Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1864.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

SCHEDULE OF ADVERTISING RATES.

STANDING MATTER.

	Daily. 1 sqr	Daily. ½ sqr	3 times a week. 1 sqr	3 times a week. ½ sqr	Once a week. 1 sqr	Once a week. ½ sqr
One time	$ 75	$ 40	$	$	$	$
Two times	1 25	70				
Three times	1 60	95				
Four times	1 90	1 15				
Five times	2 20	1 30				
One week	2 60	1 40	1 70	95	85	45
Two weeks	4 85	2 50	2 90	1 70	1 45	85
Three weeks	6 00	3 30	4 00	2 20	2 00	1 10
One month	7 50	4 00	5 00	2 70	2 50	1 25
Two months	11 25	6 00	7 50	4 00	3 75	2 00
Three months	13 75	7 00	9 15	4 70	4 55	2 35
Six months	20 75	12 00	13 85	8 00	6 90	4 00
Nine months	27 00	15 50	18 00	10 20	9 00	5 15
One Year	33 00	18 00	21 25	12 00	10 70	6 00

CHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

For one square, changeable one time each week confined to the immediate business of the advertiser. All larger advertisements in exact proportion:

	Daily.	3 times a week	2 times a week	1 time a week.
One month	$ 9 35	$8 00	$ 4 70	$ 3 00
Three months	17 25	11 45	8 00	2 00
Six months	24 60	19 00	15 75	10 00
One year	40 00	38 00	24 50	14 00

First notices double the above rates.
Death notices, each insertion ... 50 cents
Marriage notices ... 75 "
Steamboat advertisements, per trip ... $2 00
Executors' or Administrators' notices ... 2 75

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company—Important Bill.

We have just received from Messrs. Slack, Glass and Denniston, members of the House from this county, copies of the bill now before the Legislature, providing for the repeal of the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. The preamble recites the terms and conditions of the original charter, and sets forth that the said company, by delay, and the financial and other embarrassments in which it has become involved, has "misused and abused" the powers conferred; that it is injurious to the citizens of the commonwealth, that the said company should any longer have any right or privilege to build or extend their road southwardly or eastwardly from Connellsville; and that said privileges should be revoked, in order that the Legislature may grant the same or other franchises to such corporation as will promptly extend the line through that portion of the State southwardly and eastwardly from Connellsville.

The first section provides for the repeal of all the rights, privileges and franchises conferred by the charter, and the supplements thereto, so far as the same authorize the construction of a line or lines of railway southwardly or eastwardly from Connellsville, provided that no injustice shall be done to the corporators, who shall receive compensation for all damages and injury done, if to any they may be entitled; and the Governor shall appoint three competent persons to appraise and value the expenditures made upon any lines of the said railway southwardly or eastwardly of Connellsville, and the amount thereof, when so appraised and certified to him in writing, shall be paid to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, by any corporation or corporations hereafter authorized to construct a line or lines southwardly or eastwardly from Connellsville, and the company so paying shall be entitled in their discretion to use the work so paid for as part of the line of their railway.

The second section makes it lawful for the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company to make sale, to any corporation or corporations which may hereafter be created and authorized to construct a line or lines eastwardly of Connellsville, of whatever works may have been progressed with toward the completion of said line.

The third section repeals all acts inconsistent with this bill.

The Connellsville Railroad Charter—Action of the Board of Trade.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade of the City of Pittsburgh, held on Friday, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we see with regret that a bill has been presented to the Legislature of Pennsylvania providing for the repealing of the Charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company, giving as a reason that the Directors of said Company have failed to complete it, and thereby have abused or misused its privileges.

Resolved, That this Board have full faith in the integrity and ability of the said Board, and that to interfere with the charter as proposed by the bill would be unwise, unjust and injurious to the best interests of this important Road, so much needed, to interfere in any way with its affairs at this time, as we are assured and believe that it is now in a fair way to be built.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to our Representatives at Harrisburg, asking them to use their endeavors to prevent any legislation interfering with the Charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company.

THE Building Committee of the Sanitary Fair met, pursuant to adjournment, on Friday afternoon, when eighty-five additional days work were contributed by the following master carpenters, in behalf of the employees of their respective shops, viz: L. Bents, J. Hays, M. F. Malone, John Hawlin, John Johnston, V. C. Elliott, J. C. Benley, and R. B. Megraw.

The following gentlemen have been selected to act as foremen of the gratuitous labor on each of the following days next ensuing: Saturday, A. Patterson; Monday, R. B. Megraw; Tuesday, James Boyd; Wednesday, Alexander Moore; Thursday, John Alexander; Friday, A. Wilson.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the Custom House, on Friday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS, ETC.—Mr. J. P. Hunt, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, has received the May number of Harper's Magazine, which contains a great variety of interesting reading matter, several of the articles also being beautifully illustrated. The eastern papers, Daily, Weekly, Pictorial, Literary, etc., etc., including The Spirit of the Fair, for Wednesday and Thursday; The New York Weekly Tribune, Herald, and World; Harper's Weekly; Frank Leslie; Demorest's Illustrated News; The Round Table; Street & Smith's New York Weekly, will all be found at his well-known Book, News and Periodical store, Masonic Hall, aforesaid.

ISLAND TELEGRAPH LINE.—This company have had their new office, at the corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, neatly fitted up, and are now ready to receive messages for transmission to the Eastern cities. Their Western line is not yet completed, but they expect to have direct communication with all points East of Chicago in a few days. Mr. Jesse Robinson, for many years connected with the telegraph offices of this city, will have control of the business in this city.

ALLEGHENY LADIES' AID SOCIETY.—The ladies of the Allegheny Soldiers' Aid Society gratefully acknowledge the large donations of clothing, books, etc., received for the refugees, but are still much in need of dried and canned fruit, vegetables and groceries. The box will be open for a few days, and any one wishing to contribute these articles will please send them to Mr. R. H. Davis' office, corner of Federal street and South Common, same entrance as to Dabbs' photograph rooms.

WOMAN LOST.—Mrs. Martin Stiffler, aged seventy-six years, left the residence of her son-in-law, Charles Weaver, in Duquesne borough, yesterday morning to go to the Allegheny Market, since which time nothing has been heard of her, although her friends have made diligent inquiry.

THE OLD TOWN HALL.—Workmen will commence to-day to tear down the old Town Hall, in Allegheny. The work of demolition was hastened in order to afford space for the erection of a building to be used by the Sanitary Fair.

MAD DOGS are quite numerous in Cumberland county. No less than six were seen in the vicinity of Stoughstown last week, and one was killed at the Newville depot. At the latter place a horse was bitten and had to be killed.

JOSEPH MOORE, who was recently convicted by the Cambria county court, of murder in the second degree, for shooting Jordan Marbourg, the destroyer of his domestic peace and happiness, has been pardoned.

WEIGH SCALES REMOVED.—The Allegheny Diamond Weigh Scales were removed from the old Town Hall yesterday, to the East Common, where they will be temporarily located.

THE Governor has nominated for Trustees of the Pennsylvania Lunatic Asylum, Miles Green, of Huntingdon, A. J. Jones, and Dr. George Dock, of Harrisburg.

CHANGE.—James M. Fisher, lately a telegraph operator in this city, has taken charge of the A. & O. telegraph office at Harrisburg.

SMALL POX.—Four deaths by small pox have occurred in Harrisburg during the present week.

Our Book Table.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND, since the Accession of George III. 1760—1860. By Thomas Erskine May, C.B. In Two Volumes. Boston: Crosby & Nichols. Pittsburgh: Davis, Clarke & Co., 93 Wood street. 494 and 596pp. 12mo.

We noticed the first volume of this able and judicious work, on its appearance in an American dress, several months—indeed, we believe, more than a year—ago. As we then had occasion to remark how creditable to the publishers that dress was, we may now add, that if the taste and spirit of such of our publishers as reproduce English works were always evidenced so satisfactorily as in this instance, there would no longer be any demand in the American book-market for English editions of books. The possessors of the elegant Boston edition of Hallam's Works, recently completed, will be glad to know that these volumes of Mr. May, which continue the Constitutional History of England from the accession of George III., where Hallam's celebrated work closes, down to A. D. 1860, are uniform in size and appearance, and (what is moreover the highest praise they could receive) worthy of being added to that goodly array of "books that are books." As briefly stated by the author, the design of his work is to trace the progress and development of the British Constitution, during the period of one hundred years, and to illustrate every material change,—whether of legislation, custom, or policy,—by which institutions have been improved, and abuses in the government corrected. It embraces a history of the prerogatives, influence, and revenues of the Crown, of the constitution, powers, functions, and political relations of both Houses of Parliament; of the origin and influence, the evils and merits of political parties; of the press and liberty of opinion; of the Church and religious liberty; of political rights; of local rights; of Ireland before the Union; of the rights, liberties, constitutions, etc., of British colonies and dependencies; and of the progress of general legislation. Each volume has an excellent analytical table of contents and a copious index, rendering the whole history readily accessible to the student.

SELECTIONS FROM THE WORKS OF JEREMY TAYLOR. With some account of the Author and his Writings. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Pittsburgh: for sale by Kay & Co., 55 Wood street. 306pp 12mo.

The very Poet of Divines—the Chrysostom of England—surely is the good Bishop Jeremy Taylor. In loftiness and purity of thought, in richness of imagination, in copiousness and command of the resources of learning, and in "curious felicity" of expression, ranging over and blending the beauties of both native and classic idioms, hardly any of our great writers approach the marvellous excellence of Jeremy Taylor;—or if any do, Francis Bacon and Edmund Burke are alone with him in this pre-eminence. When such are the acknowledged characteristics—such the worthily occupied high place in literature and theology of Jeremy Taylor—we leave the judicious reader to judge for himself what a rich treasure of wisdom and knowledge, of noblest eloquence, of glorious teachings of truth, and fervid utterances of the very poetry and passion thereof, we have in this beautiful volume, when we tell him that it is selected with taste and discrimination from the best portion of the works of this great and wondrously gifted writer.

New Jewelry Store.

Mr. T. H. Klages, a practical and experienced business man, has just opened a new watch, clock and jewelry store, in Gray's block, No. 93 Federal street, Allegheny, where he offers to the public a complete stock of articles in his line. The store room is one of the finest in the two cities, and will compare favorably with any jewelry establishment on this side of the river. Mr. Klages, who is a thoroughly practical man, and an excellent judge of work, will take especial pains in furnishing to his patrons the best qualities and the newest styles of watches, clocks, jewelry, plated ware, spectacles, etc. During a visit to his establishment yesterday we were shown a fine gold watch, the movement of which was made entirely by himself, and is believed to be the first manufactured by hand in Western Pennsylvania. It is a full jewelled and full capped lever watch, of very beautiful workmanship, with an improved rachet of his own invention. He has also in his show window a fancy miniature clock, of his own construction. The store is well stocked with the choicest goods, and the proprietor, by prompt attention to business and fair and honorable dealing, hopes to merit the confidence and patronage of the public. Those of our readers in need of articles in his line should by all means call and examine his stock.

HARPER FOR MAY.—First this time of all its competitors, the May number of *Harper's Monthly* comes to us through Mr. J. W. Pittock, in whose News and Periodical Depot, opposite the Postoffice, one is pretty certain to find such things at the earliest possible day. We observe that there are several illustrated papers in this number of *Harper*, but beyond the titles and a mere glance over the pages of it, we have not gone at this writing.

EDWIN ADAMS.—We shall expect to see an overflowing house this evening at the Theatre, on the occasion of the last night of this young artist. The house last evening was full to repletion, and he may now consider himself one of our greatest favorites. To-night he will appear as Edward Middleton in the very popular drama of the Drunkard.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES

THOMAS PARRY, Plain and Ornamental Slate Roofer, and dealer in Pennsylvania and Vermont slate of the best quality at low rates. Office at Alex. Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The attention of our readers is directed to the brilliant assortment of Spring and Summer Goods just received by our friend Mr. John Weier, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock comprises a great variety of Fancy French, English, Scotch and American Cassimeres and Cloths, and fine Silk and Cassimere Vestings,—all of which will be made up to order in the latest styles and in the best manner. A choice selection of Furnishing Goods also on hand and for sale, together with a full stock of Ready Made Clothing, well and fashionably made.

STRIKE SETTLED.—A strike of seven weeks duration of the journeymen piano makers has just terminated. In answer to the many enquiries after the celebrated *Steinway Pianos*, we beg respectfully to inform our customers that we have the promise of the Messrs. Steinway to forward to us the first lot of new pianos they can get ready. We hope to be able, in a week or two, to supply purchasers with the different desired styles of these popular pianos. H. KLEBER & BRO., Wilkins Hall, 4th street.

ATTENTION is invited to the statement of the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, as published in to-day's paper. This Company has recently doubled its capital, and the entire assets on the first of January last, were nearly $600,000, *exclusive* of liabilities. The reputation and security furnished by the "Arctic" is not excelled by any similar institution. The agent of the Company, J. W. Arrott, may be found at his office, 37 Fifth street.

CHOICE LIQUORS.—Mr. William Clayton, No. 37 Diamond alley, two doors below Wood street, has on hand a very choice stock of liquors, of every description, which he is selling at very favorable rates. Mr. Clayton is an accommodating and reliable business man, and all orders entrusted to him will be promptly and faithfully filled.

READING MATTER.—All the Newspapers for the week, all the Magazines, all the Novels, and every thing in the reading line, can be had at Frank Case's News Depot, Chronicle Building, 70 Fifth street.

THE public are invited to inspect the beautiful assortment of confectionaries kept by GEORGE BEAVEN, at his candy stand in the Allegheny New Market House.

FOR MAY.—Harper's Magazine for May is out, and can be had with *cut edges* at Frank Case's News Depot, Chronicle Building.

THE WORKINGMAN'S PAPER.—*Finch's Trades Review*, for this week, is now ready at Frank Case's News Depot. Price, 5 cents.

AT HALF PRICE.—A lot of old Magazines for sale at half price, at Frank Case's News Depot, Chronicle Building.

DR. J. M. LINDSEY, the inventor of Blood-Searcher, can be seen at Fulton's drug store, where he is preparing Blood-Searcher.

A LARGE lot of country rag carpets just received at J. Finch's, corner of Grant and Fifth sts.

CARPETS, oil cloths and rugs cheap, at Finch's, corner of Grant and Fifth sts.

CHEAP Balmoral and Hoop skirts at Finch's, corner of Grant and Fifth sts.

BARGAINS in Dress Goods at J. Finch's, corner of Grant and Fifth sts.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, Attorney at Law, 98 Grant street. al:3m

EDGEWORTH SEMINARY.—See advertisement.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1864.

THE TAX BILL REPORTED.

The tax bill came in in printed form this afternoon. The Associated Press promise to furnish a very complete abstract, and therefore it is needless to say more here than that the statements of taxes on whisky, petroleum, cigars, tobacco and snuff, forwarded last night, were strictly correct. It is understood that the bill is not likely to be brought up for discussion before next Tuesday. The Ways and Means Committee state that they believe, if adopted in its present form, the bill will raise three hundred millions revenue.

The new Tariff bill will be reported to the House in a few weeks. Mr. Morrill now has it in hand.

THE GOLD QUESTION.

It is understood that the Committees of Finance and Ways and Means have agreed upon certain features of the gold bill. The Senate Committee, through Mr. Sherman, reported an amendment to the bill introduced by Mr. Sherman, proposing to make it unlawful to make a contract for the purchase or sale, loan or delivery of gold, bullion or foreign exchange, at any time subsequent to the making of such contract; or for the payment of any fixed or contingent sum in default of the delivery of gold or bullion, or on any other terms than immediate manual delivery, at a price agreed upon. The seller of gold must be in actual possession of it, and make bona fide sale and delivery. All contracts in violation of this act shall be void, and violators subject to a fine of from one to ten thousand dollars and imprisonment of from three months to one year. The bill was debated to-day by Messrs Sherman, Fessenden, and Sumner in favor, and Messrs. Clark, Johnson and Cowan in opposition. The motion to strike out the second section, forbidding all the operations of street speculators, was lost by the vote of 15 to 25.

COMMUNICATION WITH BRAZIL.

The bill passed the House to-day authorizing the Postmaster-General to unite with the Post Office department of Brazil in establishing mail communication between the two countries by means of Ocean steamships not less than two thousand tons burthen, making twelve trips annually between some port north of the Potomac and Rio Janeiro, touching at Saint Thomas in the West Indies, and at Bahia and Pernambuco; provided the cost shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars per annum. The Postmaster General shall advertise for proposals sixty days in one or more papers in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and service shall be commenced on or before the first day of September, 1865.

DISMISSALS.

The following Western officers have been dismissed the service: First Lieut. Robt. D. Adams; First Lieut. Wm. Frisbee; Second Lieut. James McGuire, of the 40th Kentucky volunteers, to date from November 1st, 1863, for drunkenness, desertion and incompetency; Second Lieut. James Brunad, 78th Ohio volunteers, to date from April 8th, 1864, for drunkenness and absence without leave; Second Lieut. Wm. Zeigler, 43d Illinois volunteers, absence without leave; Second Lieut. Wm. M. Whaling, 42th Illinois volunteers, disobedience of orders. Commissions are restored to the following: Major E. M. Casey, 12th Ohio volunteers; Capt. James B. Luckey, 3d Ohio cavalry; Capt. George A. Armstrong, 7th Michigan cavalry.

AN UNPATRIOTIC REQUEST.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has memorialized the Senate praying that manufacturers of agricultural implements shall be exempt from the three per cent. tax, and giving as reasons that manufacturers of such goods produce yearly five times the value of their capital—that their wares save an immense amount of valuable labor—have greatly enriched the West and cannot be dispensed with. We fear the Committee will recommend a still heavier tax from the showing made.

SUNDRIES.

The House Postoffice Committee seems likely to disagree to the Senate overland mail bill.

The Ways and Means Committee still delay the Senate bill authorizing the coinage of one and two cent pieces of Bronze. Pennsylvania interests, headed by Thaddeus Stevens, oppose it, because as long as nickel is used for this coinage, profitable custom is secured for the great Pennsylvania nickel mint.

The Committee on Elections are considering the case of Lindsey vs Scott, from Missouri.

SPEAKER COLFAX'S RECEPTION.

Speaker Colfax gave the last of his receptions for the season to night. The attendance was a perfect jam, and the Democrats especially were out in large numbers, showing that the late expulsion question has in no way affected the Speaker's standing with his political opponents.

THE COLUMBUS BUTCHERY.

Up to a late hour this afternoon the Government had no advices confirming the startling statement from Cairo, about the surrender of Columbus. The bad reputation of Cairo for reliability, leads to a hope that the reports may be exaggerated.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

It is known that Seward opposes the resolution which recently passed the House unanimously, concerning French interference in Mexican affairs. It is owing to his opposition that the Senate committe has decided to stifle it.

THE POTOMAC ARMY.

The mud has nearly dried near the army headquarters. The sutlers and citizens are all gone. Extra baggage is all to be sent to the rear. Cavalry men, acting as orderlies or on detached service, are ordered back to their regiments.

MINISTER CORWIN.

Gov. Corwin, Minister to Mexico, has procured leave to come home, and he writes as if he had but little expectation of going back. He now intends to start in about a month.

GEN. BURNSIDE

Has nearly completed the reorganization of the troops under his command. They are understood to be in a fine condition, and are expected to render important service soon.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Late semi-official advices from Mexico represent Juarez as making successful headway against the Vidaurri rebellion.

SATURDAY SESSIONS.

For the first time for months the Senate and House both will have business sessions on Saturday.

NOTHING FROM COLUMBUS.

The Government is without dispatches about the Columbus disaster.

THE GOLD BILL.

The Senate has had the gold bill up to half six past o'clock.

The Knoxville Convention.

KNOXVILLE, April 15.—The Knoxville Convention met the second day (Wednesday) pursuant to adjournment. There was much talking with no result. Third day (Thursday) ditto, ditto. Fourth day, (Friday) resumed business of preceding day.

Finally, at about half past 5 o'clock P. M., on motion of Mr. Milligan, of Green county, the Convention adjourned sine die, the delegates evidently being satisfied with their inability to determine for themselves the grave questions affecting the welfare of the people of East Tennessee.

JNO. M. FLEMING, Secretary.

Matamoras Occupied by the French.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The New Orleans *Bee* of the 7th inst. says that the French occupied Matamoras without a blow, and that two regiments had been landed and all communication with the interior was, for the time being, interrupted.

THE BUTCHERY AT FORT PILLOW.

Appalling Description of the Fiendishness of the Rebels.

400 HUNDRED COLORED TROOPS MASSACRED.

NEGROES BURIED ALIVE.

THE REBELS IN FULL RETREAT.

The Guns Captured by Forrest

FEDERAL COURTESIES TO REBEL OFFICERS.

The Attack on Paducah.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—A correspondent of the *Union* who was aboard the steamer Platte Valley at Fort Pillow, gives even a more appalling description of the fiendishness of the rebels than do our Cairo dispatches. Many of our wounded were shot in the hospital, while the remainder were driven out and the hospital burned.

The morning after the battle, the rebels went over the field, and shot the negroes who had not died from previous wounds. Many of those who escaped from the works and hospitals, and who desired to be treated as prisoners of war, as the rebels said, were ordered to fall into the line when they were inhumanly shot down. Of the three hundred and fifty colored troops, not more than thirty-six escaped the massacre, and not one of the officers that commanded survived their deaths. The loss in the 13th Tenn. is 300 killed; the remnants wounded and captured.

Gen. Chalmers told this correspondent, although it was against the policy of his government to spare negro soldiers and their officers, and that he had done all in his power to stop the carnage, at the same time he said he believed it was right.

Another officer said our white troops would have been protected had they not been found on duty with negroes.

While the rebels were endeavoring to conceal their loss, it was evident that they suffered severely.

Col. Reed, commanding a Tennessee regiment, was mortally wounded. Two or three well filled hospitals were a short distance in the country.

CAIRO, April 15.—No boats are allowed to leave here for points below Columbus since the first news of the Fort Pillow affair.

The attack on Paducah yesterday proved to be a mere raid for plunder, made by a couple hundred men who were shelled out by the fort and gunboats. After occupying a portion of the city in squads about an hour, they left, taking away a number of horses and considerable plunder, leaving behind a half dozen killed and wounded. No one hurt on our side.

Several guns captured by Forrest at Fort Pillow were spiked before falling into his hands, and others were turned upon the gunboat No. 7, which, from exhaustion of ammunition, having fired some three hundred rounds, was compelled to withdraw. Although only tin clad she received but slight injury.

Gen. Lee arrived, and assumed command at the beginning of the battle, previous to which Chalmers directed the movements.

Gen. Forrest with his main force retired after the fight to Brownsville, taking with him the captured funds.

While the steamer Platte Valley lay under a flag of truce taking on wounded, rebel officers, among them General Chalmers, went aboard. Some of our officers showed them great deference, drinking with them, and showing them other marks of courtesy. Prominent among them is said to have been Capt. Woodruff of the 113th Ills. Infantry.

CAIRO, April 15.—Two negro soldiers who were wounded at Fort Pillow and buried by the rebels afterwards, worked themselves out of the grave, and were among those brought up on the Platte Valley, and are now in the hospital at Mound City. The officers of the Platte Valley receive great credit from the military authorities for landing at Fort Pillow at such imminent risk, taking our wounded, and for the kind and humane treatment manifested towards them on their way up, doing everything possible to render aid and relieve their sufferings.

CAIRO, April 15.—Three other negroes were buried alive by the rebels at Fort Pillow, making five in all. All were wounded but one, and he was forced to help dig pits, and was then thrown in and covered up.

Chalmers said to a federal officer in Platte Valley it was their intention to show no mercy to home-made Yankees, meaning the Southerners serving in the Union army, and negroes, but genuine Yankees would be treated as prisoners of war.

LOUISVILLE, April 15.—Headquarters are advised of a dispatch from Col. Gallup, received at Lexington, that the rebels are in full retreat from East Kentucky. The late attacking force, near Painesville, numbered about one thousand. Col. True is pushing forward from Mount Sterling in the direction of Powell Gap, to intercept them. No fears are entertained of the result of this invasion. A small band of Bennett's guerrillas is reported to have gone from Harlanville to Hartford, and there robbed the People's Bank and several stores. A rumor also prevails of about twenty-five guerrillas within five miles of Shelbyville.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 15, 1864.

SENATE.—*Afternoon Session.*—After a long discussion over the recharter of the Montgomery County Bank, it went to a third reading. The rules could not be suspended.

A very pretty fight is proceeding over the Freeport and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Mr. Graham submitted a supplement of a very restrictive character. That was postponed for the present. He then submitted a resolution to recall the original charter from the Governor.

Mr. Hopkins announced during a running debate that the Attorney General had said the bill should not be signed.

Mr. Penney made two distinct set speeches for its recall, which were very ably done.

Mr. Hoge read in place the charter of the Franklin Hotel Company, which was taken up and passed finally. Mr. Graham, one empowering the school directors of the Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh, to borrow thirty thousand dollars to build school houses, passed finally, and has passed both houses.

Adjourned until half-past seven.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Night Session—Mr. Johnson—Supplement to Winslow Colliery, amended. Mr. Wallace—Supplement to Sandy Lick Railroad Company, amended. Mr. Hopkins—Supplement to Pigeon Creek Coal Company. Mr. McCandless—An act relative to paying bounties in the borough and townships of Beaver county. Mr. Lowry—Supplement to Anthracite Coal and Iron Company, giving oil and railroad privileges to said Iron Company. Mr. Hopkins—An act to vacate a certain road in Greene county. Mr. Graham—An act extending additional water privileges to Allegheny City. Mr. Latta—One for the payment of a bounty for Fox scalps in Westmoreland county. Mr. Beardslee—A bill to pay a reward for Fox scalps in Westmoreland county. Mr. Graham—One giving larger water facilities to Allegheny City.

HOUSE—*Afternoon.*—The House has been engaged all afternoon on the bill to raise an additional revenue. Little progress was made. The Democrats are fighting as fiercely against the increase of the State revenue as they did for increased revenue, showing that their aim is to weaken and, if possible, overpower the State and National Governments through their finances. Adjourned till to-night.

Night Session.—A bill to vacate the State road from New Castle to Emlenton, between New Castle and Croton, was reported.

The consideration of the Revenue bill was resumed. A discussion ensued farther than the afternoon session upon the proposition of Mr. Coleman to strike out the first section and amend. After much wrangling the House got to the second section of the bill; there being eighteen in it, and liable to amendment at every turn.

The 10-40 Loan—Custom Receipts—Price of Gold.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The subscriptions to the 10-40 loan, at the First National Bank, to-day, amounted to $725,000.

The receipts at the Custom House were $1,057,000, being the largest ever known, and included $1,040,000 in gold certificates.

Gold, after selling at 173¼, rallied to 175, and closed at 174¼.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1864.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wilson, of Ind., again asked, but failed to obtain consent to offer a resolution providing for the holding of night sessions, for the transaction of business.

Mr. Beaman, of Mich., from the Conference Committee on the disagreeing amendment to the bill providing a territorial Government for Montana, made a report recommending a concurrence in the Senate amendment striking out the qualification of being white for voters, and substituting every male citizen of the United States, and those who have declared their intention to become such.

Mr. Beaman said he could not at this time make any remarks upon the subject; it was well understood by every gentleman, and therefore moved the previous question.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, moved to lay the report on the table, which was disagreed to; yeas, 60; nays, 67.

The House disagreed to the report. Yeas 53, nays 83.

Mr. Holman moved that the House adhere.

Mr. Beaman moved that the House insist, and ask another Committee of Conference.

Mr. Webster, of Md., moved the following instructions: "and that the Committee agree to no report which authorises to vote for any other than free white male citizens, and those who have declared their intention to become such." The question was taken on Mr. Webster's instructions and agreed to. Yeas 75, nays 67.

Mr. Beaman's motion for another Committee of Conference was adopted with the instructions as above.

Mr. Alley, of Mass., from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill authorizing the establishment of an Ocean Mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil.

Mr. Alley, of Mass., said that the Committee reported this bill because it was petitioned for by a large number of merchants, capitalists, and other sections of the Union. He said that not only were the national interests of the country greatly promoted by this policy, but great political considerations of much importance were involved in the question of intimate postal and commercial communication with our neighbors upon this continent. The North American governments are ready to welcome us with open arms. They dread the encroaching and grasping policy of the governments of the Old World, and they are looking to the Government of the United States as a barrier and shield to the aggressions and usurpations of those Governments. He hoped to see ere long the development of steam navigation, and foreign mail service worthy a great maritime nation like our own, and somewhat commensurate with the power and influence this Government ought to merit among the nations of the earth. When this is accomplished, and no more opportune time than the present will probably ever be presented for its inauguration, what an evidence of power and strength will be exhibited foreign Governments. A nation engaged in the mightiest struggle the world has ever witnessed, with its flag flying from the masthead, its steamers upon every sea disputing for maritime supremacy with the greater powers of Europe, and wrestling from their tenacious grasp that great prize, the carrying trade of the world, then would we stand erect upon foreign soil, and point with proud satisfaction to the fact that we are American citizens.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., thought that they had abandoned the system of subsidies. We tried it with the Collins line and abandoned it, leaving everything open to competition, as it ought to be. If it were even profitable it seemed to him they ought again to resort to it at this time when gold is at a premium ranging from fifty to one hundred per cent., and when the public expenditures were three millions dollars a day.

Mr. Alley said the gentlemen misapprehended the bill. It proposed to give for the service not exceeding $150,000 per annum; provided Brazil would pay an equal amount. There was no subsidy, no particular line is selected, but the service is open to fair competition. After further proceedings, Mr. Stevens moved that the bill be laid upon the table, which was disagreed to by 30 against 40. The bill then passed. It authorizes the Postmaster General to unite with the Post Office Department of Brazil in establishing direct mail communication between the two countries by means of a monthly line of first class sea going steamers of not less than 2000 tons each, of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips per annum between the United States, at a port north of the Potomac river, and Rio Janeiro, touching at St. Thomas, in the West Indies, at Bahea, and Pernambuco; provided, that the expense to the United States shall not exceed $200,000 per annum.

The Postmaster General is authorized to advertise for proposals for such service for sixty days, in one or more newspapers, in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and such contract to go into effect on or before the 1st of September, 1865.

Mr. Alley, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads, reported a bill, compelling all Railroad corporations to carry the mails for such compensation as may be provided by law. The bill was passed.

Mr. Alley called up the bill to establish a postal money order system, which was passed. No order is to be issued for less than one dollar, nor more than thirty dollars.

Mr. Rollins, of N. H., from the Committee on Public Expenditures, reported a resolution authorizing the issuing of a warrant to the sergeant-at-arms for the arrest of John H. Donahue, of New York, who has refused to appear and testify in relation to the affair of the New York Custom House. The resolution was passed.

The House passed a resolution for the relief of postmasters who have been robbed of stamps, money, &c., by the Confederate forces or bands of guerrillas.

The House adjourned.

SENATE.—Several private bills were passed. Mr. Sumner, of Mass., presented a petition of forty-one thousand two hundred and eighteen citizens praying for the abolition of slavery. The Senate, on motion of Mr. Sherman, took up the substitute for the bill prohibiting speculations in gold and exchange.

Mr. Sherman explained that the object of this bill was to prevent gambling in gold.

Mr. Sherman said that though the Committee on Finance were not certain that the evils sought to be remedied by this bill would be so, he was certain, however, that the bill might do good and could do no harm. The true remedy for our evils, as all knew, was the success of our armies.

Mr. Fessenden advocated the bill.

Mr. Cowan, of Penn'a., opposed the bill as of useless and doubtful legislation. He moved to strike out the clause requiring the annual delivery of United States notes or national currency in all gold transactions. Rejected.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, supported the bill.

Mr. Johnston, of Maryland, made a legal argument to show that it was not competent for Congress to undertake to regulate this matter, as it solely belonged to the States.

On motion of Mr. Collamer, the Senate refused to accept the proposition of the House coming in the form it had.

Mr. Sherman said that the depreciation of our currency was not greater than that of France and England. When great financiers, like William Pitt, presided over the financial bureau of England, similar matters were proposed in those days to prevent the depreciation of the currency.

He cited instances during the period when England waged war against Napoleon. He said the gold bill passed the other day had accomplished all that was desired, and but for it, he had no doubt gold would now be over 200. Our bonds were now worth 114, and if gold was higher, it was because of the enormous high bounties we had paid veterans. He took no discouraging view of our condition. This was unwise, and he would almost say unpatriotic.

Mr. Sumner said this whole question had been discussed exhaustingly two years ago, and he would make his words brief. He then went on to give a history of the French assignats, and said they were not parallel to our currency, because no provision was made for their redemption. Gold coin in all countries might be considered as money or merchandise. If it is money the Government must protect it. The Government, to correct its abuse must, withdraw its coin altogether.

Mr. Cowan replied to Messrs Sumner and Sherman. He said if we prohibit gambling in gold to-day there would be gambling in currency to-morrow. He opposed the bill, as wards an effort to force the securities of the Government on the people against all precedents. We must pass the revenue bill, and then with our new general and rejuvenated army conquer the enemy, put this rebellion down, and pay our debts.

A motion of Mr. Collamer, to strike out the second section, forbidding the purchase or sale of gold at other than the ordinary place of business of the seller or purchaser, was rejected.

Mr. Collamer moved to strike out the words foreign exchange.

The Senate then adjourned.

Tobacco and Blockade Runners Captured.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—The *American* has a letter from Point Lookout which says: Gen. Hinks commanding that port returned on Thursday from an expedition across the Potomac into Virginia, having captured fifty thousand dollars with tobacco on the way from Richmond to Baltimore, and a gang of blockade runners.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The tax bill provides that coal illuminating oil, etc., shall pay a duty of 20c per gallon; ground coffee and substitutes, 1c per pound; molasses, syrup, etc., 5 per cent. ad valorem; sugars, 1 and 2c per pound; papers of all descriptions, 3 per cent. ad valorem; salt, 6c per 100 pounds; pig iron, $1 per ton; blooms, slats or loops, $1 50 per ton; stoves and hollow ware, $3 per ton; leather of all descriptions, 1 per cent. ad valorem; grape wines, 6c per gallon; all other wines and liquors called wine, 25 cents per gallon; ready made clothing, boots and shoes, 5 per cent. ad valorem; manufactures of cotton, wool, silk and worsted, 5 per cent. ad valorem; cavendish, plug, twist, and stemmed tobacco, made exclusively of stems and shorts and refuse, 10c; snuff and snuff flour 35c; fine cut, 35c; cigars valued at ten dollars per thousand $5,00 per thousand; valued at $20 per thousand $7 per thousand; valued at $40 per thousand, $12 per thousand; valued at $75 per thousand $40 per thousand. First proof spirits sold or removed for consumption prior to July 1st, 60 cents per gal., and after July and prior to January 1st, 1865, $1 per gal., and after January 1st, $25 per gal. Distilled spirits and refined coal oil may be exported without excise duty.

From New Orleans—Disastrous Fire—Rebel Ram "Tennessee" Not Sunk—The Free State Convention Organized—Markets, etc.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The steamer George Washington arrived at this port this afternoon bringing New Orleans papers of the 9th, containing one day's later news.

The reported sinking of the rebel ram Tennessee, in Mobile Bay, was unfounded.

A disastrous fire occurred in New Orleans, on the night of the 8th. The stores of E. A. Yorke, Parsley & Williams, and A. F. Cochrane were burned. The loss amounted to several hundred thousand dollars.

The Free State Convention had completed its organization. It had voted 96 to 71 that members shall take the iron clad oath of Dec. 8th, 1863—*i. e.*, the oath prescribed by the President's Amnesty Proclamation.

Cotton was firmer; middling 72@73c. Sugar and molasses are slightly higher.

Marine.—Arrived at New Orleans on the 8th the ship E. Z., from Philadelphia; barque Pawnee, from Philadelphia; Conqueror, from Boston; brig Ida M. Conery, from Philadelphia; schooner Emeline McLean, from ditto; Walter Raleigh, from New York.

Boiler of the Gunboat Chenango Burst—Forty Men Scalded.

QUARANTINE STATION ISLAND, April 15.—The gunboat Chenango, while outward bound, and off Fort Lafayette, this afternoon burst her boiler. Forty men on deck were scalded, some of whom are dead. The engine rooms of the vessel have not yet been reached. The revenue cutter Bronx has come ashore for medical assistance.

Murderer Hung.

DAYTON, April 14.—John W. Dobbins, convicted of the murder of Geo. Lindersmith, a year ago, was hung in the county jail at half past one o'clock to-day.

The 10-40 Loan.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The amount of subscription to the 10 40 loan reported to-day at the Treasury Department was $2,386,000.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—*Evening.*—Flour irregular; Superfine sold at $6,50, and Extra at $6,75, but these rates seemed to be below the views of holders, still the demand was light, speculators having withdrawn. Wheat declined 5c, closing dull at $1,45@1,55 for Prime Red and White. Corn dull at $1,15, which is a decline. Rye in good demand at $1,50, and the supply light. Barley firm at full rates. Whisky is held at $1,25, but the speculative demand has subsided. Provisions is held firmly, but the demand is less active; Mess Pork $25. Bulk Pork 10¼@11¼, 7,000 pieces of light country Sides sold at 10¼@10¾, but they were hack-strapped. Bacon 12@13. Sugar cured hams advanced to 17½@18, and plain to 15¼@16. Lard dull; 4,000 tierces sold at 13¼. Coffee advanced to 45@46c, and in active demand. Sugar 17½@20. Molasses $1. Cloverseed declined to $7,75, and dull. Gold 170@171; Silver 158@160.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—The excitement in breadstuffs receded yesterday, and has materially subsided, and there is less doing. Flour is held firmly, and 3,000 bbls sold at $8 for Extras, and $8,50@9 for Family. Small sales of Rye Flour at $6,50@6,75, and Cornmeal at $5,75. There is a fair inquiry for Wheat, and 6,000 bush Fair Red sold at $1,82@1,85, and White at $1,90@2 05. Rye is wanted at $1,40. Corn active, and 5,000 bush Yellow sold at $1,33. Oats firm at 88@90c. Cotton advanced to 82@83. Cloverseed sells at $7,25@7,75. 2,000 bush Flaxseed sold at $3,37½. Provisions unsettled; sales Mess Pork at $25@26 for Old and New. Lard 15c, Hams at 17@18c, and 10,000 tierces Sides at $13,61¼, and Shoulders at 18c. In Petroleum there is more firmness; sales of Crude at 1@33c, Refined in bond 52c, and Free at 60@63c. Whisky steady at $1,25.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Cotton dull and declined 2c; sales 300 bales at 80c. Flour quiet; sales 10,000 bbls at 15@25c decline; State $7,00@7,75, Ohio $8,40@10, $8,60, Southern $8,30@9,50. Wheat dull and declined 2@4c, and quotations nominal; sales of 7,000 bush at $2 for White Michigan, an outside price. Corn dull and declined 2c; 7,000 bush sold at $1,34. Pork heavy at $27 for Mess. Lard heavy at 14½c. Whisky heavy at $1,19@1,23, closing at the former. Beef buoyant; re-packed firm at 18½c. Coffee firm, sales 1,000 bags at 45c. Molasses dull; New Orleans $1,03@1,05½. Naval stores dull. Linseed Oil firmer; sales of 65,000 gallons at 62¼@66c. Petroleum unchanged; Crude 41@41½c, Refined in bond 5½c. Freights dull and heavy.

Stock and Money Market.

New York, April 15.—Stocks:

C. & R. I.	121	C. & T.	149¼
Cumberland pfd.	84	C. & P.	122
Ill. Central Scrip	145½	T. H. & A.	85¼
Michigan Southern	112¾	P. Ft W & C.	144½
do guaran'd	150½	F. & W.	74
N Y Central	141½	C. & N. W.	68
Reading	160½	1 year Certificates	99
Hudson River	161	5-20 Coupons	113½
Erie	123½	Coupons 1881	116
Galena & Chicago	145¼		

Gold has sold as low as 173¼, but is now 175.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—Stocks irregular:

Penna. 5s	101¼	Penna. R. R.	74
Reading R. R.	79	Gold	173
Morris Canal	80	Exchange New York par.	
Long Island	50		

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—There is a marked reaction in the market to-day, and but little done. Flour declined 10c. Wheat ditto. Corn and Oats also declined. Pork advanced to $26. Clear Sides packed 14. Cotton—Low Middling 67c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—Flour dull and declined ½ @¼c. Wheat firm; sales 5,000 bush Kentucky White at $2@2,15 for Ohio. Whisky dull at $1,25@1,26.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Minerva, Wheeling.	Julia, Zanesville.
Leclaire, Oil City.	Cottage, Oil City.

DEPARTURES.

Armenia, St. Louis.	Minerva, Wheeling.
Ida Rees, Oil City.	

The river receded about ten inches during the forty-eight hours ending last evening, at which time the pier marks indicated twelve feet in the channel. The weather continues cloudy and unsettled.

The wharf did not present a very active appearance yesterday, the receipts being very light, and the shipments limited. We are in hopes, however, that we will be able to record an improvement in this respect before many days elapse.

The arrivals include the Julia, from Zanesville, and the Minerva, from Wheeling. The Major Anderson, from Cincinnati, was due last night, and will doubtless be found in port this morning.

The only departure, aside from the regular packets, was the Armenia, for St. Louis. She had only a moderate trip.

The Ida Rees left for Oil City last evening with a fair trip, including quite a number of passengers.

We understand that $125,000 cash was offered for the steamer Continental at St. Louis, on Saturday last. The same amount was also offered for her at New Orleans while there on her last trip.

It is reported that the fine steamer, Luminary, has been burned by the rebels up Red river. She was a new boat, and cost about $35,000.

The Joseph Pierce arrived at New Orleans on the 4th inst. This is the first boat that has gone directly through from this city to New Orleans since the commencement of the war.

The Argonaut, Capt J. W. Porter, will positively leave for St. Louis to-day. She has excellent accommodations for passengers, and plenty of room for freight.

The staunch and reliable Starlight, Capt Harton, as will be seen by card, is announced for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi, forthwith.

The new and splendid M. S. Mepham, Capt. Shaw, will be ready to leave for St. Louis on Monday.

The Sallie List, Capt. Neal, will positively leave for Nashville to-day, without fail.

The Julia, Capt. Coulson, is the regular packet for Zanesville to-day, leaving at 4 P. M.

The Major Anderson will be ready to leave for Cincinnati and St. Louis, during the early part of the coming week.

The new steamer Kate Kearney, Capt. Haight, is announced for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi, forthwith.

MARRIED:

GRAFF—COFFIN—On Thursday evening, April 14th, by Rev. S. D. Heward, D.D., at the residence of the bride's father, Allegheny city, Mr. WILLIAM GRAFF, and Miss MISSOURI L. COFFIN. No cards.

DIED:

SINGER—On Thursday evening, April 14th, Mrs. ELIZABETH SINGER, wife of George Singer, Sr., in the 67th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, John S. Lee, Oakland, on SUNDAY, at two o'clock, P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will leave Mr. Fairman's, corner Smithfield and Seventh streets, at half past one o'clock, P. M.

RICHARDSON—On Friday afternoon at two o'clock, WILLIAM RICHARDSON, aged 18 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place on SABBATH AFTERNOON at half past three o'clock, from the residence of his father, George Richardson, No. 20 Morgan street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ We have learned not to be astonished at anything. Years of experience and a correspondence extending throughout all nationalities of the habitable globe, have turned theories into facts and established a basis from which we need not err. We are not surprised at such facts as the following—although the persons who write them are. We know the persons and circumstances, hence feel at liberty to indorse their statements:

"NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863.

"*Dear Sir*: I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicines failed to relieve me. While visiting some friends in New York who were using Plantation Bitters they prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I have not done for years. I feel like another being. My appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.

Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSEL."

"REEDSBURY, Wis., Sept. 15, 1863.

"* * * I have been in the army hospital for fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. * * * C. A. FLAUTZ."

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

"HAVEMEYER MANSION, 57th Street, New York, August 2, 1863.

Dr. Drake: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well. Respectfully, Mrs. O. M. DEVOE."

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

Rev. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use. Thy friend,

ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

Rev. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y."

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect. G. W. D. ANDREWS,

Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of Liver Complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate, and had to abandon my business.

H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm. C. C. MOORE, No. 254 Broadway."

&c., &c., &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits, troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and harmless.

NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and impostor. It is put up only in our log cabin bottles. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States stamp over the cork unmutilated, and our signature on steel plate side label.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, N. Y.

f:55-6moed:m&w

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By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author,

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, N. Y.

my31:lydawT

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A NEW AND CHOICE SELECTION OF Spring and Summer Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, &c. For sale at the NEW BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE OF SLATER & SOUTH, No. 54 MARKET ST., 2d door from Third. mh18

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! We have just received our Spring stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, Which we will sell at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. We have the largest and best selected stock of Men's Fine Calf Square-toed Boots, To be found in the city. LADIES' LAST GAITERS in abundance. Give us a call. Jas. Robb, 89 MARKET STREET. mh19

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ISAAC CRAIG, OUTLET SAW MILLS, ALLEGHENY CITY, Keeps constantly on hand a large and thoroughly seasoned stock of DECKING, BOAT AND BOTTOM PLANK, WINDOW FRAME STUFF, LINTILES, SUB-SILLS, JOISTS, SPOUTING, LATHS, PALINGS, &c., &c. He will fill orders for SAWED STUFF with promptness and at fair rates. N. B. Persons wanting LONG TIMBER or POPLAR are particularly invited to examine his stock. Office on Craig street, near Robinson. ap6:tf

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