Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 7.

Republicanism.

As the time is approaching when the people will meet together in primary meetings, and in conventions, to consult on their present and future political well-being, and to adopt platforms, and to select candidates for another Congress, it is proper that one should examine into the present political position of the Republican party, and into the indications as to its future.

What Republicanism was at Chicago, or what it was on the day of its national triumph, when ABRAHAM LINCOLN was proclaimed as the chosen President of the American People, or what it would have been had there been no armed rebellion, it is not necessary now to consider. What we have to do with is the pregnant present, and the stern solemnities of a future, which cannot be contemplated without anxiety and awe.

Republicanism has nothing now to do with the dead past, except to point to its own honorable history. Former platforms are nothing to her. The guns fired at Sumter abolished all obligations contained in platforms constructed for times of peace, and under wholly different circumstances. As a party we have had a new work to perform, a work not contemplated at Chicago. We have not merely had the nation to govern in accordance with a platform of principles, but we have had a nation to save from the clutches of those who sought its life. New, tremendous responsibilities have fallen upon the party, utterly changing all its relations and duties. Well has it met and discharged those duties, and to-day it stands forth, under God, as the saviour of the country. The party which went out of power, did all it could to destroy the country, and the only political organization other than Republicanism, has hitherto done more to obstruct than to aid the Government in the awful crisis we have passed through. We speak of organizations, not individuals. Patriotic individuals are found in all parties. We refer to the conduct of Democratic leaders in Congress, and to the proceedings of Democratic Conventions, and to Democratic papers.

The present position of the Republican party is—next to saving the country by putting down the rebellion, which is the first duty of all parties, and which the Republican party has pursued with a single eye—*that of an earnest protest against the system of slavery which exists in this country.* The mode of putting that protest into practical action, and the extent of that action, is a subject of a wide difference of opinion.

There are leading and able minds in the party who think with JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, that the War Power of a country is above all municipal and local institutions, slavery among the rest, and that the moment the slaveholding States become the theatre of war, that moment the war powers of Congress extend to interference with the institution of slavery, in every way it can be interfered with. Even the commander of an army, if necessary in his opinion to the safety of the country, or of his own military district, can declare universal emancipation within its bounds. It is a War Power, and it is to be used for the safety of the nation, and it rests in the hands of the President, of Congress, or of a Commander.

There are others, men of great intellect and astuteness, who believe that the rebellious States are not now *States* in this Union. A State, they say, is a political body, not a territory merely, or an aggregated body of individuals, but a political and legal body, comprising a Governor, a Legislature, and a Judiciary, all the officers of which have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. There can be no State without these departments. Now there are no such State governments in eleven rebel States, and consequently there are no *States* there within the meaning of the Constitution. The territory is there, the people are there, as they are in other territories, but the political body called a *State* has ceased to exist. Those who hold this doctrine are in favor of resolving the whole rebel territory, formerly States, into a territorial condition, and governing them in this way until the people form themselves into State governments again, in obedience to the Constitution. Slavery, it is said by those who hold this doctrine, fell with the States which ordained it and gave it all its validity.

There are others, again, able and honorable and true men, who oppose any interference with slavery in the States directly, leaving it to the natural consequences of the war, and to the effects of such confiscation laws as shall be passed by Congress. These men hold that slavery must be entirely divorced from the Government, that its influence must be destroyed, that it must be struck at in every mode allowed by a strict construction of the constitution, and be left to die out, or be removed by the States themselves. This last view is mainly that advocated by Mr. FESSENDEN, in the speech we quote from to-day. It is that held by the conservative men of the party.

From this brief view, it is seen that while there is a wide difference between the extremes of the party, yet there is a common ground on which all can harmonize. We repeat, the chief characteristic of the party, as distinguishing it from all others, is that of a faithful and earnest protest against American slavery. While members of the party may differ as to the best mode of giving their protest or practical effect, yet all can agree to an earnest practical protest in some shape. If all cannot stand on the more advanced ground of Mr. SUMNER, yet all who are worthy of the name of Republican can stand on the more conservative ground of Mr. FESSENDEN. While earnest discussions may go on as to the best way of overcoming the evil, yet we can agree as to the necessity of a practical protest in some form.

We see no difficulty, therefore, in the most cordial and harmonious action in the Republican ranks, in the elections to take place during the summer and fall. By the time of another National Convention, we shall doubtless be in a position to take some general ground which will completely harmonize the anti-slavery sentiment of the country.

THE War Department has issued orders to the various recruiting officers now scattered throughout the country to report themselves for duty with their commands. No more enlistments are to be made until further orders.

Where the Volunteers Come From.

In the standing falsehood of Democratic papers that the ranks of our volunteer army are made up of Democrats, while the Republicans serve only as officers. They utterly ignore the fact that a majority of the Brigadier Generals appointed by President Lincoln, (so far as their politics are known,) are Democrats, as also that such Republican Governors as those of Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin, have given the Democrats the lion's share in the list of regimental officers. We simply don't believe that the Democrats have furnished one half as many men in the ranks as the Republican, else why do the Democrats brag so largely of their ability to carry elections?

This bragging is certainly a chronic habit of theirs,—and they have sometimes even gained their point on the mere strength of it. But those who are at home to vote, are not of the number to be bragged of as "doing the fighting." Some voting there has been, however, outside the precincts, which serves as an index to the composition of the army. It appeared that when the New Hampshire boys on the Potomac voted, three-fourths of them were Republicans,—and now we have a thorough test applied in the case of Connecticut. We quote the following from the New London *Chronicle*:

A canvass has just been made—and in fact is not yet quite complete—of the towns in New London county, to ascertain the number of men sent to the war from each, and the number and *politics* of the voters who have gone to the war. A similar canvass has been in progress throughout the State, and so far as its results have transpired, they show a large majority of Republicans in the ranks of the Connecticut regiments. As the returns come in from the towns in this county they exhibit an almost unvarying preponderance of Republicans, in the average proportion of about two to one Democrat.

The whole number of enlistments reported from all the county except the towns of Griswold, Groton, Ledyard, Lisbon, Montville, and Stonington, in which the canvassers are exceedingly slow in their movements, is 876—of which number 562 are voters.

Of these 562 electors, 366 are Republicans, and 196 Democrats.

New London has contributed in all 305 men. Of these 216 are voters, divided as follows: Republicans 149, Democrats 67.

Norwich has sent 340 men. Number of electors 157; republicans 87, democrats 70.

Lebanon, total number enlisted 37. Electors 31; republicans 30, and only 1 dem.

Colchester, 37 enlisted. Number of voters 18; republicans 13, democrats 5.

North Stonington, 22 enlisted. Electors 49; 17 republicans and 2 democrats.

East Lyme, 26 enlisted. Voters 12; 10 republicans and 2 democrats.

Old Lyme, 11 enlisted. Voters 11; 9 republicans and 2 democrats.

Lyme, 8 republicans and not a single democrat.

There are but two towns from which more democratic electors than republicans have enlisted. These are:

Franklin, 3 republicans and 7 democrats.

Preston, 10 republicans and 15 democrats.

—Thus are the reckless misstatements of democratic partizans, so often heard here and elsewhere, put to shame and silence in the presence of plain facts and figures.

Extracts from the Speech of Mr. Fessenden.

The following are the portions of Mr. FESSENDEN's speech on the political platform of the Republican party, which have created so much comment and sensation:

I have said during the last canvass repeatedly, and I aided in passing a resolution through Congress to the effect, that the object and purpose of this war was not to affect slavery in the States, but to uphold the Constitution and the laws of the land. I have said at this session that that pledge has been made by me; that the party to which I belonged had pledged itself that it did not come into power and would not prosecute this war for the purpose of abolishing slavery in the States; and I said that, so far as I was concerned, I meant to keep my pledge. But, sir, I did not say, nor did the party to which I belong ever say, that it pledged itself to do nothing that indirectly might affect the institution of slavery. Do gentlemen call upon us, because we are prosecuting this war, to forget all we have said, and all we have been struggling to accomplish for years? What, sir, have we been struggling for? It was to place this Government in a position where it should not lend its aid to the support of slavery. Since its formation, it has been devoted to that object; and what the Republican party contended for, as I understood it, was to free the Government from the incubus that had been laid upon it through its unnatural connection with this peculiar institution.

Now, sir, are gentlemen so unreasonable as to ask us, in this particular crisis of our affairs, and because of the peculiar existing state of things that we shall forget all we have heretofore said on this subject; that we shall forego all we have tried to attain; that we shall at once ignore the question of slavery altogether; that we shall do nothing directly or indirectly which is calculated to effect our own purpose, and that a constitutional purpose, which we declared long ago? In my judgment, it is asking too much of us; and the process of reasoning by which gentlemen attempt to meet this question, it strikes me, is hardly a fair one. Let me ask the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Willey,) for whom I have very great respect, does it follow, when we act constitutionally in one direction, that, therefore, we mean to act unconstitutionally in another direction? Does it follow, because we adopt one measure, that we mean to adopt another, and a different one? The honorable Senator has connected all the measures before Congress together, and he views them as parts of a whole. In the first place, here is the recommendation of the President; in the next place, here is the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; and in the third place, here are the questions with regard to the confiscation of property; and again, the resolutions of the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Sumner,) with regard to the States themselves; and the honorable Senator from Virginia takes it for granted that they are parts of a system. Let me tell him it is not so; and he acts unwisely in leading his people to suppose, because we carry out, or attempt to carry out, what we believe to be a constitutional power and a duty resting upon us with regard to this particular measure, that, therefore, we mean to exercise a power which may not belong to us under the Constitution. Each measure should be left to be judged, to stand or fall, upon its own merits, and according to its issue.

Mr. President that the Republican party would rejoice to see slavery abolished everywhere that they would rejoice if it no longer existed, that they feel it to be a blot upon our fair institutions and a curse to the country, there is no doubt. I can answer, for one, that has been my opinion always, and I have expressed it here and elsewhere; but, sir, I have held, and I hold to-day, and I say to-day what I have said in my place before, that the Congress of the United States, or the people of the United States through the Congress, under the Constitution as it exists now, have no right whatever to touch, by legislation, the institution of slavery in the States where it exists by law. I have said that, and I say it again, boldly; for my position never has been misunderstood on this subject. But sir, I say further, that so far as the people of this country have power, under the Constitution, to weaken the institution of slavery; to deprive it of its force; to subject, it as an institution, to the laws of the land; to take away the political influence which it has wielded in this country, and to render it, so far as they can, a nullity, they have the right to do so, and it is their solemn duty to exercise it. And I say, moreover, that honorable Senators mistake in endeavoring to excite the sensibilities of their people by complaining of any unconstitutional action of ours upon this subject, and charging us with a breach of our plighted faith.

Why sir, do you suppose we came into power to sit still and be silent on this subject; that we came into power to do nothing; to think nothing; to say nothing lest by some possibility a portion of the people of the country might be offended? That was the argument of the honorable Senator from Indiana (Mr. Wright) this morning, as I understand it. Sir, it is no more than ought reasonably to be expected—no matter whether in the progress of this war or not; no matter where it touches—if the people of this country should see that the institution of slavery has been the prolific cause of all that we now suffer, the ground upon which this rebellion originated, and has been carried on, that they will, wherever they constitutionally strike at it, do so. All that anybody ought to ask is, "hands off wherever the Constitution prohibits you from touching it at all."

I do not grow restive, Sir, because on this question I am no longer restive; but I cannot help feeling a little wonder that Senators here or gentlemen out of this hall should undertake to suppose that this cry, which we have heard so long, and which has produced so much effect, that we must not touch the question at all, whatever may be its condition, and whatever may be ours, is to be listened to. I will hold, as I have always said before, strictly and strongly to every pledge that I gave individually, or that my party gave and that I assented to; but you must not expect me to take back all my opinions; you must not expect me to hold back my hand where I can strike at the institution as an institution; you must not expect me to restrain myself when I see an opportunity in any way to disever this Government from the support of that institution directly or indirectly. I should be false to my own principles if I did so. I should be false to all the professions that I have made from my youth up. I should be false to all the instincts of my nature, and all the duty which I owe to my country, believing, as I do, that the institution is, has been, and ever will be a curse.

I did not intend even to be drawn to this length of discussing this question; but I wish to say to gentlemen frankly that they must not expect us to yield them too much. I will give them credit for believing, as undoubtedly they do believe, that all these things will be taken advantage of by the enemy; and I will give them this credit, too, that the greater part of their anxiety arises from that source. I am certain it is so with my friend from Virginia, (Mr. Willey.) I make all allowance for that. But, sir, reflect; have we not duties to perform with our opinions? Can we defer the consideration of some of these subjects? Are they not before us every day? Do they not meet us at every turn? Why not, then, meet us upon proper grounds, and say, "as long as you keep yourselves within the limits of the Constitution, do what seems to you best; we acknowledge with you that this has been the moving cause of the rebellion and of the evils we now suffer; be careful, then, to give no occasion for any man to say that you are forgetting your pledges to support the Constitution and the laws of the United States; but within that limit we cannot expect you to do otherwise than to use all the power you have to strike at slavery so far as you may." Why, sir, I should deem myself neglectful of all my duties if I should hesitate for one moment on a question like this.

Strength of the Rebel Armies.

The New York *Tribune*, of Thursday, had an estimate, vouched for as furnished on good authority, of the number of troops from each of the rebel States, forming the rebel armies. According to this the total strength of the rebels is 265,934 men. The New York *Times* considers this an overestimate. It says:

"The highest reasonably authenticated estimate of the whole force of the rebels is about 230,000, or 350 regiments, of about 700 effective rank and file each."

Consequently, the entire rebel force is less than one-half, and scarcely in excess of one-third, the grand total of the national army.

GOV. JOHNSON, we learn, has begun to act against the Nashville rebels. At first he spoke to them; now he goes beyond mere words. Still he only hints at stronger possibilities—as yet. He has arrested Mayor CHEATHAM, but has not held him in custody—contenting himself with accepting CHEATHAM's parole. Well, if the Nashville rebels do not profit by such gentle hints, the Governor will soon show them that he has stones to throw at them as well as tuffs of grass. It is said that the Councilmen have about made up their minds to call at the office of the Provost Marshal and take the oath.

A CANARD—So a story we copied from one of the eastern papers a few days ago, is now pronounced, on the authority of parties who have communicated with the Baltimore *American*. That journal, on Thursday, stated:

We are requested by parties residing near the Chain Bridge to contradict the story started by a city paper of two ladies, named Tennent, having been carried off from their residence, near Chain Bridge, by a detachment of Stewart's cavalry. There is not a particle of truth in the report, and it has had a damaging effect upon business interests in that neighborhood.

SECRETARY SMITH.—We learn from Washington that Secretary Smith has demanded of the New York *World* its authority for the accusation, editorially—made, of malfeasance in office. Smith's friends say he will track the charge to its lair. Extended inquiry has failed in eliciting any substantial facts or specific allegation in support of the rumor against Smith, which is now believed to have been set afloat by his enemies.

THE New York *Times* seems to be grieved that the Senate has passed a bill to abolish slavery in the District. It says the measures are ill-timed, and it complains of the clause allowance to be paid the negro if he voluntarily colonizes himself. This, it says, is cruelty to the negro. How can this be, when he is not obliged to accept it. The *Times'* logic is no better than its Republicanism.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.—The Senate will on Monday take up Mr. Trumbull's bill confiscating Rebels' property and enfranchising their slaves. It will be pressed to a vote at the earliest moment, and its friends are sanguine of its passage. It has gained strength every day since its introduction.

M. SAUVAGEON, of Valence, has studied the different phenomena which are produced in a cup of coffee when the sugar is put into it, and the result of those observations, transforms the demitasse into a barometer. "If, in sweetening your coffee," says M. Sauvageon, "you will allow the sugar to dissolve without stirring the liquid, the globules of air contained in the sugar will rise to the surface of the globules form a frothy mass, remaining in the centre of the cup, it is an indication of duration of fine weather; if, on the contrary, the froth forms a ring round the sides of the cup, it is a sign of heavy rain; variable weather is implied by the froth remaining stationary, but not exactly in the centre."

A REPENTANT REBEL.—The Baltimore correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

Clifton W. Tayburne, who was for several months past connected as assistant editor on the Richmond *Enquirer* and *Dispatch*, after being Dixie-struck and running the blockade from Baltimore, has returned since the battle near Winchester. He is completely disgusted with Rebeldom, and being very repentant he was to-day released by Gen. Dix on his parole of honor not to leave Baltimore or aid the rebellion in any manner. His experience is a profitable lesson concerning the evils of secession. A Confederate agent here has been offering a thousand dollars apiece for rebel recruits. The police are after several who are reported to have enlisted for said country."

SOME valuable letters of Queen Margaret of Anjou have been found among the archives of an old Welsh family. These are believed to be the only letters extant of Queen Margaret.

THE Richmond "Whig" says that such Generals as Floyd and Pillow "are sores upon the fair body of the Southern Confederacy." A loyal editor says: "You running sores, no doubt."

THE Memoirs and entire correspondence of Washington Irving are to be published in England, by Mr. Bentley, during the coming Summer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—JONATHAN REEBY, of Lower St. Clair, will be supported for County Commissioner before the Republican County Convention. ap5dawtcF

STATE SENATE.—E. D. GAZZAM is a candidate for the Republican nomination for the State Senate. ap5ctc

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—ALEX. M. WATSON, of Allegheny city, will be a candidate for nomination to the above office, in the Convention to be called by the Republican Executive Committee. mh26ctc

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—The undersigned will be a candidate for the above office before the Republican Nominating Convention. MARSHALL SWARTZWELDER. mh13dawtcF

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BURKE & BARNES,

FIRE-PROOF SALAMANDER SAFE,

BANK VAULT IRON VAULT DOOR, AND STEEL-LINED BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE MANUFACTURERS.

Nos. 129 and 131 Third street, between Wood and Smithfield streets—North side.

BANK LOCKS always on hand. mh25

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.—On Saturday morning, April 5th, between Mt. Lebanon Nursery and the Pittsburgh Market, A SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCH, with steel fob chain and keys. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same to BECKHAM & LONG, ap5:1tMr Liberty st., next door to Slaw's Hotel.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Sewing Machines,

NO. 27 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Awarded the First Premium of the

UNITED STATES FAIR

For the Years 1858, 1859 and 1860.

UPWARDS OF 30,000 MACHINES SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES.

MORE THAN 20,000 SOLD THE PAST YEAR.

We offer to the public WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE, at REDUCED PRICES, with increased confidence of its merits as the best and most reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use. It does equally well on the thickest and thinnest fabrics, makes the lock-stitch impossible to unravel, alike on both sides; is simple in construction, more speedy in movement, and more durable than any other machine.

Circulars, giving prices and description of Machines, furnished gratis, on application in person or by letter.

Every Machine warranted for three years.

ap5:3tME WM. SUMNER & CO.

FISH AT AUCTION.—On Tuesday morning, April 8th, at 11 o'clock, at the Masonic Hall Auction House, will be sold, in lots to suit purchasers, one car load of FISH, consisting of

128 HALF BBLS. WHITE BASS,
5 QUARTER BBLS. BASS,
4 HALF BBLS. SHAD.

These Fish are all last year's catch. The attention of the trade is invited to the above sale.

ap7 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

ROSS FORWARD, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Office on the South-west corner of Diamond and Grant streets. Will attend to all business usually intrusted to the legal profession. Particular attention given to the preparation and trial of cases in the several Courts. Collections promptly made and remitted. ap1:1md

WM. H. KIRKPATRICK. JNO. F. KIRKPATRICK.

WM. H. KIRKPATRICK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN COUNTRY PRODUCE. No. 253 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap7

AGENTS WANTED

FOR

RICKARDS' MULTOMICRON,

The great sensation of the times. Surpasses all Gift Envelopes, Packages, etc.; contains Jewelry, Stationery, Recipes, Union Emblems, Unique Designs, for Ladies and Children, and many other very useful articles.

PROFITS TO AGENTS, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PER CENT.

Storekeepers, Notion Dealers, Agents, etc., wanted in every city, town and village to engage in this, the

BEST PAYING ENTERPRIZE OF THE DAY.

Send stamps for circular.

S. C. RICKARDS, & CO., 101 Nassau st., New York. ap5:1wd

AGENTS,

Read the Contents of the Wonderful

DIME PANPROSPHOSIUM.

Beats the world; has an immense sale; large profits; contains all that the 25 cent packages do, AND MORE.

CONTENTS.

6 Sheets Commercial Note Paper,	1 Design for Boys' Gaiter,
6 Envelopes, to match,	1 Design of Wor Basket,
1 Sheet Blotting Paper,	Games for the Social Circle,
General Advice to Letter Writers,	1 Design for Zouave Jacket
25 Ways for Making Money,	1 Design Ladies' Undersleeve,
Advice for Ladies' Toilet,	1 Design for Girl's Basque,
	25 Valuable Recipes,
	1 Calendar for 1862.

ALSO, A PIECE OF VALUABLE JEWELRY.

We only ask one visit from our customers to satisfy themselves. Send stamps for a circular.

ap5:1wd W. H. OATELY & CO., 102 Nassau st.

GROCERIES, &c., JUST RECEIVED.

150 bags prime Rio Coffee;
110 half chests Oolong Tea;
75 " " Young Hyson Tea;
90 boxes Young Hyson and Imperial Tea;
50 hhds. Cuba Sugar;
20 " Porto Rico Sugar;
125 bbls. extra Golden Syrup;
25 " " Honey "
35 " " Grocers' "
60 " choice Mackerel;
75 half bbls. " "
30 bbls. Herring;
2,000 lbs. Codfish;
25 boxes Scaled Herring;
50 " 5s and 10s Tobacco;
100 dozen Corn Brooms;
250 kegs Nails, all sizes;
12 bbls. Eggs;
5 boxes butter.

In store and for sale by J. A. McGEAGH, ap5:1tf 270 Liberty st.

ANDREW MACKEOWN.....WILKINS LINHART.

MACKEOWN & LINHART, FLOUR AND GRAIN FACTORS, PRODUCE AND COMMISION MERCHANTS, for the sale of Flour, Grain, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Beans, Tallow, Grease, Feathers, Potatoes, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Saleratus, Linseed and Lard Oils, Dried and Green Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax and Grass Seeds. Cash advances made on Consignments.

ap5:1y No. 297 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.

HAVING THIS DAY DISCONTINUED the use of John Adams' name in carrying on the Glass Business, I hereby give notice that he is no longer authorized to contract any debts on my account. And also that the trade will be conducted from this date under the name and style of KING & CO., at the old stand, at the corner of Liberty and Fourth streets.

ALEXANDER KING.

Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1862—ap2:1w

POTATOES.

100 bags Pinkeye Potatoes,
50 " Nshannocks "

In store and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER, ap7 Corner Market and First streets.

TO AGRICULTURISTS.—A full assortment of Standard Works on Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Animals, Rural Architecture and Rural Economy. For sale by

KAY & CO., 55 Wood st.

EGGS.—15 bbls. fresh Eggs just received and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER, ap7 Corner Market and First streets.

APPLES 150 bbls. Green Apples, in store and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER, ap7 corner Market and First streets.

BLANK BOOKS, of every style, ready hand, or made to order. Miscellaneous Books bound in any desired style, by

W. G. JOHNSTON & CO., 57 Wood st.

ONION SETS.—10 bush. Union Sets in store and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER, ap7. Corner Market and First streets.

LOUISVILLE LIME.—100 barrels White Lime just received and for sale by

J. B. CANFIELD, First street.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE REPORTS, WRIGHT'S CASES, volume third, just received at KAY & CO.'s 55 Wood st.

SALTPETRE REFINED—3,000 lbs. for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

BLACKING—15 barrels, Mason's, for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

BLUE VITRIOL—5 casks for sale by ap7 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

APPLES.

270 bbls. Green Apples, on wharf,
50 " " in store, and for sale by
JAMES A. FETZER,
ap5 Corner Market and First streets.

BACON—Shoulders, 10 hhds.; Hams, 30 hhds.; schoice assorted, received and for sale by J. S. LIGGETT & CO., ap6 75 Water and 92 Front street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EIGHTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR SELLING LIQUORS, filed in the Clerks' Office up to April 4th, 1862:

Robert Armstrong, tavern, Indiana township;
Fred Arnsberg, do McKeesport;
Adam Appel, do West Pittsburgh;
Eliza Bryar, other goods, 4th ward, Pittsburgh;
George Beilstein, tavern, 4th do Allegheny;
Ann Bennett, eating house, Pitt township;
Adam Beplar, tavern, 4th ward, Allegheny;
Fred Eile, other goods, Penn township;
Jacob Eismenr, eating house, Lawrenceville;
John Finnerty, tavern, 3d ward, Pittsburgh;
Gotlelb Fischer, do Duquesne;
Thomas Fogarty, do 5th ward, Pittsburgh;
Henry Feltner, do 4th do Allegheny;
Elizabeth Farmaree, tavern, Shaler township;
George Garber, do 1st ward, Allegheny;
Thomas Gillespie, do Pitt township;
John Glenn, eating house, 3d ward, Pittsburgh;
Henry Hespenheide, other goods, 4th ward, Alleg'y;
John Hamilton, tavern, 5th ward, Pittsburgh,
Ellen Hunt, do 5th do do
P. M. Hopkins, do 4th do do
Christ. Jaggi, do Reserve township;
Joseph Jameson, do McKeesport;
Joseph Kohnfelter, eating house, 3d ward, Pittsb'g;
Jacob Riegel, do do 3d do Alleg'y
Adam Kiligman, tavern, 4th ward, Allegheny;
Michael Krapp, do 1st do Pittsburgh;
Xavier Karl, eating house, 2d do do
J. K. Lanahan, tavern, 4th do do
Isabella Lang, do Wilkins township;
Michael Leonard do Robinson do
Jno. Leinegrover, do Penn do
Fred Lundell, eating house, West Pittsburgh;
John Larcher, tavern, 3d ward, Pittsburgh;
William Morgan, do 2d do do
Alex. Murray, do 3d do do
John Miller, do 5th do do
J. W. McNutt, do Collins township;
M. M'Cullough, jr, & Co, other goods, 4th w'd, Pittsb'g
Wm. S. McMullen, tavern, McKeesport;
John Nicholls, do 22 ward, Allegheny;
James Norris, do Upper St. Clair tp.;
Mary O'Hara, other goods, 8th ward, Pittsburgh;
Jacob Ott, tavern, Lower St. Clair township;
Geo. Pawkner, do 4th ward, Allegheny;
Lewis Rawle, eating house, Reserve township;
Joseph Schmidt, other goods, 5th ward, Pittsburgh;
Maria Schilling, tavern, 2d do Allegheny;
Charles Stoehr, do 8th do Pittsburgh;
Antoni Segull, eating house, 3d do do
Ludwicy Schmidt, tavern, 6th do do
James N. Tidball, do Robinson township;
Edward Wolff, do Collins do
Lawrence Walker, do South Pittsburgh;
Catherine Wilbert, do 1st ward, Pittsburgh;
George Waldor, do 2d do Allegheny;
M. Wallace, do 5th do Pittsburgh;
Charles Wenger, eating house, 5th ward do
John Wegner, tavern, Manchester;
Conrad Young, eating house, Reserve township;
Thomas Corroon, tavern, West Pittsburgh;
Thomas Dawson, do 5th ward, Pittsburgh;

The Court will meet on MONDAY, April 14th, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, to act on the above case.

W. A. HERRON, *Clerk.*

ap5:3td

CINCINNATI LEAD WORKS.

McCORMICK, GIBSON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD AND BAR LEAD.

ALSO DEALERS IN

PIG LEAD, PATENT SHOT AND BLOCK TIN.

NINTH STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND SYCAMORE.

Being exclusively in the Lead Trade, we can furnish the above to better advantage to DEALERS, and on BETTER terms, than can be had elsewhere.

ap5:6m

Iron City College

CORNER PENN AND ST CLAIR STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

CONTINUED SESSION—OPEN DAY & EVENING.

Students enter at any time. The course of instruction includes Book-Keeping, both Single and Double Entry, as applied in Merchandising, Manufacturing, Banking, Railroading, Steamboating, and every other department of business, together with all other branches of a practical business education. PENMANSHIP taught in day and evening classes, by the distinguished and matchless Penman, Prof. COWERT. Catalogues, containing full information, mailed to any address on application to the Principal.

ap5:2tmr JENKINS & SMITH

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; Marseas 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, my 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 BOW AND JAM GRATES all of which are offered at very low prices.

Special inducements offered to builders in want of GRATE FRONTS. mh12-3md

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW BLINDS, &c.,

AT

HUNT'S ALLEGHENY STORE.

FRESH LOT JUST RECEIVED,

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Common and Federal street, Allegheny. ap4

...—Sealed proposals will be received THIS DAY until the 12th inst., for the completion of a THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, 38x80, to be erected on the Asylum of Refuge, according to plans and specifications which will be exhibited at the office of the undersigned, above place, or at the office of Messrs. Frew and Fourth street, second floor.

W. W. SAMPSON,
W. PHILLIPS,
J. McCANDLESS, } Committee.

...WATER,
BEDFORD WATER,
BEDFORD WATER,

...SPRINGS,
...DE THE SPRINGS,
...FRESH FROM THE SPRINGS.

SIMON JOHNSTON,

...Smithfield and Fourth streets.

...COUNTY, ss.

...William Dickson, deceased, vs. ...and William Patterson, ...William K. Nimick, Charles ...Wilkins, Trustees, &c. In the ...November Term, 1858. In ...

...ch 22d, 1862, the Respondents ...and final account as Trustees, ...published once a week for three weeks, in the Pittsburgh *Legal Journal* and Pittsburgh *Daily Gazette*, and that said account will be allowed and confirmed on Monday, the 21st day of April, 1862, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

FROM THE RECORD.

Attest: HENRY EATON, Prothonotary. mh24:ow3w

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, 40 bbls.; Apples, 4 sacks; for sale low to close consignment. J. S. LIGGETT & CO. ap5

DRY GOODS.

NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW DRESS GOODS.

NEW CALICOS,
NEW CALICOS,
NEW CALICOS,
NEW CALICOS,
NEW CALICOS.

JUST RECEIVED

AT

W. & D. HUGUS'.

LAST SUMMER SILK SELLING AT 75 CTS., WORTH FROM $1,25 TO $1,75 PER YARD.

W. & D. HUGUS.

ap5

GREAT ATTRACTION

AT

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.'S,

74 Market Street.

They will open on Monday, April 7th, the largest and best selected stock of

DRY GOODS

Ever brought to the city, embracing all the latest styles of

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

LATEST STYLES CLOAKS, direct from Boston.

LATEST STYLES SHAWLS, beautiful patterns, &c.

Careful examination of our stock is solicited, as we think they cannot fail to please.

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,

74 Market Street.

ap5

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF

DRY GOODS,

TO CONTINUE UNTIL ENTIRE STOCK IS CLOSED OUT,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,

N. E. Cor. Fourth and Market Sts.

BERAGES FOR 20 CENTS, WORTH 40 CENTS.

do	do	12½	do	do 25	do
EMBROIDERED SETS		$3 00,	WORTH	$8 00.	
do	do	7 50,	do	19 00.	
LACE		8 00,	do	19 00.	
do	do	5 00,	do	8 00.	

DRESS GOODS, in great variety, SOFT FINISH JACONETS, NAINSOOKS, MULLS, DIMITY, RUFFLING, LONG CLOTH DIMITY, 8-4 SHEETING CAMBRIC, 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS, for 12½c., BEST CALICOS, for 12½c.

Call before purchasing elsewhere. ap4

GREAT INDUCEMENS

TO

Country Merchants,

IN

Dry Goods,

AT

BARKER & CO.S,

59 *Market Street.*

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

NEW GOODS

for sale at the

LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

GOODS CUT-IN LENGTHS TO SUIT

AT

J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,

59 Market Street.

THIRTY NEW STYLES OF

SPRING CLOAKS AND MANTLES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

NEW SILKS,

AT 50 CTS. PER YARD AND UPWARDS.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

The largest and choicest selections ever offered in this city, at

12½ CENTS PER YARD AND UPWARDS,

Together with a general assortment of

NEW GOODS,

WILL BE ON EXHIBITION TO-DAY.

mh31

ENLARGEMENT.

BARGAINS

FOR

Two Weeks.

Having leased the Store

No. 79 MARKET STREET,

Next to the one we now occupy, for the purpose of throwing them into one room, we will, previous to making the repairs, offer our

WHOLE STOCK

AT

BARGAINS TO CASH BUYERS,

Either at wholesale or retail, for the purpose of reducing it as low as possible, and opening the NEW ROOM with an

ENTIRE NEW STOCK.

JOSEPH HORNE,

mh31 77 MARKET STREET.

SHAKER HOODS.

100 dozen WHITE AND COLORED SHAKERS,

For sale by the case or single dozen.

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,

ap5 No. 77 Fifth street.

FINE FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, LADIES' EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND SETS, FLUTED, RUFFLED and PLAIN LINEN COLLARS, EMBROIDERED BANDS, EDGING, &c.

REAL PUSHEE AND FRENCH LACE VEILS, MALTESE AND POINT LACE COLLARS AND SETS.

EATON, MACRUM & CO., No. 77 Fifth st.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....H. LAKE.

First night of the Dramatic company.

LUCRETIA BORGIA.

Lucretia.....Mrs. Vandenhoff.
Duke Alphonso.....Mr. Carden.

To conclude with

MR. AND MRS. WHITE.

Mr. Peter White (with song and dance).....Mr. Moffit.

Mr. Gouldock will positively appear to-morrow night.

EDUCATIONAL.

SEWICKLEY ACADEMY,

A Classical and Commercial Boarding School for Boys, on the P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., twelve miles from Pittsburgh.

Rev. JOS. S. TRAVELLI, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

The fortieth session will commence on MONDAY, May 5th, 1862.

For circulars, etc., inquire of Messrs. John Irwin & Sons, 57