DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS & CLOTHING.

BATES & BELL,

21 Fifth Street.

OFFER ALL THEIR

WINTER GOODS

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

Blankets,
Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Cloaks,
Flannels.

AT

BATES & BELL,

ONE WEEK MORE.

THE

GREAT SALE

OF

DRY GOODS,

BY

J. W. BARKER

&

COMPANY,

59

MARKET STREET.

ITALIAN OPERA.

KID GLOVES---OPERA COLORS,

NEW LOT JUST OPENED.

Fancy Fans,
Opera Hoods,
Real Lace Goods.

BRADLEY'S

New Duplex Skirt For 1867.

$1.25 A PAIR AND WARRANTED.

$1.25 For "S. S." Kid Gloves.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street.

ITALIAN OPERA.

WHITE KID GLOVES, $1.00.

Fine Fans, All Colors.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN HOOP SKIRTS.

Invisible Lady of the Lake,
La Petite Empress Trail,
La Petite Boulevard.

Point and Appliqué Bands,
Point and Appliqué Collars,
Point and Appliqué Laces,
Valencia and Thread Laces.

Embroideries of Every Description.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES

At greatly reduced prices:

Full line Gent's Furnishing Goods,

MORRISON'S "STAR" SHIRTS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

MERCHANTS, PEDDLERS, and all who buy to sell again, will find it to our Wholesale Department, Goods at

NEW YORK PRICES.

MACRUM, CLYDE & CO.,

78 and 80 Market Street,

NOW READY WITH AN

Entire New Stock of

DRY GOODS,

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.,

No. 87 Market Street,

(West side, near Market House.)

Clean all Wool Blankets,
Bleached Muslins 12 1-2c up.
Irish Linens---best makes.
Table Linens,
Crash, Towels and Napkins.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

AT

Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

We would call special attention to our stock of HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, INFANTS' EMBD ROBES, SILK SCARFS, LINEN COLLARS, CUFFS AND SETS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, HOOP SKIRTS, WOOLEN GOODS, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS—Of every description, which we are NOW OFFERING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES WOOLEN SHAWLS, SONTAGS, HOODS, NUBIAS, SCARFS—Offering very low to close out.

HOSIERY—Merino Ribbed, all Wool Ribbed, Balmoral, Cotton Flecced, Tartan and Scotch Plaid.

GLOVES—Good Paris Kid Gloves $1.25, in Dark, White and Opera Shades. A full stock Cloth, Calf and Silk Fleeced, for Ladies and Misses.

HANDKERCHIEF SALE CONTINUED.

We are still offering our stock of Slightly Soiled Handkerchiefs in Plain, Hemstitched and Embroidered.

THE NEW HOOP SKIRT FOR 1867.

Something Entirely New.

We would invite a careful inspection of MERCHANTS and DEALERS to our stock, which will be found to contain all that is seasonable, and at prices to suit the decline in gold.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

77 and 79 Market Street.

GREAT REDUCTION.

CLOSING OUT PRICES,

Before Taking Stock.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS—Small, a total failure, at half price.
WOOLEN GOODS, SHAWLS, NUBIAS, &c.—All to be sold regardless of cost.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, at 50 cents, usually sold at 75.
STOCKINGS at 17 and 20 cents, lately sold at 25 and 30 cents.
STOCKINGS—Ladies', worth 45 and 50 cents, MERINOS—Greatly reduced.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, slightly soiled, at TEN CENTS each.
PAPER COLLARS at 15 cents a box and upwards.
THE IRON CITY WATER-PROOF COLLAR is now ready. Price 20 cents per box.
Sole Agents for LOCKWOOD'S CLOTH LINED KID AND ALL PAPER COLLARS, LINEN IMITATION COLLARS, GRAY'S (genuine) MOULDED COLLARS, at Manufacturers Prices.

Dealers Supplied at Low Prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 84 Wood St.,

CARR, McCANLDESS & CO.,
(LATE WILSON, CARR & CO.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
No. 94 Wood St.,
Third house above Diamond Alley, PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1867.

COURT REPORTS.

Trial List for This Day.

DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Williams.
96. L. D. Watson vs. Jos. Fleming.
109. A. S. Miller vs. Owners Steamboat Lecslaire.
191. J. G. Davis vs. E. H. Landwehr.
198. Noble, Angell & Co. vs. Oliver L. Jones, Administrator.
106. Wilder & Co. vs. John M. Perkins & Co.
111. L. H. Voight & Co. vs. J. H. Sneathen & Co.
118. Frederick Schunder vs. Joseph Meyer.
122. Frederick Schiffer vs. J. Seiffert.

COMMON PLEAS.—Judge Sterrett.
33. John Colton vs. C. A. P. R. R. Co.
231. Jno. M. Fulton vs. J. Heron Foster.
257. N. J. Bigley vs. D. A. McDonald.
31. Greenwald vs. Adam Berry.
35. M. Bergeman vs. L. Shutzer.
41. Francis McGovern vs. C. Clapp.
60. Geo. H. Rieger vs. Geo. Keller, *et al.*
47. A. R. Davis *et al.*, vs. Wm. E. Brandon.
48. John Duffy vs. Mary A. Quinn, *et al.*
51. Catherine Rosch vs. Elizabeth Rosch.

District Court.

Before Hon. H. W. Williams, presiding.

In the case of Ann Mackey vs. Benjamin Patton—action to recover the value of a horse, lost—the jury, on Wednesday morning, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for eighty-six dollars and fifty-three cents.

ACTION ON A CONTRACT.

William Fisher vs. Gillespie & Mitchell. Action to recover for work done on a contract, the amount of $5.50 & as per bill of particulars. Marshall and Barton for plaintiff. Reed and Dickey for defendants. Verdict for plaintiff for $5.50 and costs.

Common Pleas

Before Judge Sterrett.

The trial of the case of the steam towboat Brilliant—action to recover damages for the sinking of a flat laden with coal, in the Allegheny river—were charged on Wednesday morning, and after a brief absence returned a verdict for the defendants. Howard and Watson for the plaintiff; Marshall and Barton for defendants.

TO RECOVER DAMAGES FOR FLOUR SPOILED.

John Cotton vs. the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company. Action to recover damages for the destruction of flour caused by the burning of the railroad depot, at Lima, Ohio, in June, 1866. The flour was delivered to defendants for shipment to Pittsburgh, having been consigned to Wilkins Linhett, and its destruction was alleged by plaintiffs to have been the result of carelessness and negligence of defendants as common carriers. J. Scott Ferguson for plaintiffs; Schoyer and Dilworth for defendants. On trial.

[Before Judge Sterrett.]

Judge Sterrett continued to hold Court in the Quarter Sessions' Rooms on Wednesday.

VERDICT FOR SERVICES.

In the case of William A. Smathers vs. David A. McDonald and Sharp McDonald—action to recover for services rendered in pumping out and raising a sunken coal barge—the jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $412.57.

TILE FLOORING CASE.

John M. Fulton vs. J. Herron Foster. This action was to recover the value of the flooring laid in the first story of Foster's Block Building, occupied by plaintiff as a drug store under lease from defendant. The three issues were, 1st an agreement that the defendant was to pay for the same, the value to be determined by three persons, one to be chosen by each of the parties and the two thus chosen to select a third, their decision being a referee. Under the agreement three referees were appointed who fixed the value at the amount of the bill rendered Mr. Fulton by the party who furnished the tile and floored the store room. Upon a settlement of accounts the plaintiff disregarded the award of the referees, and hence the suit. The case occupied the entire afternoon, and involved, under the pleadings, "set off," examination of rent and advertising accounts. The amount in dispute was about $200. Reed for plaintiff; Marshall and Barton for defendant. On trial at adjournment.

The Burning of Chambersburg—Early's Statement of the Affair.

General Jubal A. Early, (the rebel, he writes a letter of the "Last Year of the War," in which he attempts to justify his atrocious conduct in ordering the burning of Chambersburg. Aside from the labored efforts he makes to clear himself from the infamy which will ever attach to the act, the account is interesting. He says:

While at Martinsburg, it was ascertained beyond a doubt, that Hunter had been again indulging in his favorite mode of warfare, and after his retreat up the Valley, while we were near Washington, among other outrages, the private residences of Mr. Andrew H. Hunter, a member of the Virginia senate, Mr. Alex. A. Boyd, an ex-member of the Confederate, as well as of the United States Congress, and Edmund Ruffin, an aged relative of another of the first families in Jefferson county, with their contents, had been burned by his order, only three days before he given for the ladies to get out of the house. A number of towns in the South, as well as private country houses, had been burned by the Federal troops, and I had made arrangements to retaliate in some of the Northern papers in terms of exultation, and gloated over in their leaders, while they were received by others with apathy. I now came to the conclusion that this was the most effective mode of warfare long enough, and that it was time to open the eyes of the people of the North to a matter of fact by an example in the way of retaliation. I did not select the towns mentioned as being more worth or greater claims for retaliation than others, but because they happened to be within the limits of the country covered by my command, and were brought more immediately to my attention. I before had spared delicate ladies who had been plundered, insulted, and rendered desolate by the acts of my most atrocious enemies, and while they did not call for it, yet in the anguish of expression of their feature, while narrating their misfortunes, there was a mute appeal to every man's conscience to mete out retribution, which I could no longer withstand. The town of Chambersburg, in Pennsylvania was selected as the one on which retaliation should by made, and McCausland was ordered to proceed with his brigade and that of Johnson, and a battery of artillery, to that place, and demand of the municipal authorities the sum of $100,000 in gold, or $500,000 in United States currency, as a compensation for the destruction of the houses named and their contents; and, in default of payment, to lay the town in ashes, in retaliation for the burning of those houses and property in Virginia, as well as for the towns which had been burned in the other southern States. I written demand to that effect was sent to the municipal authorities, and they were informed what would be the result of a refusal to comply with it. I desired to give the people of Chambersburg an opportunity of saving their town by making compensation for part of the injury done, and hoped that the payment of such a sum would have the desired effect, and open the eyes of the people of other towns of the North to the necessity of urging upon their Government the adoption of a different policy. McCausland was also directed to proceed from Chambersburg toward Cumberland, in Maryland, and levy contributions in money upon that and other towns able to bear them, and if possible to destroy the machinery at the coal pits near Cumberland, and machine shops, depots, and bridges, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as far and as practicable. On the 30th of July McCausland crossed the Potomac near Clear Spring, above Hagerstown, and moved with his brigade and Ramseur's divisions, and Vaughn's cavalry to the latter place, which place he demonstrated with his and Jackson's cavalry toward Harper's Ferry, in order to keep attention from McCausland. Breckinridge remained at Martinsburg, and continued the destruction of the railroad. Vaughn drove a force of cavalry from Williamsport, and went into Hagerstown, where he captured and destroyed a train of cars loaded with supplies. One of Hunter's divisions was crossed over at Williamsport, and subsequently withdrawn. On the 30th, McCausland being well under way, I moved back to Martinsburg, and on the 31st the whole infantry force was moved to Bunker Hill, where we remained on the 1st, 2d and 3d of August.

On the 3d of August, McCausland reached Chambersburg, and made the demand his command, resulting in such of the authorities effected, resulting in such of the authorities effected, resulting in such of the authorities effected