# The Daily Post.

JAMES P. BARR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1862.


## SENATOR BROWNING

The Senator from Illinois, the particular and personal friend of the President, the other day in the Senate, took ground against the radicals of his party upon the question of confiscation. Upon this we congratulated our readers, and called upon the GAZETTE to not forget it. Our cotemporary, in order to destroy the felicity which Mr. Browning's course afforded us, triumphantly refers us to the speech of the Senator upon the occasion referred to—a portion of which it copies—and asks us how we like it. Speaking of the slaves the Senator says:

"Let all who can be advantageously used, be used, and if need be, to save our government from destruction, our country from ruin, and our homes from desolation, *let them be formed into companies and regiments and drilled, disciplined and armed, to take their chances for wounds and death in the battle field.* Let no one be startled from his propriety by this declaration. I do not make it rashly, but have considered it well and comprehend its full influence. I would not do it now; the necessity has not arisen. It may never come. I trust in God it will not; *but if it does, I, for one, am prepared to meet it.* But I would not do it now, because it is not demanded by the stress of war, and because the measure itself, however urgent the necessity may be, will still be distasteful and even offensive to our friends in the slave States: and I would do nothing that was not justified by the most powerful and cogent reasons that would be offensive or unpleasant to them. Their situation is peculiar, delicate and embarrassing, and I would not add anything to still more burden them."

We have copied this paragraph, italics and all, and in response to our neighbor we are willing to indorse every line and syllable of it. For the restoration and preservation of the Union, all causes and institutions must give way, including slavery. But Mr. Browning knows, and he gives expression to his thoughts, that the schemes of the Abolitionists for confiscation are calculated, if not intended, to keep the Union forever asunder. Senator Browning talks like a sensible man, one who tells what he is prepared to do, if necessary, and one who feels his way carefully, feeling the responsibility of his position, and the magnitude of the question under consideration.

There is not a man in the free States who is not willing to follow Mr. Browning in his determination to preserve the Union at all hazards; but while he gives expression to this feeling with emphasis, will the GAZETTE observe how he refuses to adopt the Abolitionists' mode of warfare. He, being a genuine friend of the restoration of the Union, is not willing to follow those whose schemes are calculated to keep it permanently divided? The power of this government is quite sufficient to crush the rebellion, without the arming of slaves, and Mr. Browning being satisfied of this fact is, like the rest of us, willing that the freemen of the North should have the honor of the achievement, without dividing it with runaway or emancipated slaves. Besides the Senator appears to have some little sympathy and respect for the loyal men of the border States, a class which Mr. Sumner and his set of dandy metaphysical Abolitionists regard with especial horror. The difference between Mr. Browning and those who think with him, and Mr. Sumner and those who follow his teachings, is that the former are for the restoration of the Union at all hazards; the latter are after the destruction of slavery, even if the Union is never restored.

## THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENTS OF REBELLIOUS STATES.

The havoc occurring in the Abolition ranks in Congress, caused by the late gradual emancipation message of President Lincoln, is alarming the fanatics beyond all bounds of propriety. Before it does their cause too much damage and before their ranks are entirely disorganized, the leaders are determined, if possible, to forestall the President's policy, by the passage of one of those impracticable extravaganzas, so genial to extreme abolitionism. On Wednesday last, one of these extreme measures was reported, the report of which we copy from the official proceedings. It will be seen that the measure was tabled by nine majority which looks as if Abolitionism had not absolute control of Congress. It is proper to state that our representative Gen. Moorehead, voted with the extremists, while Mr. M'Knight stood among those who desire a union of the Union, without extension.

Mr. ASHLEY, (Rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill providing temporary provisional governments over the districts of the country in rebellion against the United States. The President is authorized to take possession and institute such Governments with the aid of the military and naval power, Governors, &c., are to be appointed, and legislative assemblies and courts established, to continue till the people form new State Governments.

MINORITY REPORTS.

Mr. CRAVENS, (D.) of Indiana, from the same Committee, submitted a minority report, which takes the ground that the above bill provides that Congress has power to exclude certain States from the Union, and hold them in colonial dependence and vassalage till they are readmitted; in other words, that the Union may be dissolved by act of Congress—an assumption as absurd and fatal as that a State can annul its allegiance to the Union by State action. The bill further is impracticable in its details, and incendiary and equally repulsive to the principles of justice and humanity as to the Constitution.

Mr. HARDING, (U.) of Kentucky, also submitted a minority view of the Committee, saying that there is abundant reason for believing that the armed rebellion will be speedily subdued and put down. The bill, at a single blow, strikes at the existence of eleven States. It is in effect an ordinance of secession. It strikes down the Constitution and dissolves the Government. It is inconsistent with sound policy, utterly at war with religion and humanity, and hence, the minority enter their most earnest and solemn protest against it.

Mr. PENDLETON, (Dem.) of Ohio, said: Mr. Speaker—This bill ought to be entitled "A bill to dissolve the Union and to abolish the Constitution of the United States." As I am still unalterably opposed to the destruction of either, I move to lay the bill on the table, and on that motion I ask the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The bill was tabled—yeas 65, nays 56.

## GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S COMMAND.

The enemies of this meritorious officer are still after him with the ferocity of a blood-hound. Whenever a success crowned our arms the credit of it was given to some one else, but when disaster or defeat overtook us then he was held responsible. In the late order of the President these slanderers of a gallant soldier and an accomplished General, find more cause to disparage him; but the following account of the manner in which he was received by the army of the Potomac, which we copy from the New York TIMES, does not look as if his defamers had succeeded in doing him much damage, at least in the army's estimation:

"The Department having formally announced that General McClellan has taken the field in person, it is not improper to state that he left Washington last Monday, and is leading his great Potomac army upon the flying rebels in Virginia. His reception among the troops, as he passed to their head, was one of the grandest ever witnessed in the country. The largest body of men ever put in motion at once since the battle of Solferino moved from the banks of the Potomac on that day.—For many miles, on diverse roads, the embattled ranks pressed forward, and the cheers that hailed the General at one point of the lines was taken up by regiment after regiment, and division after division, until the whole vast army rent the Heavens with shouts of welcome.

"Gen. McClellan rode through the ranks in motion, his cap ever in his hand, returning the salutes of the enthusiastic soldiers. It is only hoped by his friends that the country will patiently give him half the time that was accorded to the Western General who pursued his foe from Lexington, Mo., to Arkansas.

"GEN. M'CLELLAN'S POSITION.

"The relief of Gen. McClellan from the command of the Western Department, is only just to him It would be wrong to keep him responsible for campaigns which, while he is in the field, he cannot personally supervise. While his enemies see in this change his humiliation, his friends see his justification and safety."

## THE ABOLITION GENERALS.

Jim Lane, the pet of the Chicago Abolitionists, who solicited and received a military command from the President is back in the Senate looking after his $3,000 per year. The New York EXPRESS, referring to the proclivity of the Abolition Generals to gab and take precious good care, at the same time, of their skins, says:

"Lane's way to 'girdle' the rebellion, it seems, then, is $3,000 per annum, in the Senate, with mileage and other such extras—and not in the field, to carry 'the girdle' on his musket!

"The Abolition Generals—all except Phelps—turn out pretty much as Lane does—mighty in wind and words on the couches and sofas of Senates, but good for nothing in the field! Phelps fights, even if he is a little cracked on the negro and religion. While Grant, McClernand, Smith, Thomas and Schoepf lead columns in the field—and while a Logan, who resisted, in Congress, the war to the very last, offers up his life on the bloody battle field to end it—Lane ever refuses to fight unless he can be some General in-Chief in some high command! What a commentary upon Abolitionism!"

## How Soldiers make Doughnuts.

A member of Manning's battery, of Ship Island, in a recent letter, describes the way soldiers make doughnuts, as follows:

Some of us when we get home will be quite capable of taking in washing. I rather think the ladies would laugh to see us washing stockings, shirts, &c, And by the way, we can cook up nice things, if we only try hard. For instance, we make doughnuts in the following manner. Take a good quantity of flour in a mess pan, and after putting in some yeast powder, water and molasses, stir it up until it is quite stiff; then take it out on a clean piece of board, and with a champagne bottle for a roller, we make it thin, take a knife, cut it into narrow or square stripes, put them into the frying pan until nicely browned, and then eat. I guess some of us will be quite "handy" round the house, as a better half once said of her husband.

## Sumner's Theory.

Senator Sumner's theory, says the New York *World*, of Thursday, that Southern States and citizens are all dead, civilly speaking, received judicial interpretation yesterday in the Supreme Court. Counsel held that defendants in a certain case, residing in Savannah and being unable to be present, under the conditions of war, were to be treated as civilly dead, and that the assignors in the case were not entitled to give testimony which related to personal interviews between the parties. Judge James overruled the defendant on this point. Which, taken in connection with the vote in the House yesterday, goes to show that Southern States and citizens are not dead yet.

## An Insane Mother Kills her Child.

The Hamilton (C. W.) Times gives the details of a most horrible event in that city on the 4th inst.—the murder of a boy between three and four years old by his mother. The woman is the wife of James Ford, a laborer, and has been insane for some time past. After her unconscious work of blood had been performed, she made an effort to do violence to her other children, three in number, but was prevented by the timely intervention of her husband:

## A Delicate Surgical operation.

The Peoria (Ill.) Union has the following:

Dr. Evans, of this city, on Friday last operated on the youngest son of Rev. Dr. Johnson, for the relief of club-foot, by severing the contracted tendons at the ankle joint. This is an operation which requires great care and skill, but we are happy to learn that it was successfully performed, and that the patient is doing well.

☞ According to the latest political rumors from Italy the King is tired of his Prime Minister Ricasoli, and will probably substitute Ratazzi in his place.

## GENERAL HUNTER.

We publish the following from the New York TIMES at the request of Maj. Butler, who was Junior Paymaster under Major, now Gen. Hunter, during the Mexican war, and who greatly admires him as an officer, a soldier and a gentleman:

**A Tribute to Major Gen. David Hunter.**

*His Character and Antecedents—His Services on the Frontiers for Thirty Years—His Part in the Mexican War, and in the Early Troubles of Kansas.*

To the Editor of the New York Times:

In the issue of your paper for the 4th inst., there appeared some errors so gross as to the person, character and antecedents of Major General Hunter commanding the Department of Kansas, that I cannot but think that, upon the presentation of the truth, you will hasten to correct the same at the earliest moment.

In the article referred to you have been made to say that "Gen. Hunter is a refined and courteous gentleman, of advanced years, who has seen military service in no other field than Bull Run, and whose life has been chiefly spent in Washington, filling some position connected with the military administration."

Not only are the statements above incorrect, but they are the reverse of truth. Gen. Hunter has served longer on the frontiers than any other officer now in the service of the United States.

More than twenty years ago he was commandant of Fort Leavenworth, being then a Captain of Dragoons, and for more than thirty years, altogether, he has been on frontier service, steadily, amongst the Indians, and has lived in turn with every Indian tribe from Lake Superior to Mexico. This is a statement which you will find literally verified by an appeal to the records of the War Department, or by any reference to any officer or other person in the least acquainted with the frontier history of our country.

In addition to this thirty years of active frontier service, constantly in the saddle, and more than half the time on the "war-path," Gen. Hunter served as Paymaster through the Mexican War; and for the honorable record of his services in this semi-civil appointment an appeal may again be made to the testimony of the War Department where his name to this hour stands synonymous with "honesty." To his important services in keeping the financial concerns of our army of Mexico in order and on a sound basis, the writer does not care to more than allude. Such services can only be held in dislike or contempt by persons who attach no value to official integrity.

But while serving as Paymaster in Mexico, it is also true that Gen. Hunter's natural impetuosity led him often to take part in, (as a volunteer,) and always to be present at such of the main battles of that heroic advance as were within his reach. Of these services, however, no record can be found in the *Army Register*; and for the simple reason that General, then Major, Hunter was out of his place in all such engagements; and the well-known etiquette of the American and every other army is averse to amateur or volunteer adventure. Of this, enough, and perhaps too much. I have only mentioned it to call your attention to the fact, that, far from being the mere carpet knight the writer of your article would paint him, Gen Hunter has seen the greatest battles of this continent; and has always borne, since the days of his boyish challenge to Col. Snelling, (in which President John Q. Adams so nobly and warmly sustained him,) the reputation of a brave, impetuous officer, rigid in his sense of duty, inflexible in honesty, eager for military knowledge and conscientious in the performance of all his engagements.

As to the "advanced years" of General Hunter, we have in the *Army Register* evidence that he graduated from West Point in 1822, and that he has been in the service of his country, with one or two brief intermissions, ever since—a period of forty years. If this be to be a reproach or censure, then let him be condemned.—But whoever, on the other hand, will look upon the glistening black eyes, ruddy cheeks, powerful and erect figure, flexible and active gestures of the veteran frontier soldier who is thus sought to be discredited, on the very grounds of his services and experience, may well doubt whether the *Army Register* has been printed correctly in this particular, and well imagine that the date of graduation is merely a misprint for a date some fifteen or twenty years later

The correct and temperate habits of a life time spent in active exercise in the open air, aided by a constitution that never knew a day's sickness or confinement to bed, (until laid up several weeks with the throat-wound received at Bull Run,) have preserved to General Hunter in a degree seldom witnessed, all the vigor, elasticity and daring of his thirty-fifth year, though now in his fifty-seventh. There are few of the youngest and toughest men under his command who possess so much physical strength, activity or hardihood of endurance as he retains to-day; and those who have been with him during the late military operations in Missouri, and have seen him on horseback for thirty five to fifty miles a day, sharing precisely the same food as his soldiers and enduring more than his fair share of all their privations; these persons, Mr. Editor, cannot but feel astonished at the attempt made in your paper to paint General Hunter as a courteous but worn-out veteran,—a sort of septua-genarian carpet-knight, who had basked in the sunshine of the War Department all his life, and who had never heard a gun fired in anger until the 21st of last July.

Without noticing by name the person in whose favor the attack upon Gen. Hunter was made through your columns, it may be well to add that no man living has stronger claims than Gen. Hunter upon the respect and affections of the worthy portion of the population of Kansas—the conscientious New England, Northwestern and Western settlers who came here in the dark days of our territorial existence to found homes for themselves and add another State to the Free States of the Union. Gen. Hunter is enshrined in the hearts of these men with a grateful affection and respect never to be blotted out; for in these trying and bloody times the honest and oppressed, but struggling, and finally victorious population of the Territory of Kansas well knew that they had too firm, unfaltering, and powerful, friends in the regular army, then occupying and holding their country—the late lamented Brig. Gen. Lyon, who fell in the battle of Wilson Creek on the 10th of August last, and Maj. Gen. David Hunter, then Major and Paymaster, who has since poured out his blood at Bull Run, at the head of the only column that was thoroughly successful, and thoroughly did all it had been ordered to do on that disastrous day. You, Mr. Editor, were present on that field, and as a witness, can testify to the truth of this statement.

The writer of the article to which I reply, says that "of Gen. Hunter's patriotism, his sound discretion, and theoretical skill in military matters, there is, of course, and can be, no question;" thus leaving the inference that it is of his *practical* skill (as contradistinguished from his "theoretical") that the experienced writer doubts! I ask this writer to name *any officer* in the American army *to-day* who has seen more hard fighting or constant service on the frontier than Gen. Hunter—any officer of equally high rank in the service to-day, who possesses in a greater degree than Gen. Hunter physical strength, activity, stricter habits of self-restraint, keener senses, or greater powers of enduring fatigue, exposure, privations, or military hardships.

Without contrasting him with the person with whom he is contrasted in the article to which this is a hurried reply, I may mention that Gen. Hunter lived, and was on duty for five years, at Fort Gibson in the Indian country now forming a portion of his command; and that he has lived from one to three years in each and all of the important posts and forts which are to become points of operation in the South ward march of the expedition now preparing in the Department of Kansas.—What record comparing with this can be produced by any General officer, or person having been offered a General's commission, in the service of the United States?

In conclusion, and since the worth and services of Gen. Hunter have been publicly assailed, let me recall to your attention his noble sacrifices and successful efforts in Kansas during the dark days of John B Floyd's Secretaryship. It was Major Hunter who thwarted all Floyd's schemes for filling the pockets of George N Sanders, Robert J. Walker, Wm. H. Russell and Company, with land wrested from the Indian reserves and public domain, at nominal prices, and it was to the opposition of Major Hunter and Captain Lyon, that Secretary Floyd and all the Border Ruffian satellites of the Buchanan *regime* were wont to attribute the failure of their plans for the subjugation of Kansas to the condition of a slave State. A Republican, earnest, active, thorough and consistent, but not an Abolitionist who would make no discrimination between the slaves of Union men and those of rebels; an officer who believes in the most vigorous possible prosecution of the war, but not a "Jayhawker," not a highway plunderer, not one who enriches himself by confiscating to personal use the property which his men have been encouraged to seize wherever found; a brave and gallant man, who has grown weather-worn under fire, and who has never, during a long lifetime of active service, ordered his soldiers to advance with any other cry than "follow me,"—a loyal and stubborn patriot who comes by his patriotism honestly, being descended, on both sides, from signers of the Declaration of Independence. Such, Mr. Editor, I submit to be a truer and juster picture of Gen. Hunter, than that sketched in your issue of the 4th; and in this conviction, I commend it to the attention of your readers.

Very obediently yours,
A SUBALTERN.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS, Wednesday, February 12, 1862

☞ People who go out of church before the benediction ought to have the old Scotch clergyman; of whom this story is told, speak to them. The ancient reverend had just raised his hands to give the parting blessing, when the noise of the escaping multitude attracted his attention and disturbed the quiet of the church. Quietly opening his eyes, he thus addressed the door keeper, and effectually stopped the practice, for that day at any rate: 'And now, John, open the doors; and let all these cursed people who don't want the blessing, retire."

☞ Andrew Johnson, lately appointed Governor of Tennessee, in a recent speech, said:

"I am a Democrat now; I have been one all my life; I expect to live and die one; and the corner stone of my Democracy rests upon the enduring basis of the Union. Democrats may come and go, but they never shall divert me from the polar star by which I have been guided from early life—the great principles of Democracy upon which this government rests, and which cannot be carried out without the preservation of the Union of those States."

**DIED:**

On Friday morning, March 14th, at 11½ o'clock, MARY JANE, daughter of W. J. and M. S. Shannon, aged 22 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, No. 308 Penn street, this afternoon at 2½ o'clock.


☞ BRO KELION'S

BICARBONATE 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 nasty meals and 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. F. M. Adams, 386 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: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, Pleasure, 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. feb-1m

☞ 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. 202 Broadway, New York
mh5-d1mcod 4tw

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.

124 BBLS. CRUDE OIL, gravity 42;
100 do do do 45;
75 Lubricating do do 32;
1200 New Flour Barrels;
750 New Oil Barrels;
100 New Half Oil Barrels;
100 New Whiskey
111 sacks Prime Middlings;
200 " Ship Stuff;
62 dozen Corn Brooms

just received and for sale cheap for cash, or approved paper.
mh14:3t R. L. ALLEN, Agent, No. 6 Wood street

DRY PEACHES—10 sacks received and for sale by
mh4 REDICK & McKEE, 84 Wood st.

THIS MORNING'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

MINER'S LIST OF

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

This list embraces all the various sizes and styles, suitable for the Pocket and Parlor Center Table

PHOTOGRAPH ALDUMS FOR POCKET.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | In cloth, gilt edges and clasp, | for | 12 | views | $ | 75 |
| 2 | do do | do | 24 | do | 1 | 25 |
| 3 | Imt. moroc do | do | 12 | do | 1 | 00 |
| 4 | do do | do | 24 | do | 1 | 50 |
| 5 | Turk. mor do | do | 12 | do | 1 | 75 |
| 6 | do do | do | 24 | do | 2 | 00 |

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

*FOR PARLOR CENTER TABLES.*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | In Cloth, gilt edges and clasp, | for | 20 | views | $2 | 00 |
| 8 | do do | do | 30 | do | 2 | 75 |
| 9 | do do | do | 40 | do | 3 | 13 |
| 10 | do do | do | 50 | do | 3 | 50 |
| 11 | Imt moroc do | do | 20 | do | 2 | 75 |
| 12 | do do | do | 30 | do | 3 | 50 |
| 13 | do do | do | 40 | do | 3 | 87 |
| 14 | do do | do | 50 | do | 4 | 25 |
| 15 | Turk. mor. do 2 clasps Antique, | | 25 | do | 4 | 50 |
| 16 | do do do | do | 30 | do | 4 | 75 |
| 17 | do do do | do | 40 | do | 5 | 00 |
| 18 | do do do | do | 50 | do | 5 | 24 |
| 19 | do do panelled sides | | 25 | do | 5 | 50 |
| 20 | do do 2 clasps | do | 30 | do | 5 | 75 |
| 21 | do do do | do | 40 | do | 6 | 00 |
| 22 | do do do | do | 50 | do | 6 | 25 |
| 23 | In Velvet, gilt mounting, 2 clasps | | 20 | do | 5 | 75 |
| 24 | do do | do | 30 | do | 6 | 00 |
| 25 | do do | do | 40 | do | 6 | 37 |
| 26 | do do | do | 50 | do | 6 | 75 |
| 27 | In Turk more gilt edge, | do | 60 | do | 7 | 75 |
| 28 | do do | do | 80 | do | 8 | 25 |
| 29 | do do | do | 100 | do | 8 | 75 |
| 30 | do do 2 clasp pa'l sides | | 60 | do | 9 | 25 |
| 31 | do do do | do | 80 | do | 9 | 75 |
| 32 | do do do | do | 100 | do | 10 | 25 |

Also a large assortment of

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NOS. 71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET,
NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE.
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THE LATEST NOVELTY

FOR LADIES IS THE

PATENT LEATHER ANKLET,

Just received by

**W. E. Schmertz & Co.,**

**No. 31 Fifth Street.**
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DRY GOODS WHERE THEY SELL FOR

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NEW GOODS OPENING ALMOST DAILY.

Marlinas and other Prints at 12½c; 10 pieces Philip Allen & Son Prints at 10c, 3 yards; Unbleached Muslins at reduced prices; Handsome Spring Delaines and other Fancy Goods; Black and Fancy Colored Dress Silk Robes; Goods for Men and Boys' wear. A full assortment. Balmorals and Hoop Skirts; Needle Work, Hosiery, &c. All our stock CHEAP FOR CASH.

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
74 MARKET STREET.
mh16

GENTS CALF BOOTS,

BOYS CALF BOOTS,

YOUTHS CALF BOOTS,

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

AT NO. 15 FIFTH STREET.
mh15 D. S DIFFENBACHER

FOR RENT—

A convenient and comfortable dwelling house, No. 11 Rose street, well arranged, hall, parlors, 8 rooms, bath room hot and cold water, gas fixtures, &c., all in good order. Rent $200. Apply to
mh15 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market st.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES No. 8 and No. 14 Third street, each contain a hall and 6 rooms. Rent, $175 each.
mh14 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market st.

EXTRA WIDE WALL PAPER, arriving and for sale by
mh15 W. P. MARSHALL.

FIRE BOARD PRINTS AND TESTERS for sale by
mh15 W. P. MARSHALL.

TAKE NOTICE.—3 coils 1½ 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. 113 Second and 147 Front streets
mn14

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 same firm name and style of DAVIS & PHILLIPS, and John Phillips is authorised 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.
mh15 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 THEABLE'S HOTEL, No. 327 Penn street, at 12 M., THREE HORSES, the property of the United States.

A. MONTGOMERY,
mh13:3d Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

SUNDRIES—

10 Eighth Casks Penet Brandy;
10 do do Port Wine;
5 do do Madeira Wine;
2 half pipes Otard Brandy;
3 pipes Bohlen Gin.
2 do Irish Whiskey;
100 cases Nectarine Bitters, in store and for sale by
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Manufacture of Illuminating and Lubricating Carbon Oils and Benzole.

No. 1 REFINED OIL, WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE, always on hand. oct21

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March 10, 1862. mh11

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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,
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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

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JOSEPH FLEMING,
mh14 corner of the Diamond and Market.

DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS.

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Manufacturers of every variety of

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Gas and Steam Fitters.

Particular attention to fitting Oil Refineries. Brass Castings of SUPERIOR SMOOTHNESS made to order. Steamboat work and repairing generally. ☞ Boss' Oil Globe; Day's Safety Lamp; Gas Brackets and Pendants. Corner SAINT CLAIR STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY. feb13:tf

1862. 1862.

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Have just opened a large and beautiful

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Plain Black Figured Silk,

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Embroidered Limas,

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FRENCH AND ENGLISH CHINTZES.

☞ Best makes of CALICOES at 12½c.

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mh8

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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.

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600 BUSHELS DRIED PEACHES

11 BARRELS PURE CIDER VINEGAR,

in store and for sale by

WILLIAM BAGALEY,

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CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK.

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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

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TO OIL REFINERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE MADE arrangements to fit up Oil Refineries, under Dr. Tweddle'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:

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Wightman & Anderson, Eagle do
S. M. Kier & Co., Excelsior do
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Lockhart & Frew, Brilliant do

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

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Economy Oil Company, Darlington;
Messrs. Chadwick & Crompton, Kittanning;
Johnson Graham & Co., Woods' Run
Brewer Gill & Co., Pittsburgh;
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DAVIS & PHILLIPS,

Nos. 100 WATER and 104 FIRST STREETS,

Brass Founders, Plumbers,

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

mh11-3md

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BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES

Half Price,
Half Price.
Half Price.

☞ You cant ask for anything we have not got,

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PLATED & CHEAP JEWELRY
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STATIONERY PACKAGES,

cheaper than any House in the West.

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BLACK WALNUT 6½ OCTAVE

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full iron frame, new scale, reduced from $375 to $325, just received and for sale by
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Now receiving at

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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 tragedian, Mr MEAFIE.

To commence with the

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THE CONTINENTAL

OLD FOLKS

ALL ATTIRED IN ANCIENT COSTUMES.

Will give a series of their

GRAND OLD FASHIONED

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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 Sheppard, the accomplished Vocalist, and Mr. J. T. Gullick, the celebrated Basso.

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

Tickets 75 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

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

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—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

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No more English or French rubbish, made to sell, but not to keep time.

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