MONDAY MORNING MAY 5.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION.]

Particulars of the Bombardment and Surrender of Fort Macon.--Fifty Cannon, 20,000 Pounds Powder and 4,000 Stand of Arms Taken.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The N. Y. *Tribune*, this morning, received by telegraph from Baltimore, the following report from its special correspondent of the bombardment of Fort Macon:

The preparations for the bombardment of Fort Macon were complete on Wednesday night, but the order to fire was not given till 5½ o'clock on Friday morning, when a shot was fired from one of the 30-pounder Parrott's, shell from the 8 and 10 inch mortar batteries followed, and the firing on our side at once became regular and unobstructed. The fort replied with the first gun at 6 o'clock, and continued until its pieces were silenced by salvos of three or four at a time, until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when a white flag was hoisted.

The gunboats Daylight, State of Georgia, Chippewa and Gemsbox took part in the engagement, sailing in an ellipse and firing by turn, but the heavy sea prevented them from doing any service, and they soon withdrew.

Gen. Burnside arrived on Thursday with two armed barges, and witnessed the bombardment.

The fire of our batteries dismounted thirteen guns, and tore up the glacis and rampart in the most effective manner. Of 1,100 shot and shell thrown at the fort 560 struck the work.

The guns of the fort were worked with skill and courage, but the sand hills afforded a complete protection to our men.

The hoisting of the white flag was followed by a conference with Gen. Parke, and a suspension of hostilities until the following morning.

During the night a proposition for the surrender of the fort was communicated to Gen. Burnside, and in the morning the articles of agreement were signed.

The garrison surrendered as prisoners of war and were released on parole, and allowed to take their private effects with them. The officers retained their side arms. These were the terms originally proposed by Gen. Parke, but refused by Col. White, the commander of the fort.

Fifty guns, 20,000 pounds of powder, shot and shell in proportion, 400 stand of arms, etc., were taken.

General Burnside, in a general order, congratulating Gen. Parke on his victory, commands that the name of Fort Macon be inscribed on the colors of the 4th and 5th Rhode Island, and the 8th Connecticut. The command of the fort was offered to Capt. Morris, of the 1st Artillery, after the surrender, but declined, and Col. Rodman, of the 4th Rhode Island, was placed in charge.

The Number of Major and Brigadier Generals--Case of Danl. E. Sickles --Manumitted Slaves.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The latest count shows that there are now 168 Brigadier Generals, and 26, in addition, await Senatorial action. A favorable report has been made on the nomination of Daniel E. Sickles, and there seems to be no doubt that he will soon be confirmed. The bill proposing to limit the number to 200, and of Major Generals to 20, will, in all probability, become a law.

Thus far, or within two days, applications have been filed for compensation for 42 of the slaves manumitted in the District of Columbia under the emancipation act.

The President has recognized J. C. Conduresp as Vice Consul for Denmark, in and for the District of Columbia, and E. S. Sayres Vice Consul for Denmark for Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

Explosion of a Powder Mill.

PORTLAND, May 3.—The powder mill explosion at Gorham included eight buildings, which were blown up one after another. The hands were fortunately at supper, and no one was injured.

Death at Fort Warren.

BOSTON, May 3.—Col. Davidson, of the 3d Mississippi regiment, who was captured at Fort Donelson, died at Fort Warren on Tuesday.

The Steamer America at Boston.

BOSTON, May 3.—The steamer America arrived at 1 o'clock from Liverpool, via Halifax.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—The Old Point boat brings no news. The flag of truce brought nothing later from Norfolk.

The Volunteer.

[From the Atlantic Monthly.]

"At dawn," he said, "I bid them all farewell,
To go where bugles call and rifles gleam."
And with the restless thought asleep he fell,
And glided into dream.

A great hot plain from sea to mountain spread—
Through it a level river slowly drawn.
He moved with a vast crowd, and at its head
Streamed banners like the dawn.

There came a blinding flash, a deafening roar,
And discordant cries of triumph and dismay;
Blood trickled down the river's rocky shore,
And with the dead he lay.

The morn broke in upon his solemn dream;
And still, with steady pulse and deepening eye,
"Where bugles call," he said, "and rifles gleam,
I follow, though I die!"

Wise youth! By few is glory's wreath attained;
But death or late or soon awaiteth all:
To fight in Freedom's cause is something gained,—
And nothing lost, to fall.

Rebel Lamentations--Effect of the Loss of New Orleans.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 1, via Baltimore, Friday, May 2.—Papers have been received from Petersburg and Norfolk.

The rebels are inconsolable in their wailing over the fall of New Orleans—some charging Gen. Lovell with treachery.

Commodore Hollins passed through Columbia, S. C., on the way to Richmond, on Saturday. He expressed himself as perfectly amazed at the fall of the Crescent city. He stated that there were one hundred heavy guns in position on the levee between Fort Jackson and the city; that the Louisiana was ready and waiting; that numerous boarding parties, composed of active young men, were organized to board and take the national vessels at all hazards, and that the Mississippi, the consort of the Virginia, although unfinished, could, if necessary, be brought into action.

The following additional items regarding the fall of New Orleans are all that can be gleaned from the papers:

Commodore Farragut had proposed terms of capitulation to Mayor Monroe, which the latter had accepted, and the city of New Orleans was, at last accounts, held by a battalion of marines from the squadron. General Butler's forces were within a few miles of the city, having landed on Lake Ponchartrain.

Information was received at Norfolk yesterday that Captain McIntosh, the supposed commander of the gunboat Louisiana at New Orleans, had been badly wounded; when or where was not stated. From the same source it was also learned that Captain Thomas Huger, supposed to be the commander of the McRae, was mortally wounded in the same engagement.

Confiscation.

There is nothing in the Federal Constitution, as we read it, that forbids the confiscation of the property of rebels to defray the heavy burdens they have wantonly thrown upon the country; and we are amazed that loyal Members of Congress should seem to admit that there is no power in the Government to confiscate absolutely and for ever. A bill of attainder is an instrument whereby one person is punished for the crime of another, as when the children of a traitor are held answerable and made to suffer for their parents offence. This is contrary to the genius of our institutions, and very properly forbidden by the Constitution. If an estate is held by a life tenure, with an indefeasible entail to the holder's posterity, Congress cannot break that entail because of the present holder's treason: but property held in fee simple may be confiscated absolutely and forever. Such, at least, is our understanding of the Constitution.

We who stand for the Union believe it has a *right* to exist—that the conspiracy and efforts to overthrow it by force and violence are *wrong*. If we are beaten, we understand that the Rebels triumph, supplies the needed justification of their revolt, and exempts them from penalties. But suppose they are beaten, and forced to submit unconditionally to the Union: What then? Are the expenses of this costly sanguinary struggle to be borne wholly by the loyal? Or shall the Rebels be required, so far as may be, to pay for them? What is the answer of Justice and common sense?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Report of the Expedition to Pittsburgh Landing.

The steamers Marengo and J. W. Hailman, with the physicians and nurses comprising the expedition generously sent by the citizens of Pittsburgh, to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers at Pittsburgh Landing, on the Tennessee river, reached Cincinnati, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on Sunday, 13th of April. I had preceded the boats in company with Rev. Dr. Howard, and on their arrival at Cincinnati, by the efficient aid of the Sanitary Committee, we were able to procure most of the stores needed in a few hours and proceed on our mission. Stopping only at Evansville for coal, we arrived at Paducah, at 7 a. m., of the 15th inst., and were detained a short time to procure the necessary permit to go up the Tennessee river. Leaving at 9 a. m., we reached Fort Henry early in the afternoon. As we approached the fort a desire was manifested by a few on board to visit it. Deciding, however, that neither pleasure nor the gratification of curiosity had any part in our mission, orders were given to pass on, and the decision was cheerfully acquiesced in by all. As we passed the landing the boats were hailed by the proper officer in command of the post, and compelled to stop and report. The delay was but fifteen or twenty minutes; enough, however, to gratify the curious with a sight of the fort. At 11 p. m., the darkness compelled the boats to lay up. At 3½ a. m., they were again under way, and passing Savannah, at four, without stopping, reached Pittsburgh Landing at 6 p. m. on 16th inst. From the time the boats left the city of Pittsburgh, until we reached Pittsburgh Landing, the labors of those on board were incessant, over two hundred single and seventy double cots had been made from lumber taken on board for the purpose. About three hundred bed ticks were made and filled with straw—nearly the same number of pillows and a large number of shirts made to order. The last day was chiefly occupied in arranging the cots for the reception of the sick, putting up the cooking stoves, assorting and preparing the stores, &c.

At Pittsburgh Landing, we were met by Dr. Simmons, the Medical Director, and the boats were placed at his disposal. All the boats which had preceded us, specified as the objects of their relief, troops of a particular State. Some refused to take the sick, their aid being meant only for the wounded. Dr. Simmons, on learning that the citizens of Pittsburgh had sent us with the full knowledge that there were few or no Pennsylvania troops in the battle, and recognized every soldier of the army of the Union as our own, and, whether sick or wounded, entitled to every gratitude and such aid as we could give, expressed the utmost gratification, and offered every facility for the accomplishment of our mission which this co-operation could afford. He requested me to send one of the boats to the hospital landing, and remain there until the next evening, and the other to Crump's Landing, about four miles below, at daylight in the morning. The Hailman was lying outside, and I directed her to proceed to the hospital landing; a few hundred yards up the river, as once, intending to take the Marengo, by daylight in the morning, to Crump's. Captain McCallum informed me that it was necessary to clean out the boilers of the Marengo, and it might save time could he avail himself of the night's cooling to effect this. I acquiesced in this suggestion, and by doing so the physicians and nurses had an opportunity to see some friends and visit the battle field of Shiloh. All were on board at 11 a. m., with the exception of Dr. Patterson, who is finding the 53d Regiment Ohio Volunteers without a Surgeon, decided to remain, and at its Marengo left Pittsburgh Landing.

At Crumps' Landing were ranged along side of a hospital barge, and there just began to realise the horrors of the unnatural war. The barge was crowded with men in all stages of disease —some lying on bunks or cots, many on the floor—with inadequate attendance, no suitable food, almost no medicines, and not the slightest approach to the comforts which render sickness tolerable. The atmosphere of the place was so laden with exhalations from the sick, as to repel the more timid of our company who attempted to enter. The Physician in charge seemed to be doing his best and to feel deeply for his men, but with the means at his command he was powerless. We brought away seventy-five of these poor fellows, some of whom seemed already beyond human care. One of the latter, who was rejected because about to die, lay by the passage way. The frequent sight of his youthful and emaciated face excited the sympathy of all, and, at the last moment he was taken on board, as we supposed only to die. He is now fast recovering, and in a few days will be with his mother. But few of these men would have lived, but for the effort you have made for their relief. The Marengo left the landing at 4 p. m., and in half an hour reached Savannah. Dr. Simmons had preceded us in the packet, and I found him at the quarters of Dr. Davis, Surgeon of the post. At the suggestion of Dr. Simmons, Dr. Davis requested me to send one of our surgeons to each hospital, to select the cases desired, giving the preference to those whose homes were in Eastern Ohio, saying that immediately on getting the list of names, he would send the men on board. The same voluntary pledge was made a few minutes later to Dr. McCook; nevertheless, when the names were furnished, Davis refused to let the men go. Dr. Simmons, unfortunately, had already left for Pittsburgh Landing; and, as their seemed to be no authority superior to Dr. Davis, to which we could appeal, we were obliged to give up the idea of loading until Crumps. By the time this Hailman arrived, having received but few sick at Pittsburgh Landing.

In the morning the sick and wounded came or were carried to the boats in large numbers, sent with passes from the hospital surgeons. We had taken many on board, when I received a written order from Dr. Davis to take no one without his own special pass. It was sad to witness the disappointment of the poor fellows who were turned back by the peremptory line men who had been brought down on litters and a detail of soldiers was sent to carry them back—I succeeded in delaying, and finally preventing altogether the inhumanity, and the men are now in the hospitals at Evansville, Cincinnati or Pittsburgh, with a prospect of recovery and future usefulness.

The boats left Savannah with with 440 soldiers, including a few who were convalescent. Our orders—the propriety of which we could not gainsay—were, to leave the men at hospitals near at their journey 104 were left at Paduca, 20 at Evansville, 20 at Louisville, — at New Albany, 107 at Cincinnati, 64 brought to Pittsburgh, and the others left at intermediate points. Eight died on the passage. Arriving at Pittsburgh on Sunday, the 27th of April, 48 patients were placed in the Marine hospital, 13 at the Passevant hospital, 1 at a private house, and 2 remain on the boat to go back to Marietta.

On the night of the 25th, about 9 o'clock, we were startled by cries of distress, and came upon the steamer Eunice which had just been sunk by collision with the Commodore Perry—the Marengo steamed up to where the accident had occurred, and by means of the yawl boat, most ably manned by the mate, Masters' or Machine Shops, will be leased to one or different parties. Apply at 42 Fifth street. [s8

FOR SALE OR RENT—An Oil Refinery, in complete order. Apply to
ROBT. ARTHURS,
mh5:dtf Att'y at Law, No. 135 Fourth st.

FOR RENT—A comfortable Dwelling House; 8 rooms; a stable and carriage house; 2 acres land, well set with apple and peach trees, grape arbor, &c. Will be leased to a good tenant for a number of years. Enquire of WATT & WILSON,
268 Liberty street.

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Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1862.—ja31f

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PRINTS AND DE LAINES AT McCLELLAND'S AUCTION. ap30

Letter from Alabama.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

DECATUR, ALA., April 22, 1862.

"Lieut. Phelps commanding"—the individual who some time since—about the first of February—came as far up the Tennessee as Florence, and found the Union sentiment "severe," was badly sold. If he found any Union men he enlisted them, and left none behind; so I presume the Union sentiment of Alabama is shoveling coal on the U. S. gunboat Conestoga. Lieut. Phelps may be a good naval commandr, but it strikes me forcibly he is no judge of Unionism. There is plenty of it here. I have'nt been able to find anybody who over was or who ever expected to be a Secessionist. All I have met are those who are "willing to have the thing ended any way"—individuals who "never had no hand in it no way whatsoever," and who say "they can't see no difference atween *your* folks and *ourn*—all the same race." The only people I have met who are inclined to aid, comfort, or inform us, are the slaves—and I have no hesitation in saying that General Mitchel has obtained all the information upon which he has acted from the blacks. The whites here are terribly afraid of them, and try to convince them that we do not come to aid or liberate them. It is easy to see that the slaves pay little or no attention to such language, but appreciate their position better than the whites do.

I am not surprised to learn that General Mitchel, commanding this division, the 3d of the army of Ohio, has become convinced, and has expressed on several occasions, his belief that the war must ultimately take the form of a crusade against slavery. I am not prepared to say that this is advisable, but it certainly looks to me like it must soon become a necessity, unless the closing scenes of the great drama are brought about very rapidly. I have not heard General Mitchel use the language referred to, but it is represented on excellent authority that such is his opinion. General Mitchel was not so extreme at the beginning of the conflict. But it is known that he held views opposed to slavery, and from these views grew the quarrel with Gen. Sherman, which led to Gen. Mitchel's resignation. The resignation was not accepted, but Gen. Sherman was removed. Since that time the views of Gen. Mitchel have not materially changed, as has been confirmed him in his opposition to the institution, and convinced him that the war must eventually end in its total abolishment.

You are already aware of what has been done in this part of the Confederacy by Gen. Mitchel. Stevenson on the east, Huntsville and Decatur in the centre, and Tuscumbia and Florence on the west, are in his hands, and occupied and held as the basis of his line of operations. He has formed a line of river communication with Gen. Buell at Pittsburgh Landing, and is ready at any moment to form at his Western post to appear in force on the flank of the rebels at Corinth. While his position is an exposed and dangerous one it is an important one, which will be obstinately and tenaciously held. He is being strengthened by Gen. Negley, for whom there appears to be no more necessity at Columbia, and I understand the Pennsylvania brigade is marching *via* Pulaski to Decatur. By the way, the 77th must have been in the Pittsburgh fight. You have got particulars ere this. The last time I was in their camp I saw Dr. Irish dissecting and discussing a black bottle and its contents, in which operation a small handy glass, marked for "Rum and *drachms*," &c., came into use. Doubtless the Doctor has had other uses for both glass and contents since that time.

Brigadier-General Lytle, of Ohio, is at present commanding at this place, and his brigade holds the position.

Placards stuck about the town indicate that the rebel re-enlistments have been for three and two years, or the war. There is great likelihood of their being disbanded before their time is out.

A great many desertions have taken place in the Secesh ranks lately. Quite a number of these are lying about this place unable to get away.

General Lytle has succeeded in capturing $7,500 in gold, and 6 rifles, buried near Somerville, in this county. A negro gave the information which led to the discovery.

SELMA.

England's Fear of Invasion Justifiable.

[From the Opinion Nationale (Prince Napoleon's organ) April 10.]

In England public attention is exclusively directed to the transformation of the navy. The government and the nation desire, at any price, to maintain their maritime supremacy; *but they will endeavor in vain. It will be no longer possible for them to secure their coast against invasion.* A squadron of iron-plated ships, armed with cannon sufficiently powerful to sweep the shore to a distance of several kilometres, will always permit a landing to be effected, particularly if the hostile Power be near enough to be able to choose its time, and if the atmospheric conditions leave a smooth sea for thirty or forty hours. This is the principle cause of our neighbor's anxiety. They know that the part of their territory situated opposite France presents in general a safe landing place, that it is of easy access, and they know, likewise, that a squadron which would cross the Channel, has ten chances to one of not meeting a fleet in its passage capable of stopping it. We trust that the terrible struggle to which we allude will not take place between France and England. These two countries have too many interests in common not to comprehend that a durable peace is necessary for both of them. *But the future is full of uncertainty*, and we will not consider it a crime in the English to be uneasy, and to endeavor by preventive means to divert, if possible, the misfortunes which might occur. We cannot say whether, independently of a descent, an iron fleet will restore to Great Britain the unbounded confidence she formerly reposed in her navy. Even in England doubts appear to be entertained on that subject, and we can perceive through the proud declarations of the British papers expressions of sorrow—sighs rapidly suppressed, *which prove the confusion which prevails in public opinion.*

TO LET.

TO LET—A large, well finished and comfortably furnished Store on Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

A long Room, fitted up for a school, and heretofore occupied by Mr. Avery's Academy for young ladies and gentlemen.

Also, Nelson's Ambrotype Rooms, corner of Third and Market streets.

Also, several Rooms suitable for offices.

Rent very low, to suit the times.

E. D. GAZZAM,
ap1:tf corner Third and Market streets.

FOR RENT—In SWICKLEY—A two story Brick House, of seven rooms, with a beautiful lot and in a good location. Enquire of
J. W. F. WHITE,
fe26:dtf 106 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT.—Six large and well lighted SHOPS, 30x100, suitable for Cabinet

FOR SALE OR RENT—An Oil Refinery, in complete order. Apply to
ROBT. ARTHURS,
mh5:dtf Att'y at Law, No. 135 Fourth st.

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STEAMBOATS.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.—The splendid new and beautiful passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Capt. Monroe Ayers, leaves Pittsburgh for Zanesville EVERY TUESDAY, at 4 o'clock p. m. Returning leaves Zanesville EVERY FRIDAY, at 8 a. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Pittsburgh.
H. F. FISHER & CO., Agents, Zanesville. ap24

REGULAR WHEELING PACKET.—The splendid passenger steamer MINERVA, Capt. John Gordon, leaves for Wheeling and all intermediate ports EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock a. m., making close connections with the regular packets for Parkersburgh and Cincinnati. Returning, leaves Wheeling EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 o'clock a. m. Passengers forcibly he is no judge of Unionism. There for Parkersburgh and Cincinnati. For freight or passage apply on board or to JAS. COLLINS & CO., 116 Water street.
ap7

WHEELING PACKET.—The steamer LIZZIE MARTIN, Capt. D. T. Brown, leaves for WHEELING, and all intermediate points, EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock m., making close connections with the Parkersburg packets. Returning, leaves WHEELING every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock a. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to
JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents,
ap27 No. 116 Water street.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE, CHARLESTOWN AND NASHVILLE.—The splendid steamer IDA MAY, Capt. John G. Rose, will leave as above on WEDNESDAY, 7th inst., at 5 o'clock p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
my2 JOHN FLACK.

FOR CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE.—The beautiful steamer J. S. FORD, Capt. W. H. Kerr, leaves as above on WEDNESDAY, 7th inst., at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
my3 JOHN FLACK.

FOR CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE.—The excellent steamer MARENGO, Capt. A. C. M'Callam, leaves as above and for all intermediate ports, on TUESDAY, 6th inst., at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
my5

FOR ST. LOUIS, KEOKUK, GALENA AND ST. PAUL.—The commodious and fleet steamer ARGONAUT, Capt. J. W. Porter, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, on THIS DAY, May 5th, at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to
B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
m5

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.—The fine steamer J. H. DONE, Capt. J. Dawson, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, on THIS DAY, May 6th, at 4 o'clock p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to
D. H. LEWIS, Agent.
my1

FOR St. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE AND ST. PAUL.—The fine passenger steamer ARIZONIA, Capt. Samuel Shuman, will leave for the above ports on THIS DAY, May 5th, at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
my1

FOR ST. LOUIS, ROCK ISLAND, GALENA AND ST. PAUL.—The fine steamer DIADEM, Capt. Rogers, will leave for the above and all inter-mediate ports on THIS DAY, 5th instant. For freight or passage apply on board.
ap25

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking Passengers at QUEENSTOWN (Ireland). The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, May 10.
ETNA.....Saturday, May 17.
EDINBURGH.....Saturday, May 24.
Doctor has had other uses for both glass and contents since that time.
and every Saturday, AT NOON, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
FIRST CABIN.....$75,00 | STEERAGE.....$30,00
do to London.....80,00 | do to London.....33,00
do to Paris.....85,00 | do to Paris.....38,00
do to Hamburg.....85,00 | do to Hamburg.....38,00
LONDON EXHIBITION: Return tickets, London and back.
First Class.....$160
Third Class.....95

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

JOHN J. WOLFE,
Agent for the Company.

I concur most heartily with the above.
LEONARD H. EATON,
Late U. S. Consul at Liverpool.

I cheerfully concur in the opinion expressed above.
W. D. FREW.

I take pleasure in giving it as my opinion that the foregoing recommendation is fully merited.
A. BURTT.

I know of no one who deserves higher testimony in his favor.
H. N. AVERY.

I fully concur in the above recommendation.
D. DENNISON.

He can prepare pupils for the High School quicker than any other teacher in the city.
A. T. DOUTHETT.
TERMS—$1 per week, in advance. and:3and

NEW CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.,
AT
M'CALLUM'S,
No. 87 Fourth Street,

Bought previous to the late advance in prices, of which the latest advantage is offered to purchasers FOR CASH.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
AT THE
OIL CLOTH WAREROOMS,
Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
We are now receiving our Spring stock of
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
FURNITURE OIL CLOTHS,
TRANSPARENT GREEN OIL CLOTHS,
STAIR OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
BUFF HOLLANDS,
ENAMELLED CLOTHS
SHADE TRIMMINGS.
Wholesale and Retail buyers will find our stock large, comprising the newest styles and at prices low to suit the times.
JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,
HOPE COTTON MILL, ALLEGHENY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SEAMLESS BAGS AND OF OSNABURGS,
32 INCHES TO 40 INCHES WIDE.
☞Orders left at H. Childs & Co.'s, 133 Wood st., Pittsburgh, will receive attention. oc25:dly

FRUIT TREES.—INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.—A very large stock of choice TREES, of selected varieties to choose from, with every premium to be awarded to those who may favor us with their orders, including 2 year old apple trees, 10,000 four year olds. Pear, 10,000 two to three years old. Peach, Plum, &c., a fine stock.

REFERENCE—the Trees in the Nursery. Call and examine them.

EVERGREENS from 1 to 8 feet, by the hundred, cheap; also, SHADE TREES AND SHRUBBERY, wholesale and retail.

Address PITTSBURGH AND OAKLAND NURSERIES, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.
ap26:dtf

ROGERS CITRATE OF MAGNESIA is in 6 oz. bottles, in the form of powder. It is entitled to special preference over the liquid Citrate of Magnesia, Saratoga, and most Mineral Waters, for its sparkling Powders, and other similar articles. When taken in the morning, regularly, it has an admirable effect on the general system, removes constipation, correcting acidities, and cooling off all febrile complaints. For sale by Messrs. FAHNESTOCKS, and most *Druggists*, and at the manufactory, No. 193 Spring street, New York. Price 25 cents.
ap14:3m

TAKE CARE OF YOUR HEALTH
BUY MULFORD'S CREAM SALERATUS,
Made from common salt. It is perfectly healthy and pure, and will make better, lighter and more healthy cooking than any other Saleratus in the world. It is perfectly free from all impurities, and imparts a cream like flavor to the food. Please give it one trial. If your grocer has not got it tell him to get it for you. For sale wholesale and retail at
ROBERT H. JACK'S,
Nos. 1 and 3 Diamond.
ap9:6mwe

NOTICE TO PROPERTY HOLDERS IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.—All those who have neglected to pay the fourth instalment of their Grading and Paving Assessment, are hereby notified that if they wish to avoid costs upon said instalment, they will call immediately and liquidate all arrears that may be standing unpaid at this date, April 24, 1862. WM. RICHARDS,
ap24 tf Treasurer.

NEW STOCK GROCERIES AND Produce:
100 hhds. fair and choice Sugar;
250 bbls. choice N. O. Molasses;
100 do. Loverings' Syrup;
400 do Honey do
150 do assorted brands Syrup;
75 do Crushed and Pulverized Sugar;
100 do A and B Coffee do
125 do C and C G Yellow do
50 boxes Black Tobacco—Ps;
74 chests Y. H. Tea;
25 do Black Tea;
700 kegs English Cheltenham Soda;
75 boxes Pure Ground Pepper;
25 bags Grain do
50,000 lbs. Bacon Hams in sacks;
75,000 lbs. do Shoulders do
500 dozen Corn Brooms;
100 bbls. Rice's Fancy Flour;
1000 do choice Family do
25 bags choice Havana Coffee;
150 do fair and choice Rio Coffee;
100 boxes Fancy Soap;
300 do Rosin do
250 do Starch, for family use,
In store and for sale by
McDONALD & ARBUCKLES,
ap26 Nos. 242 and 244 Liberty st., near Wood

HOTELS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
365 AND 367 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF FRANKLIN, ST., NEW YORK.

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

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS FIFTY CENTS PER DAY.
City Hall Square, corner Frankfort Street.
(Opposite City Hall.)

☞Meals as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory.

There is a Barber's shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel

☞Beware of RUNNERS and HACKMEN who say we are full.
fe28:3iym B. FRENCH, PROPRIETOR.

POWERS' HOTEL,
(FORMERLY EARLE'S,)
17 *AND* 19 *PARK ROW,*
Opposite the Astor House and Park,
NEW YORK.
PRICE OF BOARD $1,50 PER DAY.

This long established and popular House has recently been rebuilt and greatly enlarged by the addition of over 100 rooms, and now has accommodations for over 300 persons. It has also been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, and is
HEATED BY STEAM AND LIGHTED WITH GAS THROUGHOUT.
This Hotel has one of the best locations in the city; it easy of access from all the Steamboats and Railroads leading to the city, and is convenient to all the city conveyances. It has now all the requisites of a
FIRST CLASS HOTEL,
ensuring the comfort of its inmates.

The patronage of the travelling public is respectfully solicited.

☞TERMS, $1,50 PER DAY.
H. L. POWERS, Proprietor.

WESTERN HOTEL,
Nos. 9, 11, 13, 15, 17 Cortlandt St,
NEAR BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

This old established and favorite resort of the Business Community, has been recently refitted, and is complete in every thing that can minister to the comforts of its patrons. Ladies and families are specially and carefully provided for.

It is centrally located in the business part of the city, and is continuous to the principal lines of steamboats, cars, omnibuses, ferries, &c.

In consequence of the pressure caused by the rebellion, prices have been reduced to ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER DAY.

The table is amply supplied with all the luxuries of the season, and is equal to that of any other hotel in the country. Ample accommodations are offered for upward of 400 guests.

☞Do not believe runners, hackmen, and others, who say "the Western Hotel is full."

D. D. WINCHESTER, Proprietor.
THOS. D. WINCHESTER. fe14:3m

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, is the largest and best arranged Hotel in the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all the routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the travelling public. CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, May 10.
ETNA.....Saturday, May 17.
Brockmac, &c., came into use. Doubtless the
EDINBURGH.....Saturday, May 24.
Doctor has had other uses for both glass and
contents since that time.
and every Saturday, AT NOON, from Pier 44, North River, foot of Warren street.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
FIRST CABIN.....$75,00 | STEERAGE.....$30,00
do to London.....80,00 | do to London.....33,00
do to Paris.....85,00 | do to Paris.....38,00
do to Hamburg.....85,00 | do to Hamburg.....38,00
LONDON EXHIBITION: Return tickets, London and back.
First Class.....$160
Third Class.....95

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

JOHN J. WOLFE,
Agent for the Company.

I concur most heartily with the above.
LEONARD H. EATON,
Late U. S. Consul at Liverpool.

I cheerfully concur in the opinion expressed above.
W. D. FREW.

I take pleasure in giving it as my opinion that the foregoing recommendation is fully merited.
A. BURTT.

I know of no one who deserves higher testimony in his favor.
H. N. AVERY.

I fully concur in the above recommendation.
D. DENNISON.

He can prepare pupils for the High School quicker than any other teacher in the city.
A. T. DOUTHETT.
TERMS—$1 per week, in advance. and:3and

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
Sewing Machines,
NO. 97 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Awarded the First Premium at the
UNITED STATES FAIR
For the Years 1858, 1859 and 1860.
UPWARDS OF 80,000 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 the second 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.
ap5:3m WM. SUMNER & CO.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE PRICE OF
SEWING MACHINES.
WILLIAMS & ORVIS' UNEQUALED DOUBLE THREAD FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

Price $25 to $50. Salesroom No. 12 Fifth street.

These Machines have been in use four years, and have given entire satisfaction. They will run, gather, fell, hem, tuck and embroider, and will do all that any other Machine will do. All Machines warranted and kept in repair one year without charge. Also instructions given to purchasers.

Sewing Machine Scissors, Cotton, Silk, Oil and Oilers kept constantly on hand.

LILLEY, STRAIN & CO., Sole Agents for Western Penn'a, No. 12 Fifth street, corner of Market, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LILLEY, STRAIN & Co., Manufacturers and have for sale, Wholesale and Retail, all kinds of SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES.

LILLEY, STRAIN & CO.,
No. 12 Fifth st., corner of Market.
AGENTS WANTED. mh3:2mood

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two two-story brick dwellings, supplied with water and gas; lots each 20 by 150 feet, situated on Ninth avenue, Allegheny city.

A building partly finished, with large stone basement, an acre and a quarter of ground, situated on Woods' Run, a short distance from the Manchester Passenger and Ft. W. & C. Railroads, being suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Also, a farm of 100 acres, six and a half miles from the city, and one and a quarter miles from Connery's Station, P. Ft. W. & C. R., with a young Orchard of 800 trees, a water power Saw Mill, two Houses, and other improvements; f