Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 16.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the Gazette, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, No. 55 Fifth street—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	30
12 " M.	00	32
6 " P. M.		26
Barometer		29 5-10

The Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee

Takes pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following contributions for the relief of our suffering soldiers. This list embraces all articles received up to the present date, March 16th, and it will be gratifying to the donors to know that fifteen boxes, seven barrels and one sack of stores were forwarded, in addition to a large quantity of onions and vegetables, last week to the Southwest:

Miss E. Murdock—13 pillow cases, 12 towels, 1 shirt, 1 bolster case, 2 sheets, 1 bundle rags.

Anonymous, Brownsville—4 pounds brown sugar, 2 pounds white sugar, 3½ pounds black berries, 2½ cherries, 8 shirts, 2 pairs canton flannel drawers, 4 towels, 4 pairs stockings.

Anonymous—1 pair pants, 1 vest.

Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee (old stock on hand)—2 bags lint, 19 pillow cases, 6 blankets, 2 quilts, 1 towel.

Minersville and Centre Avenue Knitting Association—19 muslin shirts, 40 flannel shirts, 39 pairs drawers, 23 colored dressing gowns, 101 pairs woolen socks, 37 pairs slippers, 16 handkerchiefs, 5 pounds chocolate, 38 pillow slips, bundle woolen rags, bundle cotton rags.

From Manchester per Mrs. Brunot—5 jars of fruit.

Ladies' Episcopal Aid Society—1 bed tick, 2 double wrappers, 8 muslin shirts, 2 canton flannel shirts, — pairs socks, 19 handkerchiefs.

Mrs. W. S. Haven—1 barrel potatoes and onions, 1 barrel potatoes, 1 do canned tomatoes and catsup, 19 cans fruit.

Mrs. Jas. Laughlin—29 cans of tomatoes, peaches and blackberry jam.

J. W. Williams—2 cases of Underwood's Boston Pickles.

The pupils of the Birmingham Public School—100 cans fruit, 40 jars fruit, 82 glasses jelly, 28½ dozen lemons, 1 bag dried apples, 1 bag peaches, 20 quarts small dried fruit, 8 papers pepper and mustard, 55 lbs. corn starch, 39 bottles catsup, 8 lbs. sugar, 9 jars pickles, 1¾ lbs. tea, 13 cakes soap, 1 bag green apples, 1 sack onions, with sundry other articles.

Ladies' Aid Society, Allegheny.—1 peck onions, 1 sack onions, 2 pkgs. dried fruit, 2 pkgs. dried berries, 13 cans fruit, 1 jar jelly, 2 pairs woolen drawers, 2 flannel shirts, 2 pairs socks, 2 coats, 1 pair pants, 1 vest, 1 pkg. newspapers.

West Deer Aid Society—6 woolen shirts, 2 pairs socks.

Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee.—1 barrel containing 35 cans fruit, 1 sack dried fruit, 7 pillows, 1 bbl. lint, 1 demijohn of 5 gallons whisky, 1 large box containing clothing, bedding, and other articles.

Eaton, Macrum & Co.—7 large empty boxes, half dozen blank books.

W. S. Haven & Co.—2 large empty boxes.

Bakewell & Pears,—1 dozen empty boxes.

Ladies of the Unitarian Society, aided by [illegible] friends.—17 pairs woolen socks, 6 woolen [illegible] shirts, 14 cotton shirts, 7 towels 3 pairs drawers, 1 blanket, 1 jar preserves, 1 can solidified milk.

Mrs. Frances Bailey.—6 pairs fine woolen socks.

Mrs. Hallman.—[illegible] jars canned fruit.

While acknowledging [illegible] the noble liberality manifested during the past week, the Committee hopes that ere long every individual will regard it a *duty* as well as a *pleasure* to relieve when suffering the men who are sacrificing comfort, health and life in our defense.

The Subsistence Committee.

We visited the rooms of the Subsistence Committee on Liberty street, on Saturday last, but found the soldiers had all left except two, who were on their way home to Pomeroy, Ohio. One of them, quite a young man, was lying on a couch in the room, hardly able to speak or walk, being very much reduced by chronic diarrhoea. The other was an old man, a soldier from the same regiment, who had undertaken to see this boy safe home. They expected to leave in the evening on a boat for Pomeroy. Before leaving they were amply provided with food and medicines to last until they would reach home.

The Committee have fed over 250 sick and wounded soldiers at this room during the past week, besides over 2,000 paroled prisoners, from Annapolis, Md., were provided for at City Hall, on Thursday and Friday evenings, amongst whom were a number of wounded men, who received every attention they required. It is not necessary for us to say anything in commendation of the Committee. Their numerous acts of kindness and attention to soldiers passing through our city, are too well known. We hope our citizens will not forget their part, but contribute liberally to this noble organization. Contributions of cash, or eatables of any description, can be left at the rooms on Liberty street or at Messrs. Wayman & Son, Smithfield street, or at Albree, Son & Co., Wood street.

Burglaries in the Fourth Ward.

On Saturday night or Sunday morning several burglaries were committed in the Fourth Ward, but so far as we can learn nothing of value was obtained by the thieves. The residence of James McAuley, Esq., on Duquesne Way, was visited, and both back doors were unlocked by means of "outsiders," but in addition to the locks the doors were provided with inside bolts, and hence the attempt was unsuccessful. The residence of William McKnight, Esq., corner of Penn and Pitt streets, was entered through the hall by the key having been turned from the outside. Mr. McKnight got awake, and his stirring about caused the rascals to decamp. Nothing was missed but a few cigars. A shawl had been spread in the hall, evidently for the purpose of carrying off their plunder. The residence of Mr. S. S. Fowler, corner of Penn and Hay streets, was also entered, but we believe the thieves met with no better success here.

For the information of the thieves we may state (what we know to be a fact) that two of the gentlemen upon whose premises they had entered were well provided for their reception, and if an opportunity had presented itself they would have received some metal that they were not expecting.

Query.—Where were the night police while these burglars were going from house to house, tampering with door locks?

Meeting of the Republican County Committee.

Pursuant to the call, the members of the Republican Executive County Committee met at the office of the Chairman, on Saturday, March 14, at 10 o'clock a. m. The President stated the object of the meeting. A free interchange of opinion was had, when the following resolutions were offered and passed:

Resolved, That the County Convention be held on the second day of June, and that primary meetings for election of delegates be held on Saturday, May 30, 1863.

Resolved, That the primary meetings in the cities and boroughs be held between the hours of 4 and 7 p. m.; and in the townships between the hours of 4 and 6 p. m., except in Collins and Peebles, which are to be held between the hours of 4 and 7 p. m. The voting in the cities and boroughs to be by ballot, and in the townships by ballot or marking, as each township may determine.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Committee then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

WM. B. NEGLEY, Chairman.

JAS. L. SUTHERLAND, Secretary.

ACCIDENT ON THE HEMPFIELD RAILROAD.—On Friday, the train which left Washington borough for Wheeling, conveyed a number of passengers who had no other object in view than to witness the execution of Pool, the murderer. At West Alexander, the engine ran off the track, burying itself in the mud. Some of the passengers hired hacks, while others pushed along on foot, but nearly all of them were too late to have their curiosity gratified.

IN THE CITY.—Capt. H. S. Tyler, of the 103d Regiment, (now Adjutant of the Third Brigade, Fifth Division,) arrived here on Friday night, on a visit to his friends in Allegheny.

Execution of a Murderer.

On Friday, Robert G. Pool was executed at Wheeling for the murder of Adam Buch. The execution took place in public, and was witnessed, it is said, by five thousand men, women and children. On Thursday night, a prayer meeting was held in Pool's cell until ten o'clock, after which he dictated two letters—one to a lady who had been attentive in ministering to him, and another to his brother Alexander, now confined in the Parkersburg jail for the murder of a fellow soldier. The condemned man then retired to his bunk, and appeared to sleep soundly for three hours. On Friday, as the time for execution approached, hundreds of people began to congregate about the jail. Religious services were held in the cell, after which the prisoner was dressed for the grave. A shroud was put on him, the rope was adjusted about his neck, and his hands were pinioned. Immediately after this was done, he asked for a chew of tobacco, which was given him. This singular request was not made for the purpose of showing his indifference, but because he desired the stimulant. At his own request, he walked around the jail, that he might bid his fellow prisoners farewell. As he went from cell to cell, the inmates would reach their hands through the iron bars, when Pool would say: "I can't shake hands with you—my hands are tied. Good bye. I hope to meet you in heaven—you will all have to follow me some day and I hope you'll be prepared." The prisoners, particularly the female portion, bade the condemned good bye with tears in their eyes, and all seemed to be much affected.

After taking leave of the Jailor's family, he was conveyed in an omnibus, in company with several ministers, the sheriff, jailor, and others, to the place of execution—a ravine some distance from the city. The hills on either side of this ravine would furnish a view of the scaffold to one hundred thousand people. As the omnibus neared the place of execution, hundreds of people, men, women and children were seen hurrying along the side of the hill, falling in the snow and clinging to the bushes, encountering and overcoming all sorts of difficulties to reach the vicinity of the gallows, and obtain eligible positions from which to observe the horrible scene about to be enacted. Pool gazed upon the scene with as much calmness as any other person in the vehicle. He seemed to be perfectly resigned, and his confidence in the Divine goodness seemed to increase as his last worldly journey diminished. He begged the sheriff not to feel sad, remarking that he knew it was a disagreeable duty to hang a man, but he hoped he would perform it with as little regret as possible.

Pool ascended the steps of the gallows with the same firmness that he had heretofore manifested, and took a seat. At his request, a man named Rodenbaugh was called from the crowd, and ascending the scaffold, Pool requested him to assist in taking down his body after he was dead, and to be careful that it did not fall to the ground. Rev. Mr. Barnitz then read in a deep and impressive voice, the first seventeen verses of the fifty-first and the first four verses of the twenty-third Psalm.

At Pool's request, the ministers and others present joined in singing the hymn commencing—

Jesus sought me when a stranger,
Wandering from the fold of God,
He to rescue me from danger,
Interposed his precious blood.

Pool joined heartily in the singing, and his voice could be heard sometimes high above the rest. After the singing Pool made as if he designed to say something to the assembled multitude, but fearing he would not have sufficient voice requested Mr. Barnitz to say for him that he implored all present to renounce their sins and turn to God, as they hoped for peace in the world to come.

To the young man he wished it said that but for the intoxicating cup he might have been a useful and happy man instead of a condemned criminal, and he exhorted them to flee from the wrath to come—that he forgave all his enemies and prayed that his enemies would forgive him.

Rev. Mr. Barnes then offered up a fervent prayer in behalf of the condemned, at the conclusion of which the rope was carefully adjusted around the firm cross beam, the cap was drawn over the unhappy culprit's head, the ministers and sheriffs shook him by the hand, an iron bolt was drawn from the trap door, the sheriff struck the trigger with his foot, and Robert G. Pool was launched into a boundless eternity. He struggled, though not with much violence, for about one minute. When the poor culprit dropped a murmur of horror went round the crowd, and hundreds turned away pale and faint from the sickening sight.

Pool after the cap was drawn over his eyes and in answer to the question—"are you ready?" said, "the quicker the better." These were the last words he uttered.

The body was permitted to hang half an hour, after which it was taken down, placed in the coffin, and removed to the jail, where it remained until Saturday—Pool having requested that his remains should not be buried until Saturday. The gallows was burnt to ashes immediately after the execution.

Before the execution Pool made what he termed a full and truthful statement of the circumstances attending the murder. He was intoxicated when he entered Buch's tavern, where he imbibed freely with others. A difficulty afterwards ensued, in which Buch was shot and mortally injured. He declared that he never intended to kill Buch, and thought that the pistol must have been discharged during the struggle, as he had no recollection of having pulled the trigger. "Buch's whisky," said Pool, "robbed me of my senses, and while in that state I robbed him of his life."

Pool was about twenty-five years of age, and previous to the murder had served in the army. His parents were respectable and worthy people, and adhered to the Quaker faith. He leaves two sisters, estimable ladies in all respects; and two brothers in Texas, both of whom are wealthy.

Union League of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania—To the Army of the Cumberland, Greeting.

WHEREAS, The deplorable fact exists, that Treason to the Government of the United States is not confined to the Rebellion in arms in the South, but that Traitors in the North, under various disguises, are furnishing "aid and comfort" to the enemies of the Republic, by word and deed; and whereas our gallant soldiers in the field must not only be sustained by men to recruit their thinned ranks, and by means to supply their physical wants, but that it is the moral duty of all patriots to protect them from the "FIRE IN THEIR REAR"—from the miscreants at home. Therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Union League of Allegheny County, Pa., in Grand Council assembled, that we pledge ourselves to use all lawful means to frustrate the purposes of these parricides, and bring to punishment every Traitor in our midst, who shall be guilty of any overt act of treason; and that we will exercise the most wakeful vigilance to defeat and baffle the enemy at home.

Resolved, That we will sustain without condition or qualification the integrity of the Government of the United States and the honor of the Flag; and that while our brave soldiers are fighting our battles, and incurring the hardships of the camp and field, we will support and cherish them in their endeavors, and teach our children to love, to venerate, and to imitate the example of the brave men who have perilled all in our defense.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Union League of Allegheny County be tendered to Major General ROSECRANS, and the officers and men of the gallant Army of the Cumberland, for the splendid services which have already consecrated their names to undying fame; and which, we doubt not, are the harbingers of greater victories, and a more glorious consummation yet to come.

Resolved, That a hearty and generous welcome be extended to our fellow-citizen and tried soldier General James S. Negley, by this Council, and that he be charged in behalf of this Union League, of which he is an honored member, to convey to the brave Pennsylvania Regiments in his Division, as well as to all others in the army of the Cumberland, the grateful homage and profound admiration not only of this Council but of all loyal men, inspired by their gallant conduct in their late encounters with the enemies of their country.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our Minutes, and that they be signed by the officers of this Council, and that ten thousand copies be printed and transmitted to Major General Rosecrans for distribution amongst the various Regiments in the Army of the Cumberland.

BURGLARY IN ALLEGHENY.—On Saturday night the shoe shop of Mr. Leonard Snyder, located on the corner of Water street and Pitt alley, was entered by forcing open the back door, and one pair of boots and two pairs of shoes were stolen.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Reported for the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 13, 1863.

HOUSE—The following bills were favorably reported by the respective committees to which they were referred: Bill to authorize the opening of Main street in Lawrenceville, Allegheny county; bill validating the payment of bounties to volunteers in the county of Beaver; supplement to an act for the regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; bill to facilitate anatomical researches; bill to provide for the payment of the nine months' soldiers in Butler county; bill to legalize the levying and collecting of a certain tax in Lawrence county, to pay the bounty to volunteers; bill to incorporate the Rye Exchange Association of Pittsburgh; bill to incorporate the Zoological Society of Philadelphia; bill to authorize the sale of a certain lot of ground of the Society of Friends in Washington county; bill to enable trustees of railroad stocks of the city of Pittsburgh, to sell or assign said stocks; and bill relative to the taking of certain ground situated in the city of Pittsburgh, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were reported with amendments.

The supplement to an act to prevent the forcible and fraudulent crossing of bridges without payment of toll, approved March 10, 1858, was reported with a negative recommendation.

Bill for the adoption of Agnes Credilla Stark, daughter of Joseph Stark and Mary Ann Hartman and Thomas McGowen Spencer, son of Ann Spencer, deceased, and E. Spencer, as adopted children of Daniel Hollerick; a supplement to the act relative to hawkers and pedlers in the borough of Greensburg and for other purposes, approved May 14, 1852, were reported as committed.

The bill to provide for the ordinary expenses of the government and other general and specific appropriations was considered in Committee of the Whole and reported to the House with amendments. The total expenditures is $2,923,734 97. The Committee struck out section fifty-one, providing $40,000 for the erection of new wings to the Capitol. The Committee made an amendment for the erection of a building (at the Dixmont Hospital) for the use of the resident physician, and other officers, $6,000.

The House adjourned at 4 h. 44 m. until 7½ o'clock Monday evening.

SENATE.—The following petitions and remonstrances were introduced:

Mr. Graham, petition of citizens of Allegheny county against repealing an act passed in 1862 to prevent cattle, horses, sheep and swine from running at large in said county.

Mr. Reilly, petition of citizens of Schuylkill county for a National Convention; also, three remonstrances of citizens of Schuylkill county against the passage of a law granting to corporations the right to hold land for mining purposes.

Mr. Reilly introduced a bill to incorporate the Keystone Gold and Silver Mining Company. The Corporators are: Benj. Haywood, Thomas A. Scott, F. W. Hughes, E. M. Clymer, A. B. Cochran, Loomis G. Marshall, E. Metzger, and A. Cochran, and their associates. They are to hold property, real, personal and mixed, and to hold and improve lands in Colorado Territory to obtain minerals and valuable substances.

Mr. McSherry, bill to incorporate the Inland Telegraph Company. Corporators are: David Wills, Joel B. Danner, Henry J. Stahle, George Arnold and R. G. M'Creary, of the borough of Gettysburg; A. W. Eichelberger and Henry Wirt, of the borough of Hanover; William McClellan, J. Allison Eyster, Geo W. Brewer, of Chambersburg; Wm. P. Schell and Alex. King, of Bedford, and William M. Hersh, of Pittsburgh, and their associates.

They are to maintain telegraph lines and communication from the point of connection with the lines of the American Telegraph Company, at Hanover Junction, in York county, on the Northern Central Railroad, through the boroughs of Hanover, Gettysburg, Chambersburg and Bedford to the city of Pittsburgh and the other intermediate villages and towns, and from Pittsburgh, west to the Ohio State line. Capital stock, 4,000 shares of $50 each.

Section four gives power to purchase, make use and maintain any connecting or side lines.

Mr. Lamberton, joint resolution for the recall of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

WHEREAS, In response to the application of the Executive to the War Department, asking that the remnants of that gallant body of men—"the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps,"—be "ordered to Harrisburg, in order to fill up its ranks," the Secretary of War replied that, "if one such request be acceded to, all similar applications must be granted;" and

WHEREAS, the War Department has since then adopted a different policy, in permitting the Second New Hampshire Regiment, alleged to be 600 strong, to return to that State to recruit its ranks and for other purposes; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to again ask the War Department that the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps be permitted to return to this State for the purpose of recruiting its decimated ranks and perfecting its organization.

The following bills were passed: A bill to incorporate the Cooper Fire Arms Manufacturing Company; a bill to repeal the special road law, in certain townships in Allegheny county; a bill to authorize the election of four supervisors for Rostraver township, Westmoreland county.

The bill to incorporate the United Presbyterian Board of Publication was reported from the Committee without amendments. The corporators named are—Rev. David R. Kerr, D. D., Rev. Jas. Prestly, D. D., Rev. Jas. Rodgers, D. D., Rev. Jno. G. Brown, Rev. George C. Vincent, Charles Arbuthnot, James McCandless, James Robb, and William Stevenson.

Adjourned till Monday.

The Copperhead Press.

Messrs. Editors: I read with pleasure the vigorous resolutions of the Washington county meeting, as published in your paper of this morning. Who would not rather have "armed traitors in an open field" than secret traitors in our midst." It is the difference between an enemy whom you can meet face to face, and the assassain who uses the dagger on you in the dark. And yet there are men in this community who, while openly and honestly joining in the support of the government and denouncing the traitors, are as openly contributing their money to sustain and propogate the visious principles of the Thugs who are organized against the life of our free government.

I occasionally see a newspaper, published in a neighboring county, the reading matter of which is of the most traitorous and detestable stamp. And yet its advertising columns teem with the names of citizens who would vigorously resent the least imputation on their loyalty. How can these gentlemen aid in furnishing means for the war against principle, which ought to be as dear to them as life itself? What pecuniary profit will justify them?—and how can they reconcile their conduct with CONSISTENCY?

Our Book Table.

Prayerful Sympathy Invoked for America. A Sermon preached at Cross Street Chapel, Islington, England, on Sunday, December 21st, 1862. By the Rev. Alfred C. Thomas. Philadelphia: W. S. & A. Martien. Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis, 93 Wood street.

Within the past few months, many a voice of christian sympathy with this nation in its great struggle with the conspirators of slavery, has been heard from the British pulpit. Soon as the President's proclamation made the issue clear, the venal portion of the press could no longer mislead the people of England; and the stipendiary scribes of Mr. Jefferson Davis suddenly found their occupation gone—at least, become worthless to their employer. The above discourse, as one of the first of those earnest utterances of fraternal sentiment, which are now abounding, well deserved republication in this country, and will be read with cordial appreciation.

Who Will Care for the Orphans!

A Nashville paper contains the following announcement: "Mrs. Mary Mulloy, wife of John Mulloy, who is supposed to have been killed in battle, died in this city last Saturday, in a state of great destitution, leaving three children, a boy and two girls, who have been temporarily provided for. It is thought by neighbors that the mother has relatives in Pittsburgh, Pa., who would take charge of the children. If such is the fact, they can obtain information by addressing Bishop Whelan, at the Cathedral, Nashville, Tenn.

A gala day for the ladies, to-morrow, Tuesday. Barker & Co., 59 Market street, have a grand exhibition of Spring Mantles, Saques and Cloaks. We shall be greatly disappointed, judging from what we have seen, if this house does not take the lead this season in this, as it always has in every other branch of the dry goods trade.

SICK IN PHILADELPHIA.—Among a number of sick and wounded soldiers, conveyed to Philadelphia, from Washington, on Friday last, were two from Col. Allen's Regiment, (155th) viz: Alex. Porter, Co. B, and John V. Read, Co. H.

THE hour of the annual meeting of the Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Co., has been changed from 2½ p. m. to 11 o'clock, a. m., on Monday the 16th inst.

WANTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced [illegible] ENGINEER, at the Pittsburgh White Lead Works. Apply at the office, No. 410 [illegible] mh16:tf

[illegible] REBECCA STREET, Alle[illegible] [illegible] PARTNER, to take [illegible]

WANTED—A GARD[illegible] to take care of a Fruit Garden and [illegible] Vineyard, near the city. Recommendations required. Inquire at 75 WATER STREET [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man, (wounded in arm at Battle of Antietam,) which prevents him from working at his trade, wishes a situation at anything where heavy work is not required at present. Enquire at No. 257 Liberty street, or address "S. B. C., Box 549, Pittsburgh P. O." fe24:tf

BUTTER—1,000 lbs. Fresh;
EGGS—18 bbls. Fresh;
PEACHES—100 bush. Halves;
RAGS—10 lbs. White;
Now receiving and for sale by
mh13 R. RIDDLE, No. 258 Liberty street.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1863.

PROMOTIONS.

Gens. Schurz and Stahl, nominated yesterday as Major Generals, were at once confirmed. Gen. Morrel, nominated for a similar promotion, was not acted upon.

Major Wm. A. Murfey, nominated as paymaster in the regular army, was rejected.

Gens. Mitchell, of Kansas, and Schoolfield were given the go-by by the Senate. Also numerous Chaplains and Brevet promotions.

DEATH OF J. W. NOELL.

Everybody was shocked and surprised at the death of John W. Noell. He was known to be seriously ill, but a fatal result had not been apprehended. His death was caused by an abscess in the head of a most malignant type, and producing towards the close terrible agony. Last December he was very ill in St. Louis from the same disease, while on his way here. Fears are expressed that his district cannot now send so reliable a man to take his place, and the probabilities are that his death diminishes by yet one more vote the perilous small chances for a Republican majority in the next House.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The workings of the internal revenue law begins to be most satisfactory. With weekly receipts of over a million and a half per week, the interest on the public debt is safe. The following is last week's statement: Receipts for the week ending March 14th, 1863, $1,662,691 37. Increase over the previous week, $368,979 77. Average receipts per day, $277,115 22.

THE DISTRICT SUPREME COURT.

A vacancy exists on the bench of the District Supreme Court, the confirmation of Andrew Wylie, of Va, for the position having been reconsidered. His letter retracting the threats against Senator Trumbull did not suffice to save him. The charges which called forth those threats affected the personal honesty of Wylie.

THE EXCITEMENT IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

On Thursday was caused by a false report of the enemy having crossed the Rappahannock at the United States ford.

NEW DISCOVERIES OF GOLD.

Official letters from Lapas Arizona speak of the recent discoveries of very rich gold, silver and quicksilver mines there.

RUMORS AFLOAT.

There were rumors of great successes at Vicksburgh flying through the streets all this afternoon.

SECRETARY CHASE

Is expected to return from New York on Monday or Tuesday

FROM MURFREESBORO.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MURFREESBORO, March 15, 1863.

A refugee from Georgia, who escaped about the beginning of the year, declares there are thousands in that section of country who are praying for the success of the Union arms. All through the northern portions of his State and Alabama he reports a terrible destitution of the necessaries of life. He says he knows of many slaveholders who would gladly give up their last negro if they could be relieved from the crushing military despotism now prevalent in the South. He is sure that if the Northern people could only look for one day at the sufferings, of the Unionists in these States, there would be no further difference of opinion amongst them as to the war.

All the troops that went out after Van Dorn have returned.

Col. Walker's brigade, of Gen. Fry's division, broke up camp yesterday. They will probably be heard of in the front.

First Lieut. Geo. P. Stiles, of the 31st Ohio, who was dismissed from service upon a misapprehension of facts connected with his absence from his regiment, has been honorably restored. Lieut. Stiles is an ex-United States Judge for Utah Territory. He is a prominent Democrat in his section of country and a devoted friend to the cause. He reports to Col. Mundy for duty at Louisville.

The rebels are getting thick again in Wilson county.

Joseph King, of Company C, 24th Ohio, for killing George Dart, of the same company and regiment, on the 13th of January last, has been sentenced to hard labor in the Alton penitentiary for 20 years.

Colonel Coburn is at Atlanta, Ga.

There has been beautiful weather for the last five days, but there is strong indications of rain to-night. F.

From the Mississippi Squadron.

U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
YAZOO RIVER, March 10th,
Via Memphis and Louisville, March 13.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

I have been pretty well assured for some time past that the Indianola had been blown up in consequence of the appearance of a wooden imitation mortar, which was sunk with their batteries. The mortar was a valuable aid to us; it forced away the Queen of the West, and caused the blowing up of the Indianola.

The following is an account of the affair, taken from the Vicksburg *Whig*, of the 5th inst., of the destruction of the Indianola:

"We stated a day or two since we would not enlighten our readers in regard to a matter which was puzzling them very much. We alluded to the loss of the gunboat Indianola, recently captured from the enemy. We were loth to acknowledge that she had been destroyed, but such is the case.

"The Yankee barge which was sent down the river last week, was reported to be an iron-clad gunboat. The authorities thinking that the monster would retake the Indianola, immediately issued an order to blow her up. The order was sent down by the commander to the officer in charge of the vessel. A few hours afterwards another order was sent down countermanding the first, it being ascertained that the monstrous craft was only a coal boat, but before it reached the Indianola she had been blown to atoms. Who is to blame for this folly and this precipitancy? It would really seem as if we had no gunboats on the Mississippi, as a coal barge is magnified into a monster, and our authorities immediately order a boat that would have been worth a small army to be blown up."

[Signed] D. D. PORTER,
Acting Rear Admiral, Com. Miss. Squadron.

Ratifying the Proceedings of the Late Cooper Institute Meeting.

NEW YORK, March 15.—There was an immense gathering at the Academy of Music last evening, to ratify the proceedings at the late Cooper Institute meeting. Secretary Chase and Wells were present. Among the speakers were Gen. Wool, Gen. Cochran and James T. Brady, who presided. Also Ex-Governor Wright, of Indiana, Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, and Gen. Wetmore. General Scott was prevented by illness from presiding. The plan of organization for the loyal Union League was adopted with enthusiasm. Gen. Scott was chosen President, and the list of Vice Presidents and the Executive Committee include many of our most prominent citizens.

Secretary Chase in New York.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The *Herald* has information from Washington that Secretary Chase has been very successful in making arrangements in New York for extensive loans, which will relieve the wants of the Government to such an extent as to preclude any probability of an additional issue of legal tenders.

Letter from General Halleck.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The following letter, dated "Headquarters of the Army, Washington, March 15, 1863," has been addressed by Major General Halleck to Major General Rosecrans, commanding, etc., at Murfreesboro, Tenn:

GENERAL—I have just received Major General J. J. Reynolds' letter of February 10th, with your endorsement of Feb. 18. The suggestions of Gen. Reynolds and Gen. Thomas, in regard to the more rigid treatment of all disloyal persons within the lines of your army, are approved. No additional instructions from these headquarters are deemed necessary. You have already been urged to procure your subsistence, forage, and means of transportation, so far as possible, in the country occupied. This you had a right to do without any instructions. As commanding General in the field, you have power to enforce all the laws and usages of war, however rigid and severe these may be, unless there be some act of Congress, regulation order, or instructions, forbidding or restricting such enforcements. As a general rule, you must be the judge where it is best to rigidly apply these laws, and where a more lenient course is of greater advantage to our cause. Distinctions, however, should always be made in regard to the character of the people in the district of the country which is militarily occupied or passed over. The people of the country in which you are likely to operate may be divided into three classes:

1st. The truly loyal, who neither aid nor assist the rebels, except under compulsion, but who favor or assist the Union forces; where it can possibly be avoided, this class of persons should not be subjected to military requisitions, but should secure the protection of our arms. It may, however, sometimes be necessary to take their property, either for our own use or to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. They will be paid at the time the value of such property, or if that be impracticable, they will, hereafter, be fully indemnified. Receipts should be given for all property so taken without being paid for.

2d. Those who take no active part in the war, but belong to a class, known in military law as non-combatants. In a civil war like that now waged, this class is supposed to sympathise with rebellion, rather than with the Government. There can be no such thing as neutrality with the government in rebellion. This term is applicable only to foreign powers. Such persons, so long as they commit no hostile act, and confine themselves to their private avocations, are not to be molested by military forces, nor is their property to be seized except as a military necessity. They are, however, subject to forced loans and military requisitions, and their houses, billeted for soldiers' quarters and to appropriation for other temporary military uses. Subject to these impositions, the non combattant inhabitants of a district of country occupied by one of the belligerents, are entitled to civil protection of the occupying forces; but while entitled to such protection they incur very serious obligations—obligations differing in some respects from those of civil allegiance, but equally binding. For example, those who rise in arms against the occupying army or against the authority established by the same are rebels or military traitors, and incur the penalty of death. They are not entitled to be considered prisoners of war when captured. Their property is subject to military seizure and military confiscation. Military treason of this kind is broadly distinguished from the treason defined in the Constitution and statutory laws and made punishable by civil courts. Military treason is not an offense punishable by the common law of war, against persons belonging to such occupied territory and within the military lines of the occupying forces. They can give no information to the enemy of the occupying power without proper authority to do so, and the party not only forfeits all claim to protection, but subjects himself or herself to be punished either as a spy or military traitor, according to the character of the particular offence. Our treatment of such offences and such offenders has hitherto been altogether too lenient, and a more strict enforcement of the laws of war in this respect is recommended. Such offenders should be made to understand the penalties they incur, and to know that those penalties will be rigidly enforced.

3d. Those who are openly and avowedly hostile to the occupying army, but who do not bear arms against such forces. In other words, while claiming to be non combatants they repudiate the obligation tacitly or impliedly incurred by other inhabitants of the occupied territory. Such persons not only incur all the obligations imposed upon other non-combatant inhabitants of the same territory, and are liable to the same punishment for offences committed, but they may be treated as prisoners of war, and be subjected to the rigors of confinement, or to expulsion as non-combatants and enemies.

I am of the opinion that such persons should not, as a general rule, be permitted to go at large within our lines. Those capable of bearing arms, if allowed to go within the lines of the enemy, will add to his effective force, and to place them in confinement, will require guards for their safe keeping, and this necessarily diminishes our active forces in the field. You must be determined in each particular case which course will be most advantageous. We have suffered very severely from this class, and it is time the laws of war should be more rigorously enforced against them. A broad line of distinction must be drawn between our friends and enemies, between loyal and disloyal. The foregoing remarks have reference only to military stations and to military offenses under the laws of war. They are not applicable to civil offenses under the Constitution and general laws of the land. The laws and usages of civilized war must be your guide in the treatment of all claims of persons of the country in which your army may operate, or which it may occupy, and you will be permitted to decide for yourself where it is best to act with rigor, and where it is best to be more lenient. You will not be trammelled with minute instructions.

Very respectfully, your ob't ser'vt,
(Signed) H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—It was evident that there was not a quorum of Senators present to-day, a number having left Washington during this week for their homes.

At two o'clock, the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

Many nominations of brevet rank for marked military service, which, by a recent law, the President was authorised to confer, were not acts upon.

Andrew Wylie was, on Thursday, confirmed as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia, but for reasons satisfactory to the Senate, the vote was afterwards reconsidered, and so the appointment fell.

Before the close of the session, there were several confirmations, including the following: Major General Stoneman, of Volunteers, to be Major General, from Nov. 29th, instead of Dec. 31st last. Colonel Lightburn, of the 4th Virginia Volunteers, and Colonel John D. Stevenson, of the Missouri Vols., to be Brig. Generals. George P. Smith, of Penn'a, and A. W. Norcross, to be Military Storekeepers. Col. Thos. C. A. Smith, of the 1st Ohio cavalry, to be Brig. Gen. in Volunteer forces; Col. Thos. G. Stephenson, of the 24th, to be Brigadier General of Volunteers; Capt. Jas. J. Palmer, to be a Commander on the active list from the 7th of February, 1863; Commander Geo. F. Emmons, to be Captain in the Navy on the active list from the 7th of February, 1863; R. J. Meigs, of Tennessee, to be a Commissioner to revise and codify the laws of the District of Columbia, pursuant to the 19th section of an act entitled "an act to reorganize the Courts in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 3d, 1863.

John W. Noell, of Mo., a member of the late House of Representatives, died to-day after several weeks illness.

Two hundred and eighty rebel prisoners were conveyed from the Old Capitol prison to-day on the steamer State of Maine, which will take them to City Point under a flag of truce to be exchanged. They were enthusiastically saluted, both at the Old Capitol and at the wharf, by a large number of persons, including many women. The rebels were evidently delighted with the salutations they received from their friends. They were under the escort of a strong guard.

A telegram from Gen. Rosecrans states that, according to a report which had reached him, the rebels have evacuated Vicksburg.

Information had been previously received here that the enemy were moving their stores and war materials, from Vicksburg into the interior. Nothing, however, is officially so as to speak with certainty of an actual evacuation.

Polish Demonstration.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Several hundred Poles held a meeting last evening, and adopted an address responsive to that of the Polish National Committee. A committee was appointed to arrange for a grand demonstration at the Cooper Institute.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—Gen. Wright has prohibited the sale of arms and ammunition, except upon special permit—any violation to be followed by the confiscation of goods and seizure of stock of the vender.

The *Commercial's* Memphis dispatch confirms the reported surprise and capture of Richardson's guerrilla force near Covington, Tenn., and their camp destroyed.

Gen. Looney's camp at Wesley was also surprised by Col. Lee, and a large portion captured, together with Gen. Looney, Major Sanford, Capt. Bright and Lieut. Williams.

The *Commercial's* advices from Vicksburg report all quiet.

The river is very high. The back-water had broken through the levee, and filled the canal, rendering work impossible.

The river at Memphis is within fourteen inches of high water mark, and rising two or three inches per day.

Arrival of a Prize Steamer.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The prize steamer Adela has arrived. The steamer Arago from Port Royal, with dates to the 12th inst., has arrived. Gen. Nagles and the following members of his staff are passengers on the Arago: Capt. Geo. A. Johnston, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff; Lieut. E. M. Bishop, Quartermaster, Lieuts. C. W. Matthews and C. R. Johnston, Aides-de-Camp.

It was feared at Port Royal by the General's friends that the personal difficulties existing between him and the Secretary of War had something to do with his recall. Gen. Terry was in command of Gen. Foster's forces.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14—Noon.—Breadstuffs are dull, and prices are in hat drooping. There is very little shipping demand for Flour, and only 1200 bbls sold at $6 for Superfine, $6 75@7 for extra and $7 37½@8 for Extra Family—500 bbls Ohio Family at $8 00. Rye Flour is dull at $5, and Corn Meal at $4. There is less demand for Wheat, and prices are 2c lower; sales of 4,000 bush Red at $1 70@1 73, and White at $1 80@1 95. Corn is scarce and Yellow is in demand at 88c. Oats selling freely at 72c. Barley is worth $1 45@1 50, and malt $1 55. Cloverseed sells at $6@6 50, and Flaxseed at $4. Provisions are held firmly at $16@16 50 for Mess Pork. 60,000 lbs shoulders in salt at 6½@6¾c, and 200 casks pickled Hams at 8½@9c. Lard is steady at 11¼@11½c. Whisky moves slowly at 50@51c.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Flour heavy; sales 7,000 barrels at $6,95@7,10 for State, $7,60@7,65 for Ohio, and $7,50@7,80 for Southern. Wheat declining; sales unimportant; $1,40@1,61 for Chicago Spring, $1,62@1,66 for Milwaukee Club. Corn dull; 21,000 bush sold at 91½@93. Pork dull. Lard firm at 10½@11c. Whisky dull at 46½@48. Stocks are active but lower. Chicago and R. I. R. R. 92½; do. Cumb. Coal 19¾. Illinois Central R. R. 91½; do. bonds 130¼. Hudson R. R., 99¾. Missouri 6's, 62. American Gold 158¾.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mail Dispatches to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1863.

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL.

A committee, representing the New York Chamber of Commerce, has been here some days, urging the President to issue letters of marque and reprisal at once. The President has laid the matter before the Cabinet, and the decision arrived at will be made public soon. The capture of the Jacob Bell, with her valuable cargo, is the immediate cause of this mission having been sent to Washington.

PRESENTATION TO CONGRESSMAN ALDRICH.

The friends of Hon. Cyrus Aldrich, of Minnesota, presented him, on last Saturday evening, with a handsome service of silver plate as a token of their personal esteem. William R. Snyder, of St. Paul, made the presentation speech, to which Col. Aldrich made a handsome reply.

NEW INDIAN TREATY.

The treaty recently concluded between the Government and the Chippewa Indians was signed yesterday by Commissioner Dole and Indian Agent Thompson, on the part of the United States, and the Chiefs, now here, on the part of the Chippewas. Hole-in-the-day, a principal chief of this tribe has not made his appearance, a guilty conscience causing him to hesitate about putting himself in the power of the friends of the murdered citizens of Minnesota. The action of the Chiefs here, who did not participate in the recent outrages, amounts to a virtual declaration of independence and repudiation of Hole-in-the-Day.

A SERENADE MISAPPROPRIATED.

An amusing incident occurred at one of the large hotels here the other evening. Certain officers of the Signal Corps, hugely smitten with the charms of Miss Julia Mortimore, a *danseuse* at Canterbury Hall, went to give vent to their pent up feelings through the martial strains of the "Signal Corps Band." Unfortunately mistaking the window of the fair one's apartment, they happened to come under that of Senator Lane's, of Indiana, who, naturally enough, taking the compliment to himself, appeared before the assembled crowd and responded in such a speech as he is capable of. The discovery of the mistake discomfited the parties exceedingly.

From Vicksburg—The Rebels Cutting the Levees.

A Memphis dispatch of the 13th inst., says: The canal opposite Vicksburg is temporarily impeded by the washing away of the embankment at the mouth of the levee between Grand Lake and Providence, which was cut by the rebels. The water is overflooding the whole country. The water is three feet deep in the canal beyond Lake Providence. Our men are still at work, and the canal is believed to be a success, notwithstanding the levee cutting.

The health of the troops is improving.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

GROVER AND BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.

A. F. CHATONY, General Agent,
No. 18, Fifth street.

CHEAP CLOTHING AND WHERE TO BUY THEM.—The enterprising firm of Wm. H. McGee & Co., merchant tailors, corner of Federal and Diamond square, Allegheny, being fully aware of the extraordinary advance in Spring goods, have purchased last fall a beautiful assortment of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., and they are now ready to open their Spring trade with superior articles, at greatly reduced prices. They will sell their goods by the yard if desired, and they keep constantly on hand a large supply of ready made clothing, customers can be accommodated on demand, or have a neatly fitted suit to order. The work is all done under their supervision, and always warranted to purchasers.

SAMUEL GRAHAM, merchant tailor, is closing out his Fall and Winter stock of goods at extremely low prices. They consist of all the very latest styles of cloths, cassimeres and vestings, of which a large assortment is adapted for the Spring wear. Gentlemen wishing to save money would do well to call early, knowing that you will pay twenty-five per cent. more for goods in the Spring than at the present time. Don't fail to call and get a good fitting garment. Samuel Graham, Merchant Tailor, No. 54 Market street, one door from Third.

SCURVY AND SCROFULOUS ERUPTIONS will soon cover the bodies of those brave men who are fighting their country's battles. Night air, bad food, and drenching rains will make sad havoc with the strongest, therefore let every man supply himself with HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, it is a certain cure for every kind of skin disease. Only 25 cents per Pot. 215

PHOTOGRAPH cards of Couldock and his daughter (now at the Theatre) for sale at Pittock's Card Photograph Depot, opposite the Postoffice, where always can be found photographs of all distinguished Statesmen, Generals, Lawyers, Actresses, Actors and others.

CHOICE HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—J. M. Roberts, No. 17 Fifth street, is now opening the most choice stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods ever displayed in this city, and is selling them at remarkably low prices.

IF YOU desire any repairs or alterations to your dwelling, or places of business call and leave your order at Cuthbert's Carpenter and Jobbing Shop, Virgin Alley, above Smithfield street. All work promptly attended to. 1

OMNIBUS CALLS will be taken at the Omnibus office, No. 405 Liberty street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid in advance.

☞ I. O. of O. F.—Notice.—At a stated meeting of the Elias Wildman Lodge, No. 549, to be held on TUESDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., there will be presented a splendid Camp Regalia to the manager who sold the greatest number of tickets for the late Ball. The members of [illegible] Lodges, and managers in particular, are invited to attend. F. S. TURBETT, Secretary. mh16

MERCHANT TAILORS.

HENRY G. HALE & CO., (Successors to James O. Watt,) Merchant Tailors, Are now receiving their SPRING STOCK OF GOODS, Adapted to a first class trade, which has been selected with great care to meet the approbation of their many friends and patrons, and they invite, by close attention to business and strict integrity, to meet the approval of all who may favor us with a call.

OFFICERS' UNIFORMS Made to order in the best manner and on reasonable terms. Having finished a great many UNIFORMS, for Staff, Field and Line Officers, as well as for the Navy, we are prepared to execute orders in this line with correctness and despatch.

Likewise a very choice selection of FURNISHING GOODS always on hand.

COR. OF PENN & ST. CLAIR STREETS. mh5

PHILADELPHIA SHIRT AND COLLAR HOUSE.

1,000 DOZEN HICKORY SHIRTS;
1,000 DOZEN GREY, RED AND BLUE FLANNEL SHIRTS;
1,000 DOZEN ASSORTED FANCY TRAVELING SHIRTS;
1,000 DOZEN WHITE MUSLIN SHIRTS, from $9 25 upwards;
1,000 DOZEN DENIM OVERALLS;
10,000 PAIRS COTTONADE PANTALOONS;

Manufacturers of the MINER'S WELSH FLANNEL SHIRTS, and a large assortment of LINEN AND MARSEILLES BOSOMS AND COLLARS, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

For sale by [illegible] BENNETT, RUCH & CO., MANUFACTURERS, No. 217 Church Alley, Philadelphia, Pa. ja16:3md

DEPOT COMMISSARY'S OFFICE, Baltimore, Md., March 13, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are respectfully invited by the undersigned until 12 m., MARCH 25th, 1863, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—4,000 (four thousand) head of BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof; Delivered at the State Cattle Scales of this city, in lots of (1,000) one thousand each, every (10) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1300) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight. All falling short of (1100) one thousand pounds, gross weight, Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers and Hornless Cattle will be rejected.

The government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above. The expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Each bid, to secure consideration, must contain, on a separate sheet of paper, a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his (or their) securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the *official* certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and be prepared to give bonds and sign contract before leaving this office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Bidders will state in their proposal their price both for payment made in legal tender notes and certificates of indebtedness.

Payment to be made after each delivery, if funds are on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly, "Proposals for Beef Cattle," and addressed to Capt. THOS. C. SULLIVAN, C. S., Baltimore, Md.

If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and the post office address of each party must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person, or every member of a firm offering a proposal, must accompany it by an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

THOS. C. SULLIVAN, Captain and C. S., U. S. A. mh14:td

THE NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY

SOLDIERS' PAY, PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

T. WALTER DAY, 103 Fifth Street, third door below Catholic Church, PITTSBURGH, PA.

In connection with HARVEY, COLLINS & BRACE, Washington, D. C., General Government Agents.

☞ Claims of the nearest of kin of deceased Soldiers will receive special attention. Discharged Soldiers, wanting BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, or BACK PAY, will do well to call and leave their papers. WAR CLAIMS, of every description, presented and prosecuted before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments.

☞ No charge made until money is collected. ja27:1meodis

D. M. BARBOUR, WITH A. L. WEBB & BRO., Corner of Pratt and Commerce Streets, BALTIMORE, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Agents for the sale of DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER AND SAFETY FUSE. Receive on consignment all kinds of Western Produce, and make advances thereon. N. B.—Railroad track in front of Warehouse.

REFER TO William H. Smith & Co., Pittsburgh; Miller & Rickatson, [illegible]; Spencer & Garrard, [illegible]; Culp & Shepherd, [illegible]; Merchants' Bank, Baltimore; R. Pe Ford & Sons, [illegible]. mh5:6m

LIQUID STOVE POLISH, THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE IN USE.

It needs no mixing.
It has no smell whatever.
It produces no dirt or dust.
It preserves from rust.
It produces a jet black polish.
It requires very little labor.

For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON, mh11 corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

R. E. RULIAND, AGT., [illegible] Manufacturer of every description of FURNITURE, NO. 45 SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. A full assortment of PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURED FURNITURE constantly on hand, which we will sell at the lowest prices for CASH. fel6:lymd

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER, U. S. ARMY, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 6, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the transportation of Ordnance and Army stores to and from the Railroad Depots, Foundries, and wharves in and near the City of Pittsburgh for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, will be received by the undersigned till SATURDAY, the 21st of March, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m., when they will be opened. The proposals will state the price of transportation per ton of 2,000 pounds, and give the names of two good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. J. L. DONALDSON, mh9:td Lieut. Col., Quartermaster.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office on Ohio street, Allegheny City, until MONDAY, March 16th, at noon, for furnishing Materials and labor for repairing the Eastern Water Basin, agreeable to plans and specifications which will be on exhibition at the office aforesaid. Payments to be made in cash, monthly, less twenty per cent. to be retained until the whole work is satisfactorily completed. JOHN ALSTON, Superintendent of Water Works. Allegheny City, March 10, 1863:td

TO COAL MERCHANTS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office on Ohio street, for furnishing the Allegheny City Water Works with COAL, NUT COAL and SLACK, for one year from the first day of April, 1863. Payment will be made in cash monthly. Bids will be received until MONDAY, March 16th, at 12 o'clock m. JOHN ALSTON, Superintendent of Water Works. Allegheny City, Feb. 28th, 1863:td

COFFEE!—COFFEE!—COFFEE! WANTED, every Grocer and the public to try WORRELL'S NONPAREIL PREPARED COFFEE. Warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded. It is universally acknowledged the best ever used. Prepared and for sale at the Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works, No. 245 North Third street, (corner of New street,) Philadelphia, Pa. [illegible] HOWARD [illegible]

RULES OF COURT—[illegible] the Courts of Law and Equity [illegible] United States—which are holden in the City of Pittsburgh, and of the Supreme Court of the United States. Eleven codes. Compiled by Richard Biddle, Esq. 1 vol. octavo, of over 300 pages, with copious index and tables [illegible] Five Dollars. For sale by WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO., 57 Wood street.

BATH BRICK—5,000 English for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S, SON & CO., mh11 corner of First and Wood streets.