Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 22.

The Eastern Yankees Won't Fight.

So said the Southerners after the battle of Fort Donelson. The Western Yankees will fight, said they, but the Eastern Yankees will not. The victory of Gen. Burnside will produce a change of opinion, amounting to conviction. With the exception of one regiment from Pennsylvania, the regiments which fought so gallantly at Newbern were from Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. The forces on each side were nearly equal. The rebels were behind powerful intrenchments, armed with siege guns and movable batteries. They were fresh, well fed and well prepared. Our men had just come off their ships, had marched some sixteen miles through mud and swamps, had bivouacked without the least shelter, and had subsisted on rations carried in their knapsacks. The rebels also were defending their homes; they were fighting in sight of their city and of their wives, children, and sweethearts. They had every inducement that men can have to display heroism, and to fight desperately. The Yankees marched forward, sustained solely by a deep sense of the justice of their cause, and a confidence in the invincibility of a high state of civilization over one of a semi-barbarous character.

This was the situation. If ever the South could be expected to win, it was on that day, and yet after a few hours' conflict they fled in dismay from their intrenchments, leaving every thing behind them, and such was their panic, they failed to carry out their desperate purpose of burning the city.

The South may as well give up the illusion that the Yankees will not fight, either eastern or western. Every State in the mighty North has given evidence of prowess. Southern civilization cannot stand before Northern on a fair field of battle. The superior intelligence, moral sense, and physical endurance of northern men over southern will be seen on every battle field. The superior Christian civilization of the North will conquer the South on the field, as it has conquered in argument and intellect, and will rule despite of the desperate efforts of the slave power.

Army Movements.

We have endeavored in good faith to carry out the stringent order of the Secretary of War, in regard to the movement of troops. Our cotemporaries have not been so careful, and we are compelled to submit to the mortification of appearing to be behind hand with news, when the news is in our possession which we do not feel authorized to publish.

It has been well known to us for a week past, that there have been extensive movements in progress near Washington, which remove a large force of the army of the Potomac from a state of inaction to one of activity. Among the troops which have been marched into Alexandria for a destination we do not feel authorized to hint at, are many regiments in which our citizens are interested. If we appear to be behind, the reader will understand that it is because of our faithfulness to the order of the Secretary of War, and not because our sources of information are not equal to that of our cotemporaries. We shall probably be at liberty to state soon where the troops have gone to.

Senatorial Caucus in Ohio.

On Wednesday evening, the adjourned meeting of the Senatorial caucus met in Columbus, Ohio, and proceeded through the abortive forms of ballotings, commencing with number 23, the former ballotings having reached number 27, and, on attaining number 38, again adjourned till Thursday evening of next week, when there may be an equally resultless game of ballotings played. The 38th ballot, on Wednesday evening, stood:—Wade, 47; Delano, 32; Grossbeck, 5; Eging, 3; Odlin, 3; Schenck, 1; blank, 1. There were 92 members present in caucus, so that WADE had a majority of two votes over all the rest. If it were not hoping against hope, in reference to these "Union" politicians, we would venture to hope that OLD BEN will prove victorious next Thursday night.

Island No. 10.

It has surprised many that the rebels, after having given up Columbus without a blow, should all at once fall into another mood than the yielding one, which they had indulged so greatly to our advantage in evacuating that stronghold, and make so determined a resistance as they seem to be doing at Island No. 10. But they will fight desperately at that point, if anywhere, for, as they suppose, the safety of Memphis, and in fact the command of the whole river, depend on their holding that important point. This is shown by the following, which we copy from a late number of the Memphis *Appeal*:

It does not become us to write all that comes to our knowledge in relation to the number and position of our forces on the river above. But we can advise our people *not to be lulled into false security by injudicious and ignorant statements of either men or newspapers.* We were shown on yesterday a private letter from an intelligent army officer, giving us an idea of the situation, which shows that we are *not so well prepared as we should be.* He writes that they need a large force to man our artillery, heavy and light. Captain Bankhead's splendid company alone can accommodate fifty fresh recruits, who should report themselves immediately. The heavy guns, too, require an additional force, and officers are now in the city authorized to give as much as one hundred dollars bounty for them so soon as they are sworn into service. Has the time come, we ask, when men shall be called for in vain to defend their liberties and their property? The fate of Memphis and the Mississippi Valley depends on our power to hold our position above. If the fearful tale of disaster is ever told, it must not be said that it was for want of men. Let patriots rush forth, therefore, and fill up the vacant ranks, before it becomes too late.

A True Democrat.

Hon. John Hickman, of Pennsylvania, who was the first Democrat in Congress to speak boldly against secession and rebellion, and who for so doing was excommunicated from the fold of the modern pro-slavery Democracy, uttered the following memorable words during the discussion of the President's late message:

"According to my interpretation of the message the President looks to a contingency, in which extreme war measures may become necessary, the abolition of slavery in the Gulf Cotton States, and I not only regard the message as offering a compensation for a disappointed hope, but an awful note of warning to the Border States to make preparations accordingly. If this is not the plain interpretation of what the President means, then there is a most unfortunate use of language. *The man who is not willing to save the Constitution and Union by the sacrificing of private interest and property, is already a rebel.* I care not on whose ear this declaration falls with harshness. The Border Slave States are not in the Union *because they love the Union, but because they feared worse.*"

A MAN advertises in the London *Times* "for competent persons to undertake the sale of a new medicine," and adds, that it "will be profitable to the undertaker!"

The Allies and Mexico.

The following are the preliminaries agreed on between General Prim and Doblano, and which, as will be seen, have been signed by the representatives of the Allied Powers and Juarez, the President of the Mexican Republic:

1. Since the Constitutional Government which at present rules the Mexican republic has declared to the Commissioners of the Allied Powers, that it does not need the aid so kindly offered to the Mexican people, since it possesses within itself the elements of strength and sympathy to preserve itself from whatsoever intestine revolt, the Allies may presently proceed to treaties in order to formalize the claims they are to prefer in the names of their respective nations.

2. Consequently, and protesting as do the representatives of the allied nations that they attempt nothing against the independence, sovereignty and integrity of the Mexican republic, negotiations shall be opened in Orizaba, in which city shall assemble the commissioners and two of the ministers of the republic, saving in case that by common consent it shall be agreed on to appoint representative delegates on both sides.

3. During the negotiation the forces of the Allied Powers shall occupy the three towns of Cordova, Orizaba and Tehaucan, with their natural limits.

4. In order that it may not be supposed, even remotely, that the allies signed these preliminaries in order to get possession of the fortified places garrisoned by the Mexican army, it is stipulated that, in the unfortunate event that negotiations should be broken off, the allied forces shall relinquish the above mentioned towns, and station themselves on the line which is beyond the said fortifications on the route to Vera Cruz, the Paso Ancho, on the Cordova road, and Paso de Ovejas, on that of Jalapa, being designated as the extreme principal points.

5. If the untoward event of breaking off negotiations, and withdrawing the Allied troops to the line indicated in the preceding article, should occur, the hospital of the Allies shall be under the protection of the Mexican nation.

6. On the day on which the Allied troops take up their march to occupy the posts mentioned in article 3, the Mexican flag shall be hoisted in the city of Vera Cruz and on the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa.

THE COUNT OF RENS.
MANUEL DOBLADO.

La Soledad, Feb. 19, 1862.

I approve—CHARLES LENNOX WYKE.
" HUGH DUNLOP.
" A. DE SALIGNY.
" E. JURIEN.

In virtue of the ample powers with which I am invested, I approve these preliminaries. BENITO JUAREZ,
President of the Mexican Republic.
JESUS TERAN,
Charge of the Ministry of Foreign Relations, &c.

The above preliminaries inaugurate negotiations on the basis that an invasion of Mexican territory was an act uncalled for by anything in the internal condition of the Republic; and so far as the reorganization of the Government is concerned, and the substitution of a monarchical or any other form for the present, the mission of the Allies is ended. The only business now left them is the collection of the arrears of interest on certain foreign debts—a business which may be more legitimate in its way than it can be profitable to the three Powers, who in thus helping a few rash money-lenders to recover their claims on the Mexican Government, will probably have spent from fifty to a hundred times the whole amount to be recovered. But the right of great nations thus to set about the recovery of bad debts, if they choose, cannot perhaps be questioned. It remains to be seen, now, whether they will be able to devise any securities which will be worth more in the market—to replace those which have so often already proved worthless.

We quote, in conclusion, of this brief notice of the present position of affairs in Mexico, the following from a late letter, written from Havana to a New York paper:

It appears that the English contingent of the allied forces has been withdrawn, and that the French and Spaniards alone are to assume the pacification of Mexico, the English agreeing to sanction all their proceedings. Accordingly, while the English proceeded to re-embark, the Spaniards and Frenchmen were in movement to occupy Cordova and Orizaba, leaving Vera Cruz on the 1st instant. The discussions of the diplomats will commence about the 1st April, and it is expected that no difficulty will be experienced in arranging indemnity for the past, and ample security that in the future Mexico will observe an honest and prompt course in the payment of her debts, and will afford ample protection to foreign residents without the necessity of a Spanish or Austrian prince to keep order in the country.

It is reported that Mr. Corwin has undertaken, on the part of the United States, "that his Government will pay, or secure the payment of the interest on the debts of Mexico to France, England and Spain." It is worthy of observation that very little is now said about instituting a new Government for Mexico. General Prim, in the course of preliminary negotiations, was distinctly informed by the Mexican Government that no such attempt would be tolerated for a moment, and that no dictation of any sort would be permitted to influence the people in the exercise of their elective privileges. The presence of the American minister may have the effect to prevent the assumption of undue power by the allied plenipotentiaries.

The allied troops have already suffered severely from the diseases incident to the climate; and the British soldiers are said to be overjoyed at the order for their withdrawal, as they are by no means anxious for "yellow jack" laurels and the grave honors connected therewith.

The Major-Generals in the Army.

According to official documents there are forty division commanders of our army, eleven of whom are major-generals, four are brigadier-generals of the regular army and twenty-five of volunteers. Two are colonels acting as major-generals. The dates of the appointment of major-generals are as follows: McClellan and Fremont were confirmed the same day, May 14, 1861. Halleck was made a major-general, August 19, 1861. Banks, Dix and Butler, May 16, 1861. Hunter was raised to this position on the 18th of August; Governor Morgan in September, Grant in February, 1862, and McDowell and Burnside in March. With one or two exceptions the major-generals are but colonels of the regular army, and receive pay as such or are from civil life, and will only continue major-generals during the war. General McClellan pays for rent of buildings $720 per month, or at the rate of $8,600 a year. This is $2,640 more than Fremont paid in St. Louis. Halleck pays $136 per month for his rent; Wool nothing; Dix nothing; Butler $70 per month; Buell $250, and Rosecrans $46 25.

A NOVEL INSTITUTION DESTROYED.—A correspondent with the Burnside expedition writes, that in one of the forays of our men into North Carolina they had the temerity to make an assault upon a peculiar institution. He says:

Our men discovered one of the "peculiar institutions" of the South in the shape of a whipping-post, the morning of their departure, and instantly destroyed it, to the great delight of a number of negroes and the utter consternation of a few white men present.

News from the Gulf.

By the arrival of the transport Fulton at New York, from Ship Island, we have some interesting items of news from the Gulf:

A reconnoissance was made by our forces, about two weeks ago, as far as Mississippi City; two companies went over to the mainland in a steamer. This small force was attacked by about two thousand rebels, whose presence at this point had not been known to the Federal officers.

The two companies of Union troops, of course, retreated, the rebels firing upon them. One man only was seriously injured, and the casualties were few. The re-embarkation was safely accomplished.

The war vessels lying in the vicinity of Ship Island were undergoing some important alterations. Workmen were dismantling them and taking out all unavailable bulk and weight, including the rigging and as much coals as could be spared. They were thus to be transformed into floating batteries, and made light so as to enter harbors which otherwise would have been inaccessible.

A rumor was current at Ship Island, but had been traced to no trustworthy source, that a battle had taken place at Galveston, Texas, between the people and the confederate forces stationed there. It was understood to have resulted from the dissatisfaction of the populace with some action of the confederates; but no particulars were given, and the news is but a rumor at best.

Contrabands frequently escape to Ship Island in boats. These boats, the negroes uniformly assert, were their own property, though some of them escape from points in the interior, miles away from large bodies of water. One of the contrabands, in answer to a question concerning his political sentiments, said he was "bery strong 'cessionist; dat is 'fore I got away."

Most of the negroes have been taken from the coast into the interior by their owners, and much care is taken to prevent them gaining any information.

The troops at Ship Island were in good condition, and are constantly drilling. They hold themselves constantly in readiness for either defensive or offensive operations. They are in excellent spirits, and anxious to be led against the secessionists. News of the federal successes up to the fall of Columbus had reached them, and occasioned much rejoicing.

As an evidence of the effect of our victories, the trepidation of the rebels and the exaggeration of the news as it passes to the Gulf states, the fact is stated that just before the arrival of the Constitution on her last voyage out, about eight days ago, a rebel tug was captured, and a New Orleans paper, which was found on board had an account of the capture of Columbus by the Union troops, and the surrender of twenty thousand Confederates. Of course this intelligence was received at Ship Island as entirely genuine. The joy of our volunteers was short lived, on account of the speedy reception of papers from the North with the correct version of the affair.

The federal fleet at Ship Island, when the Fulton left was as follows: Frigate Mississippi; sloops-of-war Pensacola and Hartford; gunboats Harriet Lane, Wishahickon, Kineo, Kennebec, Calhoun, Pinola and Sciota; Supply ship Fearnought; schooner gunboat Kittatinny. Also, the prize schooner Cora, ships North America, Idaho, Ocean Pearl, Undaunted and Black Prince, he schooners Eliza S. Potter and Edward De Heart.

The transport steamer Constitution arrived at Ship Island on the 12th inst. The Idaho went ashore at Cat Island on the 9th, but was got off the same day.

Is There Any True Loyalty in Tennessee.

A letter from Nashville to the New York *World* says:

I have been in Nashville more than a fortnight, conversing during that time, I think, with every class of her citizens, and as I live, I cannot tell whether there are twenty-five or twenty-five hundred loyal people in her population. There is a good deal of molasses and water loyalty here—and loyalty with an ugly "but" end.

The crisis hastens. Events thicken. Another turn of the stupendous kaleidoscope, and the most familiar objects may appear strange; the most startling, common place.

The more I pry into, with my eye of inquisitive curiosity, this malady of secession, the more am I confounded by its problems and enigmas. Old time Union men are struck through with it from hair to heel, the most recently reached by it are sometimes its most furious victims, sometimes the most penitent. Some seem unwillingly under its spell, and some have resisted it to this hour. How many of each? Who are the sincere, the suppressed, the steadfast? These are questions which some may have an arithmetical answer for. I have the frankness to confess that I have not.

A day or two later, however, we have, from the same observer, the following paragraph, which may be read so as to mean that hopeful changes are not impossible yet in Nashville:

Nashville is better, I thank you. Nearly every store in town is open. The streets rattle with vehicles, hum with human voices, and shine and sparkle with female faces. You would be delighted with the decorum of our soldiers. Nary fracas yet! All glides on without tumult or friction. The true and loyal steadily multiply. The working men, especially, talking right out in meeting, on the goose. Even the secesh are growing philosophical in their dejection, and show some signs of returning reason. Heart and spirit they have none, however. The secesh continue to have "the poison of asps under their lips," and very bad manners oozing out from them.

The Three Hundred Pounder Gun of England.

The London *Post*, of the 28th of February, gives the following in regard to this monster gun:

A preliminary trial of the immense three hundred pounder gun, manufactured at the works of Sir W. Armstrong, Elswick, took place this day at Shoeburyness, in the presence of the members of the Ordnance Select Committee, Sir W. Armstrong, and a number of scientific gentlemen. The tremendous weapon was worked with the utmost ease and facility by a small number of gunners, and the experiments were considered in every respect successful. The gun not being yet rifled, was, of course, used as a smooth bore, and was repeatedly fired with a solid spherical shot weighing one hundred and fifty pounds, and a charge of forty pounds of powder. The experiments are preliminary to a trial of the power of the weapon when directed against armor plates, and after such trial the gun will be returned to the Royal Arsenal, and rifled, so as to become adapted for projectile shot of three hundred pounds and upwards.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.—Gen. Lane's proposition to annex the Indian Territory to Kansas receives considerable favor in Congress, especially as it will open up a fine cotton region under the laws of a free State, and thus will present a solution of the problem—can cotton be profitably raised by free labor. Lane contends that with the Indian Territory made a part of Kansas, free laborers would flock to the now almost deserted territory, and that it would make Kansas a wealthy State.

THE MORTAR FLEET.—We learn on unquestionable authority that the mortar fleet which recently left this port under command of Captain Porter, has arrived safely at its destination. We shall hear news from it presently.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Upon an informal count it is said that two-thirds of the Senate and the House are in favor of emancipation in the District of Columbia. It has been suggested that the President favors a reference of the measure to the people for their acquiescence in emancipation. This is possible, but it cannot be true that he will veto a bill providing for the compensation of slave-masters, because it does not refer the matter to the people of the District, for District legislation is constantly receiving the approval of the President without any such condition, and to except slavery from the general rule would be to give the barbarous institution a privilege not accorded to more civilized ones.

COL. GARFIELD, at the latest dates, was at Piketon, near Virginia. The secessionists were surrendering to him by hundreds. He expected no further fighting in that region. He sent a couple of companies, a few days ago, through Pound Gap, Humphrey Marshall's late refuge, but not a rebel could be found. The half ton of flesh, blood, bone, and gristle had taken itself off—the Devil, its owner, knows where.—*Louisville Jour.*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LECTURE OF THE YOUNG MEN'S JEWISH ASSOCIATION.

REV. DR. RAPHALL,

Of New York, will deliver ONE LECTURE, before the Young Men's Jewish Association and the public generally at

Lafayette Hall,

On Tuesday Evening, March 25th.

Subject—THE POETRY OF THE BIBLE AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS.

Tickets 25 cents. To be had at all the book and music stores, and of the Lecture Committee.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURE COMMITTEE:
C. D. ARNSTEAL, A. G. SILVERMAN,
J. MORGANSTERN, J. HERSHFIELD,
T. COHEN. mh22:3t

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—The undersigned will be a candidate for the above office before the Republican Nominating Convention.
MARSHALL SWARTZWELDER.
mh13:dawtcP

NOTICE.—I will be in Nashville by the 20th of this month. Any business entrusted to my care will be promptly attended to.
Address (mh15:1wd) JACOB GLOSSER.

MANCHESTER, Pa., Feb. 27th, 1862.
AN ELECTION for President and six Directors of the MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK will be held at the Banking House, on SATURDAY, the 29th of March, 1862, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock.
Amendments to the Constitution of the Bank will be submitted to the Stockholders at the same meeting. fs27:3mwS THOS. B. UPDIKE, Cash'r.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAUVE INK,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

DIARIES FOR 1862.

FOR SALE BY

W. S. HAVEN,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

FURNITURE AND CANE AND WOOD CHAIRS

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

JAS. W. WOODWELL,

97 and 99 Third street, opposite E. Edmondson & Co., and 111 Fourth street. mh10

STANDARD AGRICULTURAL WORKS.—Stephens' Book of the Farm, 2 vols., Saxton's Rural Hand Books, 4 vols., Blake's Farmers' Every Day Book, McMahon's American Gardner, Copeland's Country Life, Leibeg's Agricultural Chemistry, Johnson's do do, Walden on Soil Culture, Buist's Kitchen Gardener, Barry, Thomas and Downing on Fruit Culture.
mh22 KAY & CO., 55 Wood street.

HORTICULTURAL.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY and BLACKBERRY PLANTS, GRAPE VINES, CURRANT and GOOSEBERRY BUSHES, LINNÆUS RHUBARB and ASPARAGRASS ROOTS.
All of the best quality, and warranted true to name. For sale at No. 29 Fifth street.
mh22:1t:dawT J. KNOX.

WHERE IS NEWBERN?

THE NEW POCKET MAP of the BORDER AND SOUTHERN STATES;
The most comprehensive and reliable published.
Second Edition now Ready. Price only 25c.
$1,50 per dozen to dealers.
JOHN P. HUNT,
Wholesale and Retail Bookseller, Stationer and News Dealer, Masonic Hall, 5 fifth street, Pittsburgh, and N. E. corner South Common and Federal street, Allegheny City.
Sent post-paid on receipt of 25 cents. mh20

DRAYING FROM THE DEPOTS.—The undersigned, thankful for past orders, and referring with entire confidence to the large number of business houses whose standing orders they have received, solicit a continuance of patronage. Goods received, charges paid, and promptly delivered, without trouble to the consignee. Orders may be left at POST NO. 6, DUQUESNE DEPOT. A general standing order left at any Depot will secure daily attention. [mh22:3td] McFADEN & HANEY.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE.—$44 is the average expense for Board and Tuition per term of 14 weeks. Spring Term commences March 25th, 1862. School never more prosperous. Send for circular.
mh21:1wxaz R. T. TAYLOR, Principal.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of DORLAND, FINKBINE & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent, taking effect from 17th February last. The business will be settled and continued at Point Saw Mill by RICHEY & FINKBINE.
JOHN M. DORLAND.
A. FINKBINE.
DAVID RICHEY.

D. RICHEY ..... A. FINKBINE.
RICHEY & FINKBINE,
POINT SAW MILL,
PENN STREET, BELOW MARBURY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All kinds of Oak and Pine Lumber, Flooring, Boat Siling, Lath, Posting, &c.
Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled. mh19:3md

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

PUMPS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

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BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

NO. 129 FOURTH STREET. mh18

LARD OIL.
40 bbls. Burckhardt & Co.'s Cin. W. St'd No. 1
10 " Proctor & Gamble's " " " No. 1
10 " " " " " " No. 2
10 " D. Fraser's Columbus " " " No. 1
In store and for sale by
McDONALD & ARBUCKLES,
mh22 Nos. 242 and 244 Liberty street.

100 BBLS. Large No. 3 Mackerel,
50 bbls. Medium No. 2 "
25 hlf bbls Medium No. 2 "
50 " " Large No. 2 "
50 kits Large No. 3 "
mh22 SHRIVER & LAZEAR.

PRODUCE.
50 kegs No. 1 Lard,
50 " Prime Butter,
3 bbls. Tallow,
2 sacks Feathers prime.
mh22 SHRIVER & LAZEAR.

MESS PORK.—1,000 barrels prime Mess Pork in store and for sale by
McDONALD & ARBUCKLES,
mh22 Nos. 242 and 244, Liberty street.

COD FORKS, of all kinds, constantly on hand and for sale by
mh22 BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEVENTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR SELLING LIQUORS, filed in the Clerks' Office up to March 21st, 1862:
Aland Peter, tavern, 3d ward, Pittsburgh.
Anderson J. N., tavern, 4th ward do
Sibletz Joseph, do 5th do do
Brown John, do 3d do do.
Beck Gustav, eating house, Reserve township.
Covenlia Stephen, do 3d ward, Pittsburgh.
Clark & Co., J. H., tavern, 3d do do
Emmel Wm., eating house, 4th do do
Kiler John, do 4th do Allegheny.
Evert Henry, other goods, 1st do Pittsburgh.
Fris Adam, Jr., tavern, 8th do do
Fisher Franz, do Birmingham.
Fidler Martin, do do
Grierson Wm., other goods, Lower St. Clair tp.
Hoerr George, do Lawrenceville.
Keating Jos. F. D., tavern, Ross township.
Lutz Frank, eating house, 3d ward, Pittsburgh.
Lindsay James, tavern, 1st do do
Nathing Charles, do 1st do Allegheny.
Pratling John, eating house, Reserve township.
Raab Magdalena, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
Schirmer Jacob, eating house, 3d ward, Allegheny.
Sarver Daniel, tavern, West Elizabeth.
Shireman Michael, do Collins township.
Sansberry B., do Union do
Schuire Henry, other goods, South Pittsburgh.
Taylor Maris, tavern, Elizabeth Borough.
The Court will meet on WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1862, at 10 o'clock, to act on the above cases.
W. A. HERRON, *Clerk.*

WALL PAPER, BORDERS, FIRE BOARD PRINTS, DECORATIONS, &c., &c.

UPHOLSTERING GOODS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, FRINGES, TASSELS, CORDS, SHADES, &c.

BEDDING OF ALL KINDS ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

E. E. EDMUNDSON & CO.,
OPPOSITE J. W. WOODWELL'S,
mh14:m2 96 and 98 THIRD STREET.

WALL PAPER—
EVERY VARIETY,
STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE.
NEW PATTERNS,
From the most celebrated manufacturers of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, comprising a very extensive and complete assortment for sale by
THOMAS PALMER,
NO. 91 WOOD ST., BET. FOURTH AND FIFTH,
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mh17:1md

MORRISON'S PATENT WASHING MACHINE.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MACHINE IN USE.
Is now manufactured and for sale exclusively by
W. J. KANE,
21 *DIAMOND, PITTSBURGH.*
Can be purchased by the single Machine, by Township, County or State Rights, on application at 21 Diamond, as above. mh7:2wd

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
HENRY G. HALE & CO.,
(Successors to James C. Watt,)
Are now receiving their Spring Stock, comprising every variety of goods adapted to men and boy's wear, which, in extent, choice taste and prices will compare favorably with any in the trade.
French, American and West of England Cloths, of the best makes, of every shade and quality—a very large assortment; Cassimeres and Doeskins; Super Black French Doeskins; Super Black French Cassimeres; Fancy Cassimeres in every variety; Ribbed, Black and Fancy Cassimeres; Silk Mixed Cassimeres of every shade and color.
VESTINGS—Fancy Silk and Satin Vestings, new styles; Super Black Satin and Silk Vestings; Matlass and Fancy Silk Vestings; White Figured Silk and Satin Vestings.
Also, every variety of goods for Business Coats; likewise a very choice selection of Furnishing Goods adapted to gentlemen's wear.
Soliciting an early call from our friends and the public, any orders entrusted to our care will meet with prompt attention and punctuality in all cases.
HENRY G. HALE & CO., Merchant Tailors,
mh12 Cor. Penn and St. Clair streets.

ETNA STOVE WORKS.

A. BRADLEY,

No. 30 Wood Street,

CORNER SECOND, PITTSBURGH,

Manufacture and wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES,

GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, &c.

In our sample room may be found the CELEBRATED GAS BURNING COOK STOVES,

EUREKA AND TROPIC,

the merits of which have been fully tested by thousands, and the Stoves pronounced unequaled by any in the market, together with a great many other desirable patterns.

We have also a very large assortment of

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES,

Embracing some of the BEST PATTERNS now offered to the public.

FANCY ENAMELED GRATE FRONTS and FENDERS, of the newest styles.

COMMON KITCHEN STOW AND JAM GRATES all of which are offered at very low prices.

Special inducements offered to builders in want of GRATE FRONTS. mh15:3md

FRUIT TREES.—INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.—A very large stock of choice TREES, of selected varieties to choose from, with every possible care taken to have every variety true to name.
Of Apple alone we have 175,000—50,000 of which are three year olds, 10,000 four year olds. Pear, 10,000 two to three years old. Peach, Plum, &c., a fine stock.
REFERENCE—the Trees in the Nursery. Call and examine them.
EVERGREENS from 1 to 8 feet, by the hundred, cheap; also, SHADE TREES AND SHRUBBERY, wholesale and retail.
Address PITTSBURGH AND OAKLAND NURSERIES, Pittsburgh, Pa.
mh15:6lw* JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.

TO PETROLEUM REFINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CRUDE ARTICLE.
I have established in the CITY OF NEW YORK a COMMISSION HOUSE, for the exclusive sale of your commodities, and also to supply you with CAUSTIC SODA, SULPHURIC ACID, EMPTY BARRELS, GLUE, BUNGS, &c.
I am prepared to make liberal cash advances on consignments, and to give your business prompt attention.
Correspondence is requested and consignments solicited.
WILLIAM A. GWYER.
ja27:3md No. 77 Maiden Lane, New York.

ENVELOPES!!!—We call the attention of CASH BUYERS to a superior lot of LETTER ENVELOPES.
We have for sale at LOW PRICES. Samples sent free.
mh13:2md HASKINS & CO., 56 Beekman street, New York.

SYRUPS—In store and arriving per Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
150 bbs Stuart's celebrated Golden Syrup,
50 " Phenix extra do
50 " Wm. Hollatz & Co., Amber do
200 " Primo N. O. Molasses.
mh22 SHRIVER & LAZEAR.

50 HHDS. PRIME P. RICO SUGAR,
25 hhds. E. Island Sugar,
15 " Cuba "
100 bbls. assorted Refined Sugar.
mh22 SHRIVER & LAZEAR.

NEW BACON.
50,000 lbs. New Bacon Shoulders,
50,000 lbs. " " Hams,
20,000 lbs. " " Sides. In smoke house and for sale by McDONALD & ARBUCKLES,
mh22 Nos. 242 and 244 Liberty street.

GOOD TIMBER LAND, Containing Seven Hundred Acres, principally White Oak. Lays on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, adjoining "Pack Saddle." For sale very cheap. Enquire of B. McLAFF & CO.,
mh22 55½ Fourth st.

2,000 CANE POLES just received and for sale by BOWN & TETLEY,
mh22 136 Wood street.

COOPERS' TOOLS—A full assortment just received and for sale by
mh22 BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood street.

2 SHOW CASES FOR SALE BY
mh22 BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood street.

FISH HOOKS AND TACKLE in great variety, for sale by BOWN & TETLEY,
mh22 136 Wood street.

COLTS REVOLVERS—6 inch, 6 shot—for sale by BOWN & TETLEY,
mh22 136 Wood street.

HOTELS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
366 AND 367 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF FRANKLIN, ST., NEW YORK.
This first-class house—the most quiet, home-like, and pleasant hotel in the city—offers superior inducements to those visiting NEW YORK for business or pleasure. It is central in its location, and kept on the EUROPEAN PLAN, in connection with TAYLOR'S SALOON, where refreshments can be had at all hours, or served in their own rooms. The charges are moderate, the rooms and attendance of the first order—baths, and all the modern conveniences attached. mh8:3md

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS FIFTY CENTS PER DAY.
City Hall Square, corner Frankfort Street.
(Opposite City Hall.)
Meals as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory.
There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel
Beware of RUNNERS and HACKMEN who say we are full.
no28:dlyx R. FRENCH, PROPRIETOR.

POWERS' HOTEL,
(FORMERLY EARLE'S,)
17 *AND* 19 *PARK ROW,*
Opposite the Astor House and Park,
NEW YORK.
PRICE OF BOARD $1,50 PER DAY.
This long established and popular House has recently been rebuilt and greatly enlarged by the addition of over 100 rooms, and now has accommodations for over 300 persons. It has also been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, and is
HEATED BY STEAM AND LIGHTED WITH GAS THROUGHOUT.
This Hotel has one of the best locations in the city, it easy of access from all the Steamboats and Railroads leading to the city, and is convenient to all the city conveyances. It has now all the requisites of a FIRST CLASS HOTEL,
ensuring the comfort of its inmates.
The patronage of the travelling public is respectfully solicited.
TERMS, $1,50 PER DAY.
fs28:3mw H. L. POWERS, Proprietor.

WESTERN HOTEL,
Nos. 9, 11, 13, 15, 17 Cortlandt St.,
NEAR BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
This old established and favorite resort of the Business Community, has been recently refitted, and is complete in every thing that can minister to the comforts of its patrons. Ladies and families are specially and carefully provided for.
It is centrally located in the business part of the city, and is contiguous to the principal lines of steamboats, cars, omnibuses, ferries, &c.
In consequence of the pressure caused by the rebellion, prices have been reduced to ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER DAY.
The table is amply supplied with all the luxuries of the season, and is equal to that of any other hotel in the country. Ample accommodations are offered for upward of 400 guests.
Do not believe runners, hackmen, and others, who say "the Western Hotel is full."
D. D. WINCHESTER, Proprietor.
Thos. D. WINCHESTER. fs14:3m

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, is the largest and best arranged Hotel in the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all the routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the traveling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large traveling parties, and the house will continue to be kept as a first class hotel in every respect.
ja21:1yd LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. CHARLES H. STOWE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, No. 36 FEDERAL STREET,
(Opposite Colonnade Row, near Suspension Bridge.)
jy16:1y ALLEGHENY CITY.

DR. M. O. JONES,
103 WYLIE STREET,
my21:m3 PITTSBURGH.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
A Slight Cold, Cough, Hoarseness or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or Slight Cold in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs. Brown's Bronchial Troches were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, the Hacking Cough in Consumption, and numerous affections of the Throat, giving immediate relief.
Public Speakers & Singers will find them useful for clearing and strengthening the voice.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.
For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON, G. H. KEYSER B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., R. E. SELLERS & CO., B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., B. F. VANDERVORT and HENDERSON BROS. de7:m:wfsm7

JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO.,
No. 44 Water Street, New York,
OFFER FOR SALE, FROM UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,
COGNAC BRANDIES—Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet Castillon & Co., and other brands of various vintages, dark and pale, in halves, quarters and eighths.
ROCHELLE BRANDIES—Pellevoisin, A. Seignette, and other brands, dark and pale, in the usual packages.
HOLLAND GIN—J. P. Kellogg & Co.'s Scheidam, and Wee Drop, in pipes, hhds. and cases.
RUM—St. Croix and Jamaica—selected brands.
WHISKYS—Milnahan's Irish and Ramsay's Scotch.
WINES—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Bordeaux, Hock, and others, of various grades.
OIL—Fine Bordeaux Table, in cases and baskets.
fs7:3m

NEW CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.,
AT
M'CALLUM'S,
No. 87 Fourth Street,
Bought previous to the late advance in prices, of which the fullest advantage is offered to purchasers FOR CASH. de13

DEHAVEN & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES,
Warehouse, No. 47 Federal street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
We would call the attention of builders and others to our large assortment of COMMON AND FINE ENAMELED GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, &c.; also, to our new COOKING RANGE, which we have just brought out and which contains some improvements not found in any other range.
CAST IRON HOUSE FRONTS, IRON RAILING, and all kinds of CASTINGS made to order.
jy16:1yd D. DEHAVEN & SON.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
McCORD & CO.,
131 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Are now receiving a very large addition to their stock of
LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDRENS' FURS,
Embracing every quality and style.
ALSO,
GENTLEMEN'S FUR GLOVES, CLLARS AND CAPS.
de17.

PRODUCE NOW ARRIVING—
2 bbls. and 1 box fresh Butter,
3 do Fresh Eggs,
30 bush. small White Beans,
30 do bright Dried Apples,
10 bbls. choice Rambo Apples.
Received and for sale by
mh18 R. RIDDLE, No. 128 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS.

NEW BALMORAL SKIRTS,
IN BRIGHT AND BEAUTIFUL COLORS,
Received this day by Express and for sale by
EATON, MACRUM & CO.
mh20 Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth st.

FLUTED COLLARS AND SETS
Of the most desirable styles,
In Pl