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COMMISSION, &c.

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WM. WHITE. JNO. WHITE. JOS. WHITE.
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A. SCHOYER, COMMISSION MERCHANT and dealer in CRUDE AND REFINED CARBON OILS, GLASS, IRON, NAILS, &c., No. 183 Liberty street. mh27:dly

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BLISTER SHUFF. jy31 voier.
H. VOIGT & CO., SUCCESSORS to L. G. Graff, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 247 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap5

JOHN L. HOUSE. EDWARD HOUSE.
JOHN L. HOUSE & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. jy7

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JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK. WM. W. MELLON.
KIRKPATRICK & MELLON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 133 Fourth street, five doors above Smithfield, Pittsburgh, Pa. my17:dtf

THOMAS. EWING, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
OFFICE, No. 150 Fourth street, corner of Cherry alley, Pittsburgh, Pa. aoll:dawly

SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE, Fifth street, adjoining the office of Marshall & Brown, Pittsburgh, Pa. n7:dly

C. B. M. SMITH, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, has removed to KUHN'S LAW BUILDINGS, No. 12 Diamond street, next door to St. Peter's Church. my16:dly

S. SCHOYER, JR., ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 139 Fourth street, Lowrie's Law Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh1

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W. P. JONES, AGENT NORTH AMERICA, State of Pennsylvania and Hartford Insurance Companies, 87 Water street.

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CHOICE TEAS.—100 half chests Black and Green Teas, including some of the finest crops Oolong, English Breakfast, Young Hyson and Gun Powder Teas, in the market, for sale, at a small advance on importer's price, by the chest, caddy or single pound. JNO. A. RENSHAW,
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FRESH BUTTER, FRESH BUTTER.—Received by express this day, 12 boxes prime Roll and Print Butter. For sale at 114 Second street.
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CORN MEAL.—100 bushels fresh ground Corn Meal, fit store and for sale by
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WM. B. HAYS & CO., No. 296 Liberty st.

LARD.—In barrels, kegs and bags, in store and for sale by
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THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 1.

The Union Platform of New York.

The Republican and Democratic Union members of the Legislature of New York, in closing the session, issued an Address to their constituents, laying down a platform for the fall elections, on which all true and loyal men may rally. We copy below the principles on which they profess their willingness to go before the people, and which they believe will carry the country through the perils which environ it. These principles meet with our hearty approbation, and we commend them to the attention of the people of this State:

A great and comprehensive system of financial policy, commensurate with our present and future wants, must be inaugurated and administered; the re-establishment of the authority of the National Government has yet to be effected; and the mode of treatment toward persons in rebellion, their property and their slaves, has yet to be determined. We must vindicate the intelligence as well as the patriotism of our people, and put to shame the tyrants of the Old World, who laughed at our calamities, and predicted the downfall of popular government and free institutions.

And, what is perhaps a more difficult problem still, the system and machinery of a free and representative commonwealth must be made to move on and work harmoniously with a heavy National debt, and an onerous and searching taxation. The experience of the past, and our own Revolutionary history, should admonish us that our greatest perils may yet lie hidden in the future, and that it will require the united efforts and energies, for years to come, of all true, loyal, and patriotic men, to carry us in safety through the storms and dangers that still beset and threaten our way.

Whatever differences of opinion may have hitherto prevailed, or may still prevail, on the general subject of Slavery, no one can doubt that it is, if not the primary cause, the pretext and powerful agent of the present rebellion. The slaveholding interest has aimed for many years to control the political action of the General Government, and to make that action subservient to its own aggrandizement. The result of the Presidential election of 1860, aided as it was by the efforts of conspirators in the Southern States, signalized the defeat of that endeavor, and the disclosures of the census of the same year proved conclusively that this defeat was final. The political supremacy of the slaveholding interest—the sway which that interest had previously exercised over the General Government—had been forever overthrown. To revenge this defeat, and reverse by force the verdict of the ballot-box, was the primary purpose of the rebellion.

That purpose has failed; and the permanent welfare and settled sentiment of the country forbid any attempt to soften this failure or qualify in any degree its disastrous effects upon Slavery itself. The rebellion has thus far proved fatal to the interest it was designed to serve. The blows of the war which Slavery invoked have fallen with mortal weight upon Slavery itself. The whole false structure of the institution has been shaken to its foundation. Not only have its sway over the administration of the National Government, and its hold upon the respectful toleration of the country been rudely and thoroughly broken, but the local laws and usages upon which it rested have been seriously affected by the presence of our armies and the measures of military administration which the emergencies of the country have required. However men may have differed hitherto as to the power of Congress over Slavery, there is now but little difference among those who have acted together in support of the Government as to the practical necessities of the future. We all agree that Slavery must never again be permitted to increase its power by invading free territory or bringing new Slave States into the Union therefrom—that it must cease to exist in the District of Columbia, which is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the general government—and that the Constitution must hereafter be administered in the spirit of freedom, and for the development of those principles on which our institutions rest, and not for the perpetuation of slavery. We all agree that slavery, so far as it may be of pecuniary, social, or political value to any individual in rebellion against the government, should be made to forfeit the penalties which every such individual incurs by the guilt of treason or resistance to lawful authority. And we all agree in sustaining the wise and constitutional policy of President Lincoln, by which, through aid extended by the general government to such slave States as may initiate measures for the emancipation of their slaves, we may hope at some future and not distant day to be delivered forever from the curse of slavery.

Union as the country can rely upon the establishment of these principles in the administration of the Government, the defeat of the rebellion will give us neither indemnity for the past nor security for the future. We oppose, therefore, any peace which shall leave in doubt and return him to his master, who is said to be a loyal Mississippian, or a Provost Marshal resisted, and demanded his authority. For a time there was a prospect of a scrimmage, but the promptness of the Provost Marshal prevented it, and the U. S. Marshal abandoned the claim.

We have in the army of the Tennessee one hundred and sixty-six thousand efficient men. This was the consolidated morning report of Saturday.

Examination and Appraisement of Liquors.

Senator Pomeroy's bill, introduced on Monday, provides for the examination and appraisement, at the Custom House, of all liquors, whether imported from abroad or from a home port—in reference as well to their quality, purity, and fitness for use, as to their value and identity. It provides as follows:

All packages are required, under penalty of forfeiture, to have the true names of the manufacturer and importer, or consignee, the place of manufacture, and the port of exportation, prominently and legibly affixed. If, on examination, liquors are found to be adulterated, they are not to pass the Custom House, unless, after a re-examination of a strictly analytical character, at the instance of the importer or consignee, it be declared that they may be properly and safely used as medicine or a beverage. This re-examination is to be at the expense of the consignee, and must be made by an analytical chemist of established reputation, named by the Collector, whose report is to be made under oath. If the chemist confirms the Examiner's report against the liquor, the importer may re-export it within six months or it shall be forfeited and destroyed, the owner to pay the same charges as if re-exported. The Examiners to stamp packages "pure" or "impure," if requested, and to be paid by the owner. A fee imposed by the Collector. Any officer of the Customs who aids or abets frauds in passing adulterated liquors shall be removed from office, incapacitated from holding any in future in the Customs and fined from $500 to $5,000. Any person willfully importing adulterated liquors, adulterating them after their passage through the Custom House, selling the impure as pure, or altering the examiners' mark, shall be fined from $500 to $5,000; and imprisoned not exceeding five years.

GEN. HUNTER TO ARM THE SLAVES.—Private letters from Gen. Hunter announce that he is about to arm the negroes.—*Dispatch to Cincinnati Gazette.*

good citizens we feel bound to resist and defeat all such purposes, and we are unwilling to weaken our power for such an effort by any act which shall divide our strength or distract our councils, or separate in the coming election those who agree in the principles and policy we have thus set forth.

STRENGTH OF GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Preparation for a Battle.

THE SIEGE OF FORT PILLOW.

&c., &c., &c.

CAIRO, April 28.—The steamer Estella has just arrived from Pittsburgh Landing, but brings no later intelligence from Gen. Halleck's army. She confirms reports previously received of a probable advance and battle today.

The steamer "B" arrived from Fort Pillow at two o'clock this morning. There had been no material change in the affairs at the fleet. There was some occasional firing by the mortars, and some occasional reply by the enemy's batteries. It is probable that the intelligence of the fall of New Orleans, which was last evening sent by steamer to Commodore Foot, may hasten matters below and put a period to the hitherto cautious policy of the flag officer.

The "B" brought to Cairo six refugees from Memphis, from which city they departed one week ago yesterday. They had secured, through the connivance of a Union merchant, their passports to Humbolt, but instead of going in that direction they procured a skiff and crossed the Mississippi to the Arkansas shore, about six miles below Randolph, and taking to the swamp and bottom lands, which are here overflowed for an immense distance. They rowed back 6 miles or more from the river and after severe trials and suffering reached Osceola. From here they rowed to the fleet and reported to Commodore Foote. They say a majority of the people in Memphis are Union, but are compelled to advocate secession sentiments to preserve their property. There are several secret Union societies, who assist their members to emigrate, and are pledged to aid in the re-establishment of Federal authority. Five men are known to be on their way North by the same route taken by these.

Gens. Price and Van Dorn recently passed through Memphis on their way to Corinth, leaving about 6,000 troops to overawe the city and enforce the conscription act. Jeff. Thompson is in Memphis, and has his quarters at the Gayoso House. There are 5,000 bales of cotton, 7,000 hogsheads of sugar and 20,000 barrels of molasses now lying upon the levee at Memphis, of which the cotton will be burnt, and the sugar and molasses rolled into the river, on the approach of the Federal forces. Citizens and newspapers are opposed to burning the city, but the soldiers and country people favor it.

The Memphis *Argus* is considered the exponent of the Union sentiment, and is not allowed telegraphic dispatches. The Safety Committee talk of suppressing it.

The Legislature passed the militia law without a quorum. The more violent of the rebels in the country consider Memphis a "Union hole," and threaten to wipe it out.

On Wednesday succeeding the battle of Pittsburgh, Gen. Prentiss and 2,386 Union prisoners passed through Memphis. The troops were in good spirits, and kindly treated by the inhabitants, particularly the Irish and German women. Citizens contented themselves with waving handkerchiefs and looking the interest they dare not openly express. Prentiss made a Union speech to his men, and the citizens cheered him. Provost Marshal L. D. McKissock bade him remain silent. Prentiss told him he had four to one more friends in Memphis than he (McKissock), and said to the citizens, "Keep quiet for a few weeks, and you will have an opportunity to cheer the old flag to your hearts' content." Our soldiers sang the Star Spangled Banner, Red, White and Blue, Happy Land of Canaan, and Old John Brown, as they were starting on the cars for Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where they are at present confined. There are 114 Union officers among the prisoners. Beauregard claims to have taken 3,000 prisoners.

The Memphis and Ohio, Memphis & Charleston, and Mississippi & Tennessee railroads are connected by a union track to give greater facility for moving rolling stock and provisions in case of Federal attack. All old iron and brass was being collected and forwarded below. The citizens think Fort Pillow will be taken by the flotilla, but the soldiers and newspapers consider it impregnable.

The Confederate loss, all told, at Pittsburgh, was about 4,000—1,000 wounded are in Memphis. Government machinery, commissary and quartermaster's stores are removed.

It is thought that the fate of the Confederacy hangs upon the Corinth battle. If beaten they have no resource left but the organization of guerrilla bands and predatory warfare.

Four deserters from Fort Pillow arrived at the flotilla on Sunday morning, and reported twenty-five more in the swamps opposite. A tug was sent for them. They say the Confederate army at the fort is greatly demoralized, whole companies refusing to do ordinary military duty. Large numbers of soldiers are in irons; their term of enlistment had expired, and their officers wished to compel them to serve two years longer. At the fort one man had been killed and a dozen wounded by the explosion of our shells.

The river is rising rapidly—two inches within the last ten hours. It seems now impossible to avert the great calamity.

A dispatch was received this morning from Pittsburgh, dated Sunday evening. Up to that hour there had been no fighting.

There was a prospect yesterday of a conflict between the civil and military authorities, upon the eternal nigger question. The United States Marshal, of this District, claimed the right to take a contraband captured at Fort Donelson, and now employed by the Government, to return him to his master, who is said to be a loyal Mississippian. The Provost Marshal resisted, and demanded his authority. For a time there was a prospect of a scrimmage, but the promptness of the Provost Marshal prevented it, and the U. S. Marshal abandoned the claim.

GEN. MITCHEL'S OPERATIONS.

How Colonel Turchin Took Tuscumbia.

We found Tuscumbia occupied by a portion of Gen. Mitchel's division, under command of acting Brigadier General Turchin, the Colonel of the Nineteenth Illinois regiment from Chicago. The Colonel is a dashing go-ahead officer, and with his equally dashing and go-ahead command is holding an extremely precarious situation in the heart of the enemy's country. He is, however, vigilant and wide-awake, and if the rebels get any advantage of him, they will have to get up very early in the morning.

It has already been announced that Gen. Mitchel was holding one hundred and eight miles of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, but there are very few, unless cognizant of the position, who are aware of the dashing character of such a movement. Gen. Mitchel first moved on Huntsville, one of the principal towns of Northern Alabama, and so rapid were his movements that he completely surprised the inhabitants, to say nothing of several rebel officers who were quietly luxuriating in the place. Here he captured fifteen locomotives and sufficient rolling stock to move a large army.

Not waiting for the intelligence of his arrival to spread abroad, Gen. M. immediately sent out portions of his division by the railroad on either side of him—one to the east, to take possession of the road as far as Stevenson, where it is intersected by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and another to the west as far as Decatur, where it connected with the Decatur and Nashville road. The command of the latter exhibition was entrusted to Gen. Turchin. His command arrived at Decatur just in the very nick of time to save the fine railroad bridge which crosses the Tennessee here. It had been bespeared with pitch, tar and cotton, the torch had already been applied to it, but the troops rushing on to it from the train, with the aid of their blankets and the contents of their canteens, succeeded in quenching the flames before any damage of consequence had been done. A regiment of rebels had thrown up extensive cotton fortifications on the westerly side, but on the approach of the Federals they beat a most speedy retreat, leaving their baggage, tents, and even their hot dinners behind them. The greater portion of the chivalry did not even take the time to saddle their horses, but leaving their saddles behind, went off bare back. In the hands of a determined band of men, the fortifications could have been held against considerable success against our forces. They had four small forts and a long line of breastworks, all constructed of cotton, and well arranged. There were about 800 bales of the cotton, which, of course, fell into our hands.

A further advance toward the West having been left discretionary with Gen. Turchin, of course he went on. The rebels fleeing from Decatur, had destroyed or partially destroyed all the bridges to the west of Decatur, but this proved a slight obstacle to the General. With an excellent engineer corps he repaired them (six in all) almost as soon as they had been incapacitated, and he pressed on until he had reached Tuscumbia, when he had communication by water with Gen. Halleck at Pittsburgh, fifty or sixty miles below. Since he has been here he has not been idle. The country roundabout has been scoured far and near, and several important captures made. In one of these expeditions he penetrated as far South as Russelville, where he found a quantity of rebel property. At La Grange a military institution was discovered, with a valuable chemical laboratory, and its professor, an officer with the rank of Major. Near by, in a cave, still another haul of rebel uniforms, shoes, &c., was made. At Florence, four miles above Tuscumbia, on the other side of the river, a 10-pound field piece was discovered, and so all around.

The railroad from Stevenson to Tuscumbia is now in good running condition, and is all held by our forces. But one bridge on the line is down. This one, fourteen miles east of Tuscumbia, over Town Creek, will be repaired as soon as the water falls sufficiently to allow work upon it. At present they are obliged to re-ship here, and send troops and stores over the pike bridge, a little distance above. When the news of the Federal approach reached Tuscumbia, the inhabitants as they supposed, most effectually demolished the only engine there; but, Yankee like, the mechanics of Gen. Turchin's force put the machine together again, and it now answers very well to run out to the destroyed bridge. To be sure but *one side* of it works, but so long as the other *does*, it does not make much difference.

At the bridge they connect with a good engine, and trains are now run with more or less regularity over the entire road. Gen. Mitchel still has his headquarters at Huntsville. Some other Yankee tricks which Gen. Mitchel has perpetrated for the purpose of bamboozling the Southern comprehension are rather funny, but it is hardly time as yet to disclose them. The skill and energy displayed by Gen. Mitchel in the occupancy and holding of his extended line, entitles him to no small share of consideration.—*Cor. St. Louis Democrat, 28th.*

Gen. Cameron's Instructions to Gen. Sherman.

Thaddeus Stevens, in the course of his speech in reply to Mr. Dawes on Monday, quoted from Ex-Secretary Cameron's original instructions to Gen. T. W. Sherman, when he went to Port Royal, a paragraph directing him to assure all slaves of disloyal masters coming within his lines that they should never be re-enslaved. This sentence, said Mr. Stevens, was stricken out by some one after it left the hands of the Secretary of War, and before it reached Gen. Sherman.

The following is the sentence which Mr. Stevens said was stricken out:

"You will assure all persons held to involuntary labor, who may be received into the service of the Government, that they will under no circumstances again be reduced to their former condition, unless they freely choose to return."

It will be recollected that the President not long since made a remark concerning the slaves now within our camps similar to the above. He said that no slave who had been received and employed by the Government, should ever be re-enslaved with his consent.

LOYAL BLACKS FOR THE FORTS.—Several officers at Port Royal, among them the Colonel of a Pennsylvania Regiment, write to Senator Grimes in hearty approval of his suggestion, that the forts ought to be garrisoned with loyal blacks. The Colonel says that he would like to raise a regiment of blacks in Philadelphia, with which to garrison Southern forts. He promises to do it in ten days after he is empowered.

This will have to be done if the ports on the Southern coast are to be held at all. It will be cruel to subject our soldiers to the dangers of such duty during the sickly season, which is now approaching.

THE SURPRISE AT PITTSBURGH LANDING.—The Secretary of War has requested Senator Wilson and Mr. Blair, Chairman of the Military Committees of the two Houses, to proceed to the West and investigate the cause of the surprise at Pittsburgh Landing. It is understood that both gentlemen decline to interfere in the matter, except when it comes legitimately before them in the way of their Congressional duties.

ACCORDING to a correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, Commodore Foote was greatly disappointed at the withdrawal of General Pope's forces to reinforce General Halleck at Pittsburgh Landing. The Commodore remarked, that if General Pope's forces had remained with him he would now be in Memphis.

THE NUMBER OF BRIGADIER GENERALS.—A bill will soon be introduced into Congress limiting the number of Brigadier Generals to 200, or thereabout.

Suppression of the African Slave Trade--A New Treaty.

The Senate yesterday, we understand, gave its unanimous consent to a treaty recently negotiated by the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, on the part of our government, and Lord Lyons, Minister of England, on behalf of his government, which, if we are correctly informed of its provisions, will more effectually remove a source of constantly recurring irritation between the two countries than any international compact which has been entered into between them since the Treaty of Ghent.

At a period as far back as that during the Presidency of Mr. Monroe, after the government of the United States had by a solemn act declared the African slave trade piracy, Mr. John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, negotiated a treaty with the British Minister by which, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, the right of search of vessels under the American flag was yielded to British cruisers both in the waters of the African coast and those of America. This treaty of convention was submitted to the Senate of the United States for its consent, and was confirmed by that body (two-thirds of course consenting) with a single amendment, to wit, striking out the privilege of search in American waters. This amendment not being acceded to by England the treaty failed; and from that time to this, through various unsuccessful efforts to adjust it, the question has remained open—one party frequently exercising the right of visit, if not of search, and the other resisting and complaining of it as an insult and aggression, often threatening serious misunderstanding between the two nations, until the present moment, when the counsels of wisdom, humanity and concession have happily prevailed, and the question has been settled unanimously, finally, and, from what we learn of the treaty, felicitously—conferring honor on the distinguished negotiators, who will receive, as they richly deserve, the thanks and plaudits of the friends of peace and humanity throughout Christendom.—*National Intelligencer.*

Terrible Tragedy in Buffalo.

On Thursday morning, Moses Menard, a Frenchman, accidentally shot his wife under the supposition that she was a burglar who had entered the room. He states that on his return home the night before he was informed by his wife that some men had endeavored to gain admission to the house during his absence. She persuaded him to load his gun, which he placed by the bedside. In his statement he says:

I was woke by some noise in the morning, and found that the light on the table had been put out. It was almost dark in the room, but I could see somebody standing between the little table and the head of the bed. I was so excited that I didn't think of its being my wife—remembering what I had told her when I went to sleep—and snatched my gun from the corner, raised quickly, and with my back to the foot of the bed, fired at the shape. I didn't know whether I aimed at the head, or where. I heard a fall after I had fired, and getting up and slightly opening the front door to let the light in, saw it was