

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1863.

COPPERHEADS vs. BLACKSNAKES.

Neighbor Evans, in complaining of our ignorance of "snaz," only betrays his own. Notwithstanding his learned and pompous caption of his "republic" squib, it would take an uncommon large book to hold all he failed to pick up at "skule," as will more fully appear on reading the following concerning "Copperheads" and "Blacksnakes" from a much more knowing contemporary than our sophomoric friend of the "Republican":

"The Abolitionists, excessively fond of applying pet names to their opponents, are now very industriously applying the term 'Copperheads' to the Democrats.

The 'Copperhead' is peculiar to this country: a fearless, independent snake that knows its power, and when disturbed or interfered with, does it; it is a brave snake, and therefore, naturally tolerant, harmless and passive; but take care you do not trample upon it, for it never runs, except to attack its foe, and its bite, when once aroused, is awful.

Now, the representative of the Abolitionist, opposite to the Copperhead, is the Blacksnake. And here, too, the analogy is complete. The Blacksnake is a cowardly, hissing, thieving reptile. He always possesses somewhat the power to charm, but he always charms the innocent to destruction. He robs birds' nests, visits the barn yard and snucks hen's eggs, and will often be found curled around the legs of a cow sucking her milk, just as Abolition contractors, jobbers, and office holders are now doing with Uncle Sam's cow."

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

It will be seen, by his card in another column, that D. R. P. Huss, Esq., is giving special attention to obtaining Pensions and Bounties for soldiers. He is fully prepared for the business, and is entirely trustworthy. Those who have claims of this character on the Government could not do better than commit them to the hands of Mr. Huss.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

HAAS & WHITE, near Sayers' Corner, are taking some of the best Photographs we have ever seen.—They turn out Pictures of all sizes and styles at astonishingly low prices. They deserve encouragement, and we trust the good people of this locality will patronize them liberally. Call and look at their specimens. See advertisement in another column.

THE PLANS OF LOYAL LEAGUES.

Mr. Forney, says the New York World, has already confessed that the object of the Loyal League is to elect an Abolition President in 1864. There are other Leagues in Cincinnati equally indiscreet, who confess that the League's object is to carry the intervening elections, and to organize so as to carry them by bloodshed if necessary.

At a meeting of the National Union Association last Friday evening at Metropolitan Hall, in Cincinnati, Judge Woodruff, the chairman of the meeting, made a speech, in which, after attempting to remove the impression that the association was made up of men without character or reputation in the community, and after urging the necessity of gaining the confidence of such men as were truly loyal, he closed with the following language:

"The American flag must be vindicated, the Supremacy of the Constitution and the laws maintained, and the election carried even at the price of blood," for upon this everything depended."

SOLDIERS PREVENTED FROM VOTING.

For several weeks prior to the recent municipal election at Harrisburg, Pa., there had been a military company located there, all of whom were citizens of that city and entitled to vote. Upon a poll of the company, it was ascertained that it contained but three Republicans or Abolitionists. So, on the night before the election, it was ordered off to perform duty elsewhere, and the soldiers were deprived of their votes. This is one of the tricks the Abolitionists played off to get their pretended gain.

AMALGAMATION IN BOSTON.

In Boston, during the year 1862, there were six cases where a white woman was married to a colored man, but not one of a marriage between a white man and a colored woman.

A long letter from Parson Brownjohn, dated Nashville, March 6th, among other things, says:—I told the people of the North, in my speeches, as thousands of them recollect, I now repeat—that it is my wish that all the slaves in the seceded States will fight for their owners, and fight to perpetuate their own bondage.

Both branches of the Legislature have agreed to a joint resolution fixing the 15th instant, as the time for final adjournment.

A Washington dispatch says nobody there understands the situation on the Mississippi. No more either.

DESSERTERS.

The War Department has received rolls of all the regiments comprising the army of the United States, with the number of absentees or deserters from the army, which shows that there are upwards of one hundred and twenty-five thousand of this class, most of whom, it is expected, will be reached by the recent proclamation of the President. The instructions of the War Department to officers who have charge of this duty, are of the most stringent character, and it is said that those who attempt to resist it will be summarily dealt with.

ANOTHER WAY TO DO IT.

It is stated that a bribe trade is driven in wood, and green wood at that, under the head of sales of hay. Those who are delivering the hay to the Government at so much per one hundred pounds, are said to be using very large amounts of green wood in the operation of pressing the hay into bundles. Some wood is necessary in this operation, but we are told that two or three times the weight necessary is used—and always green wood. In every ton of hay several hundreds of pounds of wood necessarily displaces so much of hay.

THE FORTHCOMING DRAFT.

It seems to be very well understood that as soon as the Provost Marshals are selected and an enrollment secured, that a draft will be first ordered in those States that have not filled their quotas under the old allotment, for men equal to fill up deficiencies. This will put at least forty thousand men in the field, with prospects of a call ere June, for two or three hundred thousand additional.

MILITARY PLUNDERERS.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, (Republican) said in the Senate recently that "military officers have been guilty of pillaging from the rebels, and dividing the spoils among themselves. Large sums have thus been seized, held and divided by certain Generals."

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, (Republican) said he knew of a Brigadier General who, having received a number of slaves (18 I believe) within his camp, gave them up to the owner in consideration of receiving forty-eight bales of cotton! Mr. L. also said that the custom was for commanders to give permits to bring cotton and for military commanders to receive a per centage for the permits and protection thus afforded. These transactions had greatly demoralized the army.

Mr. Chandler, on the same occasion, said the Senate had deliberately voted to continue the present demoralization in the army and "to uphold the thieves, plunderers and robbers in the service."

THE DISUNION SHEARS.

Senator Benton once said with his usual force of statement: "Truly, the Abolitionists and the Nullifiers were necessary to each other—the two halves of a pair of shears, neither of which would cut until joined together.—Then the map of the Union was in danger; for in their conjunction that map was cloth between the edges of the shears."

The Nullifiers of a former day have given place to the Secessionists of the present, who have become much more formidable than their predecessors ever were. So the abolitionists of the past have been succeeded by a faction a thousand fold more numerous and powerful than they. Now, more than ever before, it may be justly and with emphasis said, that the Abolitionists and Secessionists are as necessary to each other as the two halves of a pair of shears. Without the other either would be utterly powerless for mischief. But joined together, as they are now, with their two sharp edges in seeming opposition yet both working to sever the map of the Union asunder, they will, unless checked by a Democratic and conservative force stronger than the two combined, effect their common purpose. Between the two edges of the Abolition and Secession shears, apparently cutting at each other but really haying the map of the Union between them, there is no escape from division, but in disjoining and breaking the two halves of the disunion shears.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE ON THE LAST DOLLAR AND LAST MAN DOCTRINE.

The New York Tribune of the 17th thus administers a rebuke to the crazy partisans who talk about carrying on the war for an indefinite number of years. The Tribune says: "We have no alteration with those professed Unionists who dilate on the ability of the loyal States to maintain a ten, fifteen or twenty years war. We do not doubt the possibility of such a war, but we do not regard it as within the scope of rational probability. We hold every year's duration of the rebellion as diminishing the chances that it will ever be put down. Better make this year after all the effort whereof we are capable, with a fixed determination that there shall be no rebellion so fight next year. 'If we can beat the rebels, let us show it. If we can't beat them, let us own it.' And let us provide for and prosecute the campaign of 1863 as if there were to be no other, when it shall have been concluded, we trust there will be no ground of controversy as to what shall be done thereafter."

LET US BE THANKFUL.

The country should be congratulated upon the fact that one of the pet measures of the Administration—the compensated emancipation project—the bills making appropriations to purchase negroes in Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and Western Virginia, failed to pass. The will to pass them was there, but time and opportunity were not afforded, owing to the admirable tactics displayed by the Democratic members in the closing hours of the session.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

The Description Act.

The following is the manner in which the Description act is to be carried out.—First, all deserters are to be returned, second, a draft will take place in those States and districts which have failed to furnish their quota under the call of last year, and third, such of the States as have furnished more than their proportion of volunteers are to be credited for the excess, and no draft will probably be ordered in such States until the number of troops furnished by the several States shall have been equalized by drafts in the delinquent States.

The election on the amended, or abolition, constitution of West Virginia came off on Thursday last. The vote was all on one side—that of the new State.—The opponents refused to vote; for they plainly saw that no fair election would be allowed. Even the discussion of the question was suppressed. We suppose the whole vote cast will not sum up one-third of the actual vote of the counties included.—Washington Examiner.

The insurrection in Poland is increasing in dimensions. Gen. Langiewicz has announced himself as dictator.—Russia refuses to listen to proposals of mediation from France.

Communications.

For the Messenger. SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

Messrs. Editors:—Not desiring to trespass very extensively on the limits of your valuable journal, I would therefore respectfully ask you to publish the following notice of a common School Examination, which I attended on the 20th of February last, at the Round School House, in Franklin township, three and a half miles east of town: The school was open four months during this winter, under the supervision of Sylvanus S. Johnson, who, by the way, is in every respect, a gentleman of high, social, and moral qualities, possessing a well balanced mind, stored with a vast fund of available educational knowledge. The closing exercises were conducted in a masterly manner. The prompt and accurate style in which the several classes answered the interrogatories put to them, excited the admiration of all present. I will not be prolix nor minute in the description of the examination, but desire to notice a few classes which, in my opinion, accomplished wonders. The class in Primary Geography, consisting of four young pupils, acquitted themselves with distinguished honor, being exceedingly adept in that essential branch of education, also exhibiting an unusual degree of intelligence in the history and topography pertaining to that study. Another class in English Grammar, composed of three young ladies, was thoroughly catechized by the teacher, both in the general principles inculcated, and the mode of analyzing, parsing, and constructing sentences, in all of which they manifested great proficiency and ingenuity. The class in Orthography was well skilled in the theory of exploding the characteristic sounds of each alphabetical letter, and in the process of analyzing words, resolving them into their primary parts, and giving the elementary sounds of each letter in their compounds, also spelling and pronouncing them phonetically, reflecting credit upon themselves, and distinction upon Mr. Johnson as an efficient Orthographer. There were several classes in Arithmetic, Reading, Spelling, and other sundry branches, which were examined with like success.

In conclusion, the large and attentive audience was instructed by a very neat, able and eloquent speech, delivered by the Rev. Charles Tilton, upon the advantages and importance of education, after which the teacher made a very touching farewell speech to his pupils, appealing to them with all earnestness to persevere on in the good work of education, until success would crown them with immortal wreaths of fame and honor. The audience then being dismissed, retired to their homes well pleased and well paid with the exercises of that day. Ex-TEACHER.

March 1st, 1863. For the Messenger. CLOSING SCHOOL. Messrs. Editors:—You will confer a favor on many of your patrons by giving this short and hasty sketch a place in the columns of your paper. The school known as Barnhart's has been under the guidance and instruction of Thomas J. McCleary for two seasons, and, as far as I can judge, has prospered under his fostering care. The various branches of common school education have been taught, and the pupils will compare favorably with any other school in the Tp. in reading, Geography, Grammar, and Composition. The school is small only in numbers. The school closed on Friday, the 25th inst, with the best of feelings on the part of parents, teacher and pupils. There were some essays read on the occasion, but I shall not particularize.—The schools of Richhill, with a few exceptions, have been well conducted, and are a comment on the increasing intelligence of this neglected district. OBSERVER. Ryerson's Station, March 28th, '63.

MARRIED.

On the 26th of March, 1863, by Rev. William Hanna, Mr. Wm. S. Carter and Miss Louie J. Porter, young daughter of Dr. W. B. Porter, of Richhill township, Greene Co., Pa.

On Thursday evening, April 2d, by Geo. Howard, Esq., LEXTER G. DAVIS, Esq., to Miss Jane Annan, of Dugard township, Greene Co., Pa.

On the 24th inst., by James Call, Esq., Mr. MILTON HERRMAN and Miss ANNE EAGON, all of Centre township, Greene Co., Pa.

News of the Day.

The Rebels Defeated at Somerset, Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—The Times Lexington dispatch says that General Gilmore arrived from the battle field of Somerset this morning.—The enemy, numbering 2,600, was overhauled four miles north of Somerset, when skirmishing commenced, the rebels falling back to a position on a hill, a mile and a half from Somerset, where they made a stand. The battle began in earnest, and, after five hours fighting, the rebels fled, pursued by our cavalry, to the river. Night coming on, and their arrangements having been previously made, they effected a crossing, leaving four hundred cattle. They had no train. Their loss was fifty killed and nearly four hundred prisoners, including twenty commissioned officers. Our forces numbered twenty hundred, and our loss was ten killed and twenty-five wounded. Cluke's rebels have been completely dispersed by the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry.

Official Report of the Battle of Somerset!

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The following has been received at headquarters of the army: LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 1st.—To Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief:—The following official dispatch has been received from Gen. Gilmore, giving the details of his successful attack upon the enemy in central Kentucky: SOMERSET, Ky., March 31.—I attacked the enemy yesterday in a strong post of his own selection, defended by six cannon, near this town, and fought him for five hours, driving him from one position to another, and finally stormed his position, whipped him handsomely, and drove him in confusion toward the river. His loss is over 300 in killed, wounded and prisoners. The enemy outnumbered us two to one, and were commanded by Gen. Pegram, in person. Night stopped the pursuit, which will be resumed in the morning. We captured two stands of colors; our loss in killed, wounded and missing will not exceed thirty. Scott's famous rebel regiment was cut off from the rest, and scattered. [Signed.] GILMORE, Brig. Gen.

Fort Pemberton Again Attacked!

Probable Abandonment of Yazoo Pass Expedition! Guns in Position before Vicksburg. CINCINNATI, April 4.—The attack on Fort Pemberton was recommenced on the 27th ult. by the gunboats Baron De Kalb and Chillicothe. The result is not known. The indications point to abandonment of the Yazoo Pass expedition. The fleet of twelve transports, just out of the Pass, were ordered to return empty. Over three hundred boats are now at Young's Point. Great movements of troops are in progress. Gen. Grant has succeeded in placing a battery of Parrott 84-pounders in a position to easily reach Vicksburg. The 27th ult. was the time fixed for the attack, but it was postponed in consequence of a storm. Important news is daily expected.

Great Loss to the Rebels.

Richmond papers contain a full description of the loss of the rebel steamer Georgiana, off Charleston harbor. She was a powerful steamer of 407 tons, 150 horse power, and very fast. Persons who saw her at Nassau, at which port she stopped, prior to sailing for Charleston, report her as a much more formidable vessel than the Alabama. She was built by Laird, of Birkenhead, for the "Empress of China," as alleged. She was an iron-clad vessel, brig-rigged, and left England with an assorted cargo. It is estimated that the vessel, with cargo, must have been worth a million of dollars. Richmond papers say that among the cargo was a battery of twelve Whitworth guns, of superior manufacture.

The Rebel Raid to Point Pleasant, Va.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—On Monday, 25th ult., Jenkins' rebel cavalry dashed into Point Pleasant, Va., gained possession of the court house, fired several houses, plundered a number of dwellings and stores, and burned seven thousand bushels of government corn. Volunteer aid arrived from Gallipolis, Ohio, and the rebels were driven out, with the loss of five killed and thirteen taken prisoners to Gallipolis. They were refused a parole.

Federals Defeated by Guerrillas.

A dispatch of the 23d from Kansas City says, that on Sunday morning, a scout of forty men, of the Fifth Cavalry, came upon Quantrell's guerrillas, two or three hundred strong, near Blue Springs, where a short skirmish ensued. Our forces retreated, losing nine killed, and several wounded, and five missing. The rebel loss is unknown.

Another Example.

At Davenport, last week, a drunken husband coming in late, fell over the bed in which his wife and infant were sleeping, and crushed the latter to death. He immediately took a pledge never to touch liquor again.

Horrific.

A puddler at the furnace of Rathbone & Co., in Albany, on Wednesday afternoon, stepped backward into a pan of molten iron, which burned the flesh from his leg, almost to the knee, leaving the bone bare.

Outrages at Pensacola, Fla.

THE TOWN DESTROYED BY U. S. TROOPS!!!

New York, April 3rd.—A letter from New Orleans says, St. Mary's Hall, the fine hotel, and all the dwellings in Pensacola except Mallory & Chase's, were burned down by the U. S. troops. The 15th Maine and 28th Connecticut regiments were left there on the departure of the 20th Maine regiment. The soldiers seemed to think that the entire evacuation of the place to the enemy was intended, and many swore they would burn the place. On Thursday at noon, the fire commenced and for three days and nights the town was filled with smoke and flame. The officers tried to stop the work of destruction, but seemed to have no influence over the men, even the two placed to guard the property set it on fire. Col. Deane, the commander of the post, was almost distracted, and gave orders to shoot down all persons caught in the act of incendiarism, but there was no one to execute them, and finally the long roll was beaten, and the men got into the navy yard and confined.

Desperate Fight with Mosely's Guerrillas.

Washington, April 4.—On Tuesday last the rebel, pain Mosely visited Centerville with his notorious guerrilla band, numbering about sixty, dressed in federal uniforms. They left for Drainesville or its neighborhood, and on Wednesday morning a squadron of the 1st Vermont Cavalry came upon them at a plantation where they were bivouacked. Mosely's men were dismounted, and received our cavalry from behind fence, which stampeded some of the raw soldiers. The fight soon became desperate, and Mosely threatened his men with death if they finched, and he himself wounded Capt. Flint four times with his revolver, killing him. Lieutenant Grover, of the Vermont Cavalry, and seven men were also killed.—Our loss was about sixty killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Mosely was in the house on the plantation when he was surprised, but we learn that he rallied his men with lightning like celerity, and when our squadron broke he pursued and backed them severely. The guerrilla chief received a severe sabre cut on the forehead. We learn that the Vermont carbine companies delivered their fire upon the enemy with good effect, and then opened to the right and left to allow the sabre companies to charge, but they did not come up to the work. The bodies of Captain Flint and Lieutenant Grover were embalmed to-day.

The Rebel Raid to Danville.

The rebels took possession of our town, says a letter from Danville, Ky., dated Sunday, last Tuesday at three o'clock, p. m., and left yesterday morning. Their course was toward the Cumberland river. They took off all the horses in this part of the State fit for service, all the cattle, and supplies generally. We are much injured—all fared alike, both Union and sympathizers. A few of our troops, one company of Col. Jacobs' Kentucky cavalry, came in last evening and took ten or twelve prisoners and returned to Lebanon. The Confederates took about eighty prisoners, among them Lieut. Col. Adams, of Col. Wolford's Kentucky cavalry regiment, and Capt. Tomlinson, of Col. Hoskin's 12th Kentucky Infantry Regiment. I do not think the rebel force was over four thousand. The rebels burned the bridge five miles out on the road from this place to Nicholasville.

DIED.

DAVID MILIKEN was born December 30th, 1848, and died January 21st, 1863, in the 15th year of his age. David was early taught the fear of the Lord. The lessons were not lost on his young heart and conscience. He rendered strict obedience to his mother's commands, and from childhood was loved and respected by all. Thus growing up in the fear of the Lord, we entertain the pleasing hope that he rests where Jesus is. May the Lord sustain his widowed mother, and all that mourn his loss. "Give joy or grief, give ease or pain, Take life or friends away, But let me find them all again In that Eternal day." J. L. STIFFY.

DIED, at his residence, near Fairfield, Iowa, on the 20th day of March, of Typhoid Fever, Moses Cox, Esq., aged 63 years, 1 month and 10 days.

The deceased was a native of Franklin township, in this county; was born within three miles of Waynesburg, where he lived for about forty years, and of course was well known to most of our citizens. Some twelve or fifteen years since he removed to Jefferson, in this county, where he resided for a few years, and then removed to Iowa. Wherever Mr. Cox was known, he enjoyed an enviable reputation for an honest, upright and industrious man, of good native capacity, and of enlarged observation and experience.

For a number of years before leaving this county, Mr. Cox was a worthy member of Waynesburg Lodge of true and accepted Ancient York Masons. The writer of this had the pleasure of knowing brother Cox in the character of a Mason, and can bear ready testimony to his excellent qualities of head and heart. He loved and honored the mystic order, and was respected and beloved by the brotherhood in return. He obeyed all its precepts, and gladly met all its requirements upon his time and means. With a warm heart and generous hand, he was ever ready to contribute of his means for the relief of brothers, their widows and orphans. But his work is done with the Lodge upon earth, and he has gone to obey the inflexible summons of the Imperial Grand Master of the universe. W. T. H. P.

Grover & Baker's Sewing MACHINES for family and manufacturing purposes are the best in use. A. F. CHATNEY, 18 Fifth St., Pittsburgh, Pa. April 8, 1863.—ly.

New Hardware & Can Store.—Wm. Fleming, No. 124 Wood Street, PITTSBURGH, PA., has established a NEW JAPANESE CAN STORE, and is now receiving a large stock of first class establishments, fitted up in the latest modern style, with every convenience for doing a Wholesale and Retail Trade. A large stock of every variety and quality of HATS and CAPS kept constantly on hand, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Mr. Fleming is a Practical Hatter, and guarantees satisfaction to purchasers. Oct. 1, 1862.—ly.

PROSPECTUS OF THE PITTSBURGH SATURDAY POST, A Weekly Family Newspaper of Mammoth Size, Printed in large New Type, upon Fine White Paper, AT THE LOW PRICE OF \$150 PER YEAR.

THE SATURDAY POST is specially devoted to the circulation of sound literature, and for the general reader furnishes a great variety of useful information upon Agriculture, the Arts and Sciences, Literature, History, Biography, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News from all quarters. Telegraphic Dispatches, up to the hour of going to press, full particulars of local occurrences, Court Reports, and agreeable Miscellany, Good Tales, &c., &c.

CLUB TERMS: DIALS.—Weekly, 1 year, 5 copies, \$1.40; 10 copies, \$2.80; 20 copies, \$5.60; 30 copies, \$8.40; 50 copies, \$14.00. The present proprietor is determined to spare no expense, nor leave any means untried to render the SATURDAY POST equal in all respects to any weekly journal published west of the mountains. Address: JAMES P. BARR, April 8, '63. Editor and Proprietor Pittsburgh Post.

CARPETS! CARPETS! SPRING 1863! W. D. & H. McCALLUM, No. 87 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HAVE on hand a large Stock of Best Styles of every Grade, bought before the Advances. Offer the same at LESSER PRICES, than wholesale prices FOR CASH. April 8, 1863.—3m.

WALL PAPER. NEVER, OR NOW, IS THE TIME TO BUY WALL PAPER! The price is steadily advancing in the Eastern Markets.

I HAVE on hand 100,000 Rols of Wall Paper of the best quality, new and beautiful styles, and selling at old prices. I have also a large stock of FIGURED CURTAINS, PLAIN and SATIN GREEN WINDOW PAPER, &c. Call and examine for yourselves. Wholesale Dealers respectfully request to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. THOMAS PALMER, No. 91, Wood Street, between 3rd and 4th below Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh, April 8, '63.—3m.

PITTSBURGH Mourning and Housefurnishing DRY GOODS STORE. D. COOPER & CO., 75 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

CONTINUE to devote their whole attention as in former years to the business of MOURNING and HOUSEFURNISHING DRY GOODS. In their MORNING DEPARTMENT will be found at all times, a full assortment of Deep and Half Mourning Dress Goods, Shawls, &c., &c. in their Housekeeping Department, Housekeepers will find Sheeting, Table Linens, Pillow Case Muslins and Linens, Towellings, Quilts, Napkins, &c., &c. We invite persons wishing to purchase on either side of the above class of Goods to give us a call, as we keep good Goods and are determined to sell them at the lowest Cash prices. April 8, 1863.—3m.

PARIS Cloak, Mantilla and Shawl Emporium. WILL open every few days a splendid assortment of the newest designs of Shawls, Cloaks and Mantillas for Evening and Fashion Wear, which are all made in Paris, and of the very best quality. A complete stock of Children's Cloaks. No. 10, Market St., 1 door below 4th. April 8, '63.—3m.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION HOUSE, 57 Fifth Street, Masonic Hall, Pittsburgh, Penna. HAVING just been in receipt of a very large consignment of all kinds of Goods, Ladies' Misses Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, would call the particular attention of Country Merchants and Dealers to the same, guaranteeing that both in regard to PRICE and QUALITY OF GOODS we can give better satisfaction than any other house of the West. One call will suffice to prove the correctness of the above assertion, as we are continually in receipt of goods direct from Boston. Pittsburgh, April 8, '63.—ly.

J. H. HILLERMAN, NO. 75 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH. HAVING re-remodeled his store and fitted it with every variety of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS, is ready to wait upon his customers, (wholesale and retail) and show them a good line of goods as is to be found in a first class Eastern house, and offers them for Cash, as cheap as J. H. HILLERMAN, Pittsburgh, April 8, 1863.—6m.

ST. CLAIR HOTEL, CORNER OF PENN. & ST. CLAIR STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA. J. N. ANDERSON, PROPRIETOR. This property has been recently built thoroughly and furnished, and new dress one of the most pleasant rooms in the city. Terms as usual, and satisfaction warranted. April 8, '63.—ly.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

J. W. BARKER & CO., 50 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

OFFER the largest stock and the greatest variety both for Wholesale and Retail Buyers, Ever offered in Pittsburgh or vicinity. In our SOLE DEPARTMENT.

MOIRE ANTIQUE PLAIN AND FIGURED, PLAIN in all the most delicate and desirable colors and shades. BROCADE, SELF COLORED AND FANCY; PLAID AND STRIPE, ALWAYS A FULL STOCK. BLACK DO, PLAIN AND FIGURED.

WE have always a very large stock of these at the lowest prices. SHAWL & CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

In this Department may be found whatever is most desirable in SHAWLS, CLOAKS, DUSTERS, CHEMISES, SACQUES, and GUANTLETTS, and at the lowest prices.

Dress Goods Department. We keep always an almost unlimited assortment of FRENCH, BRITISH, GERMAN, SAXONY, and DOMESTIC FABRICS, ranging through every grade from the lowest to the highest.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. This Department contains almost everything required by the Housewife, and usually kept in a Dry Goods store.

GENTS. AND BOYS WEAR, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSIMETS, SATINETTS, CASSIMETS, MERINO CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, JEANS, LINENS, COTTONADES, DRILLS, &c., &c.

ALSO, NOTIONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, AND HABERDASHING ARTICLES.

N. B. We have but one price to all and will not be Underbilled. Pittsburgh, April 8, '63.—6m.

NOTICE SUPREME COURT.

73 Market St. 73 Market St. HEAR YE! HEAR YE! IN the name of the people of the United States, you are hereby summoned to appear before the undersigned Judge of the Supreme Court, to show cause why you should not save one half by purchasing your CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, SACQUES & CIRCULARS, FROM H. J. SPENCE, No. 73 Market St., Pittsburgh.

AT PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL. The above Court will be open from day to day until further notice at No. 73, Market St. LAURA GIEP, Judge of the Ladies ANNA INARBLE, Judge of the United MAGGIE PERFECT, Clerk. [LET FAIL NOT TO APPEAR UNDER DANGERS TO THE POCKET. Pittsburgh, April 8, '63.—3m.]

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND MILLINERS. JOSEPH HORNE & CO., 77 and 79 Market Street, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS, BIKES, LACER, EDGINGS, SHAKER HOODS, EMBROIDERIES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, BRAIDS, all kinds, DRESS BUTTONS, ORNAMENTS, BELTS, BUCKLES, HEAD NETS.

CORSETS, UMBRELLAS, HOOP SKIRTS, and a complete assortment of NOTIONS AND WARES. We solicit an examination of our stock by Merchants, Milliners and Dealers, confident that we can meet the wants of all classes of buyers. JOSEPH HORNE & CO., April 8, 1863.—3m. 77 and 79 Market Street.

BOOT AND SHOE AUCTION. T. A. McLELLAN'S AUCTION HOUSE, 57 Fifth Street, Masonic Hall, Pittsburgh, Penna. HAVING just been in receipt of a very large consignment of all kinds of Goods, Ladies' Misses Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, would call the particular attention of Country Merchants and Dealers to the same, guaranteeing that both in regard to PRICE and QUALITY OF GOODS we can give better satisfaction than any other house of the West. One call will suffice to prove the correctness of the above assertion, as we are continually in receipt of goods direct from Boston. Pittsburgh, April 8, '63.—ly.

J. H. HILLERMAN, NO. 75 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH. HAVING re-remodeled his store and fitted it with every variety of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS, is ready to wait upon his customers, (wholesale and retail) and show them a good line of goods as is to be found in a first class Eastern house, and offers them for Cash, as cheap as J. H. HILLERMAN, Pittsburgh, April 8, 1863.—6m.

ST. CLAIR HOTEL, CORNER OF PENN. & ST. CLAIR STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA. J. N. ANDERSON, PROPRIETOR. This property has been recently built thoroughly and furnished, and new dress one of the most pleasant rooms in the city. Terms as usual, and satisfaction warranted. April 8, '63.—ly.