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SATURDAY.....MARCH 19, 1864.

Rebel Privateers.

The most interesting and important matter of foreign news which the last European mail brought, is the admission by the English Cabinet that the measures hitherto adopted to prevent the fitting out of rebel privateers in English ports, are now considered by themselves as insufficient, and that they are disposed to make greater concessions to the demands of the United States.

The occasion for this declaration was a speech in the House of Commons, by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, who strongly denounced the permitted equipment of the rebel privateers; contended that they were British, not Confederate, vessels; and urged the Government to prohibit them from entering any British ports, and in case they should not respect this prohibition, to send out cruisers and seize them. In reply, the Attorney-General admitted that the vessels might be forbidden to enter British ports, and said the Government were considering how they could remonstrate with the Confederate Government.

In the House of Lords, the appeal in the Alexandra case has been entered for hearing. We may, therefore, soon expect, in both Houses of Parliament, exciting debates on the subject of privateers.

We calculate, with much confidence, (from many recent facts which seem to us to indicate that sounder views have prevailed at length among the statesmen of Great Britain on this whole privateer question,) that the result of these parliamentary debates and Cabinet deliberations will be not unlike new policy on the part of the British Government, which will not only prevent any more Lairds from fitting out and arming privateers in British ports, but will close those ports in all parts of the world against their visits—and so treat them like what they are, public enemies and outlaws.

Sherman's Expedition.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* prints the following letter from Sherman's army:

"We have had a very good trip of it, being about one month; in which time we have virtually subjugated the State of Mississippi. We have destroyed all the enemy's lines of transportation and communication in this State. We have destroyed all public buildings, railroad stations, and everything likely to be of any use to the rebels. You never saw such a lot of nigs in your life as we brought in. They are of all shapes, sizes and ages, and brought into requisition, to ride in, ox-teams, horse-teams, buggies, spring-wagons, heavy wagons, carts, drays—every thing that had wheels or legs on. The planters throughout the State would run off their provisions and stock under charge of a negro, and he would either bring it into our lines, or our foragers would find it before it had gone far, and would bring it in. I think if a mosquito would go over that road now, or in the country for miles each side of the road, he would not find provisions enough for three days' rations. One old gentleman on the road allowed slyly that the Lord was with us, for, says he, 'I have been here about fifty years and never before saw these roads passable at this season of the year for one wagon, and this year your trains can travel.'"

"We (the men of the writer) have been living at the fountain head, eating turkeys, chickens, hams, sweet potatoes, butter and corn bread. I tell you we have not starved, and after living that way on the march, we (our mess) brought into camp about seventy-five pounds of good sugar, two bushels corn meal, one turkey, one goose, one dozen chickens, two smoked hams, eight green hams, fifty pounds best smoking tobacco, one box chewing tobacco, and one barrel of lard. Ha! ha! what you say about the *starve*."

A Rebel Fast Day.

Jeff. Davis has issued a proclamation recommending "his people" to observe Friday, the 8th day of April, as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer. He quotes a resolution of the Rebel Congress recommending that day to be "set apart and observed" for the purpose aforesaid, and adds with characteristic coolness the following most mendacious statements:

> Recent events awaken fresh gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of nations. *Our enemies have suffered numerous defeats, while desperate schemes to burn and plunder our capital, and to destroy our civil government by putting to death the chosen servants of the people, has been baffled and let at naught.* Our armies have been strengthened, our finances promise rapid progress to a satisfactory condition; and our noble country is animated with a hopeful spirit and a fixed determination to achieve independence.

The Missouri Congressmen.

A Washington telegram to the New York *Tribune* says:

The Committee on Elections will report adversely on the claims of Messrs. Loan, McClurg, and King, all from Missouri. Mr. Knox will get Mr. Blair's seat, as we have telegraphed.

In the case of Messrs. Loan and McClurg the Committee were equally divided. The casting vote of the Chairman decided against them. Upon the ground that their election was void, for being under military control. Mr. King's case will be referred back to the people by the report, inasmuch as it is in proof that he resigned his US official capacity in the election. A minority report will be submitted in favor of Messrs. Loan and McClurg. It is thought they will be able to convince a majority in the House of the unfairness of their election.

General Fremont.

A New York contemporary says:

"It is understood, in circles likely to know, that Gen. Fremont will be assigned to the command of the Department of South Carolina. It is also understood that active operations are at an end in that department for the season."

—This is certainly a most candid confession of another attempt to try the *shelving process* on a man whom some people may think likely to be in the way inconveniently—a man whose own preferences would be for a field where active operations are not to be at an end for the season. We are utterly incredulous as to the high authority quoted, of "circles likely to know."

A Sharper Nose Aoft.—The Philadelphia *Press* says that a few weeks ago the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, in New York, being informed that, far advanced in years, a grand-niece of Oliver Goldsmith's was living in Hoboken, in destitute circumstances, they at once granted her $300 per annum for her life, thus nobly illustrating their name. Deeds like these are above all praise; as Carwhich they spring, and if ever the hour of adverse vicissitude should arrive, sweet will be the recollection and soothing the thought of what they did."

Kirk Cardinals' hats are at present disposables. Pius IX. has, during his reign, created forty-five Cardinals, and now, sixty-five disappear from this world.

Winfield S. Conover, known all over the United States as the warrant keeper of the West Point Hotel, died at West Point, N. Y., on Sunday, aged 72.

Correspondence Between Gen. Butler and a Feminine Secessionist.

LOCUSTVILLE, ACCOMAC CO., VA., March 10, 1864.

General B. F. Butler—SIR: My school has been closed since Christmas, because as I understood the oath required of me, I could not conscientiously take it. Having heard since then that one of your officers explains the oath as meaning that we simply *consent* to the acts of the United States Government, and pledge *passive obedience* to the same, I take the liberty of addressing this to you to ascertain if you so construe the oath. I cannot understand how a woman can "support, protect, and defend the Union," except by *speaking or writing* in favor of the present war, which I could never do, because my sympathies are with the South. If by those words you understand merely *passive submission*, I am ready to take the oath and abide by it sacredly. Very respectfully,

MARY S. GRAVES.

HEADQUARTERS, 18TH ARMY CORPS,
DEP'T'M'T OF VIRGINIA AND N. CAROLINA,
FORTRESS MONROE, Mar. 14, 1864.

MY DEAR MADAM:—I am truly sorry that any Union officer of mine has attempted to fritter away the effect of the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and to inform you that it means nothing more than passive obedience to the same.

That officer is surely mistaken. The oath of allegiance means fealty, pledge of faith to, love, affection, and reverence for the Government, all comprised in the word patriotism, in its highest and truest sense, which every true American feels for his or her Government.

You say, "I cannot understand how a woman can support, protect, and defend the Union, except by speaking or writing in favor of the present war, which I could never do, because my sympathies are with the South."

That last phrase, madam, shows why you cannot understand "how a woman can support, protect and defend the Union."

Were you loyal at heart you would at once understand. The Southern women who are rebels understand well "how to support, protect and defend" the Confederacy, "without either speaking or writing." Some of them act as spies, some smuggle quinine in their underclothes, some smuggle information through the lines in their dresses, some tend sick soldiers for the Confederacy; some get up subscriptions for rebel gunboats.

Perhaps it may all be comprised in the phrase, "Where there is a will there is a way."

Now, then, you could "support, protect, and defend the Union," by teaching the scholars of your school to love and reverence the Government; to be proud of their country, to glory in its flag, and to be true to its Constitution. But, as you don't understand that yourself, you can't teach it to them, and therefore, I am glad to learn from your letter that your school has been closed since Christmas, and with my consent, until you change your sentiments, and are a loyal woman in heart, it never shall be opened.

I would advise you, madam, forthwith to go where your "sympathies" are. I am only doubtful whether it is not my duty to send you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. BUTLER,
Major General Commanding.

To Mrs. Mary L. Graves, Locustville, Accomac county, Virginia.

The New Call.

The New York *Times* says:

This call is not entirely unexpected. It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless strictly true, that under the last call for two hundred thousand additional men in February, the Government has actually received a far less number of men than it called for, though most of the States have filled their quotas. We have in memory at present, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Kansas, and many parts of Michigan, New York and Massachusetts, all of which have filled their quotas under all calls, and most of them have a surplus left, which is being constantly increased by veteran and volunteer enlistments not heretofore credited. The army has, notwithstanding, been largely and gratifyingly augmented, but not, by any means, to the extent of the last call. This call, as we have said, has been largely exhausted by the credits for old enlistments never before counted. Hence, this new call, though succeeding so rapidly to that of February, can and will be promptly met in most of the States, without any flagging whatever. Many localities have a surplus already to be credited on the new quota, while the necessities of the naval service, including the Marine Corps, offer a larger field than heretofore for the choice of the volunteer. Only in those localities which have been habitually behind in every call, will the new call be considered as a hardship. This quota filled promptly and honestly, and the army will be greatly strengthened that we think all future calls can be dispensed with.

Amos Kendall.

A Washington correspondent writes: Amos Kendall is one of our resident "Hons," prominently connected with the political history of a past generation. Born on a Massachusetts farm in August, 1789, Mr. Kendall worked his way in the world, graduating at Dartmouth College, emigrating West to practice law, residing in Henry Clay's house as the tutor of his children, editing the Frankfort (Ky.) *Argus*, and becoming Mr. Clay's maligunant enemy, drifting as a politician into office at Washington, and taking his seat in General Jackson's Cabinet, in 1833, as Postmaster General. This was his culmination. The bitter denunciations with which his ready pen had attacked all who opposed the Democracy and some of that party who were not disposed to submit to his dictation, began to recoil upon him, and he sank into private life. A fortunate business connection with Mr. Morse, as legal defender of his rights to the electric telegraph discovery, and investments in the stock of telegraph lines, made Mr. Kendall wealthy. Although in his seventy-fifth year, he is active, vivacious and industrious, attending to his duties as President of the American Telegraph Company, and of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum with faithful care:

> "Age sits with decent grace upon his visage,
> And worthily becomes his silver locks"

Southern Chevalier and Northern Savages.

The Richmond papers rave dismally about the late raid and the new raid in King and Queen County. One Rebel was shot after he had "nearly stopped his horse to surrender." This act is said to have been done by "savages," and it is recorded that the "savages" did not even stop to plunder him, an omission that no "Confederate" They afterwards record that some of the Union "savages" had the wounded man taken to a house and cared for, and held his head in his lap on the way, and offered to carry a message to his mother. So much for the "savages" now for the chivalry according to their own record. After the battle of Olustee a gentleman accompanied by his body servant went over the field looking at the dead and wounded negroes. The servant saw on an apparently dead body a pair of boots, which he wanted. Trying to pull them off, the owner roused up, and protested, saying that he was not dead. The body servant got a stick and knocked out his brains, saying "ef yer ain't dead I'll deaden ye," stole his boots, and gets praised in the Richmond papers. Now the difference, a man in King and Queen was a Rebel soldier in arms, was wounded in a fair fight, and then tenderly cared for by Northern "savages;" the negro in Florida was lying wounded on the field, long after the battle was over, and had his head smashed in with a club because he objected to having his boots stolen, and that by the chivalry who gloat over the loot as something decidedly rich.

Letter from Mr. Bates.

The United States Attorney-General being requested to furnish an autograph and a sentiment to the Brooklyn Fair, wrote as follows from his sick room to the lady who made the request:

"I am beginning to grow old, and am a very old-fashioned man; for in spite of the rushing current of new opinions, I still believe we once had good old times, good old principles and good old men to protect them and set them out, and a good Constitution worthy to be preserved to the latest posterity.

"In fact, I begin to suspect myself to be little or nothing better than an *old fogy*; for I can't help believing, with Jackson, that the constitutional Union of the States *must* be preserved; and I still have undoubting faith in Washington when he warns us that we cannot preserve our free institutions without a frequent recurrence to the first principles of our governments.

"This is my sentiment, madam. I fear it is growing very unpopular, but I can't help it if I could, for I have little hope of 'improvements' from the efforts of men who fancy themselves so much wiser than their fathers were, and so much better than the laws which they made for our good.

"With love for your cause, and respect for yourself, I remain, your obedient servant,

"EDW. BATES."

Virginia, so far, has furnished about twelve thousand negro troops.

Message of Gov. Brown, of Georgia—General Denunciation of Rebel Officials and Policy.

The Richmond papers of the 12th give the message of Governor Brown to the Legislature of Georgia. He commences by saying that the late action of the Confederate Congress has shaken the confidence of the people in their justice or competency in our financial affairs. The compulsory funding of $700,000,000 of notes in forty days, at a less rate of interest than that pledged, is repudiation and bad faith. The discussion of important measures in secret session is declared a blighting curse, convenient for concealing what will not bear the light. He declares the new Military bill unconstitutional, and says the conscription of citizens will not fill the army, but they will stay at home on detail, thus depriving the State of an active military, placing civil rights subordinate to the military power. The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, under a pretended necessity, confers upon the President powers denied by the Constitution, which limited the power of Congress to suspend the action of the writ only in an implied and limited way, by express declarations in favor of personal liberty. Congress cannot confer judicial powers upon the Executive, and warrants issued by the President are plain violations of the Constitution. If this act is acquiesced in, the President may imprison whom he chooses, it being only necessary to allege treasonable efforts, and no court dare investigate the case. The Legislature is earnestly recommended to take prompt action to stamp the act with the seal of their rebuke. The Governor reviews the causes of the war, and expresses his opinion as to who is responsible for it and how peace should be sought.

On the latter point he says:

"The statement of Lincoln, that the South offers no terms of adjustment, is made an artful pretext: that it is impossible to say when the war will terminate. But negotiation, not the sword, will finally terminate it. We should step before the Northern people the idea that we are ready to negotiate when they are ready, and will recognise our right to self government and the sovereignty of States. After each victory, our Government should make a distinct offer of peace on these terms, and should the course of any State be doubtful, let the armed force be withdrawn, and the ballot box decide. If this is refused, even a dozen times, renew it."

—If Governor Brown is a representative of public sentiment in his State, Jeff Davis and the Richmond machine which he runs are not very likely to find a "city of refuge" in Georgia.

COLONEL FRANK WOLFORD, whose Lexington speech has given so much satisfaction to the enemies of the cause for which the Colonel has been fighting, was at first charitably credited with drunkenness, when he denounced the President in epithets already worn out by the copperheads. But it seems he was as nearly in his right mind as possible. That he supported the liberties of the people were in danger from Executive usurpations, is absurd. A man who has sense enough to sit astraddle of a horse, to say nothing of other accomplishments in front of the cavalry service, knows better. There is a very simple explanation of the Colonel's speech. He is tired of riding up and down the country, driving, or driven by, crazy backs. He could resign, but that would not be sensational. He cannot be the honors of martyrdom. He makes a speech, and such a speech that the people stare in the direction of Washington and fury, wondering whether it is significant of Lincoln or very little. He is decapitated. Standing up a hero and a martyr the first of his kind, his political career is at large. At once bound he outstrips the politicians who have the ooiled for tedious years. Who knows but he may fill the Kentucky vacancy in the United States Senate?—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

A LETTER from Washington to the Indianapolis *Gazette* says: A few days ago the workmen employed upon the dome discovered that a draw was making her nest in the ample sleeve of the bronze Genius. During the past week after week, this industrious bird, with the assistance of her mate, was observed to bear and forth, while gathering materials necessary for the proper nest. Her home is now established in the sleeve of Liberty's cap, and, due time, she will send her broodings forth from thence into the world.

PAPER FROM SORGHUM STALKS.—A new paper mill has just gone into successful operations at Perrysburg, Wood county, Ohio. It is, at present, making wrapping paper exclusively for this purpose sorghum stalks, which makes an article resembling straw paper, but much stronger and superior. There is no much greater than the supply for this paper, that the works are to be enlarged and the manufacture of printing paper commenced.

SANTA ANNA is again in Mexico. He arrived at Vera Cruz on the 27th ult. His presence in Mexico and his arrest are a mystery to the people in the interior of the country, and he was forbidden by the French to issue any manifesto, though he is believed to have given in his adherence to the invaders.

County Conventions to elect delegates to a Union State Convention were held in Oregon on the 12th inst. As far as heard from, the people indorse the policy of the Administration, and go for the renomination of President Lincoln.

EVENING GAZETTE TELEGRAMS.

Rebel Recruits in Kentucky Arrested.

CAIRO, March 18.—Several men were arrested a few days since, below Hickman, Ky., for having, in small parties, organized themselves into companies for the purpose of entering the rebel service. A number of rebel sympathizers have recently been actively recruiting for the rebel army. Guerrilla bands are being formed by the citizens of several counties in Kentucky, for the purpose of interrupting navigation on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

The Rumored Raid on Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Several days ago, in formation was sent hither by one of the bridge guards on the Virginia side, that a rebel raid was apprehended on our defences, asking what he should do. He was promptly advised by the military authorities to day to obey former instructions. From this trifling incident exaggerated rumors have prevailed here. If there is any excitement it is confined to every small circle.

The Rebel Steamer Rappahannock.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The Paris letter to the New York *Times* says: The American Minister at Paris has collected the evidence in regard to the rebel steamer Rappahannock, and he has therefore given written notice to the French Government that it will be held responsible for all the damage she may do to American commerce.

Surrender of Sioux Indians.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—A letter received at the Indian office from St. Louis, says: Gen. Sibley, who is there, states that a large number of the Sioux, comprising two hundred and fifty lodges, have come into Fort Pierre to lay down their arms.

Post Office Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The amount appropriated in the law for the service of the Post-office Department for the year ending June, 1865, is for inland service nearly $8,000,000; for foreign mail transportation, $250,000; for ship, steamboat and way letters, $8,000.

A Correction.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Chief Justice Roger B. Taney hopes soon to resume his duties on the bench of the Supreme Court.

WANTS.

WANTED.

TWO GOOD AXE FORGERS AND HELPERS.

To whom constant employment and good wages will be given. For further information address the subscribers, Providence, near Uniontown, Luzerne county, Penna.
SILKMAN & TOMPKINS.
mh16-1w

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, in the Dry Goods business. To one that is competent, liberal wages will be paid, by applying immediately to
DUNLAP, LWEER & CO.,
No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL GLASS MANUFACTURER, to take charge of a Window Glass Factory in the State of Ohio. Must understand the business perfectly, in all its details. Some other needful. Address BOX 1256, Cleveland, Ohio.
mh8-6w

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....H. OTTENHEIMER.

THIS EVENING.
For the last night of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Uncle Tom.....
Legree.....Mr. Barrow
George Harris.....Mr. Ryner
Cassy.....Mrs. Eyner
Topsy.....Lillie Warden

To conclude with the favorite drama of
THE MANIAC LOVER.
Michael Earle.....G. N. Kanes.
Mr. Monday (the singing and talented actor) in a
AVONIA JONES.

☞ MASONIC HALL.
THIRD TRIUMPHANT WEEK.
Entire crowded to suffocation! The wildest enthusiasm and great excitement ever created in this city by any Minstrel Organization.

YANKEE HILL'S
Mons'r Burlesquers!
Opera Troupe and Brass Band.
EVERY EVENING & SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
First week of the engagement of W. S. LEWIS, the great sensation Soprano Vocalist
Cards of Admission.....25 cents.
N. B.—10,000 Advertisers Wanted
mh14-tf

☞ SACRED CONCERT.
TO BE GIVEN BY
MR. CLEMENT TETEDOUX,
AND HIS PUPILS, kindly assisted by Amateurs,
ON THURSDAY, 24TH OF MARCH,
AT MASONIC HALL.
Most of the pieces to be sung are entirely new, some of them having been translated especially for this occasion.
Forty Ladies and Gentlemen will take part in the chorus.
Tickets, 50 cents—to be had at C. C. Mellor's Music Store, 61 Wood street.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert will commence at ½ before 8 o'clock.
mh14-td

☞ CONCERT HALL
THE FOUR SMALLEST HUMAN BEINGS,
OF MATURE AGE,
Ever Known on the Face of the Globe.
Positively the Last Day
SATURDAY, three Levees from 11 to 12½, 3 to 6½, and 7½ to 9 o'clock.

GEN. TOM THUMB,
AND HIS
BEAUTIFUL LITTLE WIFE,
The late Miss Lavinia Warren, the fascinating Queen of Beauty.

COMMODORE NUTT,
The famous "$50,000 Nutt," so called from having received that sum from Mr. P. T. Barnum for three years' services.

MISS MINNIE WARREN,
The smallest Lady of her age ever seen. Here are a Bachelor Couple a Bachelor and Belle, all four weighing but 100 lbs. Perfect in form and features. The world never saw anything half so wonderful. No larger than so many babies.
At the Levee on Saturday morning Lavinia the General and his Lady will wear the identical wedding costume they wore at Grace Church on their marriage. Fee, $10.
They will appear in a great variety of Fascinating Pas de Fascinations.
The rich, rare and novel Wedding Presents, the magnificent Jewels presented to Gen. Tom Thumb by the crowned heads of Europe, will be exhibited at each Levee.
A Mag ificent Miniature Coach, (costing $6 000,) in which Gen. Tom Thumb and Lavinia ride, is the smallest carriage in the world, and attracted by the Executive Departments and Paymaster General at Washington, D. C.
Prize Money and Baggage Officers Elated promptly attended to.
MILITARY CLAIMS
S. [illegible] CLAIM-
W. J. & HALL ATTERSON
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
[illegible] Street, Pittsburgh.
Refer to [illegible]
MACKREELL & JACKSON
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
and [illegible] Street, Pittsburgh.
CLAIM AGENTS.
NOAH W. SHARPE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
No. 106 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Claims for PENSIONS, BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, &c., &c., promptly prosecuted.
MILITARY CLAIMS. BOUNTIES.
PENSIONS, BACK PAY AND ALLOWANCES.
CLAIMS of every description, arising in the Military or Naval service of the United States, promptly collected by the undersigned, at the following fee—viz: Pensions, $5 00; all other claims not exceeding $100, 5 per cent.
C. C. TAYLOR,
Attorney at Law,
No. 75 Grant street, Pittsburgh.
N. B. No charges are made unless successful, and all information given gratis. mh19
SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENCY.
BOUNTIES, PENSIONS AND ARREARS OF PAY.
Prompt attention to [illegible]
ARTHUR S. RIDDELL,
No. 138 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
[illegible] Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. W. MOORHEAD. [illegible] DENNISON.
MOORHEAD, DENNISON & CO.,
No. 81 Market Street,
Have just received a full stock of EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMING, THREAD LACE, ENGLISH and FRENCH CRAVAT, SILK and LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS; best quality COTTON, HERINO and SILK UNDERGARMENTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES; best WHITE SHIRTS, LINEN and PAPER COLLARS; BUTTONS, all kinds; SEWING COTTON; latest style BONNET RIBBONS, &c., &c., which are offered to the trade, at wholesale and retail, on the most favorable terms for cash.
mh7-tf-pa

FRUIT AND SHADE TREES,
EVERGREENS, &c.
OTSEGO, we have some 2'9 000, that of all the leading varieties most profitable for this location. We have some fine trees, as Early Harvest, Maiden Blush, Holland Pippin, Baldwin, Fallowater, Gates, Beauty, Rambo, Smoke-house, Tolman's Sweet, Smith's Cider, &c., with a very large stock of PEARS, CHERRY, PEACH, PLUM, EVERGREEN, SHADE TREES, ROSES, SHRUBBERY, GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c. As our stock is large, we offer great inducements to planters or wholesale purchasers. Orders left at the Greenhouse, Oakland, or Pittsburgh Post Office, will be promptly attended to.
JOHN McCLOSKY, Jr.,
Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.
mh19-2w

NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, a new fragrant and delicate of all perfumes. It will not stain the handkerchief.
Also, a large and complete assortment of FINE TOILET SOAPS, highly recommended for removing tan, freckles and sunburn.
Also, fine BUFFALO HORN DRESSING COMBS, all sizes; Hair Brushes, Puff Boxes, Nail and Tooth Brushes, in great variety, kept constantly on hand and for sale at
GEO. A. KELLY'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Ohio and Federal streets, Allegheny.
mh3 To Market fl wk, 2 doors.

GOOD NEWS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
The subscribers, thankful for past favors, respectfully invite their patrons to call and examine their new stock of
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
Consisting of Cutlery, Tea Trays and Waiters, Britannia and Block Tin Tea Sets, Fire Irons and Stands, Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron, Ship, &c., &c., Cooking Grid Irons, Ice Chests, Bird cages, Hollow Ware, Tin Roofing and Job Work done to order.
All work warranted.
mh8-3m KIM & SCHWARTZ.

UPHOLSTERING.—Having purchased a large stock of goods for CASH, I am able to offer great bargains in extremely low prices
FEATHER BEDS; Hair, Husk and Spring MATTRESSES; a great variety of SHADES, TABLE & TABLE COVERS; OILCLOTHS; CARPETS; RICHROSKI and Bordered MATS, of the best quality, and cheap as the cheapest.
All orders promptly attended to.
Store No. 1124, FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny, formerly occupied by Mr. Shupp.
mh7-6w* ANDREW ROSS.

WANTED.—$60 A MONTH,—I want to employ a few gentlemen in every County in the State, to sell my Everlasting Pencils, Cornwall Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen cents sent free. Address
J. C. HODGMAN,
Jan23-3mdaw Box 1, Bath, Steuben co., N. Y.

$75 A MONTH!—I want to hire Agents at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new Patent Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machines. Address
S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine
mh19-3m

MILITARY NOTICES.

13TH REGIMENT
U. S. Infantry.
All persons enlisting in this Regiment—whether recruits or new recruits—will receive a Bounty of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS from the Government on and after April 1st, 1864. The HIGHEST LOCAL BOUNTY offered by any W. D., Borough, Township or County.
Recruiting Office No. [illegible] FIFTH, above Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
DALLAS G. IRISH,
Capt. 13th Inf. U. S. A., Recruiting Officer.

Extract from Report Relative to the 13th U. S. Infantry.
At the organization of the Regiment, in 1861, and by his appointment as Brigadier General in the Regular Army, Col. JOHN P. SANDERSON took his place by promotion, and has since been commanding officer.
The first Battalion now forms Gen. Sherman's division, and great excitement ever created in this army by any Minstrel Organization.
At the close of Gen. Grant's operations in the Valley of the Mississippi he was made its Colonel, was placed in command of