The Daily Post

JAMES P. BARR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1862.

THE FEELING IN TENNESSEE

Our readers have seen the appointment of Hon. Andrew Johnson as Governor of Tennessee announced by telegraph; he has gone on his magnificent mission—that of reclaiming the land that holds the bones of Jackson, Grundy and Polk. That he will be successful, there is no doubt. Tennessee is, and ever was, loyal to the Union; her popular majorities against secession, prior to the firing upon Fort Sumter—before the people were alarmed, terrified and coerced—demonstrated her attachment to that compact which Jackson admoniished them to cling to in his last farewell—Like Virginia, Tennessee was hurried out of the Union, by a traitorous Legislature and Governor, and the people afterward compelled to endorse their action at the point of the bayonet. But that the people do not prefer the rule of Davis was demonstrated the other day in a most unmistakable manner. At the late Presidential election in that State, the vote cast for Davis and Stephens, according to the poll books at Nashville, the capitol of the State, foots up a little over twenty-four thousand. This meagre endorsement of the rebel government, out of a voting population of over one hundred and fifty thousand, we take it as being conclusive as to the feeling of Tennessee. Davis and Stephens having no opposition, does not explain the smallness of their vote, because for weeks prior to the election, the press of the State called upon the people to vote, in order that they might demonstrate their unanimity to the North.—They voted to the number mentioned, which vote never has been alluded to by the champions of secession in that State, since it was ascertained. This negative condemnation of the rebel government by Tennessee, is, doubtless, indicative of the feeling throughout the entire South. Remove the tyranny which binds them, and the people will rush back with gladness to the embraces of the Union.

The appointment of Senator Johnson to the position mentioned, is an admirable one; the right man in the right place; it also indicates a policy upon the part of the Administration, looking to the restoration of the Union, without venturing upon any of the chimerical schemes proposed by the partizans of wholesale confiscation. We are impressed with the conviction that the very best thing Congress could do, would be to leave the question of confiscation to the States themselves. The masses who are oppressed; once more free to vote and act, would elect Legislatures which would deal more effectively with the rebels than any general law that Congress could enact. The temper exhibited by the Legislatures of Maryland and Kentucky, both of which are now in session, shows very plainly that the people of the respective Southern States understand their affairs much better than Congress. A new Legislature in Tennessee will make such laws as will punish the leaders in rebellion, and Andrew Johnson is the very man to see that they are fully enforced. It is the peculiar business of the Union men of the South to see the leaders in rebellion thoroughly and forever crushed. They have far more interest in their utter annihilation than we have; and we consequently see that the Legislatures of Maryland and Kentucky, are most vigilant in ridding themselves of everything suspected of disloyalty. Tennessee will soon begin the same good work of regeneration, which will be continued by other redeemed Commonwealths, until the old Union is restored, rendered stronger and purer because of the crushing of that fell spirit of secession which will never return to distract and plague us. Then we shall have that purified national structure reared and transmitted to us by the apostles of American freedom.

☞ The bodies of Capt. Chapman and Lieut. Lyle will be forwarded from Fort Lyon, 63d regiment, to-day by express, enclosed in metallic coffins.

☞ The fleet of steamers that went down the Ohio river a few days since, per order of Gen. Buell, is expected back in the latter part of this week, loaded with cotton, tobacco, &c., from the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers.

Rolling Stock.

Four hundred freight cars and fifteen locomotives are to be sent from Ohio to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The wheels are being changed to suit the guage of the L. and N. Railroad, which are two inches wider than the Ohio roads.

"Yankees Elated."

Under this heading the Richmond *Examiner* has the following significant intelligence:

"Distressing as were the rumors from Tennessee which prevailed in this city on Tuesday, we could almost find it in our hearts to wish it had not been so soon corrected. The Yankees in our midst were on the eve of proclaiming themselves, and in one day more we might have had the satisfaction of seeing and knowing by their own acknowledgment our internal enemies. Putting the Roanoke disaster with our rumored Tennessee discomfiture, they thought the cause of the South desperate; so great was their joy that it could scarcely be contained.

"We learn that a man went through this city Tuesday morning, trying to sell [illegible] goods, still in Phila[illegible]red in Richmond in [illegible] said to have gone [illegible] the Second Mar[illegible] slapping him [illegible] what do you [illegible] said we could [illegible] similar in[illegible]ached

Knap's Battery.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., Feb. 27, 1862.

DEAR COLONEL—Last night our Battery, for the first time, camped on the *sacred* soil. On Sunday night orders came for us to pack up. We shipped our guns on Railroad trucks, and the drivers took the tow-path for Sandy Hook. But few tears were shed on leaving the Point of Rocks. We arrived at Sandy Hook at daylight on Monday morning, where part of Col. Geary's Regiment were already assembled. A small boat with six privates of Company P, 28th Regiment, Reis, the ferryman, and a citizen of the Hook started across to fasten the cable. The boat, when half way over, swamped, and all, save Reis, met a watery grave. It was heart rending to listen to the cries of the drowning men, but it was impossible to save them. The river was high and the wind blowing a perfect hurricane. Capt. Tourson with fifteen privates succeeded in getting over and remained in the ferry all night. On Tuesday morning Col. Geary was successful in getting a cable across, and eight companies of his regiment with two of our guns under Capt. Knapp crossed. The cable then broke and the crossing stopped. On Wednesday morning the boats and timbers of the bridge arrived, and was thrown across by 3 P. M. It was constructed by the United States Sappers and Miners, assisted by details from various Regiments. Gens. M'Clelland and Banks, with their staffs, were the first to cross the bridge, followed by the remainder of the 28th Regiment, 3d Wisconsin, 29th Pennsylvania, 9th New York, balance of our battery and Baxter's Fire Zouaves. Col. Geary's Regiment and Knap's Battery lead the advance. Smallwood's Heights are occupied by our men. The rebel pickets have fallen back to Charlestown.

Yours, A.

Senator Cowan's Speech Against Confiscation

On Tuesday last the confiscation bill being up for consideration in the U. S. Senate, Mr. Cowan delivered the following able speech in opposition to it. The Senator, it will be seen, like the great statesmen who adorned the Senate a few years since—Webster, Clay, Wright and Benton—takes the Constitution, which he has sworn to support, for his guide, and eloquently pleads for its observance. Our Western Pennsylvania Senator stands like a rock, against whose flinty ribs the waves of fanaticism lash themselves into foam, without moving it from its solid base and centre.

Mr. McDougal having concluded his speech, Mr. Cowan said.

I agree with the Senator from California in considering this one of the most important bills before Congress, and as one upon which the fate of the American Republic may depend. We are now standing squarely face to face with questions which are most pregnant with results for the future. Shall we stand or fall by the Constitution, or leaving it, enter for the future upon the wide field of revolution? Shall we attempt to go back to those doctrines which marked the middle ages, and introduce now into this country feuds like those which intervening centuries have not sufficed to remove? These are the great questions which are in this bill—every one of them. This bill proposes to go forward and strip the whole population of the South of their property, and reduce them to poverty—and while yet 400,000 of them have arms in their hands. If there is anything calculated to make that entire people our enemies always, it will be the promulgation of such an act as this. Will they yield to us sooner in view of such a destruction? What would we ourselves do under any such circumstances? I need hardly ask that question of men who have descended from sires who refused to pay a petty tax on tea, and from grandsires who raised a revolution rather than pay twenty shillings ship money—that I think was the amount demanded from Hampden—a revolution which cost King Charles his head. No such sweeping measure as this has ever been enacted. Even in the days of William the Conquerer, the proud Norman and his barons were content with the fiefs and castles of the Saxon leaders.—They did not dare to strip the people of their property, nor even much increase their burdens. They knew that, victorious as they were, they would have involved themselves in a far more dangerous struggle, in which every peasant would have been a principal combatant. The English, in their contest with, and bills of attainder against, the Irish, never attempted to touch the possessions of the common people, but only the property of the nobles.—This bill goes further, and attempts to confiscate another species of property, which cannot be put into the coffers of the conqueror. I mean the property in slaves. I don't intend to stop to discuss the question of property of this kind. Is enough for me to say that all the people of the South seem to agree as to this kind of property with wonderful unanimity, and to resent any interference with it. This bill proposes to liberate 3,000,000 of slaves—truly the most stupendous stroke for universal emancipation ever attempted in the world. Indeed, I think it virtually liberates the whole 4,000,000. What is to be the effect of this upon the war? Shall we be stronger, or shall we find that we have only doubled the number of those in arms against us? They have now no cause for rebellion. Will not this bill furnish them one? Let the loyal men of that section, who know them, answer this question. I will abide their answer. I submit again that no deliberate assembly in the world ever before sat in judgment on so stupendous an issue. Yes, as if to blind us still more, this bill has a proposition of still greater magnitude, and, if possible, of still greater difficulty: that is, to take these millions and transfer them to some tropical clime, and to protect them there with all the rights and guaranties of freemen. And this is all provided for in a single section and in a single sentence of nine lines. Truly we must have recently transported ourselves from the practical domain of facts, and set down in the romantic regions of Eastern fiction. Do the advocates of this measure propose to confer upon the President the gold making touch of Midas? Nothing short of the ring and lamp of Alladin, with their attendant genii, would insure the success of such a scheme, unless it is believed that the Treasury Note possesses the magic power. And even under that supposition, I think that the owners of those Southern climes, and the Transportation Companies, ought to be consulted in regard to the legal tender clause. I presume it is not supposed that this modern exodus will be supported on the way by quails and manna; and yet I am free to say that it will require some such miraculous interposition as that which favored the Israelites in their journey out of Egypt. But, Sir, is it not strange that this scheme should be so coolly presented for our consideration, and urged to its final consummation with a kind of surprise that any one should oppose it? It is certainly due to ourselves, and due to the country, that we should not make haste to engage in such gigantic schemes. Then, again, there is a further consideration involved in this bill, and one of greater magnitude, which is that it is in direct conflict with the Constitution of the United States, requiring of us, if we pass it, to set aside and ignore that instrument in its most valuable and fundamental provisions, those which guarantee the life and property of the citizen, and those which define the limits and boundaries of the several Departments of this Government. Pass this bill and all that is left of the Constitution is not worth much, certainly not worth this terrible war which we are now waging for it—for be it remembered that this war is waged solely for the preservation of the Constitution. I am aware that some think that the Constitution is a restraint upon the free action of the nation in the conduct of this war, which they suppose could be carried on a great deal better without it. I have no hesitation in saying that no greater mistake has ever been made anywhere than is made by such people. I am afraid it will amount to a confession that they have not carefully examined the full scope of its provisions. The greatest danger is that these propositions, at the first glance, seem possible and even plausible. They are not the rolling breakers which every one may see, but the sunken rocks, which are all the more dangerous because they are hidden; therefore, I am opposed to this bill, and I will give my reasons, and show, if I can, why I think that in all its main provisions it is unnecessary, impolitic, inexpedient, unconstitutional, and, I may add, utterly and totally useless; and I think I can show that the Government has all the power under the Constitution which is necessary to put down this rebellion and punish the Rebels, and that there is not in reality any necessity for straining any of its provisions in any way. I shall address myself to this first proposition, which is that Congress can forfeit the property of the rebels for a term longer than their lives by any enactment either direct or indirect. All persons now in rebellion, having levied war against the United States, are guilty of treason within the exact definition of that crime in the Constitution. But the second section of that same clause provides that no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, forfeiture, etc., except during the life of the person attainted. Therefore, any law made for the guidance of the Courts must conform to this provision, and no greater penalty can be imposed than it will warrant. The power assumed in this bill is also obnoxious to the provisions of the Constitution. If it be assumed that Congress can make any forfeiture of the property of rebels without allowing the means of defense in the Courts, people will do well to remember that our government is not an absolute power. The powers of the Government are limited and defined, and expressly delegated, and Congress has no power to punish any person except for contempt.—If we had half a dozen of the most traitorous rebels here to-day, we could not punish them; we could not bid the Sergeant at Arms take them out and hang them. Nay, more, the President himself and all his army could not lead them away from these halls—for here they would be within the domain of the law, and within its provisions, and the only way would be to deliver them over to the proper Judges, and each one might require to have a separate Judge. And I may say further, that it is in this limitation of the powers of the Government, that its great merit consists; on this account we love, cherish, and revere it, and we are now at war to defend and preserve it. Again, the Constitution says "that no bill of attainder—*ex post facto*—law shall be passed:" Bills of attainder were resorted to in England to punish persons who were out of reach of the Courts in many cases, even, after they were dead. They condemned the accused to death, if not dead, forfeited the estates and corrupted the blood of the children and heirs. Bills, however, like the one under circumstances, which did not inflict capital punishment, were called act of pains and penalties, which, though perhaps they do not come within the express letter of the Constitution, still are contrary to its spirit, as they seek to remove the persons from the power of the courts; and by passing a number of bills of pains and penalties you produce the same effect as a bill of attainder. No warrant can be found for any Legislature to undertake to pass any such bills. But I now propose to go further and argue that the exercise of such a power, even if it had been granted, would be both mischievous and impolitic, and our fathers did wisely and well in refusing it. Their great principle was to punish the guilty alone, and not to involve a whole family, because in many cases the family would be innocent. Suppose this measure passes, and these people are to be overthrown. It does seem to me you give them every possible motive for revenge and hate. Their women and children will hate you, and their children's children down to the latest generation will curse you. And if they should rebel again, have you not sown the seeds of many rebellions by this one measure? All this might make no difference if these were alien enemies, and we were engaged in a war for conquest. But it is not so. We have here in Congress made a solemn declaration that it is not a war of conquest or subjugation, but for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, and I am for standing by that declaration. We have been told and believe that many of these men now serving in the rebel army are there by force. Are they to be hung on the same scaffold as the willing traitor? This bill makes no difference. The victim of force in the beginning would end by being the victim of wrong and injustice. Again, thousands of these people have been duped into rebellion by being told that we were all Abolitionists. Shall there be no provision for these men who have thus believed this because it was asserted by Southern demagogues, and as they thought proved by Northern knaves? This bill distinguishes not the house of the planter from the negro hovel of the slave and makes no difference between the broad acres of the one, and the little garden of the other. But even if your bill is carried into operation, who will buy your confiscated estates? What kind of neighborhood will exist between the former owners and your purchasers? The tradition of wrong will sit at the hearthstone of that family for ages, like a hideous specter ever inciting to revenge and rebellion.—You might as well try to attract purchasers by promising them a good title to an Irish feud, or a Corsican vendetta. Such titles have never been good. You might as well expect capital to seek the margin of a volcano, where the lava had not ceased to flow. That which is taken by war must be held by war.

☞ The St. Louis *Daily News*, of March 1st, says:

We had an opportunity, yesterday, of conversing with a gentleman who left Memphis last Saturday, and reached St. Louis yesterday morning. He came to New Madrid by boat, thence by land to Price's Landing, where he crossed the river to Illinois, reaching the Central Railroad. He has been a citizen of St. Louis, but for some time past has been living in Memphis.

He says there was much depression in Memphis, caused by the late rebel defeats, particularly those on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers; and it was generally admitted that Memphis was in great danger. All the gold and silver in the Banks, and the treasures of private individuals had been sent off to New Orleans for safety.

Mrs. Partington's Last.

Mrs. Partington has a friend in the army. Being asked one day what his station was, she replied: "For two years he was leftenant of the horse marines, and after that he was promoted to be captain of a squad of sapheads and minors."

Trade with Tennessee.

It is stated by way of Louisville, and from a source not likely to be misinformed, that the United States Collector of that city has, within the past ten days, despatched a confidential agent to canvass the State of Tennessee, especially those portions on the rivers lately opened by our gunboats and forces, to learn the sentiment of the loyal business people there and to ascertain the true extent of the alleged Union feeling. If the report of this agent shall be deemed satisfactory, and his investigations will be of the most thorough character, there is good reason to believe that trade will be immediately opened with all parts of the State, the same as before the rebellion, with the exception of articles contraband of war.

Cure for Ill-Temper

A sensible women, the mother of a young family, taught her children from the earliest childhood to consider ill-humor as a disorder which was to be cured by physic. Accordingly, she had always small doses, and the little patients, whenever it was thought needful, took rhubarb for their crossness. No punishment was required. Peevishness or ill-temper and rhubarb were associated in their minds always as cause and effect.

☞ OIL! OIL! OIL!—THE GREATEST PAIN Curer of the age!
TRY REED'S MAGNETIC OIL,
TRY REED'S MAGNETIC OIL,
Warranted to cure in every case, or money refunded. For
Rheumatism, Sprains, Brains,
Pains in the Limbs, Stiff Joints, &c.,
It never fails, if used as directed.
Sold by all respectable Druggists, at 25c. a bottle.
For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist, and dealer in Choice Family Medicines,
mh3 corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

☞ CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS—BEWARE OF Counterfeit
"MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT."
The genuine is wrapped in fine steel plate engravings, with the words "Mexican Mustang Liniment" in a circle surrounding a burning volcano &c., and "D. S. Barnes" blown in the bottle.
There has been offered for sale, by one John D. Park, an article in general design quite the same, but executed on common stone plate, with the words "A. G. Bragg & Co," in the top of the circle, the word "Mexican" underneath, small and obscured by the smoke of the volcano, and the proprietor's name, D. S. Barnes, omitted from the bottle.
To manufacture or sell a counterfeit trade mark is a criminal offence, and the undersigned will strictly enforce his rights civily and criminally.—Information in regard to the whereabouts of the said counterfeit liniment will be thankfully received.
D. S. BARNES,
No. 222 Broadway, New York
mh5-d1moed 4tw

☞ SHAMOIS SKIN. SHAMOIS SKIN. SHAMOIS SKIN
A superior article,
A superior article,
A superior article,
For sale low by
For sale low by
For sale low by
JOSEPH FLEMING,
mh6 corner of the Diamond and Market.

☞ RHEUMATISM. NO DISEASE IS SO CERTAIN OF CURE BY BRANDRETH'S PILLS as this. They soon take out of the blood the particular Virus upon which all pain depends, and the patient is cured.
Mr. T. M. Adams, 305 Twelfth street, New York, suffered with Rheumatism for a long period. He was attended by able physicians, but their prescriptions were of no avail; he was unable to move without assistance, and for four months was almost entirely confined to his bed. At this period of his sickness, when hope had fled, and he expected to be a cripple for the remainder of his life, he was recommended to use BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
The first box evidently made him better; the improvement was more decided from the second box, and by the time he had used eighteen boxes, he was entirely cured of rheumatism, and the strength and suppleness of his limbs were restored. It is now over a year that this cure has been effected, and he has had no return, but continues the enjoyment of perfect health. May 9th, 1861.
Sold by THOS. REDPATH, Pittsburgh, Pa
And by all respectable dealers in medicines.
mh5:1mdaw

UNDERTAKER.
☞ R. FAIRMAN, UNDERTAKER, sole agent for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases, at R. K. BULGER'S CABINET WAREROOMS, No 45 SMITHFIELD STREET Residence, 218 Lacock street, Allegheny City. Orders may be left AT CHARLES' LIVERY STABLE, Allegheny City.
se21-6md-2p

☞ MEDICAL
W. BODENHAMER, M. D.,
OF NEW YORK CITY,
Having arrived in Pittsburgh will, as usual devote his exclusive attention to the Medical and Surgical treatment of Chronic Diseases, especially those of the Lower Bowel, such as Piles, Constipation, Fistula, Fissure, Falling of the Bowel, Stricture of the Bowel, Ulceration of the Bowel. He will also treat the various Chronic Diseases of the Womb, Kidneys, Bladder, &c. His rooms are at the MONONGAHELA HOUSE, where he may be seen and consulted from 8 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m. daily. Patients, if they desire it, will be visited in any part of the city. feb5-1m

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO.,
Pittsburgh, March 1st, 1862.
☞ THE PRESIDENT AND MANAGERS OF the company for erecting a bridge over the Monongahela river, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, which will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives, at the Banking house of N. Holmes & Sons, on and after the 10th inst.
mh6,3td N. HOLMES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH INSURANCE CO.,
Corner Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, February 19th, 1862.
☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend in CASH of TWO DOLLARS per share, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives forthwith.
fe20-3t F. A. RINEHART, Secretary.

MINER'S
UNION PENS
COST BUT FIFTEEN CENTS A CARD
ONE DOZEN ON A CARD.
☞ TRY THEM, ☜
THE FINEST PEN EVER MANUFACTURED
HENRY MINER,
AND 73 FIFTH STREET,
NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE.
mh4

ADDY & EWENS,
PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,
129 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH,
AND
47 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY,
NEAR THEMATOR'S OFFICE.
PUMPS, HYDRANTS, LEAD PIPE, Sheet Lead and Plumbers material in general
☞ N. B.—All orders promptly attended to.
feb19yd.

PETRONA OIL WORKS.
LONG, MILLER & CO.,
Works at Sharpsburgh Station, Allegheny Valley Railroad.
☞ Office and Warehouse
23 Market Street, Pittsbur
Manufacturers of Illuminating and Lubricating Carbon Oils and Benzole.
No. 1 REFINED OIL, WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE, always on hand. oct8-y

THIS MORNING'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT—
THE COUNTING ROOM OF THE
Pittsburgh Daily Morning Post Office.
mh7

FOR SALE—The new and fast running packet JOHN T. McCOMBS, now running in the Wheeling and Pittsburgh trade, and connecting with the Parkersburg boats at Wheeling three times per week, and two trips with the Liberty and Sallie List from Cincinnati. The only reason for selling the boat is the loss of my health. If the boat is not sold on the 1st of March, she will be exposed to public sale on MONDAY, the 17th day of March, 1862, at the wharf.
For further information enquire of JACKSON DUNCAN, New Allegheny Bridge, or JOHN T. McCOMBS, Captain. mh7-1w

BEANS—40 barrels prime Small White Beans received and for sale by
JAMES A. FETZER,
mh7 corner Market and First streets.

BROOM HANDLES—4,000 Broom Handles in store and for sale by
JAMES A. FETZER,
mh7 Corner Market and First sts.

POTATOES—500 bushels sound Pink Eye Potatoes; 74 barrels do—all in shipping order and for sale by
JAMES A. FETZER,
mh7 corner Market and First streets.

PRAIRIE CHICKENS—140 pair this day received per express and for sale by
mh7 HENRY H. COLLINS.

FAMILY COAL DEPOT—
WM. M. STEWART,
DEALER IN COAL,
☞ Corner of SOUTH COMMON AND SANDUSKY STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY
☞ Families supplied with Coal at low rates, on short notice. mh5-3m

ROBERT ARTHURS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, for Ohio, Missouri, Texas, Wisconsin, Virginia, New York, Louisiana, Illinois, Iowa, Florida, Indiana, Kentucky and Michigan. NO. 135, FOURTH STREET.
mh4-6m

SPRING GOODS.
1862.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES
AND
VESTINGS.
WE HAVE NOW IN STORE A complete stock of
SPRING GOODS,
all new and desirable styles, which have been carefully selected in New York, with a desire to please the most fastidious, and comprising in all the various new fabrics and novelties of the season
We would respectfully solicit an early call from our patrons and the public, to test the merits of the same for themselves.
SAMUEL GRAY & SON,
MERCHANT TAILORS
No. 19 Fifth Street.
mh5

JUST RECEIVED—
A large assortment of
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S
BALMORAL BOOTS,
of the latest style.
W. E. Schmertz & Co.,
No. 31 Fifth Street.
fe21

REAL LACE COLLARS & SETTS,—
A few choice styles of those
REAL LACE COLLARS AND CUFFS,
opened this day and for sale by
EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
fe15 17 and 19 Fifth street.

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG METAL AND BLOOMS,
NO. 74 WATER STREET, BELOW MARKET.
ella PITTSBURGH

CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK
OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
Which will be sold for cash either, Wholesale or Retail, at a very small advance over COST, at the store of
JOS. H. BORLAND,
98 Market St., 2d door from Fifth

C. WEST & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES,
ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, SULKIES & SLEIGHS,
No. 191 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ All work warranted to be of the best material and workmanship. mylyd

LANDRETH'S & BUIST'S
WARRANTED
GARDEN SEEDS,
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE A. KELLY,
a20 No. 69 Federal street Allegheny.

R. R. BULGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FURNITURE.
No. 45 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Pittsburgh Manufactured Furniture,
Constantly on hand, which we will sell at the lowest prices for CASH. my14:1y

NEW GOODS—
We have just received from the
EASTERN CITIES
a choice selection of
DESIRABLE GOODS,
for the present and approaching season. Buyers are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock.
W. H. McGEE & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 143 Federal street.
mh5 corner Market Square, Allegheny City

MINER'S
UNION STATIONARY PACKETS,
Are supplied to Dealers at
$1,50 PER DOZEN.
y 25

$225. PIANOS. $225.
ONE BEAUTIFUL
BLACK WALNUT 6½ OCTAVE
CHICKERING PIANO,
full iron frame, new scale, reduced from $375 to $225, just received and for sale by
feb8 JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.

SCOTCH BALMORAL SKIRTS—
An elegant assortment of
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
expected to arrive by express this day.
EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
fe15 Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street.

PEACHES AND VINEGAR—
600 BUSHELS DRIED PEACHES
11 BARRELS PURE CIDER VINEGAR,
in store and for sale by
WILLIAM BAGALEY,
fe15 18 and 20 Wood street

200 CASES
—OF—
BOOTS AND SHOES
EMBRACING EVERY DESCRIPTION of desirable goods opened this day at
No. 62 FIFTH STREET,
next door to the Express Office.
These goods are custom made expressly for Retail trade.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED,
and will be sold by the single pair, or by the case, at ONE HALF THE USUAL PRICE.
3,000 lbs. OF COFFEE
at a bargain.
THE JEWELRY MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION in the back of the store, offer
PLATED & CHEAP JEWELRY
—AND—
STATIONERY PACKAGES,
cheaper than any House in the West.
J. R. GARDINER, Agent.
fe24

LANDRETH'S WARRANTED
GARDEN SEEDS
For sale by
BECKHAM & LONG,
fe6 127 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

SPRING STYLES.
ALL THE BEST MAKES
OF
PRINTS
FOR 12½ CENTS
W. & D. HUGUS',
fe28 CORNER FIFTH AND MARKET STREETS

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
Are selling best PRINTS, both LIGHT AND DARK, for 12½c
EXTRA SHIRTING MUSLIN, yard wide, for 12½ cents.
All kinds of LIFE'S GOODS, both PLAIN and FANCY, at greatly reduced prices to make room for SPRING GOODS.
CALL EARLY FOR GOOD BARGAINS.
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
fe22 74 MARKET STREET.

WALL PAPER, BORDERS, &c.—
100,000 ROLLS,
of every styles, at reduced prices, will be opened and offered for sale on and after Monday, the 3d day of March.
W. P. MARSHALL,
mh1 87 Wood street.

$1,50. $1,50. $1,50.
LADIES
LASTING CONGRESS GAITERS,
$1,50. $1,50.
D. S DIFFENBACHER
mh1 17 FIFTH STREET.

AMERICAN WATCHES
FOR AMERICANS.
No more English or French rubbish, made to sell, but not to keep time.
WHY SHOULD AN AMERICAN buy a foreign Watch, when he can get a better one at home?
Why should an American needlessly enrich foreign Watch manufacturers at the expense of our own artisans?
Why should an American send gold to England and France, our covert but bitter enemies, when gold is so much needed at home?
Why should an American buy an imported Watch, which, in nine cases out of ten, will cost more to keep in order for one year, than its original price, and which was never intended to keep time under any circumstances?
Why should Americans not patronise more generally American manufactures, and thus emancipate themselves from the thraldom of English capital, French fashions and Continental gewgaws!
The American Watch Company's Watches are particularly adapted for soldier's use, being most substantially made, and not liable to get out of order, either in marching riding or fighting.
Sold by all respectable Jewellers in the loyal States.
Wholesale orders should be addressed to
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents of the American Watch Company,
fe24:1m2p 182 Broadway, N. Y.

1,500 LBS. EPSOM SALTS,
1,000 LBS. CREAM TARTAR,
50 KEG BI CARB SODA,
150 LBS COCHINEAL,
50 BOXES CHEWING TOBACCO CORN STARCH
Just received and for sale by
GEO. A. KELLY,
oc25 Federal street, Allegheny city.

TIERNAN & GETTY,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
North-East corner of
OHIO STREET AND THE DIAMOND,
n30-1y ALLEGHENY CITY.

CHEESE—200 boxes prime Cheese for sale by [de27] HENRY H. COLLINS.
HOPS—6 bales Prime Hops for sale by [no8] HENRY H. COLLINS
EGGS—10 barrels fresh Eggs received and for sale by J. A. FETZER,
a21 corner Market and First streets.

AMUSEMENTS.
PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Private Boxes, $5,00; Single Seat in Private Box, $1,00; Parquette and Dress Circle, chairs, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents; Colored Boxes, 50 cents; Gallery, 15 cents.
THIS EVENING.
Benefit and last appearance but one of the celebrated comedian, Mr. CHARLES BASS.
To commence with the
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Sir John Falstaff.....Mr. Bass
Mrs Page.....Miss Lyne
Mrs. Ford.....Kate Henderson
Anne Page.....Miss Gleeth
To conclude with the
LAST MAN.
Goffney Dale.....Mr. Bass

FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—
100 barrels Whisky;
60 bags Coffee;
50 chests Tea, fine choice brands;
16 boxes Tobacco;
200 boxes Segars;
100 kegs Nails;
50 barrels Refined Sugar;
100 do N. O. Molasses;
40 do Golden Syrup;
250 do Salt;
25 boxes Candles;
500 cans of Wilcox Wheel Grease.
TIERNAN & GETTY,
NO. 55 OHIO STREET,
corner of Diamond Allegheny city. fa19

$250 PIANOS. $250.
TWO ELEGANT ROSEWOOD
6½ OCTAVE CHICKERING PIANOS,
With full iron frames, new scale, reduced from $300 to $250, just received and for sale by
JOHN H. MELLOR 81 WOOD ST.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
NEW GOODS AT
HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE,
No. 77 Market Street,
Ladies White and Mace Ribbed Merino Hose;
do do do do cotton do;
Ladies and Childrens Balmoral Hose;
Boston Ribbed Wool Hose,
Ladies Lightly and Heavy Cotton Hose;
misses do do do do;
Black Kid Gloves, all sizes;
Gloves and Gauntlets of all kinds.
A new supply of those extra cheap HEMED, STITCHED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS at 15 cents.
From Auction a lot of hemed stitched handkerchiefs at $3,00 per dozen, wide hem and fine goods, By express, fresh arrivals of
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Choice colors and new styles.
Linen sets, plain and colored;
Edge at a reduction of 20 per cent;
Gents plain Linen Handkerchiefs;
do Hemed and hemed Stitched do;
Solid Red Bordered Linen Handkerchiefs.
Our assortment of Jaconet Edgings, Hemmey Flounsing, French Worked Bands, Divi ity Bands, Lace Edgings and all other kinds of Trimmings for Underclothes is very full and very cheap.
HOOP SKIRTS & CORSETS.
☞ Wholesale buyers supplied at the lowest market price.
JOSEPH HORNE,
ma1 77 MARKET STREET.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
A Slight Cold, Cough, Hoarseness or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or Slight Cold in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.
Brown's Bronchial Troches were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, the Hacking Cough in Consumption, and numerous affections of the Throat, giving immediate relief.
Public Speakers & Singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.
de9-6md&w

CHEAP COUNTRY HOMES FOR SALE—A TWO STORY BRICK MANSION, containing eight rooms and hall exclusive of kitchen and pantry, with the grounds attached comprising about 1½ acres and situated in Rochester, Beaver county, Pennsylvania. The house is large, well constructed and in good order, having been recently improved and refitted, and is located upon an eminence in the village, commanding one of the finest views in the country. There is a large orchard and garden attached to the premises, with wood, coal and wash-house, out oven, stable, etc. the kitchen is furnished with Payne & Bissell's patent cooking ranger.
Rochester is a beautiful and healthy village on the Ohio river, one hour from Pittsburgh by the P. Ft. W. & C., and C., Pittsburgh Railroads, there being three stations in the borough limits, and 16 passenger trains stopping East and West every twenty four hours. This property will be sold at a bargain and is worthy the attention of tax ridden city residents, who desire a pleasant, commodious and Cheap country home.
Also, Two lots fronting each 100 feet on the Ohio river and running back to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, within five minutes walk of Freedom, and fifteen minutes of Rochester station, and suitable for a small truck farm or for the erection of oil refineries; the large oil refinery of S. M. Kier & Co., is situated within 300 feet of this property.
Also, a tract of land adjoining the above, finely timbered and with an abundance of excellent water; this property would make a splendid country seat for a gentleman of taste and means, or it would make a fine truck farm. The tract contains about 54 acres, a portion of which is under cultivation.
For further particulars apply to A. P. LAGOOK, Freedom, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, or to S. Cuthbert & Son, 51 Market street, Pittsburgh.
mar1:1wd

DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS.
FULTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of every variety of
FINISHED BRASS WORK.
Gas and Steam Fitters.
Particular attention to fitting Oil Refineries. Brass Cocks of SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE, made to order. Steamboat work and repairing generally.
☞ Ross' Oil Globe; Davy's Safety Lamp; Lamp Gas; Brackets and Pendents. Corner SAINT CLAIR STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY.
fe13:1yd

R. L. ALLEN, Agent,
Wholesale Dealer in every description of
PETROLEUM OILS,
Keeps constantly on hand the largest stock in the market. Produce and Commission Merchant and dealer in Wines and Liquors.
Also, RECTIFYING DISTILLER.
fe7:1yd NO. 6 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

CITY FREIGHT
DELIVERY.
The undersigned are now fully prepared to receive orders for paying charges and delivering freight from any of the railway depots to any part of the city, and can assure those who favor them with their orders that they shall receive prompt attention, as we have facilities for prompt delivery of merchandise of all descriptions.
One of the firm will be constantly found at the Duquesne Depot, POST NO. 6.
MEADEN & RANEY.
fe22:1w2p

PRODUCE. PRODUCE.
250 sacks prime yellow Ear Corn;
100 bushels fresh ground Corn Meal;
100 do bright Oats;
150 do Pink Eye Potatoes;
74 barrels do in shipping order;
40 do prime White Beans;
100 bushels Dried Apples;
800 do do Peaches;
50 boxes Cheese;
20 bushels Shell Barks;
40 new Oil Barrels;
100 barrels Family Flour;
28 dozen Corn Brooms.
15 barrels Sour Krout, in store and for sale cheap to close consignments.
JAS. A. FETZER, corner Market and First sts.
fe21