

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1863.

IN THIS COUNTRY ESPECIALLY IT IS A HABIT NOT ONLY TO BE CONSISTENT WITH THE CONSTITUTION, BUT EVEN ESSENTIAL TO ITS STABILITY, TO REGARD THE ADMINISTRATION AT ANY TIME EXISTING AS DISTINCT AND SEPARATE FROM THE GOVERNMENT ITSELF, AND TO CANVASS THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ONE WITHOUT A THOUGHT OF DISLOYALTY TO THE OTHER.

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.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING. The Democrats of Monongahela, Dunbar, Cumberland and Greene will hold a meeting at Mapletown on Wednesday, May 20th, 1863, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

THE REBELS AT MORGANTOWN. The Morgantown Monitor, of Wednesday last, gives us full particulars of the late Rebel raid on that locality.

On Monday, the farm house of Captain Lasier, one mile from town, occupied by Alpheus Sheets, a very worthy man, whose family was absent from home, was burned by the rebels.

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At this date all is quiet in the vicinity of Morgantown. No signs of 'greybacks' have been seen since Tuesday last week.

The B. & O. Railroad is open from Wheeling to Fairmont, we learn. Our troops are now at Clarksburg numbering 9000, and some 3 to 5000 at Grafton.

Bowie-Knife Fight in Fayetteville.

A dispatch to the Missouri Democrat, dated the 24th instant, describing the late battle at Fayetteville, Arkansas, says:—'Some three or four thousand rebels, under the command of General Cabell, constituted the attacking party.'

The Fight at Monticello.

A paragraph in Saturday's special stated that Gen. Carter occupied Monticello, Ky. Cincinnati papers give the following additional:—Gen. Burnside was advised on Friday evening that a force of five thousand men under General Carter had crossed the Cumberland river below Somerset, and attacked the rebels at Monticello, Wayne county, and after a severe fight with the enemy, whose headquarters was at that place, drove them from the town.

CONFERENCE MEETING. The Conference appointed by the Democratic Vigilance Committee of Washington and Geauga counties, consisting of R. M. Gibson, Geo. S. Hart and Freeman Brady, jr., Esqs., on behalf of Washington county, and of Hon. C. A. Black, R. W. Jones and Joseph G. Ritchie, Esqs., on behalf of Geauga county, Pa., met at Prosperity, Washington county, Pa., on Friday, May 8th, 1863.

After an interchange of views, the following Resolutions were offered by C. A. Black, Esq., and unanimously adopted:— That for the purpose of adjusting definitely the question of Senatorial candidates of the Democratic party, and the mode of selection in the District, composed of Washington and Greene, the following Rules be adopted for the government of the party:

- 1. That the next candidate for Senator shall be selected from the Democracy of Washington county, and in three years from this time, shall be taken from that of Greene county, and thus the candidate shall be nominated alternately from the counties, so long as they form a Senatorial District, and this rule shall prevail whether the candidate so nominated be elected or not.

R. M. GIBSON, Ch'.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING. According to announcement, the Democracy of Centre township met at Rogersville on May 2d. On motion, the meeting was organized by calling James Throckmorton, Sr., to the chair; Samuel Rinehart, Esq., Wm. Heaton and Q. S. Phillips were appointed Vice Presidents, and Wm. Grove and A. B. Mildred, Secretaries.

George W. Waddell, Esq., was called upon to address the meeting, and responded in an eloquent address. He referred to the infringements of the Constitution by the present Administration, and also filed his objections to the proceedings of some of the military officers which operate contrary to the will of our loyal soldiers, at which some Republican friends took umbrage, creating an unpleasant disturbance, showing some disposition to a riot; yet it did not intimidate the Democrats, although one Republican took hold of the speaker with the intention of leading him out of the house, and another patted his Navy revolver in rather a threatening manner.

Joseph G. Ritchie, Esq., next took the stand, and made a short, but very appropriate and well-timed speech; claiming the unquestionable right under the Constitution and according to the usages of our country, to canvass the acts of our public officers in all stations. His patriotic remarks were well received by the loyal Democrats of Centre.

The Committee appointed for the purpose have adopted the following preamble and resolutions in addition to those of the 4th of April: WHEREAS, The Constitution which secures to us the right of free speech and free discussion is our Union; it is not the great expense of territory, nor the executive or heads of departments, but the freedom of speech and of the press. This Union has lived and grown under the broad shield of that moral and intellectual freedom which makes earth, sea and sky subservient to our purposes as freemen. And we cannot have or enjoy them unless we can think and express our thoughts one to another. If we cannot or dare not do this, we are among the lowest slaves.

Resolved, In the language of Hon. Wm. Seward, Secretary of State, that it is a habit not only entirely consistent with the Constitution, but even essential to its stability, to regard the Administration at any time existing as distinct and separate from the Government itself, and to canvass the proceedings of the one without a thought of disloyalty to the other.

2. That being a peace-loving and law-abiding party, we love to hear all parties express their political sentiments and leave the calm judgment of the people to decide at the ballot-box which is right to be a Democrat, and making an effort to prohibit the freedom of speech under the Constitution, by raising a riot or any other unlawful means, we disclaim as a Democrat, and consider him a breaker of the peace, a traitor to civil Government, and therefore read him out of the party.

MEETING IN RICHHILL. The Democrats of Richhill and other townships met at Jacksonville, on May 2nd, and proceeded to organize their meeting by calling John Loar, sr., to the Chair, and appointing Morgan Bell, John Allen, Wm. Lang, Jos. McCarranhan, Jr., and B. H. Durbin, Vice Presidents, Asa Ross, T. H. Durbin, J. S. Allum, Secretaries.

Col. J. S. Jennings also addressed the meeting in an eloquent and forcible speech, charging the opposition party with being the cause of all our difficulties. The meeting broke up with three cheers for the speakers. [Signed by the officers.]

News of the Day.

Glorious News from Hooker!

Fredericksburg and its Heights Ours! Bloody, two Days Battle—Cannon, Stores and Prisoners Captured—Gen. Berry, of Me., Killed—Gen. Howard Wounded. PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—The Washington Republican's extra says:— Suffice it to say that in consequence of the reported dashing operations of Gen. Stoneman on the line of the railroad to Richmond, Gen. Lee could not ingloriously fly, but was compelled to come out from behind his defenses and fight Hooker on his own ground, selected at Chancellorsville, about ten miles south-west of Fredericksburg. The battle lasted most of Saturday, and continued with great fierceness until two o'clock on Sunday morning, when hostilities ceased for two hours.

At four o'clock the fight again commenced, and lasted until ten o'clock yesterday forenoon, when the enemy's batteries became silent, and the wild cheering commenced on our extreme right and ran along the whole line. When our informant left, the prevailing opinion was that the enemy's ammunition was exhausted, or they had been attacked by Hooker's left wing, the force under Sedgwick, which crossed below Fredericksburg. Another gentleman who was with our forces in Fredericksburg, says General Sedgwick succeeded in reaching the key to the whole line of monster rebel works in Fredericksburg before day dawned yesterday, Sunday morning. The rebels immediately opened a most terrific fire. At the first shock some regiments wavered at seeing their commanding officers falling around them, but the skillful and dashing Col. Sharley, by his cool daring and personal example, rallied the column and led it into the rebel works, carrying the key, and with it the whole line, at a bayonet charge, with a yell heard above the shock of arms.

As soon as the principal work of the day was carried, about eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon, the whole rebel force in and around Fredericksburg made a hasty retreat out upon the plank road towards Chancellorsville, in the direction of Lee's main army.

The slaughter at Chancellorsville is estimated to be large on both sides. Among the killed is General Berry, of Maine. General Howard was wounded while endeavoring to rally some German regiments which wavered on Sunday before heavy masses of the enemy.

Our advices from the field up to noon to-day are that the victory of Gen. Hooker's army is more complete than at first supposed. All that the most sanguine could hope for has been realized. The losses are very heavy. We congratulate the army and country upon the success of this important movement, which is merely the precursor to still greater successes.

Results of the Two Days Battles. The Times sums up the pews as follows:—Two of our correspondents with Hooker's army arrived in the city on Monday, bringing the latest intelligence from the field of battle. Gen. Hooker had thrown his army across the Rappahannock, taken a position on the left of the rebel entrenchments at Fredericksburg, thus compelling the enemy to leave his defenses and fight on the ground which Hooker himself had chosen, and had fought two of the severest and bloodiest battles of the war without attaining any absolutely decisive result, but achieving such successes as render the enemy's defeat certain.

Recovering himself with masterly promptitude from what was well-nigh a crushing disaster on Saturday night, when Jackson succeeded in turning our right wing, and routing our 11th corps, the battle was renewed on Sunday, and, though not absolutely decisive, yet has put decidedly on the winning side. The battle is to the rebels by far the bloodiest they have yet had, while our sacrifice is much less. We have taken four thousand prisoners, with the loss on our side of not a tenth of that number.

The result on Sunday's operations on the left is still more brilliant.—The powerfully defended heights in the rear of Fredericksburg, the attempt to take which cost us so dearly last December, have, by the movement of Chancellorsville, been turned, and after being gallantly assailed by Sedgwick's corps, are now ours. The rebel army is now, therefore, between two columns, separated but by an interval of five miles, the one a hundred thousand strong, the other twenty thousand. It will be strange if, between the upper and the netter mill-stone, the accursed thing is not ground to atoms.

The Late Battles. PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—A Washington letter in the Press says: It is conceded on all hands that General Hooker's strategy is the deepest yet displayed by any of our Generals. No one can divine his objects, and it is even said that, with the exception of his immediate staff and corps commanders, no one is conversant with them. His plan is occupying the rebel force on his right so well until Gen. Sedgwick captured Fredericksburg with comparatively small loss, is universally praised.— Lee was completely taken by surprise, expecting that the movement was only a feint to withdraw his attention from Hooker's right. So it was, but the move was so formidable, and threatening, as it did, the communication to Richmond, the seizure

of which was the main object of Burnside at the first battle of Fredericksburg, that Lee detached a considerable force to retake the heights.

This command was entrusted to General Longstreet, who moved his forces on General Sedgwick, but all his repeated efforts were foiled. The rebels charged with impetuosity, cheering and shouting as they rushed along, but our men presented a firm and steady front, and repulsed every attempt.

Gibbon's division, which was in the centre, met the brunt of the conflict and nobly withstood the rebel fire. The guns which we had captured on the day previous, Sunday, were turned on the rebels, and in company with our own artillery made sad havoc in their ranks.

At the latest dates we have last evening, our forces at Fredericksburg still hold their ground, but important movements had taken place which it is not necessary here to divulge, but which will be no less fruitful to our cause than disastrous to the rebels.

Further News of the Desperate Battle—Lee's Army Hemmed In.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—Correspondents to the New York Times, dated from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, near Falmonth, Virginia, Sunday evening, 10 o'clock, P. M., says:—I have arrived here from Chancellorsville and learn of the complete success of General Sedgwick's attack upon the stronghold of the enemy at Fredericksburg Heights. The position was brilliant, carried by storm to-day by Pratt's glorious light division of the Sixth Army Corps, capturing two whole regiments of rebels, the 15th and 18th Mississippi, one company of the famous Washington artillery of New Orleans, and part of Alexander's artillery, including in all eight guns and nearly one thousand prisoners.

The storming forces were aided by Gen. Gibbon, of the Second Army Corps, who, with a force came upon the flank and rear of the enemy, planting the American flag upon their works before they had actually ceased firing upon our charging column. The captures were complete. General Sedgwick afterward engaged the enemy and drove him back. At six p. m. he had advanced to the brick church, four miles and a half out on the plank-road toward Chancellorsville. Here he had a severe engagement with Early's division reinforced by troops from Lee, but he repulsed them, and sent in another lot of prisoners.

Bad News from Gen. Hooker!

Retreat of the Whole Army Over the Rappahannock! 6,000 Men Lost in Sedgwick's Corps—Weak Councils of Hooker's Corps Commanders—The Enemy in Our Power and the Advantage Lost.

New York, May 7.—The Tribune publishes an extra with dates from the Army of the Potomac to the 6th, which states that the army had recrossed the Rappahannock at United States and Banks Forks. The order for retreat was a surprise, as it was believed to be the determination to march out and attack the rebels in front.

The crossing commenced at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night. At three o'clock on Wednesday all the wagon and mule trains and artillery had crossed, and the infantry was crossing on two bridges at United States Ford—Gen. Couch's corps in advance.

The retreat was covered by Gen. Meade's Fifth Corps. Lee's sharpshooters picked off the artillery horses, and any mounted officers seen. The rebel batteries occupied all the advantageous positions and fired vigorously upon Gen. Hooker's camp, but disappeared as soon as our batteries were opened on them.

At a consultation of the Corps commanders it was decided that the enemy was too powerful. General Sedgwick failed to join Gen. Hooker, and being hard pressed, crossed the Rappahannock to prevent annihilation—his experiment costing six thousand men. Gen. Sedgwick's repulse, added to the weak counsels of Gen. Hooker's corps commanders, shook his confidence, and in a fatal moment he gave the order to evacuate his strong position and his fortified camp, and to retreat. The army was not panic-stricken, but greatly demoralized by this inglorious retreat. There was no time from Friday morning to Monday night but what Hooker could have attacked and defeated Lee's army, but he lacked the ability to give the order.

him, assuming it to be a fact, it may be doubted whether Gen. Hooker would have deemed it necessary to take a step which must tend to deprive him of some, at least, of the advantages resulting from General Stoneman's co-operative expedition.

Stoneman Did All he Went to do. New York, April 7.—The World has issued an extra with the following news:—The Richmond papers of the 5th state that Stoneman's cavalry have destroyed all the bridges between Richmond and the Rappahannock, torn up the railroads, cut down the telegraph wires, and ventured within a few miles of Richmond.—Consequently no communication can be had with Gen. Lee's army.

Official intelligence from General Stoneman states that after the above achievements, he deployed his immense cavalry force many miles, forming a line of observation, to detect the approaching rebel reinforcements. Reinforcements are pressing down to Gen. Hooker, who will thus outnumber any forces brought against him. Hooker was forced across the Rappahannock in consequence of the superior force and the superior generalship of Lee.

Later News From the Army.

Dispatches from Secretary Stanton. HARRISBURG, May 8.—The following dispatch has just been received by the Governor from Washington: To the Governor of Pennsylvania.—The President and General-in-Chief have just returned from the army of the Potomac. The principal operation of Gen. Hooker failed but there has been no serious disaster, to the organization and efficiency of the army. It is now occupying its former position on the Rappahannock, having re-crossed the river without any loss on the movement. Not more than one-third of Gen. Hooker's force was engaged. Gen. Stoneman's operations have been a brilliant success. A part of his force advanced to within two miles of Richmond and the enemy's communication has been cut in every direction. The Army of the Potomac will speedily resume offensive operations.

Richmond Accounts of the Battle. The Richmond Enquirer of May 5th, contains an account of a severe battle having been fought on Sunday the 3d inst., in Spottsylvania, in which they admit a heavy loss.—Gen. Paxton was killed, Gen. Jackson wounded by the loss of an arm, &c. Also Gen. Heath and A. P. Hill slightly wounded. The battle was removed on the morning of the 4th inst. They state the loss heavy on both sides, and claim to have taken five thousand men prisoners.

Important from Vicksburg.

Gen. Grant Marching on the Rear of the City. Grand Gulf Captured by the Federal Forces. WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Navy Department has received an official dispatch from Admiral Porter dated flag ship Benton Grand Gulf, Miss., May 3d, announcing the capture of the forts at Grand Gulf, consisting of works of the most extensive kind. The forts were literally torn to pieces by our fire. The Admiral says:—'We had a hard fight for these forts, and it is with great pleasure that I report that the Navy holds the door to Vicksburg. Grand Gulf is the strongest place on the Mississippi except Vicksburg.'

CINCINNATI, May 9.—The news from below is encouraging. The rebels who escaped from Grand Gulf, retreated down the Mississippi, hotly pursued. They halted at the entrenchments at Bayou Pierre, but were again routed. The fight at Port Gibson, 6 miles in the rear of Grand Gulf, took place last week (Friday). The Federal loss was 200. It was this fight that decided Grand Gulf. The distance from the mouth of Black river to the bridge of the Vicksburg and Jackson railroad is thirty-two miles. The river is navigable to gunboats.

On Wednesday Grant's army was pretty well up the river, and the fate of Vicksburg is probably decided by this time.

Gen. Banks' Movement—Demoralization of the Rebels—Heavy Spoils Captured—Arrest of Gen. Sibley.

A private letter from an officer with Gen. Banks, dated Opelousas, April 22nd, furnishes the following interesting information:—The success of this expedition has been most complete, and by an almost unparalleled pursuit we have succeeded in completely disorganizing the army of the rebels. We have captured 2,000 prisoners. The Second Louisiana cavalry, the Crescent city regiment, the Eighteenth Louisiana infantry, and many other rebel organizations, no longer exist. Some three regiments of Texas cavalry alone have saved the enemy from being entirely destroyed. The Confederate infantry was packed in wagons and marched off with their artillery and baggage train. Their tents, camp equipage and clothing, was like the gunboats' Diana and Hart and five transports, destroyed by themselves.

Against this large force of Texan cavalry, we had only some three hundred effective cavalry to oppose. We made one successful charge against six hundred and captured seventy-five prisoners. Gen. Banks is now all alive to the necessity of organiz-

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The Attack on Young's Point.

A dispatch from Cairo to Chicago dated on Tuesday says the steamer Lady Franklin arrived from Vicksburg on Thursday night last, and reports that on that morning General Sherman, with a fleet of transports, accompanied by gunboats, passed up the Yazoo and made an attack on the rebel batteries. In the afternoon several more transports followed, with troops on board. It was reported that General Sherman landed precisely in the same place he did when he made the former attack.—Cannonading and musketry were distinctly heard at Young's Point that day till nightfall. Later accounts state that Gen. Sherman's forces had been repulsed.

The Methodist papers of last week contain a call for a Laymen's Convention, to be held in the city of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1863, for the purpose of promoting the cause of representation in the M. E. Church.

Obituaries.

DIED—In the hospital at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, April 14th, 1863, of Typhoid Fever, SAMUEL W. GASS, son of William and Margaret Gass, of Morgan tp., Greene Co., Pa.

He was a member of Co. F., Anderson Cavalry. Aged 22 years, 4 months and 6 days. He was induced, when young, to give his heart to God, and united with the M. E. Church, at Ulery chapel, Hillsboro, where he lived a faithful member, his seat seldom being vacant at public preaching, in the Class Room, or at the Sabbath School. When his country needed his services, though of delicate constitution, he willingly stepped forward and enlisted in his Country's cause. But alas! his warfare was soon ended and he is gone, where the war will be heard of no more. During his service in the army he maintained his christian character, and was beloved by all associated with him. Thus another young and promising youth has fallen a victim in consequence of this unholy rebellion, and fond parents, sisters and brothers, with a large circle of friends, are made to mourn and weep over the loss of a loved son, brother and friend. But they mourn not as those without hope, for they have the assurance that he continued faithful to the end. One of his comrades who, attended him to the last, has said that Samuel had set a good example to those with whom he was surrounded. God has taken him from the evils to come to a better home. The remains of our Brother were brought home for interment, and on last Wednesday (April 22nd) were followed by a very large and deeply solemn concourse of relatives, friends and neighbors, to the burying ground, where he now rests. Thus passed away from earth, one noble, pious and brave—a true friend—a christian brother—we mourn and yet look up, he lives in heaven. M. W. Z.

DIED—At his residence in Jefferson Co. N. low of Fever, March 20th, 1863, MOSES COEN, Esq., aged 53 years.

The deceased was born in Greene Co., Pa., where he lived till 1857, when he moved with his family to Illinois. In 1860 he came to Iowa, and purchased the farm on which he died. Although his residence amongst us was short, he had become very much endeared to the community around, as a man of more than common intelligence, of sound integrity and great moral worth. He was twice elected to the office of Magistrate, and had just entered upon his second term, at death. He leaves a widow and six daughters to mourn his too early death. As a neighbor, he was valued for his upright and obliging character; as a husband and father, for his tender and affectionate care, and unselfish devotion to the duties of those relations. But his surviving friends do not mourn as those who have no hope. For a considerable time before his last sickness his mind had been especially occupied with the subject of religion, and during his sickness he expressed regret to his family that he had not made a public profession of religion, and assured them that, if his life should be spared, he intended to do so, and enter fully upon all the duties of the Christian life.

NOTICE.

SUPREME COURT, 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 M. J. SPENCE, No. 73 Market St., Pittsburgh, AT PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

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