsewhere, for the government very properly conducts its business with secrecy.

The departments, especially that of war, are overwhelmed with an immense mass of business, but Secretary Cameron, and the assistance of Col Thos. A. Scott and a number of men of similar effectiveness, is laboring night and day for the country.

It is the opinion at Washington that there will be a good deal of fighting and that soon, and every preparation is being made therefor.

Washington City is overrun with persons, principally from the Eastern Cities, seeking after government contracts and positions in the Army ann Navy. The administration, however does not permit their importunities to occupy its time and attention to the detriment of graver and more important interests. In all matters affecting the welfare of the army, the Secretary and all the officials of the War Department are careful, just and prompt in their action. Political favoritism is almost banished from consideration.

The government is now subsisting about 200,000 men. This is as large a number as it can subsist under the present arrangements of the Commissariat Department and although applications for the acceptance of thousands of soldiers are made daily, the department is compelled to decline them at least for the present.

As one of a sub-committee of the Committee of Public Safety here, it was a part of our business to endeavor to procure the acceptance of four or five additional regiments from Western Pennsylvania. In this the Committee did not succeed. Secretary Cameron has already accepted from Pennsylvania six regiments above the quota of troops called for by the President from Pennsylvania under both the three months and the three years requisitions. In these six he has included the 12th and 13th regiments which are mainly from our own county. Pennsylvania has now twenty-nine regiments in the service of the United States of which thirteen are for three months and sixteen for three years if their services should be so long required there.

The Secretary of War will open a recruiting station here which will give many who desire to serve their country an opportunity of doing so.

The Committee obtained from the War Department a requisition for such ammunition as may be required by the Home Guards of the county, in case of necessity.

Washington City is quiet. Although so many troops are in and around it the strictest order is preserved. The orders for marching are made privately and most who have marched have left the city in the night, and the first news of it is in the papers of the next morning.

We paid a flying visit to the encampment of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment. In our opinion, there has been a great deal of unnecessary weeping over the hardships of this regiment. Washington needed them for its defence and they went promptly and before it was possible for them to be fully armed and equipped. They are a fine body of men and well drilled in companies, not until recently, when their quarters were changed from Inauguration Hall to their present camp, having had an opportunity for regimental drill. At present they occupy one of the most healthful locations near Washington City with their camp.—The men whom we saw appeared to be well armed, well clothed, in good spirits and full of fight. Col. McDowell, Lieut. Col. Crist and Major Petrikin, devote all their energies to the welfare, drill and discipline of their command.

The death of Col. Ellsworth took place previous to our reaching Washington. The deep feeling of regret at the untimely death of this brave and brilliant young officer, which pervaded every heart from the President down has not been overstated. He fell a victim to his own fearless bravery.

The excitement attending the movements of the troops into Virginia was very great. Every available point for the defence of Washington is being strongly fortified.—General Scott is making every preparation to meet the rebels should they attempt to advance upon the National Capital and at the same time will be fully ready for a further advance into Virginia when he shall deem such a movement necessary.

The Old Hero is clear headed, prompt, and energetic as ever. The telegraph informs him of every movement and aid-de-camps are in constant waiting at his quarters to receive and carry his orders.

The feeling of confidence at Washington in the power and efficiency of the government is strong. The Administration fully understands the magnitude of the issue in which it is engaged. It knows better than the public does, the force and resources of the enemy. It closely watches those who are disposed to render aid and comfort to the rebels—and the country may rest assured that the Stars and Stripes will wave when this mad rebellion shall be mourned in the Southern States in dust and ashes.

Coming to Philadelphia.

Some of the more enthusiastic of the Secession Rebels, it seems, are still indulging the pleasing and somewhat fanciful prospect, that they will be able, before long, *to capture Philadelphia!* The *Press* says when they do come, no doubt, it will be by the way of the Blockley Almshouse!

AMONG the successful bidders for the new Government loan, we observe that $100,000 was awarded to Messrs. Harrison & Hooper, of Cincinnati, at 85.05.

A CONTRABAND CAPTURE.

We have heard of a grand exhibition in Beaver County after contraband goods which was rather funny. News came to New Brighton that a boat was coming down the canal loaded with arms which it was said were destined for Parkersburg, Va. The excitement among the loyal New Brightonians was immense. A large force was organized and marched up the canal to capture the aforesaid canal boat. It was soon captured and at once the captors proceeded to overhaul its contents, which consisted of the household effects of some man who was moving to Parkersburg.—Beds, boxes, bales, bandboxes, were thoroughly examined, an unfortunate sewing machine was taken apart under suspicion that it was some sort of an infernal machine, and every thing high and low underwent a thorough examination. Our informant states that all the munitions of war which were seized consisted of one percussion cap box without any caps in it. The invading army surrendered the boat to the charge of its captain and marched back again perfectly satisfied.

BALTIMORE.

It is stated that many citizens of high position in Baltimore are known by the Government to be still engaged in hatching treason, and that their machinations are accurately traced. We hope that this statement may prove to be untrue; but if true, no punishment can be too severe for such baseness.—Everywhere, but especially in Baltimore, has the Government shown unexampled forbearance, ignoring and apparently forgetting what in any other country would be visited with but short trial and speedy death. This lenity will doubtless hereafter be exchange for legal rigor, and the greatest of all crimes—the attempted murder of a nation—will meet its due reward.

AS WELL first as last the citizens of Baltimore must make up their minds to render to the Government that fealty which is its due. No humiliation is demanded of them, but simply to support the stars and stripes as loyal true men ought to do.

RUMORS OF WAR.

From time immemorial the existence of war has ever been attended with exaggerated rumors, many of them without the slightest foundation. The present war is not an exception. Rumors of all sorts are rife upon the streets and come to us in the newspapers and by telegraph—all exciting and all bring enough of probability upon their face to induce belief. The public, when the untruth of these rumors, is discovered, is inclined to cast censure upon the papers which publish and the telegraph which brings them. This is wrong. In the present excited state of the public mind such rumors will arrive and the telegraph operators and newspaper publishers can only give them as they come to hand. People must judge of their truth or falsity for themselves. We use every caution in our power to obtain correct news, and what we hear as rumor we give as rumor. It is impossible that these things can be stopped, for until this contest is ended we shall continue to have rumors of war.

WE sincerely and heartily congratulate our worthy neighbors of the *Morning Post*, on their election as City Printers. Their unhesitating and magnanimous course, in ignoring party and party prejudices, to step forward instantly to the maintenance of the Union, against its Traitor enemies, merited the equally magnanimous recognition of the largely preponderating majority of Republicans in the City Council. We have only to regret that we were (perhaps through our own oversight) not present, nor aware that the election was to take place on Monday night, as with no such wish on our part, we are made to appear in the proceedings as the only competitor of our neighbors. Had we been consulted, as we think was due us in courtesy, we should most cheerfully have declined, and endeavored to make the compliment or honor unanimous. We do not believe—although some of our partial friends so think—that there was a *design* on the part of any member or members of the Council to put us in a false position.

—We now ask the County Convention to imitate the policy of the Councils.—*Dispatch.*

We are much obliged to our neighbor for his kindly remarks. We fully and sincerely believe with our neighbor, that while the present condition of things lasts, partizan politics should not influence the action of true men. The Union must be maintained by a united people, and in the selection of men for official position, of what nature soever, the only question to be asked is, whether with ability and true patriotism, they will stand by the Government, and sustain the constitution and the laws

Pawner's Banks.

As a further proof of the stability of these institutions, we have to note the succession of the sale of articles which had remained unclaimed in the institution of this kind in Boston, for the period allowed by charter. The great bulk of the articles on the catalogue embraced watches and jewelry, although there were many entries that marked the result of urgent poverty. The time for the sale was inopportune, of course, for great prices; but the amount accruing, nevertheless, will very nearly cover the amount of loan, interest, and attendant expenses, so that the bank will lose little or nothing. It seems that about one-twentieth of the total value pledged is allowed in this way to come under the hammer, which is said to be a better result, by ten per cent., than is attained in the Paris institution, after which this is modeled. Even at this time the loans redeemed are nearly as much in amount as the loans made, and sometimes fifty redemptions are made a day. One-half of the securities taken are in gold and silver. The stock of the bank at last sales stood at $1.02½; none now in the market. New stock will be issued next winter.

A Commander for the Advancing Column.

We are happy to be able to say, says the Washington *Star* of Tuesday, that yesterday afternoon Brigadier General McDowell was duly charged with the command of the division of the forces of the United States recently thrown across the Potomac from this point. We infer, from his selection for this command, that it is the purpose of the Commander-in-Chief to push field operations with that column with great vigor, to the present end of cutting off the retreat of the disunion forces now at Harper's Ferry, and preventing their reinforcement, either of which can be effected only by passing down the Manassas railroad to the junction, a port within fifteen or sixteen miles from the most advanced position at present visited by the scouting parties connected with General McD.'s command, and upon which it seems to be proposed to advance a considerable portion of the army with as little delay as possible.

The boundaries of the military department to the command of which Gen. Irwin McDowell has been assigned, comprise all that part of Virginia east of the Allegheny Mountains and north of James River, except Fort Monroe and sixty miles around that point.

Judge Casey.

The appointment of Joseph Casey, Esq., of Harrisburg, by the President to the high position of Judge of the Court of Claims, is conceded to be an excellent one. Eminent as a lawyer, a citizen of unquestionable integrity and high moral worth, his appointment cannot fail to give very general satisfaction.

GOV. MORTON, of Indiana, has contracted with parties now in Europe, for three thousand Enfield Rifles, to be delivered in June.

THE CONDITION OF THE WAR.

No attack had been made as yet upon Sewall's Point or Norfolk. A larger force is needed than is yet at the disposal of General Butler. That enterprising soldier however, has made some progress in the direction of Richmond. He has advanced several miles beyond Hampton on the peninsula, between the James and York rivers, and with 2,500 men has taken possession of a point on the James river called Newport News, and proceeded to fortify it, with a view to commence operations for the destruction of the rebel batteries on both rivers so as to make them free for the fleet. As this movement will probably be dispatched, we may expect to hear of a collision in that quarter very soon. It is stated that Col. Durvee's Zouaves were twice fired at by the secessionists since they arrived in that vicinity. As these are ugly customers to deal with, the Southern troops had better let them alone.

So much for the centre and left of the line. On the right a large body of troops, under Gen. McClelland, were ordered to advance on Harper's Ferry from the West, by way of Wheeling. But the secessionists at Harper's Ferry, having discovered the movement, proceeded beyond Grafton by railroad and destroyed three bridges between that point and Wheeling, and there is little doubt that they have burned or blown up all the bridges between Grafton and Harper's Ferry. The distance between these two points is one hundred miles. At Harper's Ferry they have detained twenty-five engines and the coal trains, in order to form them into barricades, or probably to use some of them for the transport of troops and munitions of war from the interior of Virginia. Near the Point of Rocks they have also succeeded in barricading the road by blowing down upon the track the immense rock which they failed to move on the first attempt. That obstruction, however, can easily be disposed of by blasting when the federal troops obtain possession of the place. Either this movement indicates fear of attack, or it is done in order to guard against the capture of Harper's Ferry or to prevent an attack on the flank of the secession troops while they partially abandon it to make a raid into Southern Pennsylvania or Maryland.

In the centre of the Southern line of operations the secessionists were fortifying the important post of Manassas Junction, which keeps open the communication with Harper's Ferry for reinforcements and supplies, and troops were being accumulated in the rear at striking distance to sustain this point, which is strong both by nature and by art. To seize this will be the object of General Scott at the earliest moment, and a fierce battle may take place in that vicinity.

From Cairo we have the important intelligence that permanent fortifications are being erected there, and that a regiment has been sent to Bird's Point, opposite to it on the Missouri shore, which commands Cairo, to seize and fortify it.

We learn that the Confederates, at last accounts, had at Norfolk 20,000 troops, at Richmond 15,000 and at Fredericksburg 10,000—making at these points alone 45,000 men.—They have at least from 25,000 to 45,000 more troops at other points in Virginia.

For the Pittsburgh Post.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM OUR RICHMOND CORRESPONDENT.

RICHMOND, Va., May 23, 1861.

FRIEND BARR:—As I have an opportunity of dropping you a few lines, and sending them by a Pennsylvanian to be mailed in Washington, or somewhere on the road, to avoid inspection, I will do so and let you know how the war movements look here. I just returned from one of the camps, where I saw some six or seven thousand troops on dress parade. There are three encampments here, one occupied by Virginia troops, one by Tennessee and one by North Carolina troops, besides a large number quartered in the city. All the South Carolina troops left here to-day for Manassa Junction, 27 miles from Washington. There were about 4,000 troops in Stanton when I was there, on the 20th. About 12,000 are at Harper's Ferry, 6,000 at Culpepper Court House, 8,000 at Lyncbburg, and nearly 18,000 at and near Norfolk. They are sending a large number of troops to Grafton on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The State is full of volunteers, but they need arms and equipments very much. There is not a sword or revolver for sale in Richmond, and a number of companies are arriving every day without arms. Neither South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi or Louisiana will send any more men Northward, for they have all they can do to look after the movements about Pensacola; but North Carolina and Tennessee are sending men rapidly and in great numbers. The North Carolina men are fine looking, hardy fellows, and well clothed and equipped; but the Tennesseans are miserable looking devils, ragged dirty and without arms.

Everything has gone up from fifty to one hundred per cent.

They fear an attack on Richmond via York and James rivers, as troops can come within 28 to 40 miles by water, and move in three columns and attack the city from three points.

This was election day and was all going for the ratification of the secession ordinance.—There was no attention paid. Any one voted who wished, no matter where he came from, so he voted right on that question was all that was required. Only one vote was given against secession at Jefferson Ward up to 12 o'clock, and it is one of the largest wards in the city. No one can leave the city on the cars without having a *pass* from one of the Governor's aids, an officer who attends to that duty, and this is done in the city where Henry made his famous speech in which he said, "Give me liberty or give me death." Despotism rules the day and debauchery the night.

The people here are highly pleased with the action of the Montgomery Congress making Richmond the seat of Government. I will go round among the camps to-morrow and can then give you a more full account of their numbers and condition. I may go over to Washington if I *am let*. I would like to do so and see my Pennsylvania friends, especially the mountaineers from Cambria, Indiana and Pittsburgh. I would like to be with my old company, the Washington Rifles of Cambria.

Yours, KEMP.

PENNSYLVANIANS.

Sam. Barr, of Lawrenceville, is General Railroad agent at Annapolis; Conductor Boley,—the eloquent Boley,—is General Dispatcher from Baltimore to Washington; Conductor Beggs and Gray are Conductors on the Annapolis road. Andy Carnagie is assistant of Col. T. A. Scott at the War office. Thus Pennsylvania furnishes skilled and effective working men to the government in the time of need.

Fort Pickens.

General Bragg's attack upon Fort Pickens may be considered, we think, indefinitely postponed. The Philadelphia (with Lieutenant Slemmer and his command on board) brings substantial intelligence to that effect, and this intelligence, we may add, is corroborated by advices through secession channels via Mobile and Montgomery. The truth is, Uncle Sam is too strong for Uncle Sambo at Santa Rosa Island; and instead of the latter attacking the former, the reverse is very likely to be the case unless Bragg moves off.

Two Men Shot near Alexandria.

Two citizens of Alexandria, who on their word of honor declared they were loyal to the United States, were recently granted passes, with permission to return to that city at pleasure. They went beyond the outside guards to-day, got into the bushes, and fired upon the guards of the United States Artillery. They were immediately pursued and shot. The passes referred to were found in their pockets.

The statement published in the New York papers that General Cadwallader has been superseded in his command at Baltimore by Mr. Cooper, formerly United States Senator from Pennsylvania, is not correct. General Cadwallader may be assigned to another command, but Mr. Cooper is not yet Major General, although at present one of the Colonels of the Maryland regiments.

ADDITIONAL troops are being daily despatched across the river from Washington, and it is understood, as fast as the ten additional regiments expected to arrive there very shortly, they will be sent over by regiments.

[Correspondence of the Morning Post.]

THE WAR.

A Trip from Pittsburgh to Baltimore.

YORK, PA., May 29th, 1861.

My curiosity and patriotism being both augmented by the many able editorials and interesting letters which I had read in your paper, I was prompted, last week, to leave the country, jump in the cars at your depot, and undertake a hasty trip from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, in order that I might be an actual "lookerson in Vienna." On Saturday evening last I accordingly started, and have only reached this distance, but am so delighted and interested with what I have seen and heard that I cannot refrain from inflicting the remembrance of them upon your readers.

The first matter which attracted my attention was the stupendous magnitude of the Pennsylvania Railroad. What an immense conception and enterprise, and what multitudinous objects of interest, beauty, grandeur, awe and wonder, does a ride over it to Harrisburg present! The night I left the city being quite dark, when I started, nothing attracted my attention, particularly, until near midnight. A few miles beyond Johnstown, upon our left, the moon arose in all her splendor, scattering her rays upon mountain, valley and hillside. For hours that glorious orb increased in brightness, until the sparkling little streams along the mountain seemed to return her her beams as bright and radiant as she sent them. Here was presented a most glorious landscape, strangely variegated by the rapid movement of the train. An artist having an appreciation of the picturesque and beautiful, could behold nothing more charming and gratifying than the scenes alluded to. But ere the eye is satisfied, the train makes a sudden plunge through some rocky mountain pass, from whose sides hang signs of "gray antiquity," or is enclosed in utter darkness by the impenetrable gloom of a doleful tunnel. Suddenly we burst through this, and again find ourselves in the full glare of moonlight, but the objects around and above us altogether different from what we saw before. Instead of the smiling valley and rich cultivated fields having trees covered with foliage and green, we see presented the lofty mountains, and the majestic hills, and immediately are struck with awe at the appearance of

"Antres vast, and deserts wild,
Rough quarries, rocks and hills, whose heads touch heaven."

Ere our admiration of the first part of this striking panorama is diminished by the more stern portions which follow it, we are again ushered into the presence of beauties similar to these described, rendered more beautiful and attractive, by the introduction of the Juniata into the scene. The ride along this beautiful river, with towering mountains on the right, and similar ones across the stream, rearing their proud tops into the very clouds, is the finest portion of the trip. Until this river is swallowed up by the Susquehanna, and even after that, no seeker after romantic scenes and incidents, need go anywhere else at this season of the year.

But now the moon begins to pale at the majestic approach of the God of day, and we have scarcely ceased admiring what we have been talking about before we behold

"The morn in russet mantle clad,
Walk o'er the dew of yon high eastern hill."

And ere many moments have elapsed, "jocund day stands tip-toe on the misty mountain top," while, as we approach Harrisburg, we behold the rays of the glorious sun playing upon the dome of the State Capital, revealing to its inhabitants and others, the beautiful and cherished emblem of our national Union.

After this innocent attempt at describing scenery, permit me, Mr. Editor, to allude to persons and things. On Sunday, just as the churches were closing divine services the news of Gen. Butler's exploit at Sewall's Point, reached Harrisburg. The news was generally credited, although there was no such excitement created as we see in Pittsburgh on such occasions. The intelligence came by letters and passengers from Baltimore, and not by issuing the fifteenth edition of such afternoon papers as indulge in that profitable amusement. A few hours dispelled the story, and doomed us to another disappointment.

On Monday evening I walked to our State Capital, and was delighted with its appearance. The grounds around it are high and beautiful, and are at present, in admirable condition. After walking about for a while, imagining myself part owner of that magnificent arrangement, I observed on a small board of convenient dimensions, words to this effect, "No walking on the grass, penalty ten dollars." I retired and thought that I would be willing to sell out at a moderate figure. I next wended my way for the Executive Chamber, and there felt myself entirely at home. Then I saw, at a glance, the swaggering military humbug, seeking employment or promotion, whose qualifications for the service consist in an abundance of impudence and no brains. This class of wretches are never at ease; they are constantly fussing about, rattling huge swords, or engaged in what is still more disagreeable, talking about their own achievements. Nine-tenths of these pretenders never "set a squad in the field," and yet they are quite liberal in their denunciations of General Scott's inability to conduct our present campaign. Occasionally a gentleman with a military bearing, firm, though modest tread, would enter, and always in citizens dress. Upon inquery I found these gentlemen of merit, who had official business with Gov. Curtin. As for miself, I walked about the Chamber, looking as wise as I knew how, gazing upon the many villianous pictures which decorate its walls.

There, like Volney contemplating the ruins of an opulent city, once the seat of a mighty empire, I imagined myself surrounded with the images of departed greatness; but, like Charles Surface, felt that an auction should be made of the entire lot. The pictures of those whose memories will live the longest, are the worst in the chamber; and taking them altogether, they present a grotesque appearance of good, bad and indifferent—the bad preponderating to an almost incredible extent. But among them all there is the presentment of one whom the people of Pennsylvania delighted to honor. He was a statesman of days gone by; honest and incorruptible, he went to his grave, leaving behind him, for his children to enjoy, the reputation of having been both a virtuous public servant, and an honest man. "Old Frank Shunk," as the people called him, was a model magistrate and a good man.

When my turn came I was introduced to his excellency, Gov. Curtin. He seemed in fine health and spirits, was very affable, and full of buoyancy and conversation. He was rejoicing over our success under Gen. Butler, and was quite jubilant upon the occasion. The Governor and his principal assistant, R. B. Roberts, Esq., of your city, seemed crowded with business, but they appeared easy in their labors and masters of their situations.

While in Harrisburg, I heard Gov. Curtin complimented very highly for the manner in which he dispatches the public business. His conduct in ignoring party, to some extent, in the distribution of his patronage is highly commendable. In these times, when rebellion is at our very doors, the statesman should rise above the partisan, and I am happy to believe that Gov. Curtin is endeavoring to do so.

From Harrisburg I departed for this place, but this communication being already too long I will reserve what more I have to say for another chapter—and so, for the present, farewell.

ROVER.

The Pennsylvania Regiments.

The Fourth and Fifth Pennsylvania regiments, encamped about two miles north of the Capitol building, have had Gov. Curtin's letter read to them by the special agent sent on to examine and report their condition. They are already receiving new outfits, and every deficiency will be most scrupulously supplied.

BŒRHAVE'S
HOLLAND BITTERS.
PREPARED FROM THE
Choicest and most grateful Tonics and Carminatives in the Vegetable Kingdom. Universally approved as a Family Remedy for
INDIGESTION, SOUR STOMACH,
COLIC, HEART-BURN,
HEADACHE, & ALL DYSPEPTIC COMPLAINTS.
The Weak and Nervous should try it.
BEWARE OF IMPOSITION! 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.

POTATOES.—200 bushels prime Neshannocks.
200 bushels Prince Albert Potatoes;
100 do Red do
Received and for sale by
my30 HENRY H. COLLINS.

New Advertisement.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, Agent,
400 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THE BUSINESS OF THIS COMPANY is conducted on the *mutual* principle, in the strictest sense of the term—the entire surplus, *deducting necessary expenses alone*, being equitably divided among the assured.
Receipts for the year ending 31st January, 1861, $1,589,575 75.

Assets Over Seven and a Quarter Million of Dollars.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 120,050 39
Bonds and Mortgages	6,421,879 12
United States Stocks	387,232 50
Real Estate	40,239 18
Due from Agents	20,455 60
	$6,989,856 74
Add interest accrued; but not yet due	80,000 00
Deferred premiums, (estimated)	135,000 00
Premiums in course of transmission	33,132 38
GROSS ASSETS, February 1, 1861	$7,237,989 12

Rates of premium *lower*, and profits *greater* than in most other Companies.
THE PROPORTION OF CASH ASSETS to the amount at risk is *greater* than that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.
Pamphlets and every requisite information will be furnished free of expense on application, by letter or otherwise to
DARLINGTON & BLACKSTOCK,
my31 3md 37 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

WAR.—EVERY PERSON SHOULD have a good RIFLE GUN. Brant's shop is the place to go. He has them on hand and constantly making. Repairing of all kinds done at 104 Fifth street, opposite Hay Scales. my31:d1t

BUSINESS CHANGE.—Having this day purchased the entire stock of Groceries and Liquors from D. R. GALWAY, the business will be carried on at the old stand, at No. 339 Commercial Row, Liberty street, under the firm and style of
WATSON & ARMSTRONG,
Having this day sold my stock and interest in the Wholesale Grocery and Liquor store, No. 339 Commercial Row, Liberty street, to DANIEL ARMSTRONG, and he having associated with S. H. WATSON, I take pleasure in recommending them to my business customers.
I would also inform my late customers and those having business with me, that I may be seen at the office of Watson & Armstrong, No. 339 Liberty street, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
my31:1w D. R. GALWAY.

AN ORDINANCE Relating to Fees of Salt Inspector.
Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the Inspector of Salt shall hereafter pay into the treasury of the city twenty per cent of the fees collected by him, and that all ordinances conflicting herewith are hereby repealed.
Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 27th day of May, A D 1861.
JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest: R. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
A. G. McCANDLESS,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council, my29d3t

☞ DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK
No. 65 Fourth street.
Deposits made with this Bank before the first day of JUNE, will draw interest from that date.
my29:3t CHAS. A. COLTON, Treasurer.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
A BOARD OF SURGEONS for the examination of candidates for the post of SURGEON AND ASSISTANT SURGEON, in the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps will meet in Harrisburg in the HALL OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on THURSDAY, May thirtieth, (30) eighteen hundred and sixty one, (1861,) at nine and half (9½) A. M.
By order of the Governor,
my28:3t H. H. SMITH, Surgeon General.

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.
Admission.........25 cents.
Gentlemen accompanied with Ladies, (to Dress Circle,) 10 cents extra.
Private Boxes.........$2,00 and $3,00.
Colored Gallery.........25 cents.
my27

TO CONTRACTORS FOR SUPPLIES.
WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO ALL those who may be contracting to furnish supplies to the State, under the recent appropriation of three millions, that, having received the power under that Act of appointing Inspectors of all supplies, and other power also in reference to the settlement of claims, which was not delegated to us under the previous Act of April 12th, we shall hold every contractor to the most rigid accountability in the settlement of his claims, and the inspection of his supplies must be of that character which shall prevent any imposition upon the State, and protect the volunteers who have so nobly responded to its call; and no supplies will be paid for until they have been inspected by officers who shall have been duly appointed for that purpose.
HENRY D. MOORE,
State Treasurer.
THOS. E. COCHRAN,
Auditor General. my30:d2w

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.—For sale the stock, fixtures and lease of a good business stand, on Fifth street, near the Theatre. An excellent location for a confectionary, segar store, or almost any kind of business. For full particulars apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SON.
my30 51 Market st.

DRY PEACHES.—35 sacks bright Dry Peaches just received and for sale by
my30 HENRY H. COLLINS.

BROOM BRUSH.—25 bales in store and for sale by
my27 HENRY H. COLLINS.

CEMENT.—50 barrels best qualty Hydraulic cement, for sale by
my27 HENRY H. COLLINS.

GOOD GAITERS
FOR 75c. A PAIR.
We have about
300 PAIR LADIES
BLACK AND COLORED GAITERS
Left over from last year, which we wish to close out
FORMER PRICE $1,75,
We will sell for 75 cents,
This being not much more than HALF THE ORIGINAL COST.
Ladies call and see them,
WE WARRANT THEM GOOD.
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
31 Fifth Street.
my25

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MILLS AND SMELTING WORKS,
PARK, M'CURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF SHEATHING, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder, &c., also importers and dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron Wire, &c. Constantly on hand, Tinmen's Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 149 First, and 120 Second streets. Pittsburgh, Pa. Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern.

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

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.
my21-2wd HENRY M. ATWOOD, Secretary.

BEANS.—15 bushels prime White Beans, received and for sale by J. A. FETZER,
my29 Corner Market and First streets.

New Advertisements.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

From an Old Well Known Citizen.
For the last eight years I have been *deaf* in my left ear, and my right one became deaf some six months ago. I resorted to various means and incurred heavy expense in endeavoring to obtain a cure, but got no relief from any one, until finally, in despair, I ceased my efforts in this direction. At the earnest solicitation of my friends, however, I was induced to submit my case to Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER. As an old citizen, and widely known here, I most cheerfully testify that he has restored me to *my hearing*, which is now as perfect as it was forty years ago, and I earnestly recommend all afflicted with Deafness to consult Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER at once. JOHN BECK, Sr.,
corner of Grant and Seventh streets.
PITTSBURGH, May 27, 1861.

Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER begs to say that his STAY in Pittsburgh must now positively be limited, and APPLICATION by those who wish the FULL BENEFIT of treatment, either for Deafness or any malady of the Eye or Ear should be MADE AT ONCE.

Testimonials from Unquestionable Authority.
FROM JNO. M'DEVITT, ESQ.,
From the benefit my son derived of DR. VON MOSCHZISKER'S skillful treatment, I have much pleasure in recommending him to all similarly afflicted, as a most successful aurist. JOHN M'DEVITT,
311 Liberty street.
Pittsburgh, May 15, 1861.

FROM JOHN M. KENNEDY, ESQ.,
Some time since at the strong recommendation of my friends, I placed myself under DR. VON MOSCHZISKER'S treatment, for Deafness, and I am very happy to state that it has answered my most sanguine expectations. JOHN M. KENNEDY,
Ridge street, Allegheny.
May 15, 1861.

FROM JOHN M'CLOSKEY, Esq.,
OF THE FIRM OF
M'CLOSKEY, COSGRAVE & CO.
PORT PERRY, ALLEGHENY CO, PA.
April 8th, 1861.
TO DR. VON MOSCHZISKER: 155 Third street, Pittsburgh: I am happy to inform you that my little daughter, who has been quite deaf for four years, has, under your skillful treatment, entirely recovered. I feel quite satisfied that her hearing would never have been restored by natural causes, but to your treatment alone is she indebted for it, and I would earnestly recommend all afflicted with deafness to consult you at once.
Respectfully yours,
JOHN McCLOSKEY.

From the Rev. Father Stanislaus Parizynskey:—I have been troubled with Deafness for a length of time and am consulting Dr. Von MOSCHZISKER. He operated on my Ears so successfully as to restore my hearing entirely. I think it, therefore, my duty to those afflicted with defective hearing, as well as an acknowledgement of the Doctor's great skill and talent, to make my case publicly known, and to strongly recommend all sufferers to avail themselves of this opportunity
STANISLAUS PARIZYNSKEY, Passionist.
MONASTERY, Birmingham, April 11th, 1861.

DEAFNESS
THE ETHEREAL EAR INHALATOR,
AN INSTRUMENT INVENTED BY
Dr. Von Moschzisker,
Through which he has been enabled to cure the MOST OBSTINATE CASES OF DEAFNESS.
In addition to the above Testimonials, hundreds more can be seen at the Doctor's Office.
OFFICE,
No. 155 THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN SMITHFIELD AND GRANT STS.,
Where he may be CONSULTED DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.
FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY,
ON ALL MALADIES OF THE
EYE AND EAR.
☞ARTIFICIAL EYES INSERTED. my30

CHARLES GIPNER,
78 Market Street,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE those in want of Trimmings to call and examine his large and well selected stock.
Gimps, Ribbon Trimmings,
Crape Trimmings, Laces, &c.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Bijous, Kid Gloves,
Silk Gloves and Gauntlets,
Lisle Thread Gloves.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Undershirts, Drawers,
Collars, Neck Ties, Gloves,
Cotton and Merino Hosiery.
GILT BRAID FOR
MILITARY TRIMMING.
WHITE SILK FRINGE FOR
my30 TRIMMING FLAGS.

IRON CITY COLLEGE,
THIS IS THE MOST COMPLETE, thorough and extensive Commercial School in the United States. Upwards of 3,000 students from 31 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 composing the full College course, including all the Common and Higher Mathematics, under the special charge of PROF. J. C. SMITH, A. M., an experienced 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,
my22ltd,awtf Pittsburgh, Pa.

SPRING STOCK OF PIANOS.
WE HAVE JUST COMPLETED OUR first Spring supply of the unrivalled STEINWAY PIANOS, generally admitted to be the BEST of the present day; comprising both GRAND & SQUARE PIANOS, and at NEW YORK PRICES. They are warranted for FIVE YEARS. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
H. KLEBER & BRO., 53 Fifth st.,
mar15 Sole Agents for Steinway's Unrivalled Pianos

SOAP, CANDLES AND OILS.
1,000 Boxes Chemical Olive Erasing Soap,
500 do Rosen Soap in 1, 2 and 3 lb bars
300 do No. 1 Palm Soap in 1, 2 and 3 lb bars.
200 do Oleine do in 1 lb bars,
150 do German do in 1 lb bars,
250 do Friend to Woman Soap in 1 lb bars
1,000 do Shaving and Toilet Soap in different shapes and sizes.
500 Boxes Miners' Candles,
1,000 do Hydraulic Pressed and Mould Candles for Summer use.
200 Boxes Adamantine Star Candles, 4s, 5s & 6s.
50 do New Bedford Sperm Candles, 4s, 5s & 6s.
20 do Wax Colored Candles, 4s, 5s & 6s.
5 do Coach do,
5 do Star do,
10 Barrels No. 1 Lard Oil,
5 do do 2 do,
25 do Lubricating No. 1 Oil,
10 do do do 2 Oil,
50 do Carbon Illuminating Oil,
25 do Coal do do,
On hand and for sale, by
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER.
To whom was awarded, by the U. S. Agricultural Society, the first premiums for Oils, Soaps and Candles.
mh18

LADIES English Lasting Gaiters 75c,
Ladies English Lasting Gaiters 75c,
Ladies English Lasting Heal Gaiters $1,00, at
NO. 15 FIFTH STREET.
my25 D. S. DIFFENBACHER.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JAMES M. ROSS and WILLIAM COLEMAN, under the firm of Ross & Coleman has been dissolved. WILLIAM COLEMAN.
my30-lmd

New Advertisements.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 20th, 1861,
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the third day of June next, for furnishing by contract, the following Army Supplies and Materials, deliverable at the United States Clothing and Equipage Depot, (Schuylkill Arsenal,) in quantities as required, viz:
10,000 yards Cloth, dark blue, (indigo wool dyed,) for caps, 54 inches wide, to weigh about 14 ounces per yard.
100,000 yards Cloth, dark blue (indigo wool dyed,) twilled, 54 inches wide, to weigh 21 ounces per yard.
130,000 yards Kersey, dark blue, (indigo wool dyed,) twilled, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
175,000 yards Kersey, sky blue, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
60,000 army Blankets, wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre,) to be 7 feet long and 5 feet 6 inches wide, to weigh 5 pounds each.
200,000 yards Flannel, dark blue, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 10 ounces per yard.
100,000 yards Flannel, cotton and wool, dark blue, (indigo dyed,) to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
400,000 yards Flannel, white, (cotton and wool,) 31 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
400,000 yards Canton Flannel, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.
300,000 yards Cotton Drilling, unbleached, 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
100,000 yards Cotton Drilling, unbleached, 36 inches wide, to weigh 8 ounces per yard.
200,000 pairs of half Stockings, gray, 3 sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs.
50,000 yards Russia Sheeting, 42 inches wide, best quality.
10,000 yards Brown Holland, 35 inches wide, best quality.
50,000 yards Cotton Muslin, unbleached, 36 inches wide.
20,000 yards Black Silesia, best quality, 36 inches wide.
4,000 yards Bucram, best quality, 40 inches wide.
8,000 sheets Wadding, cotton.
30,000 pieces Tape, (5 yards) white, ⅜ and ¼ inches wide.
—— Silk—red, white, yellow, green and blue, for flags, per yard
—— Silk twist and Sewing Silk, best quality, per pound.
5,000 Linen Thread, W. B., No. 35 and 40, per pound
8,000 do do blue, No. 30, 35 and 40, do
1,000 do do assorted colors, No 35 and 40 ☞ lb
1,000 dozen spools Cotton.
1,000 pieces Webbing, (12 yards,) 1 and 1½ inch.
40,000 yards Cotton Duck, 30 inches wide, to weigh 22½ ounces per yard.
15,000 yards Cotton Duck, 30 inches wide, to weigh 15½ ounces per yard.
200,000 yards Cotton Duck, 28½ inches wide, to weigh 15 ounces per yard.
150,000 yards Cotton Duck, 28½ inches wide, to weigh 10 ounces per yard.
40,000 yards Cotton Duck, 24 inches wide, to weigh 12½ ounces per yard.
8,000 yards Cotton Duck, 33 inches wide, to weigh 10 ounces per yard
30,000 yards Cotton Duck, 22 inches wide, to weigh 9 ounces per yard.
40,000 yards Canvass Padding.
50,000 yards Bunting—red, white and blue.
600 Cords and Tassels, for trumpets and bugles, assorted colors.
—— yards ½ inch Silk Lace, assorted colors,
40,000 yards ⅜, ½ and 1½ inch, Worsted Lace, do.
40,000 Hat Cords, worsted, assorted, colors, 3-16 inch diameter, with a tassel at each end, two inches long.
40,000 Black Felt Hats, best quality, made of Scotch and English coney and Russia hare.
40,000 Black Ostrich Feathers, 12 inches long.
40,000 Brass Eagles. 5,000 brass crossed cannon.
30,000 do Bugles. 5,000 do do sabres.
200 do Castles. 2,000 Trumpets.
60,000 do Knapsack trimming sets, brass.
200 do Spears and Ferrules, for guidons and colors.
2,500 gross Buckles, iron roller, ⅝ and 1½ inch, best quality.
300 gross Buckles for neck stocks
400 pairs N. C. S. Brass Scales and 100 pairs Bronze.
1,200 pairs Seargeants' brass, and 400 pairs bronzed Scales.
30,000 pair Corporals' and Privates' brass, and 800 pair Bronzed Scales
6,000 gross Coat Buttons, best quality.
5,000 gross Vest Buttons, do
8,000 gross Shirt Buttons, do
8,000 gross Suspender Buttons, best quality.
400 Bugles, with extra mouth pieces.
200 Trumpets, do. do.
1,000 Fifes, B. and C. each kind.
100 Drums, complete, artillery.
700 do. do. infantry.
8,000 do. heads, batter.
4,000 do. do. snare.
2,000 do. snares, sets.
4,000 do. Sticks, pairs.
4,000 do. Cords, of Italian Hemp, 24 feet long.
1,000 do. Slings.
800 do. Stick Carriages.
300 Hospital tent poles.
3,000 Wall tent poles, sets.
15,000 Common do. do.
8,000 Hospital tent pins, small and large.
20,000 Wall do. large.
200,000 Common do.
300,000 Tent Buttons, (wood,) large and small.
30,000 Tent slips, do do
500 Garrison flag halliards of Italian hemp, 220 feet long.
1,000 Recruiting flag halliards of Italian hemp, 87 feet long.
10,000 Pounds cotton sewing twine, 6 and 8 strands.
20,000 Pounds manilla tent cord, large, medium and small, best quality.
500 Pounds bolt rope.
6,000 do Baling rope.
300 do Flax twine.
5,000 Yards cotton webbing, 1 and 1½ inch.
60,000 Tin canteens, with cork stoppers, three pints, to weigh 11½ ounces without the stopper.
300 Iron pots and bails.
25,000 Mess pans, sheet iron, weight 2 pounds.
10,000 Camp kettles. do 3 sizes, in nests, 13½ pounds.
5,000 Pickaxes, 2 sizes, to weigh 6½ and 7 pounds.
10,000 Felling axes, cast steel, best quality, 4½, 5 and 5½ pounds.
10,000 Camp hatchets, do do 18 ounces.
20,000 Pick-axe handles, best quality.
20,000 Felling-axe do do
15,000 Camp hatchet handles, best quality.
5,000 Spades, two sizes, do
1,000 Stoves for sibley tents.
15,000 Chains for sibley tents, sets.
All the above mentioned articles must conform in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in this office, where they can be examined, and any additional information in regard to them will be furnished. Sample patterns of the woolen and cotton cloths will be sent by mail to bidders. It is desirable that the articles be of domestic manufacture.
Proposals will be received for any one of the articles separately, and for any portion of each, not less than one-fourth of the number or quantity advertised for.
The privilege is reserved by the United States of decreasing the quantity one-fourth on the acceptance of the proposals, and of increasing it not to exceed double the quantity at any time prior to the completion of the contract, by giving the contractor thirty days notice of such desired increase; and of rejecting any proposal which may be considered extravagant.
The manufacturers' establishment or dealers' place of business must be distinctly stated in the proposal, together with the names, address, and responsibility of two persons proposed as sureties. The sureties will guarantee that a contract shall be entered into within ten days after the acceptance of said bid or proposal.
Bids from manufacturers will be preferred, or from regular dealers in the articles; and contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders, who shall furnish the required securities for the faithful performance thereof.
Deliveries to commence within twenty days after the acceptance of the proposals, and one-fourth of the quantity contracted for, must be delivered in equal monthly proportions within two months from said date of acceptance, and the remainder within three months thereafter, in monthly or greater proportions.
It is to be distinctly understood that contracts are not transferable without the consent of the proper authority, and that any sale, assignment, or transfer, without such consent having been obtained, (except under a process of law,) will be regarded as an abandonment of the contract, and the contractor and his or their securities will be held responsible for all loss or damage to the United States which may arise therefrom.
Payments will be made on each delivery should Congress have made an appropriation to meet them, or as soon thereafter as an appropriation shall be made for that purpose. Ten per cent. of the amount of each delivery will be retained until the contract shall be completed, which will be forfeited to the United States in case of defalcation on the part of the contractor in fulfilling the contract.
Forms of proposals and guaranty will be furnished upon application to this office, and none will be considered that do not conform thereto.
Proposals will be endorsed—"Proposals for Furnishing Army Supplies and Materials," and be addressed,
COL. CHARLES THOMAS,
my29 Asst. Q. M. General, U. S. Army.

Proposals for a Loan of $3,000,000 to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In pursuance of the first section of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled "an act to create a loan and provide for arming the State," approved May 15th, A. D. 1861, and the sixth section of the Act entitled "an Act to provide for the payment of the members, officers and contingent expenses of the Extra Session of the Legislature," approved May 16th, 1861, and by the authority of the same,

NOTICE is hereby given that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, until three o'clock p. m. of Wednesday, the fifth day of June next, for the loaning to the Commonwealth the sum of THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS for the purposes set forth in the before named acts of assembly. The said loan to bear an interest of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, in Philadelphia, and the loan to be redeemable in ten years from date; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof a special tax of one-half mill on the dollar has been directed to be levied on all the property in the Commonwealth taxable for State purposes. The certificates of loan shall not be subject to taxation for any purpose whatever, and all certificates of the denomination of one hundred dollars or less shall have coupons attached; those of a larger denomination will be issued either as inscription or coupon bonds, at the option of the bidder.

The proposals must state explicitly the amount proposed to be taken and the rate to be paid.

The State reserves the right to accept the whole or any part of the amount offered to be taken, unless the proposer stipulates otherwise. No conditional proposals will be considered.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, at least ten per cent of the amount must be paid down, the balance, if preferred by the bidder, in thirty and sixty days, when certificates shall issue for the same, bearing interest from the time of payment.

The proposals must be directed under seal to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, endorsed "Proposals for Loan."

The bids will be opened at three o'clock in the afternoon of the day above named, in the presence of the Governor, State Treasurer and Auditor General, and such other persons as may see proper to be present, when, after examination of the same, the Governor will award the loan to the highest bidder of bidders.

By order of the Governor,
ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth,
Harrisburg, May 17, 1861. my17tje

CHEAP WALL PAPERS for sale by
my25 W. P. MARSHALL, 87 Wood street.