The Daily Post.

JAMES P. BARR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT ON EMANCIPATION.

The message of President Lincoln to Congress on the question of "gradual emancipation," contrasts strongly with the howling, wholesale theories of Sumner, Lovejoy and their phrenzied followers. Apparently, fearing the Abolition majority in Congress, as indicated by their vote the other day in the House of Representatives upon the intention of the War, the President timely comes forward with some moderate and practical suggestions, keeping in mind throughout the restoration and permanency of the Union. The President's recommendation is contained in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniencies, public and private, produced by such change of system.

The following paragraph contains the principal reason set forth by the President for the adoption of the policy he recommends:

"The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that this government will ultimately be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the slave States North of such parts will then say, the Union for which we have struggled being already gone, we now choose to go with the southern section. To deprive them of this hope substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it, as to all States initiating it. The point is not that all the States tolerating slavery would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation, but that while the offer is equally made to all the more Northern, shall, by such initiation make it certain to more Southern; that in no event will the former ever join the latter in their proposed Confederacy. I say initiation, because in my judgement gradual and not sudden emancipation is better for all."

The President proceeds to impress upon Congress, that the annual expenses of the war "would purchase, at fair valuation, all the slaves in any named State;" but, notwithstanding this, we have not the remotest idea that the Abolition majority will adopt his suggestion. It is not sympathy for the slave that keeps up the Abolition excitement in the United States. Hatred of the slave owner, and partizan profligacy have far more to do with feeding its infernal cauldron. Destruction of Southern institutions of all sorts in the name of compassion for the slave, by which devastation, desolation and ruin may be spread throughout the South is what the leading minds in the Abolition crusade have been initiating. It is not possible that Mr. Charles Sumner, his colleagues and his echoes, will ever be content to adopt the President's suggestion; they are too mild, moderate, practical and sensible to attract the favor of dealers in abstractions. Besides the adoption of them would materially lessen the Abolitionists' stock of buncome; their vocation would be too much interfered with, and that can not be thought of, even though the Union and Constitution were both to perish.

At all events, we take this message of President Lincoln, at the present time, as a substantial evidence of his opposition to the schemes of the extreme confiscationists in Congress, indicating to our mind a Presidential veto of any bill which they may be able to adopt. He is not to be driven from the constitutional course which he marked out at the beginning of his Administration, though fanatics should howl, as wolves do in hunger at the brightness of the moon. For some months the Administration and the radicals have been approaching an issue; the President has forestalled their action, by modestly suggesting his plan for the amelioration of slavery; and it is now for them to suggest one more calculated to serve the bondmen and at the same time cripple the rebellion. A hundred and fifty resolutions, by Sumner, crammed with latin quotations and stolen extracts from the classics, will not answer the purpose. "Old Abe's" plan is plain and simple, contained in six lines, and easily comprehended by the dullest understanding. Let Sumner emulate his example, and for once abandon the pedagogue, humbug and demagogue, by acting the part of the statesman and patriot.—Although the descent is a sudden one—"but one short step from the sublime to the ridiculous," we cannot conclude this article on the President's message without introducing to our readers the following extract from yesterday's *Gazette*. The policy of skilful conductors of dramatic entertainments, is after a serious performance always to conclude with something farcical and ridiculous.

Imitating that example, we direct the jocular portion of our readers to this paragraph, Allowing the point and force of the similitude—our Union compared to flat boats laden with black diamonds—will our neighbors tell us what is to become of that other *black* cargo to which it alludes, after that cable shall be seperated? We pause for a reply; but here is the paragraph:

"SHALL THE CABLE BE CUT?"

"A few days ago a steam tug was towing a pair of very large coal boats down the Ohio. They had got along safely several hundreds of miles, when a furious storm came up. It soon became apparent that the flat boats, with their black cargo, were doomed to go down; and then the question arose as to the expediency of cutting the cable, for it was plain that, unless it was cut, the steamer must go down, too. In cases of that kind, men exhibit a good deal of common sense, and not an objection was offered, even by the owners of the coal; for it is true that "all a man hath will he give for his life." So the cable was cut, the *coal went to the bottom*, and the tug, with all on board, was saved."

CORRECTION.

A special correspondent at Washington, in a letter published in the *Post*, dated March 1st, 1862, speaking of the debate on the Armory question, says that "Mr. Delano and *Mr. Moorhead* endeavored to have it referred to the Armory Committee." Our correspondent was mistaken in one particular, it was Mr. McKnight and not Gen. Moorhead who voted with Mr. Delano on the question referred to.

CHANGE OF WAR POLICY.

The recent rebels' disasters have very much alarmed them: their newspapers are loud in their complaints against those whose councils have thus far prevailed, in the management of the rebellion. It is now asserted that their policy is to be changed from a defensive to an aggressive one, and that Jeff. Davis himself is about to take the field. A correspondent at Washington, of the Baltimore *Sun*, corroborates this report by saying that it has been rumored there for a day or two, that the policy of the Confederate States in regard to the conduct of the war, is about to be changed, in consequence of their recent defeats, and that they are soon to concentrate their entire military force upon some one or two points. The message of Mr. Davis itself indicates such a change as having become necessary, for the reason that they had attempted too much.—The next campaign, according to some intimations, will be directed toward an invasion of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Some people have thought that the *Tribune's* persistant slander and abuse of Gen. McClellan were prompted because that paper appeared to think that he was, in 1860, a Breckinridge Democrat. This flimsy excuse, however, is no longer left the Abolition hero. The Providence *Post* alluding to this matter says, we copy the paragraph for the benefit of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, a paper that has said as many mean things about McClellan as ever the *Tribune* itself:

"*It is not true* that Gen. McClellan was a Breckinridge Democrat in 1860. He was known as a Douglas Democrat wherever he was known at all; and we have the authority of a Western Democrat, on whose word we are justified in relying, most implicitly, that, though by no means a wealthy man, the General contributed $500 in the early part of the campaign of 1860 to assist in the organization of Douglas Clubs in the State of Illinois. He was not then a Breckinridge Democrat, but a true defender of the Democratic faith as it was received in the section of the country to which he belonged; and the imputation which is now sought to be fastened upon his character has no other foundation than a manufactured falsehood."

☞ A letter from Paris, dated February 14th, has the following allusion to Mr. Slidell, the rebel minister, who was not received by the Emperor as such, but who, notwithstanding, seems to be getting on very well at the snug sum per month below stated:

"Mr. Slidell is living in magnificent apartments in the Champs Elysees, No. 30. He pays 1,800 francs a month and assumes all the importance of a regular envoy from the United States. He is not, however, made a lion of, though it is said his taste would render such a position agreeable to him. He is doing all in his power to encourage Southerners to take up their quarters in Paris during the season."

The New Orleans Press and the War.

The New Orleans press is full of fight and defiance under the late adverse news. The *Delta* has a leader headed "The Only Issue," which talks very plainly to men who feel shaky about their property. They must detend it with the sword, and drive back the foe who is now waging war for gain, or they will be reduced to a condition ten fold worse than slavery. The *Crescent* concludes an article on the state of affairs with these words:

"We are glad to note that the disasters, instead of dispiriting our people, have aroused them to the highest pitch of warlike excitement. Our whole population are eager for the fray, and all they want is a leader and arms. They are resolved to defend their glorious beautiful band to the last, and they will do so. The same spirit, we are sure, animates the entire people of the Confederate States, and when they turn out *en masse*, as they shortly will, the enemy will find an unconquerable foe to encounter. The possession of leading points will not give them the country. The occupation of the principal cities of the South will eventuate in no lasting advantages to them.

"Our people will retire into the interior, and in their mountains and swamps they will maintain a warfare which must ultimately prove successful. The great Napoleon field, through his magnificent armies, every leading city in Spain, for a number of years; yet the country was by no means conquered. The guerilla war the Spaniards waged against him was nothing in comparison to the war we can wage.

"Therefore, let none be downcast. We must expect reverses. War is no child's play. We cannot reasonably look for success all the time. But, if we all turn out as one man, animated by one spirit as we ought, we shall win the victory and establish our independence on foundations that cannot be shaken."

The Storm in Northern Maine.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from Bethel, Maine, on the 28th of February, says:

"The snow, in many places, is higher than the tops of the cars for thirty or forty rods in a place; and as they only cut a place through just wide enough to 'rub and go,' the passage through them seems much like going through an underground tunnel. In two places on the road the snow was actually drifted several feet higher than the top of the smoke-stacks of the engines."

On Monday night, of last week, a house occupid by two families in the town of Mexico, Maine, was completely buried by an avalanche of snow. In the morning the neighbors, on discovering the disaster, set to work to release the buried ones. By tunnelling forty feet through the enormous bank, they succeeded in reaching the front door of the house, which was immediately opened, and the frightened occupants of the dwelling were released from their precarious situation.

☞ The Philadelphia Board of Health have declared the Kensington Waterworks a nuisance.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE AMOS KENDALL LETTERS.

LETTER IV.

Northern ultraists, like Southern rebels, hostile to the Constitution.—No States are lawfully out of the Union, and no act necessary to restore them but submission to the laws.—As individuals, the rebels have forfeited property and life.—How far the forfeiture shall be enforced is a question not of constitutionality, but of expediency.—There is now a negro colony around Port Royal which may expand as the Union army advances and the masters fly, becoming in the end an organized community.—Four-fifths of all the slaves now subjects for confiscation, and may, if deemed expedient, be set free.—The time not arrived to decide how far confiscation shall be carried.—The North now united to put down the rebellion.—Let it not be divided on question of right or expediency until that job is done.—Then we may safely decide upon the question how far confiscation shall be carried.

TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President of the United States:*

RESPECTED SIR: In my last I endeavored to show that the cause of rebellion in the South "is the pride of wealth and the lust for power" fostered by the cotton monopoly; that the abolition of slavery could not abolish that monopoly, which depends on principles beyond human control; and that if cotton were produced by hired labor in the South, as it is manufactured in the North, its profits would be as great, if not greater, than they are now, generating the same antipathies in that section which have produced our present troubles.

There is a party in the North, comparatively small at present, who, for the mere purpose of abolishing slavery in the South, *would sacrifice a hundred thousand Northern lives, and a thousand millions of Northern money, without even the hope of any advantage to themselves or the people of the States in which they live.*

Like the Southern rebels, they assume, in substance, that the Constitution no longer exists, and talk of the reconstruction of the "Union" on other principles.

These men cannot but know that this is not the view entertained by the government or by the great mass of the Northern people. These believe that we still have a Constitution; that the government at Washington is not a mere provisional government; that the war is waged in defense of that Constitution and that government; that the Union needs no "reconstruction;" that, if it did, it would be unwise and dangerous to attempt it until the rebels are compelled to submit to it *as it is*; that no act of the seceded States, not even a repeal of their ordinance of secession, is necessary to restore them to the Union, because, being unconstitutional and void, those ordinances could not take them out of it, that, as the armed resistance to the Constitution is put down in State after State, they will stand in the Union with all their constitutional rights unimpaired, and will successively recognize their obligations and resume their duties as members of our great Confederacy.

But the position of the rebels is very different, and nothing but punishment or pardon can restore *them* to the rights of American citizens. They have forfeited their property and their lives, and therefore to confiscate their slaves and thus set them free is not a violation of the Constitution. How far that process should be carried is a question of expediency and not of right.

And it is in this point of view that I appeal to the advocates of emancipation in the North to be content with the progress which their principles are making; not through the subversion of the Constitution but under cover of its authority.

The leaders of the rebellion announced their determination to "conquer or die," and the principal slaveholders in the South act as if they were in earnest. Look at South Carolina. In the violent portion of the State the planters to a man fly on the approach of the Union army, burning their cotton, and in many cases their buildings, and abandoning their slaves. There are said to be now about eight thousand slaves thus abandoned in the vicinity of Port Royal, in South Carolina, every one of whom may be constitutionally set free by confiscation as a punishment of their masters' treason. As the Union armies advance into the interior, other thousands will be added to the number by the desertion of their masters, and finally there will be no resident population in a large portion of the State but deserted slaves.

In short, if the masters persist in their mad and causeless rebellion against the Constitution, the end will be a *negro community along a portion of the Southern coast, under the protection of the United States.*

If the war is to be protracted by the obstinacy of the cotton planters, this is a result which the United States cannot avert if they would.

By confiscation the slaves will be set free, and, through the same process, the lands of their masters will be surrendered to them for cultivation, all without infringing upon the Constitution. Even now there is a negro colony around Port Royal, under the protection of the national forces, and its future expansion into an organized community depends on the obstinacy of the planters and the events of the war.

But this is not all. Probably four-fifths of all the slaves in the United States are now lawfully subject to confiscation on account of the treason of their masters.—How far the forfeiture of their slaves, their other property, or their lives, shall be carried, is a question of expediency only, and involves no constitutional question of power. Four-fifths of all the slaves may be thus lawfully set free, and the emancipation of the other fifth would soon follow.

In this view of the subject what motive have the abolitionists of the North to press their Government into an abandonment of the Constitution, by making general emancipation, instead of the preservation of that instrument the direct object of the war, thus giving a color of right to the rebellion, and in a measure paralyzing the arms of loyal men, especially in the South?

Patriotic men may well differ as to the extent to which the punishment of treason shall be carried. The extreme emancipationists may, if they choose, insist that it shall be carried to the extent of confiscating and setting free all the slaves of rebels. That they may do without assailing any principle of the Constitution, and surely they would be much stronger on that ground than any other. Why, then, should they abandon the Constitution and place themselves on revolutionary ground?—Why not act with cordiality with those who are striving to maintain the Constitution *as it is*; and, that being accomplished, seek the consummation of their ends by means of confiscation under its authority?

They may rest assured that their object, if attainable at all, can be more easily attained in this mode than by any revolutionary proceedings.

The time for considering how far it is the interest of the country to carry the punishment of treason by confiscation or death has not arrived. When it does arrive the question will doubtless be decided; not so much by the guilt of the traitors as by the interests of the loyal citizens of the Republic.

Not all the wealth and all the blood of the leading rebels can atone for a thousandth part of the destruction of life and property, the sickness, privation, and misery which their profligate ambition has brought upon their country. Lives of infamy may be a severer punishment for them than the bullet and the halter.—What shall be done with them or their property will necessarily become a subject of consideration when the rebellion has been put down and the Government shall thus have acquired the power to punish.

The North was never more united than it is now in the determination to suppress the rebellion, at whatever cost of treasure or of blood. They look upon it as essential to their future peace and safety, and the only means by which the nation can recover the lost respect of foreign Powers, maintain and recommend republican institutions, and resume that career of peaceful progress which made our country the wonder and admiration of the world. Let no revolutionary spirit in the North intervene to strengthen rebellion or paralyze patriotism; but let us, with one voice, sustain the Constitution *as it is*: under it punish traitors as we list, and, when peace is restored, amend it if it needs amendment.

I am little disposed to enter upon a general discussion of the slavery question, but I propose in another letter to touch upon one branch of it which more than any other makes it a dangerous one.

AMOS KENDALL.

FEBRUARY 25, 1862.

Hon Reverdy Johnson.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who has just been elected United States Senator from Maryland, was born in Annapolis, Maryland, May 21, 1796. He was educated at St. John's College in that city, at the age of 17 began to study law in Prince George's county, in the office of his father, who was chief justice of the district of which that county was a part. In 1815 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1817 removed to Baltimore, where he has since resided. He has devoted much of his time to the arguing of cases before the United States Supreme Court. In conjunction with Mr. Thomas Harris he reported seven volumes of the decisions of the Maryland Court of Appeals, known as "Harris and Johnson's Reports," the first volume of which appeared in 1820 and the seventh in 1827. In 1821 he was elected a State Senator, and at the expiration of his term in 1825 he was re-elected for a second term. In 1845 he was chosen United States Senator, which office he resigned in 1849, on being appointed by President Taylor Attorney General of the United States. On the accession of Mr. Fillmore, after the death of President Taylor, Mr. Johnson resigned that office, and resumed in Baltimore the practice of law. From the commencement of the rebellion he has been a consistent advocate of the Union, and he will rank among the ablest members of the Senate.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 3.]

The Draft—Richmond Yankees.

The Yankees in Richmond, who have been trading and peddling in the necessities of the war, are showing characteristic acuteness in eluding the draft for military service. Their management is to get some contract from the Government, no matter how petty, and then to plead the exemption of public contractors. Of course these creatures are close calculators, and are quite willing to take petty contracts, even at losing prices, to save thereby the unpleasantness of fighting or the cost of obtaining a substitute.

We can count on our fingers a score of instances of this management by well-known Yankee merchants and tradesmen in Richmond. We hear of a Yankee dealer effecting the exemption of himself and workmen from military service by some paltry contract for official upholstery; of another, a coach-maker, getting a contract for haversacks; or some other trifle; and of a third "son of the Puritans," a bonnet-maker or man-milliner, notoriously unsound on the Southern question, who has screwed himself into the employment of the Government as a traveling agent, to purchase leather.

MARRIED.

On October 12th, by Rev. C. J. Holmes, O. S. FETTERMAN and Miss R. J. DOUGLASS, all of Allegheny city.

DIED:

On Friday morning, March 7th, MARY T. GALLAGHER, aged 88 years.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her mother on Fulton street.

On the 7th inst., at his residence in Upper Saint Clair Township, Hon. WILLIAM KERR.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral on Sabbath afternoon at two o'clock.

At Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Penna., on Thursday morning, at 5¾ o'clock, Mrs. SARAH A. LOWRIE, wife of Rev. Samuel T. Lowrie.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of H. Childs, Allegheny city.

☞ 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,
mh8 corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

☞ 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,
mh8 corner of the Diamond and Market st.

☞ 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,
mh8:1mdaw

MEDICAL
W. BORENHAMER, 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 9 o'clock a. m. to 2 o'clock p. m. daily. Patients, if they desire it, will be visited in any part of the city. fa10:1m

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 S. Holmes & Sons, on and after the 10th inst.
N. HOLMES, Treasurer.
mh8:3d

THIS MORNING'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SONG BOOKS—
THE CHARLES O'MALLEY,
IRISH SONGSTER,
Containing all the Popular Irish Songs and Recitations as sung and given by J. H. Ogden, the celebrated Irish singer; price 10 cents.
Fred. May's Comic Irish Songster, containing the most popular Irish songs as sung by J. H. Ogden and Fred. May; price 10 cents. This book contains the words and music of the celebrated song, "I likes a drop of good beer."
The Florence' Irish Boy and Yankee Girl Songster; price 10 cents.
Woods Minstrel Song Book; price 10 cents.
Bryants Songster, from Dixie's Land; price 10c
The Tedy Regan Songster; price 10 cents.
Sanford's Plantation Melodies; price 10 cents.
Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams' Irish Boy and Yankee Gal Songster; price 10 cents.
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork; price 10 cents.
Lover's Irish Songs; price 10 cents.
The Shilling Song Book; price 12 cents.
Boyd's & Enoch's Songster; price 6 cents.
Fox's Ethiopian Serenaders; price 10 cents;
Beadle's Dime Song Books, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8; price 10 cents.
Beadle's Dime Union Song Books, Nos. 1 and 2, price 10 cents
☞ Any of the above popular Song Books will be sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.
If You Want One song Book,
If You Want a Dozen Song Books,
If You Want One Hundred Song Books,
If You Want Five Hundred Song Books,
If You Want a Thousand Song Books, call or send to
HENRY MINER,
NOS. 71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET,
NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE.
mh8

1862, 1862.
SPRING GOODS.
NEW SPRING GOODS
W. & D. HUGUS
Have just opened a large and beautiful
STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
Plain Black Figured Silk,
BROCADE POPLIN,
PLAID PARISIANAS,
Embroidered Limas,
SHEPHERD'S PLAIDS,
LIMAR LUSTRES,
Embroidered Mozambiques,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CHINTZES.
☞ Best makes of CALICOES at 12½c.
W. & D. HUGUS,
CORNER FIFTH AND MARKET STREETS.
mh8

JUST RECEIVED—
A large and varied stock of
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
AT NO. 15 FIFTH STREET,
mh8 D. S DIFFENBACHER.

Merrimack Prints at 12½ cents.
Cocheco do do
English do do
Spragues do do
☞ ALL FRESH NEW GOODS, ☜
JUST OPENED.
GOOD HEAVY DARK GINGHAMS
for 12½ cents.
GREY LOBELLAS,
6¼ cents per yard.
HEAVY UNBLEACHED MUSLIN,
at reduced prices,
IRISH LINENS AND LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS,
NEW STYLE SPRING DRESS GOODS.
NEW STYLE DELAINES.
ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
74 Market Street
mh8 daw

TRUSTEE'S SALE
BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF ASSEMBLY of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved February 5, 1859, I will expose to public sale on the premises, in the Borough of Sharon, Mercer Co., Pa., on Tuesday, April 15, 1862, the property of THE SHARON IRON CO., consisting of one Rolling Mill, Steel Works, a large Ware House, 40 Dwelling Houses and 40 acres of land, together with all necessary machinery for manufacturing Iron, Nails and Steel. This is a desirable property for any party wishing to embark in the business, being located on the Erie Extension Pennsylvania Canal, in the centre of the best coal region in Western Pennsylvania; convenient to five blast furnaces, with a good prospect of the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad passing through it. Terms—One third in hand, the balance in two equal payments of six and nine months each.
M. C. TROUT, Trustee.
Sharon, Feb. 15, 1862. mh8 3tw

ROBERT DALZELL.....A. P. DALZELL.
ROBERT DALZELL & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS
-AND-
DEALERS IN PRODUCE AND PETROLEUM MANUFACTURE
NO. 251 LIBERTY STREET,
signol PITTSBURGH.

PEARL HOMINY—
8 barrels choice Kiln Dried Pearl Hominy just received and for sale by
JAMES A. FETZER,
mh8 corner Market and First streets.
CHEAP WALL PAPER, arriving and for sale by
mh8 W. P. MARSHALL, 87 Wood street.
FINE WALL PAPER, arriving and for sale by
mh8 W. P. MARSHALL, 87 Wood street.
WINDOW CURTAINS, arriving and for sale by
mh8 W. P. MARSHALL, 87 Wood street.
ODD FORKS, of various styles, for sale by
mh8 BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood street.
TAILORS, TINNERS, AND BARBERS SHEARS, for sale by
mh8 BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood street.
CAMP KNIVES for sale by
mh8 BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood street.
TABLE CUTLERY—
A new stock just received and for sale by
mh8 BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood street.
PRUNING KNIVES AND SHEARS for sale by
mh8 BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood street.
RAZORS—Wade & Butcher's Hollow Ground, for Barbers, for sale by
mh8 BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood street

ADDY & EWENS,
PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,
129 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH,
AND
47 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY,
NEAR THEATRE'S OFFICE.
PUMPS, HYDRANTS, LEAD PIPE, Sheet Lead and Plumbers material in general
☞ N. B.—All orders promptly attended to.
fe7:y4.
BROOM HANDLES.—4,000 Broom Handles in store and for sale by
JAMES A. FETZER,
mh7 Corner Market and First sts.

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-ts

SMITH & PITCAIRN,
MERCHANT TAILORS
No. 48
ST CLAIR STREET.

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.
mh5:6m

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.
mh8

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.
fe31

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. 54 WATER STREET, BELOW MARKET,
al5:m 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,
93 Market St., 3d door from Fifth.

C. WEST & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES.
ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, SULKIES & SLEIGHS
No. 197 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ All work warranted to be of the best material and workmanship.
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 patronize more generally American manufactures, and thus emancipate themselves from the thraldom of English 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 KEGS BICARB SODA,
150 LBS. COCHINEAL,
10 BOXES OSWEGO CORN STARCH
Just received and for sale by
GEO. A. MARTIN, Druggist,
oc25 Liberty street.
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.
MINER'S
UNION STATIONARY PACKETS,
Are supplied to Dealers at
$1.50 PER DOZEN.
v29

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
STAGE 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.
Positively the last appearance of the celebrated comedian, Mr. CHARLES BASS.
To commence with
ROB ROY.
Baillie Nichol Jarvie.....Mr. Bass
Rob Roy.....Mr. Henderson
Diana Vernon.....Kate Henderson
To conclude with
GEORGE BARNWELL.
George.....Mr. Stewart

FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—
100 barrels Whisky;
60 bags Coffee;
50 chests Tea, fine choice brands;
15 boxes Tobacco;
200 boxes Segars;
100 kegs Nails;
50 barrels Refined Sugar;
100 do N. O. Molasses;
40 do Golden Syrup;
350 do Salt;
25 boxes Candles;
500 cans of Wilcox Wheel Grease.
TIERNAN & GETTY,
NO. 88 OHIO STREET,
corner of Diamond Allegheny city. fa19

$250 PIANOS. $250.
TWO ELEGANT ROSEWOOD
6½ OCTAVE CHICKERING PIANOS,
With full iron frame, new scale, reduced from $500 to $250, just received and for sale by
JOHN H. MEYER, 91 Wood st.

LANDRETH'S WARRANTED
GARDEN SEEDS
For sale by
BECKHAM & LONG,
fa5 127 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAMS & ORVIS'
UNEQUALLED DOUBLE THREAD FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES.
Price $15 to $40 according to style of Cabinet.
Sale Rooms, No. 12 FIFTH STREET, corner of Market.
These Machines are unrivaled for the facility with which they execute all kinds of work required of a complete machine. They combine simplicity, durability, with noiseless action unattained by any other machine, while in cheapness they have no rival.
All Machines warranted and kept in repair one year free of charge.
LILLEY & STRAIN, Sole Agents for Western Penna., No. 12 Fifth street, corner of Market, Pittsburgh, Pa.
LILLEY & STRAIN, Manufacturers of and have for sale, Wholesale and Retail, all kinds of SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES.
LILLEY & STRAIN,
No. 12 Fifth street, corner of Market.
AGENTS WANTED. fe8:1mdeod

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.
fe22

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
NEW GOODS AT
HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE,
No. 77 Market Street,
Ladies White and Mode Ribbed Merino Hose;
do. do do do do do 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 HEMMED, STITCHED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS at 12½ 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 prints and new styles.
Linen sets, plain and colored;
Kids at a reduction of 20 per cent;
Gents plain Linen Handkerchiefs;
do Hemmed and Hemmed Stitched do;
Solid Red, Bordered Linen Handkerchiefs;
Our assortment of Jaconet Edgings, Swiss, Flouncing, French Worked Bands, Dotted Swiss Bands, Lace Edgings and all other kinds of trimmings for Undersleeves, is very full and complete.
HOOP SKIRTS & CORSETS.
☞ Wholesale buyers supplied at the lowest market prices.
JOSEPH HORNE,
mal 77 MARKET STREET.

DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS.
FULTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of every variety of
FINISHED BRASS WORK.
Gas and Steam Fitters.
Particular attention to Fitting Oil Refineries, Brass Cast. of SUPERIOR SMOOTHNESS made to order. Steamboat work and repairing generally.
☞ Rear Of Globe Theatre Saloon, Fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, Corner SAINT CLAIR STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY. mh8

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. my24:dyis

LANDRETH'S & BURIST'S
WARRANTED
GARDEN SEEDS,
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE A. KELLY,
a20 No. 65 Federal street Allegheny.

PETRONA OIL WORKS.
LONG, MILLER & CO.,
Works at Sharpsburgh; Station, Allegheny Valley Railroad.
☞ Office and Warehouse
22 Market Street, Pittsburgh.
Manufacturers of Illuminating and Lubricating Coal Oils and Benzole.
ROCK REFINED OIL, WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE, always on hand.
GEORGE H. LONG.