The Daily Post

JAMES P. BARR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY, MARCH 14 1862.

FREMONT AND THE BLAIRS.

The malignant warfare waged against Fremont by the Blair family, since last summer, has been a puzzle to many inquiring minds in and about Washington City. Even Wykoff, who has wormed his way into the privacy of the White House, obtaining an abstract of the President's message before it was read in Congress, has not, as yet, given the country the cause of the sudden and bitter quarrel between these two formidable factions. Fremont having forced the Administration to recognize him, by the creation of a new command—the "Mountain Department"—over which he is to have control, is pretty conclusive that he has worsted his antagonists, and that for once the star of the Blair family is at least temporarily obscured. This Blair connection has been making itself felt in the affairs and councils of the nation since the days of Gen. Jackson. The old sire belonged to the Benton wing of the Democracy, which was always plucky and determined; and where they could not rule they were sure to try and ruin The Blair boys and Fremont were raised together, inheriting the same political principles, together with the towering ambition which thinks it "an easy leap to pluck bright honor from the pale-faced moon."

In 1856 the Blairs were chiefly instrumental in bringing forward their pet for the Presidency; and it is well known that they secured him the command of the Western Department last summer from President Lincoln, thereby overslaughing an officer who was known to the country, and about whose ability there was no question—we mean Gen. Harney. When that officer returned from California in July last and reported himself at Washington, he was instantly assigned the command of the Western Department. The order was immediately issued, but in less than a week it was revoked and Gen. Fremont appointed in Gen. Harney's stead. This was done upon the solicitation of the Blairs, and Gen. Harney has ever since been subjected to the suspicion of disloyalty, because no reason was given for his removal. Here the Blairs—the power behind the throne—succeeded in having Fremont appointed to a particular command, which was intended by them for their own purposes. The St. Louis REPUBLICAN says that there is a part of the history of the time referred to unwritten, and intimates that Fremont having disappointed the expectations of the Blairs, they resolved to crush him. Our cotemporary says:

"Everything, it is believed, went on swimmingly, and Fremont was a marvelous proper man, until he refused to urge Gov. Gamble to appoint F. P. Blair, Jr., to be Major General of the Missouri State troops; and, still worse, would not give to Gurnee, of Chicago, and others, a lumping contract for clothing amounting to $750,000, and this without advertising or bids in any shape! This settled the question of his incapacity to command the Western Department of Missouri."

If this be true, we are not surprised that the Blairs withdrew opposition to the pathfinder's recent appointment.—He appears to have in his possession numerous letters from the Postmaster General, Montgomery Blair, (one of which he published) which constitute part of the unpublished history alluded to, and which, if given to the public—revealing, as they do, Cabinet secrets—would undoubtedly compel the President, induce the writer to hand over his portfolio. Fremont has, it must be confessed, managed his case with patience and ability; he has compelled the Administration to take out the sting inflicted by his removal; and by this appointment he compels them to acknowledge that the charges of dishonesty and incompetency preferred against him by the Blairs, and upon the strength of which he was removed from the Western Department, were so many fabrications. In the management of his case, Fremont has shown all the tenacity of old Bullion himself, with far more discretion. From this time forth, the idea of the invincibility of the Blairs will not be dreaded, for in opposition to Fremont their genius stands rebuked, as it is said Marc Anthony's was by Cæsar.

EMANCIPATION IN CONGRESS.

The late message of the President, on gradual emancipation, has so bewildered the extremists in Congress that they scarcely know how to act. They dare not openly oppose its recommendations, although they are directly opposite to their cherished designs of getting rid of slavery by act of Congress. In the discussion, on Tuesday, in the House of Representatives, the President's policy being up for consideration, Mr. John Hickman, of the Chester district, in our State, could not contain his wrath at the President for his interference in the schemes of the Abolitionists. This Hickman, our readers will remember, was one of the political scoundrels in Pennsylvania who kept themselves upon the surface by loud-mouthed professions of attachment to Judge Douglas and his policy. No public man was ever so much deceived as the lamented Douglas, and in no State so much as in Pennsylvania. A set of political banditti like this Hickman and Forney used his name, fame and principles, only to divide and destroy the party which had warmed them into political existence. An open opponent one can respect, but these rogues and hypocrites, who kissed Douglas only the more effectually to betray him, are worse in every sense, than was their prototype Iscariot, for he in a fit of penitence and remorse endeavored to cancel his crime by hanging himself; but the Judases alluded to with brazen fronts glory in their villainy, all the time looking out for new victims to betray.

This John Hickman, the would-be champion of Judge Douglas and his policy, now abuses President Lincoln because he says he has betrayed the party that elected him. Hear him:

"Mr. Hickman, of Pa., did not consider the passage of the resolution of any practical importance, but he would vote for it. He simply regarded this as a declaration of opinion as to the policy, and nothing more. The President fails to meet the expectations of those who elevated him to power. He characterized the message and resolution as unmanly and unbecoming the position of the President of the United States. He regarded this as a warning to the border States to put themselves in a position to meet the great crisis."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The late fight between the two "sea monsters" Monitor and Merrimac, affords incident for continued description. The following is the latest:

Appearance of the Monitor.

About nine o'clock the Ericsson battery, the Monitor, arrived in the Roads, and upon her performance was felt that the safety of the position in a great measure depended. Never was greater hope placed upon apparently more insignificant means, but never was a great hope more triumphantly fulfilled. The Monitor is the reverse formidable, lying low on the water, with a plain round structure amidship, a small pilot house forward, a diminutive smoke stack aft, at a mile's distance she might be taken for a raft, with an army ambulance amidship. It is only when on board that her compact strength and formidable means of offensive warfare are discoverable.

When Lieut Worden was informed of what had occurred, though his crew were suffering from exposure and loss of rest from a stormy voyage around from New York, he at once made preparations for taking part in whatever might occur next day.

The Fight between the Monitor and the Merrimac.

Before daylight on Sunday morning the Monitor moved up and took a position alongside the Minnesota, lying between the latter ship and the fortress, where she could not be seen by the rebels, but was ready with steam up to slip out.

Up to noon on Sunday the rebels gave no indications of what were their further designs. The Merrimac laid up towards Craney Island, in view but motionless. At one o'clock she was observed in motion, and came out followed by the Yorktown and Jamestown, both crowded with troops. The object of the leniency towards the Minnesota on the previous evening thus became evident. It was the hope of the rebels to bring the ships aboard the Minnesota, overcome the crew by the force of numbers and capture both vessel and men. The design was a bold and practicable one and apparently easy of accomplishment.

As the rebel flotilla came out from Sewall's Point the Monitor stood out boldly towards them. It is doubtful if the rebels knew what to make of the strange looking battery, or if they despised it. Even the Yorktown kept on approaching until a thirteen-inch shell from the Monitor sent her to the right about. The Merrimac and the Monitor kept on approaching each other, the former waiting until she would choose her distance, and the latter apparently not knowing what to make of her funny looking antagonist. The first shot from the Monitor was fired when about one hundred yards distance from the Merrimac, and this distance was subsequently reduced to fifty yards, and at no time during the two hours of furious cannonading that ensued were the vessels more than two hundred yards apart.

It is impossible to reproduce the animated descriptions given of this grand contest between two vessels of such formidable offensive and defensive powers. The scene was in plain view from Fortress Monroe, and in the main facts all the spectators agree. At first the fight was very furious, and the guns of the Monitor were fired rapidly. As she carries but two guns whilst the Merrimac has eight, of course she received two or three shots for each one she gave. Finding that her antagonist was much more formidable than she looked, the Merrimac attempted to run her down. The superior speed and quicker turning abilities of the Monitor enabled her to avoid these shocks, and give the Merrimac as she passed a shot. Once the Merrimac struck her near amidships, but only to prove that the battery could not be run down nor shot down. She spun around like a top, and as she got her bearing again sent one of her formidable missiles into her huge opponent.

The officers of the Monitor at this time had gained such confidence in the impregnability of their battery, that they no longer fired at random or hastily. The fight then assumed its most interesting aspects. The Monitor ran round the Merrimac repeatedly, probing her sides, seeking for weak points, and reserving her fire, with a coolness that must have been intensely aggravating to the officers of her enemy, and made her experiments accordingly. In this way the Merrimac received three shots which must have seriously damaged her. The first went in abaft of the smoke stack and ranged forward. The next shot was put in lower down on her side, near the edge of the iron roofing, which overhangs her sides somewhat like a pent house. The next shot was placed nearly in the same position. Neither of these shots rebounded at all, but appeared to cut their way clear through iron and wood into the ship. Soon after receiving the third shot the Merrimac turned toward Sewell's Point, and made off at full speed.

Remarkable Case of Resurrection.

A very remarkable circumstance occurred in the township of Chesterfield, Michigan, recently. The wife of Lewis Thorp, Esq., who had been seriously ill for some time, apparently died, and every preparation was made for her funeral. Our informant, Dr. Kittridge, says that there were no evidences of life remaining, but on the contrary all the usual appearances that occur after death seemed to be manifest, when, to the astonishment of all, after lying in this condition nearly two days, she began to show evidences of returning life, and ultimately grew better, and is now doing well.

The Timber Business.

The Ratsman's Journal, in referring to the timber business in Clearfield county, Pa., and the region in that vicinity, says that from inquiries made during the past ten days and the information obtained, it inclines to the opinion that the quantity of timber taken out this season will fall considerably short of what it has been for several years past.

Sketch of Leesburg.

Leesburg is a handsome post borough in Loudon county, Virginia, of which county it is the capital. It is situated near the Kittoctan Mountain, three miles from the Potomac river and one hundred and fifty miles north of Richmond, the capital of the State. The streets are well paved, and the town is built in a neat and substantial manner. It contains a court house, bank, three churches, a post office, an academy, and had, previous to the rebellion, a newspaper office. It is surrounded by a fertile, and what was once also a well cultivated country, which presented a beautiful variety of landscapes. These have, of course, been much injured by the horrors of war. The population of this place in 1850 was 1,691, and in 1854, 2 000, and steadily advancing.

The War on the Rio Grande.

Dates from the Rio Grande to the 7th ult., states that a British steamer loaded with cotton at Matamoras, by British merchants, was seized at the mouth of the Rio Grande, by the Yankee steamer Portsmouth, and sent to Key West or New York in charge of a prize crew.

The Commander of the Portsmouth declared that he would seize every vessel leaving the Rio Grande with cotton.

Three thousand French troops have occupied Tampico and captured 150 pieces of artillery. The English are to occupy Matamoras. The Seige of the latter place is still going on.—[Savannah Republican.

The Pretended Enthusiasm in the South.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, March 5.]

An intelligent gentleman who has lately arrived in our city from the South states that the whole country is in a blaze of patriotic enthusiasm. The late reverses have awakened a military spirit which throws into the shade the glorious demonstrations at the beginning of the war. The whole population is offering itself *en masse* for the defense of the country. It is said that nothing like the universal and fervid awakening of the people to the exigencies of the times has occurred before from the beginning of the war. Men of all ages are eager to unite in the holy work of driving back the foul invader from our Southern homes, and even the women, if they could procure arms, would buckle them on and hasten to the field. As it is, the prayers of mothers, wives and daughters were sent up unceasingly to Heaven in behalf of the "cause, the cause, the course" that is giving strength even to the arm of old age, converting boys into veterans and even the weak and timid into heroes.

Let the government keep up with the energy of the people, and we have every reason to believe it will; let the government emulate the splendid boldness of the soldier and the tide of battle will soon be in our favor. Let all be prepared for sacrifice, to make bonfires of cotton and tobacco, and convert every Southern town to ashes, rather than submit to a base and inhumon foe. In such a spirit, and with humble reliance on Heaven, our independence is as sure as the rising of to-morrow's sun.

☞ The Illinois Central Railroad is going into the corn trade on a magnificent scale. The amount owing to the corporation, for lands sold to settlers, is about $17,000 000; and in payment upon these notes it is taking corn from the farmers at 18 cents per bushel—nearly twice the ruling price.

Berdan's only Duel.

The following anecdote is told of Col. Berdan, who was always an expert shot. Many years ago, he was talking with a friend in the bar-room of an inn at a town on the Kentucky side of the Ohio. In the room was also one of those bowie-knife bullies who infested the South and West—a man who had made himself dreaded wherever he was known by his readiness to pick a quarrel, and his skill with the knife, the rifle, and the pistol. This man, stepping up to Mr. Berdan's friend, said he wanted to speak to him.

"Wait a moment," was the reply.—And the conversation went on.

Soon the bully stepped up again, and laying his hand on the shoulder of his acquaintance, said in a tone of half banter, half earnest.

"J——, when I tell you I want you, I expect you to come."

"Certainly, certainly; but Mr Berdan was talking about his invention; and it was so interesting that——"

"Oh d—n those Yankee inventions, and the scaly fellows who come to sell em."

The words were hardly well spoken when the speaker was flying backward over a huge open stove behind him, being constrained thereto by a well-delivered blow between the eyes from Mr. Berdan's right arm There was a tumult at once; the men threw themselves between the inventor and an immediate death. They informed him, however, that he would probably have to fight. Berdan replied that he was not a fighting man, but he should not brook an insult. He was challenged in due form, and accepted, naming as his weapons rifles at two hundred yards. The arms suited his opponent "exactly," but he wanted to wait a few days, till he recovered the use of his eyes. Mr. B. was accommodating. But the blow was so well planted that recovery was rather slower than was expected; and meanwhile a long-expected rifle match came off in the neighborhood, which was to decide the merits of two rival manufacturers—one of whom was the famous Wesson. Wesson had undertaken to produce a man who, with his rifle could beat Dimmick, a great shot, whose remarkable feats had brought the rival gun into general favor. To make the story short, Wesson's champion proved to be Mr. Berdan, who on three trials of ten or twelve shots each, at two hundred yards, not only beat Dimmick on every trial, but made the greatest rifle shooting on record in this country. His name, of course, was, in that place, at once in everybody's mouth; but the hub of the whole affair was that he soon received a message from his challenger that it was hardly worth while for him to await the recovery of the damaged eye, and that he might consider the challenge as withdrawn. And so ended the only duel and only rifle match in which Colonel Berdan was ever engaged

A POEM.

BY C. M.

What can I do for thee, my Land,
In this thy hour of need?
Thy cry goes up unto the skies,
And shall I take no heed?

Shall all my days be spent in rest,
And all my nights in ease,
While thousands sleep in tented fields,
Beneath the wintry breeze?

And thousands more by silent hearths
Await the battle-cry;
The keenest suffering in war
Is not for those who die.

O God! to think of all the woe
Beneath the mourner's roof!
The days of sickening, sad suspense
That herald in the truth!

O God! to think of all the tears
That drench this hapless land,—
From Mississippi's winding course
To broad Atlantic's strand!

Oh, mothers, wives and sisters,
Who wait the tidings dread,
I would our country might be saved
And you should mourn no dead.

But did I count as many sons
As did Cornelia fold,
I'd gird myself their weapons on
And send them from my fold.

My eyes are full of gath'ring tears,—
But not for those away:
It is that I've not one to send
To fight our cause to-day.

The Nephew of a President.

Among the rebel prisoners now in Camp Douglas, is a nephew of the late James K. Polk. A communication was lately received from his aunt, the widow of Mr. Polk, requesting the commandant to ascertain if the hopeful young rebel was among the prisoners here.—He was soon found, and information of the fact has been forwarded in answer to Mrs. Polk's inquiry.

Movements on the Gulf Coast.

The New Orleans Delta, of the 18th ult., states that Captain Guyer, of the sloop Jeff Davis, a reliable and trustworthy man, arrived in that city from Biloxi, having left there on the 17th.—He says that before leaving he could distinctly, with the aid of his glass, count sixty-five of the enemy's vessels in the neighborhood of Ship Island. He also states that the enemy had been industriously at work, for several days past, landing large bodies of troops on Britton Island and the Chandeleurs.

☞ A live rebel Congressman was captured at Salem, Mo., the other day. His name is Dr. Hyer, one of the most wealthy and influential traitors in that region. After having played at rebellion till he found it did not pay, he appeared to take the oath of allegiance, but was arrested and sent to St. Louis for examination.

☞ The Tennessee Unionists at Shelbyville are rendering effective support to the advancing Federal armies, by burning the rebel supplies. General Johnson is like any poor devil going down hill; everybody seems anxious to assist him in his descent.

☞ Yancey, on leaving Havana on a schooner for New Orleans, shaved his head and beard, in order to disguise himself if necessary. Times have changed with Mr. Yancey. A few months ago it was his particular pride and privilege to shave the heads of other people, while the hot tar was being poured by his neighbors. As he has been so obliging to shave his own head, we shall feel it a duty, as a matter of courtesy, to keep the pot boiling for him.

The Gallant Iowa Second's Colors.

The flag of the gallant Iowa Second, the first that was planted on the enemy's works at Fort Donelson, is to hang over the Speaker's chair in the Iowa House of Representatives, and to be deposited, after the adjournment of the Legislature, in the archives of the Historical Society. The flag has, according to one account, sixteen, according to another, twenty-three bullet holes through it. Three of the color bearers were killed, and the other was wounded.

☞ Bowling green, Ky., has the appearance very much of one vast cemetery. During its occupancy by the rebels not less than forty-seven or forty-eight hundred new graves were made in its vicinity.

☞ BAD BLOOD IS

BI CARBONATE OF SODA PILLS,

The greatest remedy for acidity of the stomach ever yet introduced. One Pill will generally afford immediate relief. To travelers and those subject to many meals at irregular hours they are invaluable. Imported and sold by

SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist and dealer in Choice Family Medicines,
mh10 corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

☞ 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. Allen, 306 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 I. DOS BRANDRETH, Pittsburgh, Pa
And by all respectable dealers in medicines,
mh8 lmdaw

☞ 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 9 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. fe15-1m

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.
mh5 d3d N. HOLMES, Treasurer.

124 BBLS. CRUDE OIL, gravity 42;
100 do do do 44;
75 Lubricating do do 32;
1200 New Flour Barrels;
750 New Oil Barrels;
100 New Half Oil Barrels;
100 New Whiskey "
171 sacks Prime Middlings;
200 " Ship Stuffs;
64 dozen Corn Brooms;
just received and for sale cheap for cash, or approved paper.
mh11 R. L. ALLEN, Agent, No. 6 Wood street

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Just received and for sale at a slight advance on cost at the CHEAP CASH STORE of

JOSEPH H. BORLAND,
fe15 98 Market street second door from 6th

THIS MORNING'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES

MR. JOHN B. GOUGH,

Will deliver a Lecture before the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association and the public generally, on

Tuesday Even'g, March 18th,

—AT—

CONCERT HALL.

Subject—LONDON BY NIGHT.

Tickets 25 cents—to be had at the Music and Book Stores, Library Rooms and at the door.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to begin at 8 o'clock

W. H. KINCAID, W. D. McGOWAN,
F. R. BRUNOT, J. H. HUSLEY,
JOSEPH ALBREE,
mh11 Lecture Committee

THE CONTINENTAL

OLD FOLKS

ALL ATTIRED IN ANCIENT COSTUMES.

Will give a series of their

GRAND OLD FASHIONED

CONCERTS

—AT—

MASONIC HALL, commencing MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 17th, and continue every evening through the week.

☞ The Old Folks will be assisted by Mrs Emma Nichols, the young American songstress; Mrs Georgie Shepard, the accomplished Vocalist, and Mr J. T. Gulick, the celebrated Basso

☞ Granny Bloom, Aunt Rachel and Cousin Reuben, will also be present and "Jine in the Singen."

Tickets 50 cents; children 15 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 7½.

A MATINEE will be given on WEDNESDAY and also on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at three o'clock for the special accommodation of ladies and children; Admission for children to the afternoon concerts 10 cents.
mh14:3t

PURE OLD PALM SOAP.

PURE OLD PALM SOAP,
PURE OLD PALM SOAP,
PURE OLD PALM SOAP.

I am in receipt of a large lot of Pure Old Palm Soap, equal to any toilet soap now in use. Its constant use is a sure prevention of chapped hands, face, &c. Those wishing a good soap at the price of an ordinary article should use the

PURE OLD PALM SOAP,
PURE OLD PALM SOAP,
PURE OLD PALM SOAP,
PURE OLD PALM SOAP,
PURE OLD PALM SOAP,
PURE OLD PALM SOAP,

JOSEPH FLEMING,
mh14 corner of the Diamond and Market.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON MINING CO.,
PITTSBURGH March 13, 1862.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON MINING COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, Fifth street, on MONDAY the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
mh14:3t* THOMAS M. HOWE, Secretary.

TAKE NOTICE—3 coils 1¼ inch Cable, 1 lot Window Sash and one lot Bakers Pans, will be sold to pay storage, if not called for on the 19th inst., at the warehouse of WM. H. SMITH & CO., No. 118 Second and 147 Front streets.
mh14

SECOND HAND BOOKS—Theological, Classical and Miscellaneous works of every description at half price. Back numbers of the Monthly Magazines, &c., at the Periodical and News Depot, Wood street, corner Liberty
J. D. EGAN.
mh14-1t

BROOM CORN BRUSH—25 bales Extra Ohio Brush for sale by
HENRY H. COLLINS.
mh14

OIL BARRELS—50 second hand for sale by
HENRY H. COLLINS.

CARBON OIL—25 barrels, No. 1, Refined Oil, for sale by
HENRY H. COLLINS.
mh14

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF DAVIS & PHILLIPS was dissolved by limitation, on the First day of February, 1862. J. HARVEY DAVIS withdrawing from said firm.

The business will be continued, at the old stand, by JOHN PHILLIPS and JOSEPH H. DAVIS, under the name and style of DAVIS & PHILLIPS, and John Phillips is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

J. HARVEY DAVIS,
JOHN PHILLIPS,
JOS. H. DAVIS.

In withdrawing, by limitation, from the above firm, I recommend my former patrons to the patronage of the public.
mh12 J. HARVEY DAVIS.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER U. S. A.,
Pittsburgh, March 12th, 1862.

PUBLIC HORSES FOR SALE.—TO be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th inst at THIRABLE'S HOTEL, No. 207 Penn street, at 12 M., THREE HORSES, the property of the United states.

A. MONTGOMERY,
mh13-d Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

SUNDRIES—

10 Eighth Casks Pebet Brandy;
10 do do Port Wine;
5 do do Madeira Wine;
2 half pipes Otard Brandy;
3 pipes Boulen Gin.
2 do Irish Whiskey;
100 cases Nectarine Bitters, in store and for sale by
mh14 WM BENNETT, 120 Wood street.

PUBLIC NOTICE—MR. VALENTINE STANLEY, or whom it may concern: Take notice that the SORREL MARE you left in my care some time ago, will be sold on SATURDAY, the 29th day of March, 1862, at the house of M. LEONARD'S, in Remington, Robinson township, Allegheny county, Pa., at 4 o'clock, p. m., unless the owner comes forward before said time, and pay charges and take her away.
mh12-3:d&w MATTHEW HARRISON.

TO OIL REFINERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE MADE arrangements to fit up Oil Refineries, under Dr. Tweedie's Patent TROMB APPARATUS, patented February 4th, 1862, by which fire is rendered totally unnecessary in distilling Petroleum or other Oils, and we guarantee our work cannot be excelled in durability, simplicity or economy.

We refer with confidence to the following parties whose Refineries we have fitted up:

Messrs. Long, Miller & Co., Petrona Works;
Wightman & Anderson, Eagle do
S. M. Kier & Co., Excelsior do
Alex. Taylor & Co., Jefferson do
Lockhart & Frew, Brilliant do

The above works were designed and constructed and put in operation by DR. H. W. C. TWEEDDLE.

The following works we have also fitted up:

Economy Oil Company, Darlington;
Messrs. Chadwick & Company, Kittanning;
Johnson Graham & Co., Woods' Run
Brewer Sill & Co., Pittsburgh;
Reese & Graff, do
Johnson & Bro., do
Forsyth, Bros. & Co., Manchester.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,

Nos. 100 WATER and 104 FIRST STREETS,

Brass Founders, Plumbers,

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

mh11-8md

PETRONA OIL WORKS.

LONG, MILLER & CO.,

Works at Sharpsburgh Station, Allegheny Valley Railroad.

☞ Office and Warehouse

28 *Market Street, Pittsburgh*

Manufacturers of Illuminating and Lubricating Carbon Oils and Benzole.

No. 1 REFINED OIL, WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE. Always on hand.
fe21

SMOKE HOUSES.—We have two fire proof Smoke Houses on corner of Pike street and Canal, capable of holding about 300,000 lbs Meat. Those giving us Meat to Smoke, can allow it to hang during the summer season.

F. SCHLERS & Co,
Penn street, near corner of Wayne.
March 10, 1862. mh11

EMPLOYMENT—

A Young men of good address, who are out of employment and are willing to travel in the country towns and villages, can realize $40 per month, above expenses in an honorable business. Address for one week.

GEO. W. THOMSON,
mh10 care of Mansion House, Pittsburgh.

REAL LACE COLLARS & [illegible]

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.

A. A. CARRIER & BRO.,

Pittsburgh General Insurance Agency,

☞ Companies Represented of Highest Standing.

☞ Chartered by Penna. and other States. ☜

☞ Fire, Marine and Life Risks taken of all descriptions.
no25-1m 63 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

RAZORS—Wade & Butcher's Hollow Ground, for Barbers use, for sale by
mh8 BOWN & TETLEY, 126 Wood street.

NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the twenty-fifth day of February, A. D., 1862, which is as follows:

A SUPPLEMENT to an act in relation to public printing, approved the ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the contractor or contractors for the public printing and binding, shall hereafter be allowed for the translation of English matter required to be printed in the German language the sum of forty cents per thousand ems. *Provided,* That no charge shall be allowed for figures or other matter not actually translated.

SEC. 2. That in addition to the charges allowed for the furnishing of blanks, by the eleventh section of the act to which this is a supplement, there shall hereafter be allowed for down red ruling five cents per quire of twenty-four sheets.

SEC. 3. That it is the intent and meaning of the act to which this is a supplement, that there shall be no charge allowed for composition on any extra documents ordered, unless the composition has actually been performed, of which an affidavit of the public printer shall be required by the Auditor General.

SEC 4. That on Tuesday the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and on the fourth Tuesday of January every third year thereafter the Legislature shall meet in joint convention in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and let the public printing and binding for three years according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which this is a supplement, except that but one week's public notice may be given of the time of the allotment for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. *Provided,* That the bonds with the sureties of the several bidders shall be duly executed, sealed up and delivered with the proposals for the printing and binding and in addition to the condition now required by law, shall be conditioned that in case the bidder or bidders to whom the printing and binding shall be awarded, shall neglect or refuse to accept the same at his or their bid, the said bidder or bidders with his or their sureties aforesaid shall be liable to the Commonwealth for the difference between the amount of such bid and the amount of the bid of the person to whom the printing and bidding shall be awarded, after such neglect or refusal. *And provided further,* That said bonds shall be accompanied with the ceatificate of the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the district or districts in which such sureties may reside, or in case of the absence or other inability of such President Judge with the certificate of the associate Judges of the county in which such sureties may respectively reside, that said bond and sureties are sufficient to secure the Commonwealth to the amount of the penalty thereof, which certificate shall be authority to the speakers to approve said bond:

Notice is hereby given that the Speaker of the Senate and House of Representatives of said Commonwealth will receive proposals until the 18th day of March, 1862, for doing the Public Printing and Binding for the term of three years from the 1st day of July next, at a certain rate per centum below the rates specified in the act relating to the Public Printing and Binding, approved the 9th day of April, A. D., 1856, and according to the mode and manner, and conditions, therein specified, and in the supplement to said act above recited.

Said proposals to specify the rate per centum on the whole of the rates of said act taken together, and not a specification of the rate per centum below the rates on each item.

The following is the form of proposals for the State Printing and Binding:

"I ——, propose to do all the State Printing and Binding in the manner and in all respects subject to the provisions of the act of the 9th of April, A. D., 1856, and the supplement thereto, approved February 25th, A. D., 1862, for the period of three years from the first day of July next, at the rate of —— per centum below the rates specified in said act, and should the State Printing and Binding, as aforesaid be allotted to me, I will be ready forthwith to give bond, with sufficient sureties, for the faithful performance of the work so allotted," which said proposals shall be sealed and endorsed, "Proposals for Public Printing and Binding;" and shall be directed to the said Speakers, and be delivered to one or both of them to be opened, announced and allotted, on the 18th day of March inst., agreeably to the provisions of the act of 9th of April, 1856, and the supplement thereto, approved February 25th, A. D., 1862.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
mar10 did.

1862, 1862.

SPRING GOODS.

NEW 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

FOR RENT—

THE COUNTING ROOM OF THE

Pittsburgh Daily Morning Post Office.

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ROBERT [illegible]

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, for Ohio, Missouri, Texas, Wisconsin, Virginia, New York, Louisiana, Illinois, Iowa, Florida, Indiana, Kentucky and Michigan. NO. 125, FOURTH STREET.
mh6-6m

$225. PIANOS. $225.

ONE BEAUTIFUL

BLACK WALNUT 6¾ OCTAVE

CHICKERING PIANO,

full iron frame, new scale, reduced from $375 to $225, just received and for sale by
JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Private Boxes, $2,00; 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.

☞ NO BILL RECEIVED.

1862. SPRING 1862.

NEW GOODS. NEW STYLES.

JOSEPH HORNE,

No. 77 Market Street,

Is now receiving his new stock of

STRAW BONNETS,
SHAKER HOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,

BONNET RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
FRENCH CORSETS,

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

☞ The attention of wholesale and retail buyers is called to our stock.

JOSEPH HORNE,
mal2 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 Cocks of SUPERIOR SMOOTHNESS made to order. Steamboat work and repairing generally.

☞ Rose' Oil-Globe; Davy's Safety Lamps; Gas Brackets and Pendents. Corner SAINT CLAIR STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY.
fe15-tf

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.
fe17-tf NO. 6 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

$250 PIANOS. $250.

TWO ELEGANT ROSEWOOD

6¾ OCTAVE CHICKERING PIANOS,

With full iron frame, new scale, reduced from $300 to $250, just received and for sale by
JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

SPRING GOODS,

Are now opening in all the

NEWEST STYLES,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

W. M'CLINTOCK,
mh10 112 Market street.

Merrimack Prints at 12½ cents.
Cocheco do do
English do do
Sprague 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,

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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 correct 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 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,
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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 or themselves.

SAMUEL GRAY & SON,

MERCHANT TAILORS

No. 19 Fifth Street.
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CHEESE—200 boxes prime Cheese for sale by [daily] HENRY H. COLLINS.