

DEMOCRATIC MEETING. The Democracy of White and adjoining townships will hold a Democratic meeting at Newtown on Saturday, the 9th of May. Several speeches will be made on the occasion.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING. The Democracy of Morris and adjoining townships, will hold a meeting at Barker's School house, at Ninevah, on Saturday, the 16th day of May, 1863. D. Crawford, Esq., of Waynesburg, and many other able speakers will be present on the occasion. Turn out! Turn out!

DEMOCRATIC MEETING. The Democratic party of Washington and adjoining townships will hold a Democratic meeting at Craig's School House, Washington township on Monday evening, May 11, 1863. A number of speakers will be in attendance.

For the Messenger. TO THE DEMOCRATS OF GREENE COUNTY.

Having been announced by my friends as a candidate for Assembly; and having, after mature reflection, determined not to be a candidate at this time, I desire to state to you my reasons for coming to this conclusion.

The announcement was made without my seeking or knowledge, and doubtless, because of dissatisfaction with certain votes given by our present Representative.

It has been an accustomed usage of the party to return a Representative a second time; and when a candidate is before you in opposition to this usage, it would seem to be right that either he, or the candidate according to the usage, should receive the nomination by a majority of your votes; and this can only be accomplished if before you, who insists upon the preference of his claims at this time, I, for the reasons above stated, among others, have thought proper to decline.

In addition, I have no desire to enter into a heated and vigorous contest at our approaching Primary Election. This it would seem would not best subserve the interests of the party, or promote its success; and at the present time its harmony, success, and general triumph, is of more real and substantial advantage to the country than the promotion of any single individual.

To my many Democratic friends, who have manifested a preference for me, I return my sincere thanks; and permit me to say to you, and to all Democrats, let us stand steadfast in our principles, and achieve for them a signal and glorious triumph, and with their success will return many blessings which we do not now enjoy.

NEWTON S. RITCHIE.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF GREENE COUNTY.

Messrs. Editors:—Allow me space in the Messenger to inform my Democratic fellow citizens that I withdraw my name from the list of candidates for County Treasurer, at the next Primary election.—In declining allow me to express my heartfelt thanks to my friends who have been so kind as to place my name before the public and to tender their support. My reason for declining at present is principally for the harmony and success of the Democratic party, believing it to be the only party that can save our country and restore to us our free institutions unimpaired. At some future time, fellow Democrats, I may ask your suffrages and trust my course will be such as to merit your confidence and support.

B. B. WISE.

DECLINATION.

Messrs. Jones & Jennings:—Permit me to withdraw my name as a candidate for County Auditor at the approaching Primary Election, and allow me to tender my thanks to the friends through whose kindness I was announced, and to all who proffered me their support.

Very truly yours,

WM. GWYN.

The Republican papers falsely charge the Democracy with opposing a "vigorous prosecution of the war." What the Democrats oppose is just that which prevents a vigorous prosecution of the war—that which has paralyzed all our own efforts, and given energy and strength to the enemy—that which has divided the North and united the South. This is what Democrats oppose, and will ever oppose. And they are unalterably opposed to the real purpose and aim to which the war is now directed, which can result only in ruin to the country. But to the preservation of the Government, the maintenance of the Constitution, and the restoration of the Union, every true Democrat is ready to devote himself and all he has, now and forever.

It is reported that the chosen King of Greece, Prince William of Denmark, is destined to be the husband of Princess Louisa of England.

On a recent Sunday afternoon the Rev. Dr. Ewald, of New York, baptised nine adult Jews, at his Hebrew service, converts who had been for a considerable time under his care; and said to be the fruits of the Wanderer's and Jewesses' Home.

MEETING AT JEFFERSON.

In pursuance of the announcement, a very large and respectable Democratic meeting was held in Jefferson, on Saturday the 25th ult.

The meeting was organized by the election of S. C. Orr, Esq., President; Pierce Yernon, Alex. Kush, Wm. Duvall, Michael McGovern, Jos. F. Randolph and L. D. Ingraham, Vice Presidents, and Miller Iams and Samuel R. Sedgwick, Secretaries.

After the organization was completed, speeches were made by A. A. Purman and David Crawford, Esqs. The speeches were able and eloquent—exposing some of the errors and unsound policy of the present Administration; and enunciating the true and wise doctrines for the settlement of present difficulties, and the restoration of the Union of the country. We do not pretend to give a report of the speeches, but will simply say they met with general satisfaction.

S. C. ORR, President. MILLER IAMS, S. R. SEDGWICK, Secretaries.

THE DEMOCRACY OF SPRINGHILL IN MOTION.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Springhill and adjoining townships was held at New Freeport on Saturday, April 25th. The meeting was organized by calling James Burns, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Wm. Fox, Esq., Wm. Garrison, Isaac Kinney, John Morford, Harvey Hamilton and Joseph Kuhn, Vice Presidents, and N. H. Debolt and Wm. White, Secretaries.

Col. R. W. Jones, being present, was called, took the stand and delivered an argumentative, interesting and eloquent speech, which was attentively listened to.

Daniel Dowley, Esq., also made a brief and telling speech.

The following Resolutions were then offered to the consideration of the meeting and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as our institutions are assailed by an armed rebellion on one side, which is being met by the sword, and on the other by unconstitutional acts of Congress and startling usurpations of power by the Executive, which we have seen by experiment, can be corrected by the ballot-box, policy as well as principle requires that we shall await the process of reform, which is slow but sure, and refrain from all unlawful and unconstitutional acts, which have already brought terrible calamities upon the country, whilst we invoke the aid of all patriotic men to assist in averting the evils that threaten our institutions.

2. That we declare that this State has ever been, is now, and will remain in future, devotedly true to the Constitution of the United States, and to the Federal Government established by it, and is determined to maintain them, with all her power, against domestic and foreign foes.

3. That we recognize a manifest difference between the Administration of the Government and the Government itself.—The one is transitory, limited in duration to that period of time for which the officers, elected by the people, are charged with the conduct of the same; the other is permanent, intended by its founders to endure forever.

4. That we, in the exercise of our right to self-protection against the Proclamations of the President of the United States, dated the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, by which he assumes to emancipate slaves in certain States, holding the same to be unwarranted, unconstitutional, and void.

5. That we declare that the power, which has recently been assumed by the President of the United States, whereby, under the guise of military necessity, he has proclaimed martial law, and has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, is unwarranted by the Constitution, and its tendency is to subordinate civil to military authority, and to subvert our system of free Government.

6. That we declare our determined opposition to a system of emancipation by the States upon compensation to be made out of the Treasury of the United States, as burdensome upon the people, unjust in its very nature, and wholly without warrant of the Constitution.

7. That we deem it proper further to declare that we, together with all the truly loyal people of the State, would hail, with pleasure and delight, any manifestation of a desire on the part of the seceded States to return to their allegiance to the Government of the Union, and would in such event, cordially and earnestly co-operate with them in the restoration of the Constitution, and the maintenance of the Union, and would give security to all their interests and rights.

8. That Pennsylvania will adhere to the Constitution and the Union as the best, it may be the last, hope of popular freedom, and for all wrongs which may have been committed, or evils which may exist, will seek redress under the Constitution, and within the Union, by the peaceful but powerful agency of the suffrage of a free people.

9. That we hail, with the pleasure and hope, the manifestations of conservative sentiment among the people of the Northern States in their late elections, and regard the same as the earnest of a good purpose upon their part to cooperate with all other loyal citizens in giving security to the rights of every section, and maintaining the Union and the Constitution as they were ordained by the founders of the Republic.

10. That in our judgment, whenever it becomes practicable to obtain a Convention of the people of the United States, such body should be convened, for the purpose of proposing such amendments to the Federal Constitution, as experience has proved to be necessary, to maintain the instrument in the spirit and meaning intended by its founders, and to provide against future convulsions and wars.

11. That while we condemn and denounce the faults of the Administration and the encroachments of the Abolitionists, we do also most thoroughly condemn and denounce the heresy of secession as unwarranted by the Constitution, and destructive alike of the security and perpetuity of the Government, and of the peace and liberty of the people, and we do, hereby, most solemnly declare that the people of this State are unalterably opposed to any division of the Union, and will persistently assert their right to influence and power under the Constitution to maintain and defend it.

12. That the laws of this State must be maintained and enforced, and that it is the duty of the constituted authorities of the State to see that, by all constitutional means, this end shall be obtained.

13. That the soldiers composing our armies merit the warmest thanks of the nation. Their country called, and nobly did they respond. Living, they shall

know a nation's gratitude; wounded, a nation's care; and dying, they shall live in our memories, and monuments shall be raised to teach posterity to honor the patriots and heroes who offered up their lives on their country's altar. Their widows and orphans shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over and cared for as objects truly worthy a nation's guardianship.

The meeting adjourned, with three rousing cheers for "the Union as it was under the Constitution as it is."

[Signed by the Officers.]

DEATH OF LIEUT. A. W. BARCLAY. On Tuesday last an officer arrived here having in charge the remains of Lieut. A. W. Barclay, who died suddenly at Winchester, Va., on Sunday evening last, of disease of the brain.

Mr. Barclay was well known throughout the County, and his numerous friends will receive the announcement of his death with deep regret.

In his profession he was justly distinguished as a lawyer of marked ability, and the employment of his rare talents at the bar would have insured success. He has been in the military service in Virginia the past year, and was a brave soldier and an efficient and popular officer.—Genius.

Increase of Rats.

The Farmers' Gazette (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of rats will have a progeny and descendants amounting to no less than 651,050 in three years.—Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would then consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings. It will be far wiser in the farmer to turn his attention to the destruction of rats than of small birds.

Certainly it will. Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man, whoever aids in exterminating rats is a benefactor. We should like some of our correspondents to give us the benefit of their experience in successfully driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—Eds. Scientific American.)

We can give our experience in a very few words. "COSTAR'S" Rat Exterminator is the simplest, safest, cheapest, and surest remedy; the most perfect Rat-extermination meeting we have ever attended. Every rat that can get it, properly prepared according to directions, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where the medicine was taken.—Take Shore (Mich.) Mirror.

See advertisement in this paper.

METAL-TIPPED SHOES.—Shoes are an important item in the expense of clothing children, as every parent will understand. They invariably wear out their shoes at the toe first, and not infrequently before the other parts are quarter worn. Children's shoes with Metal tips never wear out at the toe, and it is safe to say that on an average one pair with them will more than out-wear three pairs without them. We believe all the shoe dealers keep them:

Copperheads.

The Hancock (O.) Courier says: "It is rumored that Mr. Lincoln will soon issue a proclamation calling in all the old copper cents, upon the ground that they are used to give aid and comfort to the enemy" by being used by Democrats for copperhead breast-pins. The Secretary of the Treasury has under consideration the propriety of altering the design upon the nickel cents—erasing the Indian and putting in its stead the bust of a "free American of African descent," as being more distinctive of the object and policy of the Administration."

Ex-President Pierce and the War.

Col. Forney, in a letter from New York, to the Press, says: "Who do you think I met last night? Franklin Pierce, neither more nor less.—And looking like a bridegroom—fat, friendly, (pardon me, General,) fifty-four. We spoke no politics, for we differ much, I am sorry to feel, on these troubles; but I soon saw that we did not differ on one point, viz: That there was to be no separation of this Republic."

How They Live in New York.

The New York Sun says that there is in that city 12,347 tenement houses, containing a total population of 401,376 persons—an average of about 33 to each house. Of this number—a good sized town of itself—22,095 lives in cellars, some of them scarcely fit for brutes. The ventilation in about one third of these houses is bad, and of course so far injurious to health. In case of fire, &c., 8,546 houses, containing a population of 265,902 souls, are provided with good means of escape, while 3,801 houses, with a population of 125,380, are deficient in this respect.

Another Riot.

On the 10th of April there was a woman's riot at Milledgeville, Ga.—There were about three hundred women, many of them well clad, "and some of them elegantly clad," says the Southern Confederacy's correspondents. They pitched into the dry goods store of Mr. Gans, "a Jew," and seized his fine goods. After a frightful furry, the delicate creatures were dispersed by an eloquent appeal from Judge Harris, of the Supreme Court. The correspondent said the women "didn't want anything but the fine things."

A Certain Cure for a Felon.

Soak the parts affected as soon as it becomes painful in white lye fifteen minutes, or more, then blister it with common blistering salve, and apply the same three days in succession. It responds. Living, they shall

News of the Day.

Forward Movement of Potomac Army

Four Divisions Across the River!!

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—A special to the Times from below Fredericksburg, dated April 30th, says:—On Wednesday afternoon the forward movement commenced; the portion of the army designed for this point encamping in the woods above the river, without fires, and with as little noise as possible. They crossed at Falmouth, 30 miles below Fredericksburg. Four Divisions had secured a lodgment on the South side of the river. They had taken a Lieut. Col. and 84 prisoners. Considerable resistance was offered to the laying of the pontoons, but was gallantly overcome.

GRANT'S WHOLE ARMY IN MOTION!

Gen. Bragg Moving on Murfreesboro.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—We have advice from Milliken's Bend on Sunday evening. The whole army was in motion, crossing the point and taking six days' rations.—Tents and baggage were left behind. Six day barges had run the blockade. The rebels did not fire on them. General Osterhaus occupies Grand Gulf. No obstructions are known to prevent the passage up Big Black river. The land force can easily reach the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad bridge, and cut off supplies. The rebels will be compelled to come out of their stronghold and fight, or retreat or starve. This is the probable destination of the army.

Bragg's army is steadily advancing toward Murfreesboro, feeling Rosecrans' lines, and it looks as though they contemplated an attack.

Gen. Carter has crossed the Cumberland river, and now occupies Monocello, after routing Chenault's rebel forces, which retreated on the Jamestown road. Carter is after them.

A squad of rebels was routed at Meadville, Kentucky, on the 30th, by a detachment of the Thirty-fourth Kentucky, and seven killed, including their leader, Capt. Gorsuch.

Achievements of Gen. Banks.

The Washington National Republican of Friday afternoon has semi-official dispatches from Gen. Banks dated near St. Martinsville, 18th of April. He did the following brilliant things: Marched over three hundred miles, beating the rebels in three battles, dispersing his army, utterly destroying his navy, capturing the foundries at Franklin and New Iberia, and demolishing the salt works ten miles southwest of the latter place, capturing camp equipage, several guns, and between one and two thousand prisoners. He cannot for some months organize an army or navy in that part of Louisiana. Our loss was between six and seven hundred. Nothing could exceed the conduct of our officers and men. We have also in our possession his ablest officers of sea and land.

Successes in Kentucky and Mississippi.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—Gen. Porter crossed the Cumberland below Somerset, Ky., yesterday, with five thousand men, and attacked the rebels at Monticello, and after a severe fight, drove them from the town.

The Charleston Mercury says the Federals at Grand Lake, captured one thousand rebels, two rams, four transports and three gunboats.

A telegram from Brookville, Ga., to Hon. John Forsyth, in Mobile, says the Federals have taken Mayhew, on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, eighteen miles from Columbus, Mississippi. The movement threatens the Southern Railroad connection generally. A large force of Federals was within twelve miles of Houston, Miss., on the 19th, designing to destroy the Mississippi Central Railroad.

General Bragg's Official Report.

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier says that Gen. Bragg's official report of the battle of Stone River "condemns Gen. Hardee for general mismanagement, and reflects severely upon Gen. Breckinridge; indeed that such is its remarkable character that it must necessarily bring about a Court of Inquiry in the premises." A letter from General Bragg's army about this report says "General Breckinridge is charged with total incompetency and blamed with the miscarriage of the battle. General Cheatham with being inebriated on the field in the presence of the enemy. General Hardee is censured with slowness and inaction; General McCown and command with disobedience of orders. General Pelk's name is not mentioned in the report. Generals Claiborne and Withers are complimented. The highest tribute of praise and honor is paid to General Withers and command, awarding him the credit of having saved the day by the courage, discipline and soldierly bearing of the officers and men of his division." This correspondent says:—"Oh! Bragg, you will be damned for telling the truth."

Skirmish in Missouri.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The following dispatch has been received at the headquarters of the Army:

St. Louis, April 27th, '62.

To Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Gen. Vandever came on the enemy's rear near Cape Girardeau last night, and attacked and routed him, taking a large number of prisoners, horses, arms, &c. The enemy retreated toward Bloomfield in great disorder, pursued by our victorious and combined forces under Generals Vandever and McNeil.

Signed, S. R. CURTIS, Major General.

Beaubleaune is a cloak that hides and muffles merit.—Dr. Johnson.

Dispatches from General Grant.

Dispatches have been received by the President from Maj. Gen. Grant and Adjutant General Thomas, dated before Vicksburg, April 23d. They announce, on the evening before, that six gunboats and twelve barges passed Vicksburg and Warrenton batteries, which opened terrifically upon the vessels. Buildings in Vicksburg, prepared for the occasion were fired to light up the river to enable the rebel gunners to see the boats.—Over five hundred shot were discharged at the fleet. None of the barges was hit. Only one steamer was injured badly enough to cause her to be abandoned. She floated 3 miles below Warrenton, when she grounded, but all hands on board were saved. Another steamer was somewhat injured, but can easily be repaired. To the credit of the troops be it said, when some of the crews of the boats refused to take their chances in making the fearful trip, the former belonging to Illinois regiments, volunteered to do the boatsmen's work, the crews having been left behind.

This second splendid success of throwing a great land and naval force below Vicksburg, completely flanking the rebel position, was accomplished with the loss of only two men mortally wounded, and a few more, not exceeding ten, severely and slightly wounded. The pilots were made targets of by the sharpshooters, who lined the shore. The former to prevent being splintered in case they were wounded, had their pilot house removed, and exposed themselves to the enemy. Gen. Grant telegraphs to the President that he considers their movement in view of its importance, the terrible fire to which the boats were exposed and the slight loss of property and men, a magnificent success.

Rebel Loss in the Port Hudson Fight.

The New Orleans Delta of the 9th instant publishes the following facts in reference to the engagement of Admiral Farragut's fleet with the batteries at Port Hudson: "We learn from one of the paroled seamen of the steamer Mississippi, who was taken prisoner at Port Hudson, that our fleet did great damages to the batteries of that place. He was not enabled to ascertain the number of the killed and wounded, but it was evidently very great. In one battery alone he learned there were twenty-five rebels killed. Our fleet drove the enemy from his guns several times by the rapid and accurate firing of grape and canister; and he learned from an old shipmate, who had formerly been in the navy, that one of the lower batteries was spiked; and there is no doubt that the others would have followed its example if the engagement had lasted much longer. He says that two of the rebel officers he saw were formerly in our navy, and they complimented our gunners in the highest terms.—They could hardly be made to believe that it was nothing more than a fleet of ordinary wooden vessels which were firing upon the batteries. The rebel gunboat Webb was completely destroyed during the fight."

Capture of Marmaduke's Advance Guard.

St. Louis, April 29.—The Democrat's correspondent with Gen. Van Dever's command, says that about ten o'clock on Sunday night, a rebel regiment under Col. Newton, the advance guard of Marmaduke's army, which was then retreating from Cape Girardeau, were surprised three miles west of Jackson, while cooking supper, and loitering around the camp fires. Two small howitzers loaded with musket balls were hauled by hand to within thirty yards, and simultaneously discharged, killing and wounding a large number. At the same time the 1st Iowa cavalry charged on them, and not a man in the entire regiment is supposed to have escaped, all who were not killed or wounded being taken prisoners. All their horses, guns, camp equipage and several thousand dollars worth of stolen plunder was captured. Early next morning Van Dever advanced, and soon saw the main body of the enemy in full retreat. He immediately followed, keeping up a constant artillery fire on their rear. At 2 p. m. McNeil joined him, and the combined forces continued the pursuit. Firing was heard all the afternoon, and it is scarcely possible that the rebels can escape. Marmaduke's command consists of Missourians, Arkansians and Texans, and left Powhattan, Arkansas, on the 15th instant, ostensibly for the purpose of occupying Pilot Knob and Cape Girardeau, as the base of operations for the projected expedition under Price this summer, but merely for plunder.—The force composed four brigades under Gen. Shelby, Colcs Burbridge and Green, and ten pieces of artillery. The First Nebraska infantry, under Lieut. Col. Baumer, did most of the fighting in the rebel attack on Cape Girardeau, and behaved with great gallantry. They were posted in the woods about a mile from town, and kept Marmaduke's whole force in check while the guns from the forts played upon them, doing considerable execution. The rebel batteries did no injury to the town.—The enemy's loss was about sixty killed and two hundred wounded.

A Union Missionary Conference

was held at Punjab, India, in December last. There were present thirty-three ministers connected with six different bodies of Christians Eleven, including two chaplains, were of the Church of England; three including one chaplain, of the Church of Scotland, ten American Presbyterian and one native missionary of the same communion; three of the American Methodist Episcopal Church; four American Baptists, and one Independent.

The Potomac Army in Motion.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—It was generally believed on Monday, and in some quarters positively asserted, that the army of the Potomac had commenced marching, and the National Intelligencer next day openly proclaimed it as a fact. The rebels knew it, however, as a Fredericksburg correspondent of a Richmond paper says that his impression is confirmed that our army is withdrawing from the line of the Rappahannock. Discharged soldiers, mustered out of the service, their term having expired, are daily arriving here from the Rappahannock.

SINGULAR CHAIN OF CASUALTIES.

The New Haven Palladium narrates the following curious chapter of casualties: "We noticed a few days since the suicide of Mr. Eli Tyler, of Middlebury. He hung himself on Wednesday, the 15th, and shortly after the discovery of his body, a man named Hayes, a neighbor, started to inform a brother of Mr. Tyler of the fact, his horse ran off, and he was thrown out, injuring his head badly, and he is reported to have since died. Mr. Silas Tuttle started on horseback to obtain a doctor to attend Mr. Hayes, when his horse fell with him, breaking three of his ribs. During the same week, Mr. Chester Atwood, of Watertown, a neighbor of the parties above named, while harnessing his horse, was kicked by the animal, and had his skull broken in.—He was injured so severely that he soon expired."

Remarkable Murder.

A man named James Brook's was murdered a week or two since at Burlington county, New Jersey, and the case, says the Newark Advertiser, "promises to be one of the most remarkable in all the annals of crime, as his son, his son-in-law and his wife are implicated in the murder." According to one account, the wife met her husband at night on the way home. While talking with his wife, the son stepped behind his father and knocked him down. The wife then handed a knife to the son, with which he cut his father's throat. Both mother and son dragged the body to a ditch, where they attempted to hide it.

Hogs.

Hogs have been packed in western cities, the past season as follows: Chicago, nine hundred and seventy thousand; Cincinnati, six hundred and nine thousand and eighty; Milwaukee, one hundred and eighty-two thousand; St. Louis, one hundred and seventy-five thousand; Louisville, one hundred and sixteen thousand; Keokuk, one hundred and thirteen thousand; Quincy, one hundred thousand; Cleveland, ninety thousand; Peoria, eighty thousand; Indianapolis, seventy-seven thousand; Terre Haute, eighty thousand; Lafayette, fifty-seven thousand eight hundred and eighty.

General John Morgan and His Wife.

Our dispatches of yesterday state that the wife of General Morgan, the notorious guerrilla, had been taken prisoner. A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, in a letter from McMinnville, gives the following description of Morgan and his young wife:—John Morgan is not my model for an Adonis, nor his wife altogether a Venus di Medici. In strict observance and good breeding, they are both fair types of the better class of men and women in the twin States from which they relatively spring. The one tall, florid and full—an athletic, vigorous person, used to exposure, hard riding and fatigue, clear, blonde of hair and beard, and eyes of grayish blue; the other a comely girl, spirituelle of form, liamously graceful as are most young women of sound health and education. Miss Reedy was the daughter of Charles Reedy, of Reedyville.—A lawyer of eminence, a man of talent and for several years, a representative in Congress. His family have had all the advantages of wealth, distinguished position and careful education. I saw the present Mrs John Morgan (Miss Mattie Reedy who was) in the days when she was the most youthful star in quite a hemisphere of beauty. I believe her to be handsome, nor that her teens have ripened into fullblown twenty, certainly more appropos to the sterling manhood of Morgan.—She loves him very ardently, and I doubt not the affair was entirely one of the affections. They take long strolls every afternoon, and the evidences of attachment while manifested are delicate and dignified on both sides, or in other words, I am pleased to inform my young married friends—if such there be—that this notable couple behave themselves in very proper style.

General John Morgan and His Wife.

The above Court will be open from day to day until further notice at No. 73 Market St.

J. H. HILLERMAN, 75 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

DIED.

On the 20th day of April, 1863, at the Regimental Hospital of 1st Va. Cavalry, Fairfax Court House, Va., MARTIN RILEY, a private of Co. B.

This young man was one of those quiet and unassuming persons who gain the affections and confidence of all their friends by doing their duty well and promptly; and to say this of a soldier comprises all that makes a good one. His constitution had become somewhat shattered by exposure, incident to camp life in the mountains of West Virginia; but he was ever found ready and willing to do his duty when called upon until within a few weeks, when he had to give up to disease. He was taken into the Hospital, where every possible care was given him by the Surgeon, Henry Capehart, who watched over him as he would over a brother or son. All honor is due to the officers and men of Co. B, for making up enough money to have the body embalmed and sent home to his friends in Greene county, Pa.

S. H. B.

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS.

J. W. BARKER & CO., 59 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

SILK DEPARTMENT

May be found.

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, CIRCULARS, SACQUES, and GUAUNTTETS, and at the lowest prices.

Dress Goods Department.

We keep always an almost unlimited assortment of FRENCH, BRITISH, GERMAN, SAXONY, and DOMESTIC FABRICS, running 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, CASSIMETTES, SATTINETS, CASSIMETS, MERINO CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, JEANS, LINENS, COT-

TONADES, DRILLS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

NOTIONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY,

EMBROIDERIES, AND HABER-

DASHING ARTICLES.

N. B. We have but one price to all and will not be undersold.

Pittsburgh, April 8, '63.-6m.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND MILLINERS.

JOSEPH HORNE, & CO., 77 and 79 Market Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STRAW GOODS,

RIBBONS, SILKS,

LACES, EDGINGS,

SHAKER