Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 30.

Behavior of the Negro Troops.

Men who never had any hearty wish that this rebellion should be put down, provided the institution of slavery should receive any detriment in the operation, have insisted, from the beginning, that the employment of emancipated slaves as soldiers would be to institute a reign of terror, an era of indiscriminate arson, pillage, outrage and murder, without any distinction between combatants and non-combatants—a state of things in which all ages, sexes and conditions should suffer alike. Even the "Thunderer" of Printing-house Square joined in the cry, and horrified the world with its imaginary pictures of unloosed barbarism; and some truly loyal but timid people trembled at the thought of putting it in power of more than three millions of deeply-injured people to avenge the wrongs of many generations.

Men have looked with amazement at the quiet, patient, gentle behavior of the servile population of the South in the midst of the confusion and horrors of war, and when the presence of the national forces often put their oppressors at their mercy. Not a single murder, outrage, or serious crime of any kind has been recorded. The only advantage they took of their situation was to run away from bondage.

At length the fearful experiment of arming and drilling them has been tried. Two regiments, unaccompanied by white troops—all being negroes except the officers—were sent up the St. John's river into the heart of Florida, where they took possession of the town of Jacksonville. Did they go in as savages, to sack, pillage, burn, outrage and destroy? or did they go as deliverers, to rescue the wretched population from bands of guerrillas infinitely more barbarous than any negroes? Poor starving women and children were fed, not butchered; made secure, not put in peril; liberated, not made captive. Thus were the emancipated blacks of South Carolina made instrumental in emancipating the whites of Florida. We are only referring in general terms to facts which we published in detail several days ago. When a strong body of mounted guerrillas attempted to retake the town, the blacks marched against them and drove them back, thus proving that they can and will fight as well as other men.

The policy of employing black men as soldiers in the Gulf States is now fairly inaugurated, and has proved to be a success, and we are very glad of it; for it will save the lives of thousands of northern white men. We are glad of it, because it will execute, with irresistible power, the Proclamation of Emancipation; for it is out of the question to make soldiers and slaves of the same race at the same time, under such a government as this.

Toombs boasted a few years ago that the time would come when he should call the roll of his slaves under the shadow of Bunker Hill monument. He little thought, when he uttered that foolish prediction, that the time was so near when a Yankee Orderly Sergeant might call the roll of his slaves (but slaves no longer) on his own plantation.

Thus, one by one, are the great problems evolved by this war being solved, and the result in every instance is for the furtherance of the cause of human freedom and permanent peace.

Virginia—West and East.

The people of the forty-eight counties forming the new State of West Virginia, having on Thursday last voted upon the question whether they would accept the provisions of the bill forming the new State, and having, as we judged by the returns already before us, almost unanimously declared in favor of the new constitution, it will now be incumbent upon the President within sixty days to issue his proclamation that West Virginia is a State, after which she will be entitled to all the privileges of a State in the Union. Governor Pierpoint will continue in the exercise of the functions of his office until January next. On the 4th day of May elections will be held in all that part of Virginia outside of West Virginia, which may then be under the control of the Federal Government, for State Senators, members of the House of Delegates, Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General, who shall proceed to organize the remainder of Virginia as fast as our armies advance, thus gradually bringing the entire State to its natural position and true allegiance.

The Post and the Union League.

We copy the following from the Pittsburgh *Post*, of Saturday. It requires no comment, other than to say that, if it is not the bite of a copperhead, it is at least the hiss of a viper. The Union League is an institution that needs no defence; and this attack—as false as it is ferocious—will only strengthen it, by convincing still more good loyal citizens of its necessity:

THE UNION LEAGUE.

This combination of pretenders, politicians and aspirants have already, we understand, commenced operations by which they expect to silence this paper. The real object of this secret society is, in the language of a member, "to spot people," which means to prescribe every one who will not abandon his convictions in order to build a new organization, intended, under a new name, to keep a party in power which has already inflicted such misery upon the country. No Democrat need be told that he need join another organization to save the Union. Ours is the Union party of the country, and when the leading Abolitionists, who are figuring in these Union Leagues, inform us that they are for the restoration of the Union, they do not mean that it shall be restored to what it was, but to what they intend it to be. In other words these Union Leagues are merely political, partisan, secret organizations of Abolitionist, the leaders of which are not for the Union and never were, unless it is changed to suit their prejudices.

But, in order to make themselves felt, they intend, it seems, to conspire against the personal liberty and safety of obnoxious opponents. How far they intend, in their fancied seclusion and secrecy, to prosecute this system of persecution, we know not, nor do we very much care, save in a general way. Already we have received a few requests to "discontinue my paper," which, we believe, from the character of the men, is the result of combination. We shall retain the names of these "within the book and volume of our brain, unmixed with baser matter," in order that, when they perfect the machinery of their star chamber proceedings, we will be enabled to give them to an admiring people. Let the leading men of these leagues be careful how they proceed in their secret conclaves. They may inaugurate a feeling which they cannot control. Their presumed sincerity may induce the roughs of their organization to commit serious excesses upon the persons and property of their neighbors, as was common, for years, in Baltimore and New Orleans. The leading gentlemen of these Leagues had better reflect very seriously upon these things; the country is in a woful condition, the people restless and discontented, the public mind is diseased, and secret organizations should not trifle with it. If, therefore, they teach bloody instructions to irresponsible followers, let them beware, lest their teachings "return to plague their inventors." Should contention and strife, and even worse, be inaugurated by these scheming partizans, the Democrats will have no more to lose than their opponents. If we wail some one else will mourn, and let those who have the most to lose in such a contest be chary how they encourage proceedings which may result in their own, as well as their intended victims ruin. We hope and trust that the Government may brave the terrible ordeal through which she is passing without our seeing civil strife amongst ourselves; but secret organizations, no matter how specious, in times of commotion and revolution, are to be avoided. There is no necessity for them to begin with, and history, as well as experience, admonish us of the base purposes to which they have been turned. Should our Union Leagues here attempt any of the excesses to which we have merely alluded, the leaders of it, the respectable gentlemen of large estates and fortunes, could hardly expect to escape the consequences of their own teachings.

The Five-Twenties--Questions and and Answers.

The Philadelphia *North American* publishes the following correspondence, which we copy as likely to be of interest to some of our readers:

BERKS COUNTY, PA., March 20th, 1863.

JAY COOKE, Esq., United States Loan Agent, 114 South Third street, Philadelphia—Dear Sir: I see by our papers that you are selling for the Government a new Loan call d "Five Twenties." I expect to have shortly a few thousand dollars to spare, and as I have made up my mind that the Government loans are safe and good, and that it is my duty and interest, at this time, to put my money into them in preference over any other loans or stocks, I write to get information of you as follows:

1st. Why are they called "Five-Twenties?"

2d. Do you take county money or only legal tender notes, or will a check on Philadelphia or New York answer for subscriptions?

3d. Do you sell the bonds at par?

4th. As I cannot come to Philadelphia how am I to get the bonds?

5th. When interest do they pay, and how, and where, and when is it paid, and is it paid in gold or legal tenders?

6th. How does Secretary Chase get enough gold to pay this interest?

7th. Will the face of the bonds be paid in gold when due?

8th. Can I have the bonds payable to bearer with coupons, or registered and payable to my order?

9th. What sizes are the bonds?

10th. Will I have to pay the same tax on them as I now pay on my railroad or other bonds?

11th. What is the present debt of the Government, and what amount is it likely to reach if the rebellion should last a year or two longer?

12th. Will Secretary Chase get enough from custom house duties and internal revenue, income taxes, &c., to make it certain that he can pay the interest punctually?

I have no doubt that a good many of my neighbors would like to take these bonds, and if you can answer my questions I will show the letter to them.

Very respectfully, S. M. F.

Office of Jay Cooke, Subscription Agent at office of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, 114 south Third street Philadelphia, March 23, 1863—Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 20th inst. is received, and I will cheerfully give you the information desired by answering your questions in due order:

1st. These bonds are called "five twenties" because while they are *twenty* year bonds, they may be redeemed by the government in gold at any time after five years. Many people suppose that the interest is only 5-20 100 per cent; this is a mistake; they pay six per cent. interest.

2d. Legal tender notes or checks upon Philadelphia or New York that will bring legal tenders, are what the Secretary allows me to receive. No doubt your church banks will give you such exchange for legal tenders or your country funds.

3d. The bonds are sold at par, the interest to commence the day you pay the money.

4th. I have made arrangements with your nearest bank or banker who will generally have the bonds on hand. If not, you can send the money to me by express, and I will send you the bonds free of cost.

5th. The bonds pay six per cent. interest, in gold three per cent. every six months, on the first day of May and November, at the Mint in Philadelphia or at any sub-Treasury in New York or elsewhere. If you have coupon bonds, all you have to do is to cut the proper coupon off each six months, and collect it yourself or give it to your bank to collect for you; if you have registered bonds, you can give your bank a power of attorney to collect the interest for you.

6th. Congress has provided that the bonds shall be paid in gold when due.

7th. The duties on imports of all articles from abroad must be paid in gold, and this is the way secretary Chase gets his gold; it is now being paid into the Treasury at the rate of two hundred thousand dollars each day, which is twice as much as he needs to pay the interest in gold.

8th. You can have either coupon bonds, payable to the bearer or registered bonds, payable to your order.

9th. The form are in 50's, 100's, 500's and 1000's; the latter in same amounts; also, $5,000's and $10,000's.

10th. You will not have to pay any taxes on these bonds if your income from them does not exceed $600; and on all above $600 you will only have to pay one-half as much income tax and your money was invested in mortgages or other securities. I consider the government bonds as first of all—all other bonds are taxed one quarter per cent. to pay the interest on the government bonds, and the Supreme Court of the United States has just decided that no State, city or county can tax government bonds.

11th. The present bonded debt of the United States is less than three hundred millions, including the seven and three-tenths Treasury notes; but the government owes enough more in the shape of legal tenders, deposits in the Sub-treasuries, certificates of indebtedness, &c., to increase the debt to about eight or nine hundred millions. Secretary Chase has calculated that the debt may reach one thousand seven hundred millions, if the rebellion lasts eighteen months longer. It is, however, believed now that it will not last six months longer; but even if it does, our national debt will be small compared with that of Great Britain or France, whilst our resources are vastly greater.

12th. I have no doubt that the revenue will not only be ample to pay the ordinary expenses of the government and all interest on the debt, but leave at least one hundred millions annually toward paying off the debt, and that the government will be able to get out of debt again as it has twice before, in a few years after the close of the war.

I hope that all who have idle money will at once purchase these five-twenty year bonds. The right to demand them for legal tenders will end on the first day of July, 1863.

Those who neglect these six per cent. bonds, the interest and principal of which they will get in gold, may have occasion to regret it.

I am very truly, your friend,

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent, at office of Jay Cooke & Co., 114 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Covode and Van Wyck.

The correspondent of the New York *Commercial*, speaking of Mr. VAN WYCK, of New York, who made himself somewhat famous by his zeal in investigating, and really rendered some good service to the country, tells the following pleasant anecdote of the Hon. JOHN COVODE, in whose footsteps Mr. VAN WYCK seemed to be ambitious to follow:

"During the Presidential campaign of '60," said Mr. Covode, "I went into New England to speak with Mr. Van Wyck. He had an elegant speech, adorned with quotations, and especially eloquent. But I was the oldest, and was always asked to speak first. Now I had no speech, but used to give a plain talk, and most of it was the evidence of fraud in the testimony I had just taken in the investigating Committee of which I was Chairman. This the audience used to seem to like to hear, and on several occasions they made me go on until it was time to go home, not giving Van Wyck a chance to say a word."

"Now," continued Mr. Covode, "this was annoying to Van Wyck, after all the trouble and expense he had been at in getting up his speech. So when Congress met, it had no sooner organized than up jumps Van Wyck and calls for the appointment of an investigating committee; that he also might have some evidence to use as thunder. But he made this difference—I ran the investigating machine over our opponents—he tried to run it over our friends."

TRADE IN ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis *Republican* says the merchantile houses of that city are making preparations for a heavier spring trade than they have known since the commencement of the war.

A WOMAN'S LOYAL LEAGUE.—The patriotic women of Hartford, Connecticut, have formed a Loyal League, with the view of aiding, by all the means in their power, in the suppression of the rebellion.

WHISKEY.—Eleven barrels of whiskey sold in Atlanta, Ga., a few days ago for $6,000, being more than $700 a barrel.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS.—WM. A. HUMOR of Pitt Township, will be a candidate for Clerk of the Courts of Allegheny County, subject to the decision of the Republican County Nominating Convention. mh31:td

FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS.—JOHN M. LAIMBER, of Observatory township, will be a candidate for Clerk of the Courts, subject to the decision of the Republican County Nominating Convention. mh31:td

FOR REGISTER.—JAMES EGRY, of Upper St. Clair township, will be a candidate for Register, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention. mh25:td

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO BOSS BRICKLAYERS OF PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY AND VICINITY.—On and after the 1st DAY OF APRIL we, the Journeymen Bricklayers, will request of our employers the sum of $2 50 per day, or an advance of 50 cents per day on present wages.

mh28:1w JOURNEYMEN BRICKLAYERS.

AN ELECTION for President and six Directors of the Manchester Savings Bank will be held at the Banking House, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of March, 1863, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock p. m.

THOS. B. UPDIKE, Cashier.

Manchester, Feb. 24th, 1863:td

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after July 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of Legal Tender Notes into the National Six Per Cent. Loan (commonly called "Five Twenties,") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of July next.

JOSHUA HANNA, Subscription Agent, Corner of Third and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

mh26:1w

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO., CANAL DEPARTMENT.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company hereby gives public notice, to all whom it may concern, that in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon it by sundry provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works," approved May 16th, 1857, it will, on the first day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, abandon so much of the Western Division of the Canal, lately forming a part of the Main Line of the Public Works, and so lies between Blairsville and Johnstown, (commonly known as the "Upper Western Division,") together also with such Dams, Feeders and Reservoirs lying west of Johnstown, as pertains to or are used in connection with said Upper Western Division.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Witness the seal of the said Company, the 25th day of February, A. D. 1863. L. S.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President.

mh31:tmy1

5-20—1860—X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the nervous and enlighten the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Druggists, Druggists, Hotels, and saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, New York. mh23:tuths

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMISSION PRODUCE

We have now in store a large stock of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

Consisting in part of

600 bbls choice York State and Ohio Green Apples
50 kegs prime Sweet Pickles, assorted sizes,
1000 bbls Lake Shore Potatoes, Peach Blows, Prince Albers, Hebrons, &c., in bags and barrels,
1000 bush choice Ohio, Kentucky, and Hills, in Dried Peaches,
600 lbs Parsed Peaches,
700 bush Dried Apples, in barrels and sacks,
25 bbls Split Hominy,
10 bbls White Corn Grits, an excellent substitute for rice, at only half its price. Try it.
25 bbls Prepared Sweet Cider,
5 bbls Dried Cherries
5 bbls Pitted Dried Plums,
10 kegs Country Lard,
2 bbls and 5 kegs Packed Butter,
50 bbls prime White Beans,
30 bags Sifted Buckwheat,
10 do Shellbark Hickory Nuts,
200 do Clover seed,
150 do Timothy Seed,
250 do Flax Seed,
25 bbls Refined Carbon Oil,
50 bush Barley,
10 bbls Extra Family Flour.

In addition to the above enumerated stock of Produce now on hand, we are in most daily receipt of BUTTER, LARD, LARD BACON, CHEESE, and DRIED FRUIT, and almost every kind of County Produce. Persons dealing in any of the above-named articles, will find it to their advantage to examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

L. H. VOIGT & CO., Produce and Commission Merchants, mh30:tuwd 257 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

PUMPS.

BRASS FORCE PUMPS,
ANTI-FREEZING PUMPS,
IRON WELL PUMPS,
LARD PUMPS,
ENGINE WELL PUMPS,
YARD WELL PUMPS,
FEED PUMPS,
ALKALI PUMPS,
RAILROAD FORCE PUMPS,
ENGINE FORCE PUMPS,
LIQUID MANURE PUMPS,
LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS,

And many other Pumps manufactured by Cowing & Co., Seventh Ward Foundry, which are cast over pumps, wells and cisterns, which can be used with any kind of pipe. For sale by BAILEY, FARRELL & CO., mh30 No. 149 Fourth street.

LAW BOOKS.

Pardon's Digest and Supplement.
Smith's Forms.
Greenleafon Evidence. 2 vols.
Hilliard on Mortgages. 2 vols.
Story's Equity Jurisprudence. 2 vols.
Wharton's Criminal Law. 2 vols.
Wharton's Precedents. Indictments and Pleas.
Lyon's Analytical Index and Overruled Cases.
Dunlap's Forms.
Binn's Justice.

For sale by KAY & CO., mh30 No. 55 Wood street.

TO FURNITURE DEALERS.—The undersigned would respectfully invite the attention of all Furniture Dealers to his PATENT SPRING BED, which is universally known to be the standard spring bed in the market. They make an excellent bed,—are cheap, neat and durable. Manufactured and for sale by HIRAM TUCKER, mh30:1m* No. 4 Revere Block, Boston, Mass.

EARLY BLUE POTATOES.—Receiving 25 bbls. Early Cherry Blow Potatoes, raised from the best, four years old.

25 bbls Fishes;
25 do Jersey Peach Blows;
25 do White Mechannock or Mercer;
25 do Prince Alberts

This lot Seed Potatoes are carefully selected and pure. For sale by L. H. VOIGT & CO

CHLOROFORM—400 lbs for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCKS, SON & CO., mh30 corner of Wood and First streets.

EMORY—7,000 lbs for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK, SON & CO., mh30 corner of First and Wood streets.

WHITE LEAD.—50 half bbls for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

MISSOURI POT CLAY—100 bbls for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

LAKE HERRING—100 half bbls. for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

STORE ROOM FOR RENT.—One of the newest, largest, best and most slightly situated rooms in the city of Somerville, Ohio, being on the corner of Main and Third streets, opposite the most popular and fashionable dry goods store in town, who retail over $100,000 worth of goods per annum; it is particularly well located for a retail dry goods store.

In the same block, is a store-room, now occupied by a dry goods jobbing house located here in the summer of 1861, who wholesaled last year $400,000 worth of goods, and anticipating a much larger trade this year, have leased three rooms in another part of the city. This room will be for rent now and after the 1st of April next. It is an excellent stand, and there is a fine opening for another house in the same line in this city. Apply to LOCKED DRAWER No. 26, Zanesville, Ohio. mh28:3t

FOR THE HAIR.

Sterling's Ambrosia;
Helmstreet's Hair Coloring;
Woods' Hair Restorative;
Burnett's Cocoaine;
Lyon's Kathairon;
Mrs Allen's Hair Restorer;
French, English and American Pomades and Hair Oils, in variety.

For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON, mh19 corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

$100 BOUNTY

ALL WOUNDED SOLDIERS

Are now entitled to. Call at once.

T. WALTER DAY, General Gov't Agent, 168 Fifth st., third door below Catholic Church. mh18:tuwf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOSING SALE OF CARPETS AT AUCTION.—1,500 yards of Carpets, to close consignment at McKelvy's Auction House, 47 Fifth street, on TUESDAY, March 31st, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

JAS. McKELVEY, mh28 Auctioneer.

150 BUSHELS BRIGHT (HALVES) PEACHES, 160 drawers choice Hominy, 40 bbls Crushed and Coffee Sugar, 100 bbls Syrup, 100 boxes Family Soap, 200 boxes Mould Candles, for sale by EDWARD HEAZLETON, mh28 No 18 Diamond.

ILLINOIS LANDS FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PRAIRIE LANDS,

(Improved and unimproved.)

A large quantity of UNIMPROVED PRAIRIE LAND.—Price from $3 to $12 per acre. Also, 150 PROVED FARMS, from $15 to $30 per acre, in some of the best locations in the State. Will sell in counties and on terms to suit purchasers. For particulars address

JAS. A. DICKENSON, Real Estate Agent, mh28:6w Paris, Edgar county, Illinois.

CONCORD GRAPE VINES.—We were among the first to secure this invaluable Grape, and have fruited it for five years. We obtained our original vines from Mr. Bull, who originated it. The Pittsburgh Horticultural Society, in 1858, awarded us a diploma for its exhibition, and the Allegheny County Agricultural Society, in 1860, a premium for it, as "the best new seedling grape; in all respects superior to the Isabella." Our stock of vines is unequalled anywhere, which we offer at 25 cents each; $2 50 per dozen; $12 50 per hundred; $100 per thousand. Small vines at less price. We can furnish a few extra large vines at from 50 cents to $1 each.

J. KNOX, mh28:1wd:1tw No. 70 Fifth street.

LARGE AND FRESH ARRIVAL OF

SPRING AND SUMMER

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Balmorals,

Consisting of all Kinds and Qualities.

Having bought before the advance, for Cash, they will be sold at lower rates than can be found elsewhere. Be sure and call and examine my stock before purchasing.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PEDDLERS

supplied at New York and Philadelphia prices at

J. H. BORLAND'S,

mh28 98 Market street, 3d door from Fifth.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS are invited to send to the Quartermaster General's office tenders for their charter or sale.

Tenders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether copper or iron fastened, size and power of engines and boilers, and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss or in case the government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering. Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster General of the United States, at Washington, and should be endorsed "Proposals for the charter or sale of Steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending arrest from open ocean and tide waters by substituting, when we can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed. mh27:3t

MAGIC TIME OBSERVER, the perfection of mechanism. Being a Hunting Open Face or Lady's or Gentleman's Watch combined, with Patent Self Winding Improvement.

The New York *Illustrated News*, the leading pictorial paper of the United states, in its issue of January 10th, 1863, page 167, voluntarily says: "We have to-day shown a most pleasing novelty, to us, in Hubbard Bros., of New York, are the sole importers. It is called the MAGIC TIME OBSERVER, and is a hunting and open-face watch combined. It is the prettiest, most convenient, and decidedly the best and cheapest time-piece for general and reliable use ever offered. It has within it an uncoiled self winding machinery, its own winding attachment, rendering it key entirely unnecessary. The cases of this watch are composed of two metals, the outer of fine 18 carat gold and the inner one of solid silver. It has the improved ruby action lever movements, and is warranted an accurate time piece."

Price, superbly engraved, per case of half dozen, $30; sample watches, in neat morocco boxes, for those preparing to buy at wholesale, $36. If sent by mail the postage is 36 cents. Address

HUBBARD BROTHERS, Sole Importers, 55 and 57 Nassau st., John st., New York. mh25:6t

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington City, March 2, 1863.

This Bureau is desirous of ascertaining whether rifled cannon can be made of wrought iron of sufficient and uniform endurance and economy to warrant their being preferred to guns of cast iron only, or of cast iron strengthened with wrought iron.

Proposals will therefore be received from any manufacturer of forged iron, to furnish a finished gun or a block of metal from which the same may be finished.

The said gun, when finished, to weigh about 10,000 pounds, to be made into a gun throwing a projectile of 100 pounds, as used in cast iron rifled cannon of like weight; to be fired 100 times with service charges of the same weight and kind of powder as used in the Parrott 100-pounder, viz: 10 pounds of No. 7, without bursting or warping in such a manner as to cause apprehensions of bursting. The quality of metal, price and other terms, are to be stated clearly in the proposal for warden.

The Bureau reserves the right to itself of accepting or rejecting any of the proposals.

The time for receiving the proposals is limited to thirty days from date; and proposals will only be received from persons actually engaged in the fabrication of wrought iron.

JOHN A. DAHLGREN, Chief of Bureau.

mh26:twood

CARD.—Having made arrangements to operate before the Dental College of the United States, and the various Dental Conventions for the purpose of bringing before the profession my APPARATUS FOR EXTRACTING TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, I shall of necessity be obliged to be away from my office the greater part of next Spring and Summer, and that my patients may not be losers thereby, I have associated with me Mr. E. J. WAYE, a Dentist of well known ability in every branch of the profession, and whose elegant fillings are the admiration of the profession wherever seen. Dr. Waye will be with me from April 1st, and will take the general charge of the office, leaving me free to devote my whole attention to *extracting teeth with my apparatus*, and to the mechanical part of the profession. Persons who may have hitherto failed to have their teeth extracted for want of time on my part, or from dread of pain in the operation, are assured that such difficulty no longer exists, as I have made many improvements, and will devote my whole time to it.

References in regard to the *painlessness* and *safety* of the operation given if desired, and from Medical gentlemen too. Remember that cold weather is the time when the apparatus can be used to its best advantage.

E. DUDEY, Dentist, mh16:tuwf 154 Smithfield street.

WALL PAPER.

No. 91 WOOD STREET,

Between Fourth and Fifth Streets, Second door below Diamond Alley.

Large assortment of SPRING GOODS, bought before the last great advance in price.

New styles of WALL PAPER, WINDOW BLINDS, UNGLAZED AND SATIN GLASS, TRANSPARENT CURTAINS, &c., &c.

A very large assortment of WHITE BLANKS, at 15 cents. Also, GLAZED WALL PAPER, handsome designs, at 25 cents, &c., &c., for sale by

mh31:1m THOMAS PALMER.

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS,

AT

LANE, M'ABOY & CO.'S,

140 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny,

(3d door below the new Market House.)

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S. T.—1860—X.

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The sale of these Bitters was at first confined to our extreme Southern cities, but they are now becoming well known throughout the world, and are recommended with the most unbounded confidence for all complaints originating from a disorganized or diseased stomach—such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Nervous Affections, Loss of Appetite, Intermittent Fevers, Diarrhoea, Sour Stomach, Headache, Fever and Ague, Weakness.

That you may be your own judge of the efficacy of these celebrated Bitters, we annexed a partial formula of the articles of which they are composed:

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The tonic properties of pure St. Croix Rum are well known, and it has long been recommended by physicians. It is manufactured from the Sugar Cane Plant, and that we use is selected with great care from the estates of a few planters in the interior of that island.

CALISAYA, OR KING'S BARK.

In 1658, we are told that an Englishman, by the name of Sir John Talbott, employed it with great success in France, in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, Loss of Appetite, Weakness and Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, Diarrhea, etc., under the name of English Powders. At length, in the year 1679, he sold the secret of its origin and preparation to Louis XIV, by whom it was divulged. It is now a standard remedy, and is employed in the preparation of the Plantation Bitters.

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is another important ingredient. It was known in Germany as early as 1750, and much used as a substitute for Peruvian Syrup. It is employed as a gentle stimulant and tonic, in Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhea, Cholic, Dysentery, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.

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