Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 19.

☞ Much interesting matter will be found on our first and fourth pages this morning.

The Abolition of Slavery in the District.

The Democratic organs seem very anxious to make it appear that the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia does not amount to much, as the able-bodied slaves had generally been removed by their masters, leaving only the old, decrepid and least valuable.

Persons who write in this way, show that they either have very little conception of the importance of the act, or possess a very poor estimate of the capacity, and virtue of their readers, and thus they venture on such an argument to disparage a great measure adopted almost solely by Republican votes.

The welfare of the black man is not the sole of the chief concern of those who desire the abolition of slavery. The main object is to deliver the country from an evil which is fast hurrying into barbarism, and which is the chief obstacle in the way of its peace, good morals, and material, social and intellectual prosperity. That the negro will be benefited by freedom, and that emancipation is to him an act of justice, none but those, who are besotted by pro-slavery principles can deny; and were there no other reason for opposing slavery this would be sufficient.

But we have reasons more weighty, more pressing, more vital, which concern the white man, our own citizens,—reasons which seem to be overlooked entirely by these captious fault-finders.

The act of emancipation, so far from being a mere act to free a certain number of negroes from slavery, is a declaration, as is well remarked by the New York *Times*, that the "sympathies and action of our government, as far as they can be constitutionally exerted, are henceforth to be in favor of freedom, as better in a moral point of view, and more economic in a material one, than Slavery. Such is the genius of the age, as well as of Christianity. This act of Government is but the record of a progress in this country in liberal ideas, common to the whole civilized world. In the United States, the comparative economic value of freedom and Slavery has had a double test. At the adoption of the Constitution, the two sections exactly divided the population between them, but Slavery claimed by far the fairer portion of the country. Seventy years have elapsed, and the Free States, with equal area, number nearly twice the population of the Slave, and ten times their wealth and material strength, to say nothing of the infinitely superior type of civilization of the former. The Slave States denied this superiority, and demanded the arbitrament of the sword. The last decision has been conclusive in favor of freedom. We cannot avoid the effect of the moral if we would, while the action of the slaveholding section has fully warranted Government in affirming a judgment irresistibly sustained by results, and at the same time by the general sense of mankind. Henceforth it will stand as the representative of freedom and progress, although the members of which it is composed may, for an indefinite period, maintain Slavery, which must for the future, as it should, look to local law for support."

Although the question of benefits can be truthfully stated in much stronger terms than this, yet those who oppose the measure seem never to have arrived at this moderate conception of the greatness and glory of this long-delayed act of justice and wisdom.

These Democratic organs seem to be now wonderfully enamored with the propriety of a system of gradual emancipation. Why have they not recommended it years ago? Why wait until the near probability of immediate emancipation to ventilate their cherished theory. The Democratic party has been in power in the Government for nearly all the time for thirty years, and yet never by act or word showed the disposition to inaugurate their gradual emancipation project. It is all a subterfuge, got up for the occasion; at first to oppose the measure on its passage, and used now to disparage the act when it is done.

In 1828, thirty-four years ago, one thousand citizens of the District petitioned Congress to abolish slavery, and declared in their memorial that the existence of slavery among them was a great evil, that it deprived "the slaves of every incentive to virtue and industry;" "shut them out from many of the sources of light and knowledge; "corrupted the morals of the people," and "accustomed the rising generation to look with contempt upon honest labor, and to depend for support too much upon the labor of others." But notwithstanding this strong appeal, the request was never granted, and it ill becomes the Democrats now to urge gradual emancipation, when they have steadily refused to embrace the opportunity to put it in practice when the subject was in their power.

A great victory has been gained by the friends of freedom and humanity, and when we look back a few years ago, and recollect that then even a petition in favor of the measure would not be so much as received in Congress, well may we take courage, and hope for still greater achievements.

Gen. Scott returned to his home in Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday, and it is said he will now make it his permanent residence. The Newark *Mercury* says;

"The glorious old hero was met at Elizabethport by a large delegation of his old friends and neighbors, who received him with the most touching demonstrations of delight, and escorted him to his residence with all the respect due to his exalted character and services."

The Tax Bill in the Senate.—The Finance Committee of the Senate have as yet come to no definite decision respecting the tax bill. Their sessions are occupied mainly in hearing the explanations and expostulations of committees representing the various interests taxed. It will probably be two weeks yet before it goes to the Senate, when it is believed it will pass soon.

No More Cotton.—The Richmond *Examiner* says:

"A gentleman who has just returned from extensive rambles in Louisiana and Texas, says the sugar planters are feeding their molasses to their hogs, and are going to raise meat from the cane, and that none of the planters are making any attempt to raise crops of cotton. Very few of the plantations have overseers, most of them having gone to the war."

Attacks on Mr. Stanton.

We have observed for some days covert attacks from the papers which profess to be Gen. McClellan's friends *par excellance* upon Mr. Stanton. The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, which carries its partizanship of Gen. McClellan to a most extraordinary extent, has come out openly upon Mr. Stanton. Noticing the rumor of the Secretary's resignation, that paper says:

"We should not be surprised should the report prove to be true. The Secretary of War has certainly commited grave errors since he took charge of the Department, and we have reason to believe that the President is far from satisfied with the Secretary's treatment of General McClellan. It is even said that after the General Commanding went to Yorktown the President felt it to be his duty peremptorily to interfere for his protection, and sent troops to him that Mr. Stanton had withheld, and we believe that such is the fact.

"There are other unpleasant rumors afloat, alluded to partially in our remarks on Tuesday. Various reasons are assigned for the behavior of the Secretary of War to General McClellan, the most common of which is that the Secretary has seen visions of a white house that will want an occupant in 1865, and that a desire to be that occupant has taken engrossing possession of his mind. The judgment being thus warped, jealousy of McClellan has followed, and is bearing some very unpleasant fruits. Such is the common rumor.

A more reprehensible article was never written in a time like this, when the Government has by no means escaped from its peril. That it does gross injustice to Mr. Stanton, any person who knows him can aver. Were it proper, the friends of Mr. Stanton might report with withering effect, but when our armies are at least all in the field, and there is a hope that active operations will hereafter characterize our policy, and that the enormous burdens we labor under will soon be lightened, we prefer to pass over with a simple rebuke such an uncalled for attack.

The Rumor of Mr. Stanton's Resignations.

We most cordially endorse the views expressed in the article below, from the New York *Evening Post*. We should esteem it a great calamity to the country now, should Mr. Stanton retire from the War Department, or any rupture take place in the Cabinet. The Government still has a herculean task on its hands, which can only be accomplished by a harmonious Cabinet, which possesses the confidence of the people:

A transient rumor reached the city yesterday, to the effect that Secretary Stanton had resigned his place because of a difference with the President in regard to the conduct of the war. If we had received news of the loss of a battle, it could not have affected those who heard it more painfully than this idle rumor. Secretary Stanton has infused such vigor into the War Department since he entered it, that the whole country would feel it as a calamity to lose his services. In the rapidity and decision of his action he doubtless makes some mistakes, but these are better than lethargy and corruption. For several months before Mr. Stanton took the reins it is well known how the affairs of our army stagnated. More than two hundred thousand men lay on the banks of the Potomac as stiff and motionless as enchanted men; not a skirmish, not a reconnoisance, not a rough dash into the enemy's country was allowed. The civil business was more active, but active in the wrong direction. Peculating contractors filled the halls of the offices, and the public burdens were daily increased by new and profligate expenditures. But he reformed it all expeditiously; our armies began to move, and have won a victory nearly every day since; while the speculators breathe in remote corners their threatening slaughter against the Secretary.

In all this Mr. Stanton, of course, has taken his impulse from the President, or has received the approbation of the President. But the part of their conduct, which entitles both of them to the utmost gratitude, and even to the gratitude of the whole country, is their sedulous determination to keep the military power subordinate to the civil power. In times of war the greatest danger lurks in the tendency to military encroachments. Generals at the head of large armed hosts are not only apt to suppose that they can do what they please, but are extremely impatient of opposition. They think because they can fight battles they can also manage political affairs. They usurp authority, therefore, which is to the last degree hazardous, unless restrained by the civil arm.

President Lincoln and Mr. Stanton have saved us from this danger. They have steadily kept the management of public affairs in their own control, and they have taught our military chiefs their true position. Of course the lackeys and friends of the latter cry out that they are hampered; that the government is jealous of its own instruments; that it does not give the stupendous genius of this man or that man its full scope; but the people will all the more thank our civil rulers for their discretion and wisdom. Our gallant army and navy are destined to win laurels enough in the present war; every officer and man in it is likely to come out of it crowned with glory; and the greater the glory will be the more faithfully they serve the government which is the organ of the nation.

Rebel News from Yorktown.

The Richmond papers give this news from Yorktown:

"There is yet nothing from Yorktown indicating an immediate fight. The enemy, now believed to be under McClellan, had, instead of attacking, after sending a few shot at long range, commenced throwing up breastworks. It was supposed that an invading army, whose duty it was to obey the last mandate from Washington—to crush rebellion in ninety days—would have marched boldly on to attack our forces, which were so much inferior in numbers to him own; but like an elephant at a bridge, however rapidly he may have approached it, he pauses to see whether it be safe to go further. Maybe he will not cross it at all, and then all the goads of the keepers of the animals can't make him venture upon it.

"In this position of matters at Yorktown, it is not plain what the enemy is after and how long he will remain stationary. He may be forced to do yet what he has no intention of doing. Of one thing he may rest assured, and that is, that our cause at Yorktown will be maintained by as brave and determined an army of patriots as ever shouldered a gun."

A Good Move in Missouri.

Gen. Doniphan has been recently addressing some of the people of Missouri in the right strain. He made a speech in Clay county a few days since in favor of the Union, and counselling all men who have suffered themselves to be caught by the secession delusion to abandon that cause, to lay down their arms, if they have been engaged in acts of disloyalty, and to show their sincerity by taking the oath of allegiance, and if demanded to enter into bonds for their good conduct. "This (says the Missouri *Republican*) is the best way of bringing about peace in Missouri. There ought now to be no question about the position which Missouri is to occupy. No human power can take her out of the Union, and it is the interest of every man to do what he can to restore peace to every county and neighborhood. Now that Gen. Doniphan has broken the ground, we hope that other prominent men in other sections of the State will follow his example."

The Force in Front of Yorktown.—A couple of Yankees, captured by our pickets on Tuesday, stated that they were orderlies of Gen. McClellan, that General McClelan was in command, and that their forces numbered one hundred and thirty thousand men. This is known to be a lie, although the army is believed to be very large, as Hampton Roads have been crowded with transports landing troops for a week past.—*Petersburg (Va.) Express, of April 7.*

A Good Deed Done.

At Island No. 10, Major Corse, Inspector General on General Pope's staff, discovered a crowd of secessionists in a cornfield. As soon as he was seen by them they hid themselves amongst the corn, and the Major, being alone, naturally feared that he himself would be taken prisoner instead of making them his captives. There was nothing to be done, however, but to put a bold face on the matter, so he took down the rail fence surrounding the field, rode in among them, and ordered them to march into the road and stack arms there. This order was obeyed, and the Major's feelings were considerably relieved when a guard came along with other prisoners, to whom he very willingly transferred those he had taken, and went on his way rejoicing. Secretary Scott and Adjutant General Butler found themselves, at one time, in a similar position; they, too, trusting to the justness of their cause, commanded the rebels to surrender. This they did, and these two officers brought into camp one hundred and fifty-three prisoners of their own manufacture.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

☞ LECTURE AT THE IRON CITY COLLEGE, corner of Penn and St. Clair sts., THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock:

STOUK INVESTMENT.

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—JOHN M. Kirkpatrick will be a candidate for nomination to the above office, before the next Nominating Republican County Convention. ap18:dawtc

☞ 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. mh25:tc

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

MARSHALL SWARTZWELDER.

mh13:dawtF

☞ COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—JONATHAN NEELY, of Lower St. Clair, will be supported for County Commissioner before the Republican County Convention. ap9:dawtF

☞ STATE SENATE.—E. D. GAZZAM respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the State Senate. ap8tc

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ BURKE & BARNES,

FIRE-PROOF SALAMANDER SAFE,

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

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☞ BANK LOCKS always on hand. mh25

☞ To the Young or Old,

MALE OR FEMALE,

If you have been suffering from a habit indulged in by the YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES, which causes so many alarming symptoms, it unfits them for Marriage, and is the greatest evil which can befall MAN OR WOMAN.

See symptoms enumerated in advertisement, and if you are a sufferer,

Cut out the Advertisement,

And send for it all once.

Delays are dangerous.

Ask for Helmbold's.

Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. mh20:dawF

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A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

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Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by DR. CH. J. C. KLINE,

127 Broadway, N. Y., Post-Office Box 4586.

ap18:dawdawtC

☞ To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivalled by any; in all cases of Lameness, arising from Spraine, Bruises, or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the lameness and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of lameness will effectually prevent these formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, corner of Wood and Second streets, Pittsburgh. apr7:lydawF

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☞ N. HOLMES & SONS, Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC BILLS OF EXCHANGE, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, BANK NOTES AND SPECIE, No. 51 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Collections made on all the principal cities throughout the United States. my22

☞ S. H. & C. P. MARKLE, Paper MANUFACTURERS and dealers in BOOK, PRINT, CAP, LETTER AND ALL KINDS OF WRAPPING PAPER.

☞ Have removed from No. 27 Wood street to No. 33 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ CASH OR TRADE FOR RAGS. my4

☞ HENRY H. COLLINS, Forwarding and Commission Merchant and wholesale dealer in CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH, and Produce generally, No. 25 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. no1

☞ J. M. LITTLE, Merchant Tailor, No. 54 St. Clair Street, Dr. Irish's Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap29

BEEF TONGUES—16 boxes, sugar cured, on consignment, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO. ap17

FISH TACKLE—Of every description, for sale by BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood st.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSPECTORS AND GAUGERS FOR THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.—An Act relative to Inspectors and Gangers for the county of Allegheny and city of Pittsburgh, passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and approved April 5th, 1862. The following is that portion of the above act which applies to the city of Pittsburgh:

Sec. 5. That the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh be and are hereby authorized and empowered to appoint a suitable person as Gauger for said city, whose duty it shall be to gauge all liquid merchandise offered for sale in said city, and to inspect all domestic liquors which may be gauged by him, and shall mark upon the casks or other vessels containing the same quantity therein contained, and the full capacity of such vessel and in the case of domestic distilled liquors, the proofs and degrees thereof, and in all cases attest said marks by a gauge mark, which shall be the letter P, which said gauge mark may be altered by resolution of said Councils; and not otherwise. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall authorize or require the gauger so appointed to inspect, gauge or mark any domestic distilled spirits or oils manufactured, refined, sold or offered for sale in the county of Allegheny outside of said city.

Sec. 6. That any person who shall fraudulently counterfeit, forge, brand or scrape upon any cask, barrel, or any other vessel containing any liquid merchandise, or shall fraudulently alter, deface or erase the brand, scrape or other mark of the City Gauger upon or from any such cask, barrel or other vessel, shall be liable to a penalty of twenty dollars for each and every cask, barrel or other vessel upon or from which he shall so fraudulently counterfeit, forge, brand, scrape, alter, deface or erase such brand, scrape or mark of the City Gauger.

Sec. 7. That any person other than the City Gauger or his deputies, who shall gauge any liquid merchandise or inspect any domestic distilled spirits, within the city of Pittsburgh, and shall charge or receive any compensation therefor, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for every such offense, and any person who shall sell or offer for sale in said city, any liquid merchandise, in casks, barrels or other vessels, before the same shall have been gauged and marked by said Gauger, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar for each cask, barrel or other vessel sold or offered for sale. *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to domestic distilled spirits or oils manufactured or refined within the county of Allegheny outside of the city of Pittsburgh.

Sec. 8. That the Gauger shall have power and authority to bore through any part of any vessel by him gauged, for the purpose of detecting any suspected imposition, and any person detected in any such attempt at imposition, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars.

Sec. 9. That the said Gauger shall, when called upon by the vender or purchaser, gauge and inspect any liquid merchandise by him previously gauged and marked, and if upon such subsequent inspection said vessels shall be found not to conform in quantity and quality to the marks thereon, the person offering the same for sale, shall, upon conviction of any fraudulent intention or action upon his part, forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each cask, barrel or other vessel which shall be found deficient, and when the same shall conform with the marks of said Gauger, the fees shall be paid by the purchaser, otherwise the same shall be paid by the person or persons offering the same for sale.

Sec. 10. That the said Gauger shall receive for the performance of the duties herein provided for, any number of casks or barrels not exceeding two, not more than fifteen cents each; for any number of casks or barrels not exceeding six, not more than five cents each; for any number of casks or barrels exceeding six, not more than five cents each; and for the inspection of domestic distilled spirits, in addition to the fee for gauging, not more than two cents for each cask or barrel.

Sec. 11. That the said Gauger shall keep an accurate account of all services performed by him and his deputies, and of the fees by him and them received, and shall render an account thereof to the Controller of said city of Pittsburgh monthly, under oath, and shall pay into the Treasury of said city such proportion of said fees as shall be determined by said city.

Sec. 12. That the said Gauger shall have authority to appoint deputies, for whose acts he shall be responsible, and who should be by him removable at pleasure, and before entering upon the duties of his office shall give bond to the city of Pittsburgh in an amount to be fixed by the Councils of said city, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties.

Sec. 13. That all penalties provided by this act shall be recoverable as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable, by suit in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Pittsburgh, one-half for the use of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens, and the other half for the use of the party suing for the same.

Sec. 14. That the Councils of said city of Pittsburgh be and are hereby authorized and empowered to regulate the duties of said Gauger, and to enact any ordinance in reference thereto. *Provided*, That the same be not inconsistent with this act, or with the Constitution and Laws of the United States, or of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the ordinances of said city now in force shall be and remain valid until the same be altered, amended or repealed.

Sec. 15. That nothing in this act contained shall require the inspecting or gauging of any liquid merchandise that may have been once inspected or gauged by the proper officer in the manner prescribed in the preceding sections. ap19:2t

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NO. 129 FOURTH STREET.

TENTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR SELLING LIQUORS, filed in the Clerks' Office up to April 15th, 1862:

Hannah Augustine, tavern,	West Pittsburgh;		
J. Adler & Co., other goods,	4th ward,	Pittsburgh.	
George Bloomingfield, tavern,	3d	do	do
Henry Bender,	do	4th	do
Adam Bauerlein, eating house,	8th ward,		do
Owen Corcoran,	do	21	do
L. H. Carlisle, tavern,	do	9th	do
Lewis Cella,	do	3d	do
Elizabeth Crawford, eating house,	4th ward,	Pittsb'g	
Joseph Dipple,	do	6th	do
James Dignam, tavern,	Peebles township;		
Joseph Debold,	do	Sharpsburg;	
Thomas Fagan,	do	2d ward,	Pittsburgh;
Frat. Freyfogle,	do	6th	do
Jacob Fox,	do	5th	do
A. Greenwood,	do	5th	do
A. Guckenheimer & Bros., other goods,	1st ward,		
Pittsburgh;			
Stephen Gester, tavern,	Mifflin township,		
Fred Hampe, tavern,	Lower St. Clair township;		
Adam Hess, eating house,	3d ward,	Pittsburgh;	
James Jones, tavern,	4th ward,	Allegheny;	
Henry Kleinzing,	do	East Birmingham;	
Cathrine Keck,	do	5th ward,	Pittsburgh;
James L. Kerr,	do	6th	do
Charles Kennedy,	do	3d	do
John Keesler, eating house,	3d w'd,	do	
P. Joseph Kraig, tavern,	Birmingham;		
Philip Luther, eating house,	1st ward,	Pittsburgh;	
Damas Luiz, tavern,	Reserve township;		
F. J. Landgraf,	do	4th ward,	Allegheny;
Jacob Minhart, other goods,	2d ward,	Allegheny;	
Wm. L. Morford, eating house,	3d	do	do
Christ Meyers, tavern,	4th ward,	Allegheny;	
Fred. Mauer, "	do	4th	do. Pittsburgh;
Adam Metz, "	do	Birmingham;	
Margt. Meyers, "	do	Monongahela;	
Frank McLaughlin,	do	3d ward,	Pittsburgh;
John McGrady,	do	4th	do do
J. P. McIntyre, other goods,	3d ward,		do
Jacob D. Pandt, tavern,	1st	do	do
J. M. Robitzer,	do	6th	do. do
William Riddell,	do	4th	do do
Charles Koehrig,	do	4th	do Allegheny,
Wm. Siddon, eating house,	1st	do	do
W. Seidenstricker, other goods,	5th ward,	Pittsburgh;	
Adam Swinehart, tavern,	4th	do	do
John Smith,	do	3d	do do
Valentine Thorp,	do	2d	do Allegheny;
James Williams,	do	3d	do Pittsburgh;
N Sinton, other goods,	3d	do	do

The Court will meet on MONDAY, April 28th, 1862, at 10 o'clock, to act on the above cases.

W. A. REBRON, *Clerk.*

ap18:3td

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Masonic Hall, Fifth st., Pittsburgh, and N. E. corner South Common and Federal st., Allegheny City.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

109½ NORTH EIGHTH STREET, SECOND DOOR ABOVE ARCH, UP STAIRS.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between

KAUFMAN & LONNERSTADTER

Having been dissolved by mutual consent, the undersigned respectfully informs the patrons and friends of the old firm, and the trade in general, that he has taken all the up-stairs rooms of No. 109 North Eighth street, above Arch street, Philadelphia, to continue the manufacturing of all kinds of DRESS, CLOAK, and MANTILLA TRIMMINGS FRINGES, BUTTONS, TASSELS, CORD, HEAD-NETS, of all descriptions, &c., &c. And will offer inducements in price and quality, as well as prompt attendance to orders, in every article appertaining to his line.

WM. LONNERSTADTER,

No. 109 North Eighth st., above Arch st.,

ap19:1m Philadelphia.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of Administration to the estate of William Savage, late of North Fayette township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate will present the same for settlement.

ap19:tdfrw MARK ROBB, Administrator.

FLOUR.

500 bbls. choice	Baker's Flour,		
300 " "	St. Louis White Wheat;		
100 " "	Fal's of Ohio " "		
100 " "	Premium " "		
100 " "	God'n Mills " "		
100 " "	Ionic " "		
100 " "	Akron " "		
200 " "	Rye Flour.		

In store and for sale at McKEEVY & GREGG'S

ap19 No. 257 Liberty street.

PATENTED OCT. 8, 1861.

Dithridge's Patent OVAL LAMP CHIMNIES,

Manufactured of XX FLINT GLASS.

These Chimnies are intended for the flat flame, which heating all parts of the glass equally, does not expose it to cracking.

E. D. DITHRIDGE,

Fort Pitt Glass Works

Washington street,

ap17 Pittsburgh, Pa.

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

JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO.,

No. 44 Water Street, New York,

OFFER FOR SALE, FROM UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSES, 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—Felleboisin, A. Seignette, and other brands, dark and pale, in the usual packages.

HOLLAND GIN—J. P. Kellogg & Co.'s Scheidam, and Wee Drop, 4 pipes, three-qr. Pipes and cases.

RUM—St. Croix and Jamaica—selected brands.

WHISKYS—Mahan's Irish and Ramsey's Scotch.

WINES—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Bordeaux, Hock, and others, of various grades.

OIL—Fine Bordeaux Table, in cases and baskets.

fo7:3m

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS AND CARD PHOTOGRAPHS

New styles and new pictures

Received at KAY & CO.'S 55 Wood st.

ap19

FLOUR.

300 bbls. choice Bakers' Flour,			
100 " Falls of Ohio White Wheat,			
100 " Premium White Wheat,			
100 " Imperial White Wheat,			
400 " Extra Flour.			

In store and to arrive, for sale by

MACKEOWN & LINHART,

ap18 No. 297 Liberty street.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with boarding and pleasant rooms, at No. 108 Fifth street, near the Postoffice. Also, a few Day Boarders. ap19:1t

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PANEL DECORATIONS, just received and for sale by

ap19 W. P. MARSHALL.

GILT WALL PAPER for sale by

ap19 W. P. MARSHALL.

BARBERS', TINNERS' AND TAILORS' SHEARS, for sale by

ap19 BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood st.

PUMPS, AUGERS AND REAMERS, for sale by BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood st.

STONE CUTTERS' TOOLS, for sale by

ap19 BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood st.

COLT'S REVOLVERS, 6 inch., 6 shot, for sale by BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood st.

COOPERS' TOOLS, for sale by

ap19 BOWN & TETLEY 136 Wood st.

ONE BBL. FRESH ROLL BUTTER, just received and for sale by

ap19 J. B. CANFIELD, First st., near Wood,

ODD FORKS for sale by

ap19 BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood st.

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:ms PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS.

FROM AUCTION.

500 YARDS PLAID JACONT, at 25 cents.

BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS AND CHEAP at 37½c.

Receiving and opening daily

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS,

NEW STYLE SAQUES AND CLOAKS,

VERY RICH PRINTED GRENADINES,

NEEDLE WORK AND HOSIERY, CHEAP,

PRINTS AS CHEAP AS EVER,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, very low.

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,

74 Market Street.

ap19

CRINOLINE DRAPERIE!

Another lot of those favorite FRENCH SKIRTS,

In three sizes, received by express and for sale by

ap19 EATON, MACRUM & CO., 17 Fifth st.

JUST IMPORTED!

Beautiful styles of BALMORAL SKIRTS, FOR SPRING WEAR.

The first lot just received this day. Ladies are invited to call and examine the styles, at

ap19 EATON MACRUM & CO.'S, 17 Fifth st.

HEAD DRESSES! HAIR NETS! OF ENTIRELY NEW STYLES.

Just received, from New York. Sold wholesale and retail, by

ap19 EATON, MACRUM & CO., 17 Fifth st.

GENTLEMEN'S GOODS.

FINE SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, GLOVES, HALF HOSE, SUSPENDERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GAUZE MERINOS, SILK AND COTTON UDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

To all of which we invite special attention.

ap19 EATON, MACRUM & CO., 17 Fifth st.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS

CHEAP FOR CASH,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.

Another lot of

BEBAGES, for 15 cents, worth 38 cents.

BEBAGES, for 20 " " 50 "

NARROW CHECK SILKS, for 75 cents.

RAREST STYLE DRESS GOODS.

SPRING SHAWLS.

FANCY SILKS, for 50 cents, worth 75 cents.

SPRING MANTLES AND SAQUES.

EMBROIDERIES, cheapest in the city.

Don't fail to call, as the stock is closing out, and at prices that make them great bargains.

ap18

ANOTHER GRAND EXHIBITION OF SPRING MANTLES AND SAQUES, *From $3,50 to $50.*

NEW SILKS,

From 50c. to $2,50.

DRESS GOODS,

An Unparalleled Variety, from 12½c to $1

And an immense stock of

GENERAL DRY GOODS.

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

AT

BARKER & CO.'S,

57 MARKET STREET.

N. B.—ONLY ONE PRICE.

ap12

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! SECOND ARRIVAL OF *NEW SPRING STYLES* AT

EATON, MACRUM & CO'S,

Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth Street.

Ribbons, Gimps, Braids, Laces, Buttons, etc., for Dress Trimmings, newest styles. Embroidered Book and Cambric Collars and Sets. Real Lace and Lace Trimmed Collars and Sets, and Handkerchiefs. Black Lace, Grenadine and Tissue Veils.

Chemise Yokes and Pantaletts, Edging, Laces, Ruffles, etc., Ladies' and Children's Hose, of every description, Gloves, Gauntlets, Mits, Bonnet Ribbons, Ruches, Shaker Hoods, Cord, Chenille and Braid Head Nets.

Another lot of "Crinoline Draperie," (French Skirts.) Those who have used this skirt, pronounce it the best ever made. The "Quakers Skirt" and the "Flexure Skirt," are also styles worthy of attention.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Fine Shirts, Collars, Ties,