DAILY POST.

The Union as it was!
The Constitution as it is!

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 27.

☞ **Reading matter on every page.**

Posts Wanted.

We require Daily *Posts* of the following dates to complete our files for 1861, and will pay liberally for them at our counter: June 20th, 1; August 13th, 1, 30th, 2; September 27th, 2; Oct. 2d, 2.

A PREDICTION.

Blackwood's Magazine predicts that, the year 1863 will see the United States and Great Britain involved in a war. Upon the strength of this impression, it recommends increased defences for Canada. It says:

"Our British North American colonies stand face to face with a power which, in the appliance of modern science, and in the courage and endurance of its people, is a match for the most military of European nations. An American army, when it first takes the field, may be little better than a rabble; but give it the experience of a year or two and it becomes able to hold its own against the best troops in the world. So our people found half a century ago, and so, if the storm which we are now contemplating does not burst until 1863, our people may find again."

The Southern rebellion crushed, what a magnificent army our government will then have at its command, provided it has reason to keep it longer together. Our soldiers will then just be about in condition to undertake the exploit alluded to—the invasion of Canada,—provided, always, we have the right upon our side, and John Bull still as impudent as he has been for the past twelve months. We shall come out of this civil strife with five hundred thousand, trained and experienced soldiers. Then let the "Mistress of the Seas" make some impertinent demand of our government and whether it be desirable or not, her "North American possessions" will have to take their turn, in the rapidly shifting scenes of this continent. And; how long could Canada resist the advance of such an overwhelming force as the United States could send against her? Not near so long as the time already expended in fighting the rebels.

Looking to the contingency, apprehended by Blackwood, we must remember, that almost our entire Irish population could be counted in, in a fight against Great Britain; and in addition to these, their countrymen in Canada would be upon our side, and would render every aid to cripple the Colossus whose huge legs have so long bestrided the Emerald Isle, causing millions of her children to seek homes in distant lands, or peep about in the land of their nativity to find themselves dishonorable graves. Should provocation occur, we do not think that the usual twaddle about "two nations speaking the same language and having a common origin," would restrain the indignation of our people. When that perfidious government felt that she could insult and dictate to us with impunity, she did so, giving all the sympathy she could to rebels, whose sentiments and institutions she, for forty years, pretended to abhor. Our twelve months' experience have brought the American people back to regard the English government as they did in 1812, and for years after. That power is the watchful and unrelenting rival of our country's advancing greatness; and whether she is in open conflict with us, or engaged in parading a half-editat heir apparent, to the admiring gaze of our dilapidated aristocrats and antique pieces of nobility tumbled into decay, her object is still the weakening, and destruction of this liberal form of government. Now that she sees the rebellion about being crushed, we would not be at all surprised to see England sending over another of her scions, to receive the flattering attention of American flunkeye. As soon as the present Napoleon demonstrated his ability to not only usurp an empire, but to keep it, England, the hereditary hater of his race and name, became the most obsequious of his flatterers. Fawning, flattery and intrigue are her weapons, where she finds open hostility unavailing. Policyand intrigue did more to add Ireland and Scotland to her dominions, then the prowess of her arms; and the arts she employed to reduce them—creating civil strife among their people, she has used against us to the almost destruction of our Union. The first teacher of the Abolition of slavery in the United States, she became the friend of those against whom she had thundered on slavery's account.

But, England and her arts are now pretty well understood by our people; she has done her worst, and after this domestic trouble of ours is rubbed out, we do not imagine that our government would even make an apology for the capture of two rebel ministers, to say nothing of sending them to England upon the peremptory demand of Her Majesty's minister. Let Secretary Seward bide his time, and, ere his term of office expires, he may have an opportunity of rubbing out the humiliation alluded to, and of seeing the successful prediction he hinted at some months since—the annexation of Canada to the United States. So let Blackwood hurry up his fortifications, or the Monitor will encounter no difficulty when the fray begins.

☞ Wendell Phillips, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, after repeated attempts, has, as will be seen by our despatch from Cincinnati, at last been successful in arousing the indignation of the loyal community. Not only was the person of the insolent libeller and blasphemer in a dangerous position, but even the lives of innocent women and children were placed in jeopardy. We protest against all such displays of mob violence, but believe the Government should no longer permit such mischief-makers to publicly express their treasonable sentiments. They should certainly be no more exempt than their coadjutor in treason from a more Southern clime.

☞ The Charleston *Mercury* still scolds the rebel government, about as coarsely as it did our own; habit is a great thing, and will almost change the course of nature itself. The *Mercury* actually goes so far in its opposition to its Southern government, as to request Jeff. Davis to resign the Presidency, after all the risk his excellency has run in attaining that uncertain position. But the President of the Southern Confederacy is too old a stager for any such silly and unprecedented a proceeding. He knows that he will have to resign or leave the country soon enough, and he is quite right while he has an opportunity in making the most he can out of a good thing. Besides what good would his resignation do the Confederacy: that rather ludicrous experiment is—like Shakspeare in Little Rock, nearly played out: so that it will not pay expenses on our "farewell benefit" occasions. Jeff's brief engagement, like many other would-be stars, will neither pay him nor the management. But he, like many other jugglers and mountebanks is content to take his limited "share," provided his name appears in the advertisements in the largest letters—a common weakness in the profession.

DEATH OF A GALLANT SOLDIER.

The telegraph yesterday morning announced the death of Col. Wm. G. Murray, of the 84th Pennsylvania volunteers; he was killed at Winchester, on Sunday, gallantly charging the centre of the enemy at the head of his regiment. He and two other officers and twenty-six privates of his command fell together; the number wounded is eighty-three. Our Legislature, on hearing the sad intelligence of Colonel Murray's fall, as a matter of respect to his memory immediately adjourned. Colonel Murray, although quite young at the time, served with honor and was promoted in the Mexican war; he was afterwards appointed Postmaster at Hollidaysburg by President Pierce, and was retained in office by Mr. Buchanan. He was a brave and generous soldier, a fast friend and upright, honest man.

GEN. SHIELDS.

This General is evidently one of the fighting sort; he loses no time in speech making, or letter writing, or flag presentations, but sharpens his spurs, puts his command in motion and starts after the rebels; after a rapid march, he encounters twice his number and gains a magnificent victory. It will be seen, too, that during the engagement there was no doubt as to Gen. Shield's locality; he was in the proper place, and received a wound to attest his gallantry.

We trust that this action of the General's will, in the estimation of the *Gazette* and its Home Guard Abolition fraternity, cancel his crime in having supported Breckinridge for the Presidency in 1860. Be merciful.

A Noble Son of a Noble Sire.

We printed yesterday morning a communication, describing the effort of Commodore Joseph Smith to hurry forward and assist in the work of the Monitor. The son of this veteran officer was in command of the Congress, and lost his life on that fatal Saturday.

When the elder Smith saw the first dispatch from Fortress Monroe that the Congress had raised the white flag, he only remarked quietly "Joe's dead."

No Roman father ever paid a nobler or more emphatic tribute of confidence to a gallant son, than is contained in the words so uttered, nor ever gave that son to his country with more cheerful and entire devotion. And the sad assurance was well founded. The flag was not struck until his son had fallen.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Late from Island No. 10.

CAIRO, March 24.—*On board steamer D. F. Wilson, off Island No. 10*, March 21, 9 P. M.—Everything is quiet at Island No. 10. The mortars continue firing slowly, day and night, at intervals of every half hour, mostly concentrated upon the upper battery, which is now fairly to pieces. This battery has not replied for two days. Only one gun can be seen in position, and that is probably a quaker. The batteries upon the main shore and the island are also mysteriously silent.

Their encampment grows smaller day by day, and transports still continue flying about, apparently conveying away troops. The river is still rising. Everything is overflowed. The rebels are drowned out of some of their batteries, and are attempting to erect new ones, but the well directed fire of our mortars prevents.

CAIRO, March 24.—Capt. Summers, of the steamer Lake Erie, No. 2, left Island No. 10 at 11 o'clock Sunday evening, and reports that about 10 o'clock a bright light was discovered in the direction of the Island. It was thought by the officers of the Erie, that it proceeded from burning transports, ignited by bursting shells from the mortars. Nothing confirmatory of this report has been received at headquarters.

The river is rising rapidly.

Emancipation in Jamaica.

In a work on the ordeal of Free Labor, by Sewell, we find the following description of the results of emancipation at Kingston:

There is not a house in decent repair; not a wharf in good order: no pavement, no sidewalk, no drainages, and scanty water, no light. There is nothing like work done. Wreck and ruin, destitution and neglect. The inhabitants, taken *en masse*, are steeped to the eyelids in immorality. The population shows unnatural decrease. Illegitimacy exceeds legitimacy. Nothing is replaced that time destroys. If a brick tumbles from a house to the street, it remains there. If a spout is loosened by the wind, it hangs by a thread till it falls; if furniture is accidentally broken, the idea of having it mended is not entertained.

A godforsaken place, without life or energy, old, dilapidated, sickly, filthy, cast away from the anchorage of sound morality, of reason and of common sense. Yet this wretched hulk is the capital of an island the most fertile in the world. It is blessed with a climate the most glorious; it lies rotting in the shadow of mountains that can be cultivated from the summit to the base with every product of tropic and temperate regions. It is the mistress of a harbor wherein a thousand line of battle ships can ride safely at anchor.

A SINGULAR corroboration of the account of the general famine in the time of Joseph in Egypt, given in the Bible, is found in some ancient Chinese records, which have recently come into the possession of the Chronological Institute of London. Chronologists make the famine to have been somewhere between 1703 and 1772 before Christ, as many as a dozen different dates being assigned to it. The Chinese account places its commencement at the year corresponding to 1764 before Christ, and makes it last seven years, just as the Hebrew account does.

A MAN who owned a lot in Sacramento went to see if his fence was washed away. He found that he had lost his fenec, but had caught a fine two story house.

GOV. JOHNSON'S APPEAL

TO THE PEOPLE OF TENNESSEE.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Tennessee assumed the form of a body politic, as one of the United States of America, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-six, at once entitled to all the privileges of the federal Constitution and bound by all its obligations. For nearly sixty-five years she continued in the enjoyment of all her rights, and in the performance of all her duties, one of the most loyal and devoted of the sisterhood of states. She had been honored by the elevation of two of her citizens to the highest place in the gift of the American people, and a third had been nominated for the same high office, who received a liberal though ineffective support. Her population had rapidly and largely increased, and their moral and material interests correspondingly advanced. Never was a people more prosperous, contented and happy than the people of Tennessee under the government of the United States, and none so little burdened for the support of the authority by which they were protected. They felt their government only in the conscious enjoyment of the benefits it conferred and the blessings it bestowed.

Such was our enviable condition until within the year just past, when, under what baneful influences, it is not my purpose now to inquire, the authority of the government was set at defiance, and the Constitution and laws contemned by a rebellious armed force. Men who, in addition to the ordinary privileges and duties of the citizen, had enjoyed largely the bounty and official patronage of the government, and have by repeated oaths obligated themselves to its support, with sudden ingratitude for the bounty and disregard for their solemn obligation, engaged deliberately and ostentatiously in the accomplishment of its overthrow. Many, accustomed to defer to their opinions and to accept their guidance, and others, carried away by excitement or overawed by seditious clamor, arrayed themselves under their banners, thus organizing a treasonable power, which, for the time being, stifled and suppressed the authority of the federal government.

In this condition of affairs it devolved upon the President, bound by his official oath, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution, and charged by the law with the duty of suppressing insurrection and domestic violence, to resist and repel this rebellious force by the military arm of the government, and thus to re-establish the federal authority. Congress, assembling at an early day, found him engaged in the active discharge of this momentous and responsible trust. That body came promptly to his aid, and, while supplying him with treasure and arms to an extent that would previously have been considered fabulous, they, at the same time, with almost absolute unanimity, declared "that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these states, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease." In this spirit, and by such co-operation, has the President conducted this mighty contest, until, as commander in Chief of the army, he has caused the national flag to float undisputed over the capitol of our State. Meanwhile the State government has disappeared. The executive has abdicated; the Legislature has dissolved; the judiciary is in abeyance. The great ship of state, freighted with its precious cargo of human interests and human hopes, its sails all set, and its glorious flag unfurled has been suddenly abandoned by her officers and mutinous crew, and left to float at the mercy of the winds, and to be plundered by every rover upon the deep. Indeed the work of plunder has already commenced. The archives have been decorated; the public property stolen and destroyed; the vaults of the State Bank violated and its treasures robbed, including the funds carefully gathered and consecrated for all time to the instruction of our children.

In such a lamentable crisis the government of the United States could not be unmindful of its high constitutional obligation to guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, an obligation which every State has a direct and immediate interest in having observed toward every other State, and from which, by no action on the part of the people in any State, can the federal government be absolved. A republican form of government, in consequence with the Constitution of the United States, is one of the fundamental conditions of our political existence, by which every part of the country is alike bound, and from which no part can escape. This obligation the national government is now attempting to discharge. I have been appointed, in the absence of the regular and established state authority, as military governor for the time being, to preserve the public property of the State, to give the protection of law, actively enforced, to her citizens, and, as speedily as may be, to restore her government to the same condition as before the existing rebellion.

In this grateful but arduous undertaking, I shall avail myself of all the aid that may be afforded by my fellow-citizens.—And for this purpose I respectfully, but earnestly invite all the people of Tennessee, desirous or willing to see a restoration of her ancient government, without distinction of party affiliations, or past political opinions, or action, to unite with me, by counsel and co-operative agency, to accomplish this great end. I find most, if not all of the officers, both state and federal, vacated, either by actual abandonment, or by the action of the incumbents in attempting to subordinate their functions to a power in hostility to the fundamental law of the State, and subversive of her national allegiance. These offices must be filled temporarily, until the State shall be restored so far to its accustomed quiet that the people can peaceably assemble at the ballot-box and select agents of their own choice. Otherwise anarchy would prevail, and no man's life or property would be safe from the desperate and unprincipled.

I shall, therefore, as early as practicable, designate for various positions under the state and county governments, from among my fellow-citizens, person of probity and intelligence, and bearing true allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, who will execute the functions of their respective offices until their places can be filled by the action of the people. Their authority, when their appointments shall be made, will be accordingly respected and observed.

To the people of themselves the protection of the government is extended. All their rights will be only respected, and their wrongs redressed when made known. Those who through the dark and weary night of the rebellion have maintained their allegiance to the federal government will be honored. The erring and misguided will be welcomed on their return.

And while it may become necessary, in vindicating the violated majesty of the law, and in re-asserting its imperial sway, to punish intelligent and conscious treason in high places, no merely retaliatory or vindicative policy will be adopted. To those, especially, who, in a private, unofficial capacity have assumed an attitude of hostility to the government, a full and complete amnesty for all past acts and declarations is offered, upon the one condition of their again yielding themselves peaceful citizens to the supremacy of the laws. This I advise them to do for their own good, and for the peace and welfare of our beloved State, endeared to me by the associations of long and active years, and by the enjoyment of her highest honors.

And appealing to my fellow-citizens of Tennesse, I point them to my long public life as a pledge for the sincerity of my motives and an earnest for the performance of my present and future duties.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

A Sensible Speech from a Republican United States Senator on the Negro Question.

Senator Doolittle, Republican United States Senator from Wisconsin, in a late speech in the Senate, made the following sensible remarks. He said:

Let us look at real facts, and neither deceive ourselves or any body else. How do the free States stand on the question? In my own State, where there are few colored men, there is not much feeling, one way or the other. And so in New England. But in the States near the slave States how is it? Illinois has formed a constitution excluding free colored men. Indiana has some similar provision, and I venture to say if you come down to the practical question whether, if the whole negro population were to be set free and destributed around among the several States, you would find just the same repugnances in the more Northern States that is now exhibited in Illinois and Indiana. I have been informed that in 1843 a distinguished gentleman from Vermont was elected to Congress, and one of his neighbors, a well-to-do farmer, came to pay his respects to him before he left for Washington, and says he: "Judge, when you get to Washington, I wish you would take hold of this negro question and have it disposed of.—Let us have slavery abolished and no more said about it." "Well," said the Judge, "I suppose many of those people who hold slaves have paid money for them. Perhaps you think it would be no more than just that they should have some compensation." "Well, yes," said the farmer, "I think I would stand my share of the tax for that." "But," said the Judge, "there is another thing. If they are emancipated, it is an important question. What shall be done with them? There must be some place for them to live. Perhaps you would think it fair that we should take our share of them?" Well, how many would that be?" "Well, our share would be about one to every six whites, or about 500 for the town of Woodstock." "What," said the farmer, "500 negroes in Woodstock. I will bid you good evening, Judge." He started off, but as he got to his horse he turned around and said:—"Judge, you need not do anything more about the negro business on my account." [Laughter.] Perhaps it is not amiss to say that that distinguished Judge sits before me now. [Mr. Collamer.] Now, when we come to the thing itself, and look it seriously in the face, it is a very important question what is to be done with this race of people.

DIED:

On Wednesday, March 26th, Dr. WILLIAM ADDISON.

His funeral will take place on Friday at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 129 Penn street.

☞ **TRUSSES. TRUSSES. TRUSSES.** A large and carefully selected assortment of all the Modern Improved Trusses, including Ritter's celebrated patent Truss, the finest instrument of the kind in use. For sale, at greatly reduced prices, by

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

Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, at low prices. mh24

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

A Slight Cold, Cough, Hoarseness or Sore Throat, *which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a* ***Cough*** *or* ***Slight Cold*** *in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches *were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for* ***Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh,*** *the Hacking Cough in* ***Consumption,*** *and numerous affections of the* ***Throat,*** *giving immediate relief.*

Public Speakers & Singers *will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.*

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.

de9-6mdaw

☞ **CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT**

"Mexican Mustang Liniment."

The genuine is wrapped in fine steel plate engravings, with the word "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 steel plate, with the words "A. G. Boner & 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-dlmeod:4tw

☞ **A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS** of the PITTSBURGH AND COAL HILL TURNPIKE COMPANY, will be held at the Toll House of said road, near the city line, on MONDAY, MARCH 31st, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the propriety of giving up the charter of said road.—Stockholders are particularly requested to attend.

ALEX. BRECKENRIDGE, President.
WILLIS BOOTHE, Secretary. mh24:1w

MAGAZINES FOR APRIL.

NOW READY.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.....Price 25 cents. $2.50 per year
HARPER'S MAGAZINE.....Price 25 cents. $2.50 per year.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.....Price 25 cents. $2.50 per year.
PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.....Price 18 cents. $2.00 per year.
FRANK LESLIE'S MAGAZINE..Price 25 cents. $2.50 per year.
MME. DEMOREST'S FASHION BOOK....25 cts. $1.00 per year.
ARTHUR'S MAGAZINE.....Price 15 cents. $1.50 per year.
BALLOU'S DOLLAR MONTHLY...Price 10 cts. $1.00 per year.

If you want your
FAVORITE MAGAZINE
promptly, call or send to
HENRY MINER'S,
Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,
mh25 next door to the Postoffice.

DRIED FRUIT—
100 bush. choice dried peaches (halves)
50 " " " apples,
In store and for sale by
mh21 JAS. A. FETZER.

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

ORANGES, ORANGES—
200 Boxes Brime Oranges, to arrive this day, for sale by
mh26 REYMER & BROS., Nos. 123 and 125 Wood street.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

1862. 1862.

SPRING.

White, Orr & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

GEORGE R. WHITE & CO.,

Have now for sale a complete stock of

Cloaks, Sacques, Cloaks, Sacques, Cloaks, Sacques

AND SHAWLS. All of
THIS SPRING FASHIONS.

This stock embraces every variety, NOT ONLY IN STYLE, BUT IN PRICE.

mh25:3

TWO PAPER MEN.—A PERMANENT situation will be given to a man competent to attend a paper machine. None need apply unless well recommended.
J. C. SHAW,
Neshannock Falls,
Lawrence county, Penn.

NEW WALL PAPERS,

AT

107 MARKET ST.,

(Between Fifth and Liberty.)

NOW SELLING AT THE

LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

Gold Embroidered Papers,

FOR PARLORS.

PANEL PAPERS,

IN OAK AND PLAIN TINTS, WITH

GOLD MOULDINGS, FOR HALLS.

WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF

CHAMBER PAPERS, DINING ROOM PAPERS,

FIRE BOARD PRINTS, WINDOW SHADES

AND

CHEAP WALL PAPERS.

mh1-newf1m JOS. R. HUGHES.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.
NEW STYLES. NEW STYLES.
HALF PRICE. HALF PRICE.

75 CASES RECEIVED YESTERDAY,

Embracing every conceivable style of the most fashionable and best made goods in this city, to be closed out

AT ABOUT ONE HALF THE USUAL PRICE,

AT THE

SENSATION

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE.

62 FIFTH ST., next to Express Office.
62 FIFTH ST., next to Express Office.

The Most Beautiful Gaiters in the City at $1.25.

3000 POUNDS PRIME JAVA COFFEE AT 15c.

In the back of the store, the Jewelry Manufacturers' Association.

The most complete Wholesale Jewelry Establishment in the world, offer GOLD AND PLATED JEWELRY at New York and Boston Prices.

STATIONERY PACKAGES, at 75 cents, $1.25 and $1.75 per dozen, including BEAUTIFUL JEWELRY.

☞ No connection with any other house in this city.

J. R. GARDNER, Agent,
mh26 No. 62 Fifth street.

THE SLAUGHTER COMMENCED,

The Enemy Driven into the Entrenchments!!

WE SHALL SHOW NO QUARTER:
But Take all the Quarters We Can Get.

100,000 ROLLS

Of Cheap WALL PAPER, Borders, &c., of Newest Styles and Usual Variety, to be Sold this Spring.

This large stock, having been purchased at reduced prices, will be sold very low.

MAGNIFICENT PARLOR PAPERS,
BEAUTIFUL PANEL PAPERS,
EXTRA WIDE PAPERS OF
FRENCH AND ENGLISH DESIGNS.

Bargains Not Confined to Remnants.

We take RAGS as well as CASH.

WALL PAPER STORE,
At the Old Stand, No. 87 Wood Street.
W. P. MARSHALL.

☞ Paper Hanging and Whitewashing, Quickly and well done, by Experienced Workman.
mh21:2md

WALL PAPER!!

WINDOW CURTAINS, &c.

New Styles for Spring of 1862.

A Great Variety and Fine Assortment from 6 1-4 cents to 85 per Piece.

For sale by

THOMAS PALMER,
NO. 91 WOOD STREET,
Between 4th & 5th, 2d door below Diamond Alley.
mh21

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth Street.
PITTSBURGH.
JOBBERS AND RETAILERS.
TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, MILLINERY GOODS.

Shirts, Collars, Ties, Zephyrs, Yarns, Fancy Articles and Notions of every kind.

☞ City and Country Merchants, Milliners, Pedlars and all who buy to sell again, should call and examine our stock.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT—Second floor of 17 and 19 Fifth street. mh22

ROBERT ARTHURS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, of Ohio, Missouri, Texas, Wisconsin, Virginia, New York, Louisiana, Illinois, Iowa, Florida, Indiana, Kentucky and Michigan.
mh5:3m No. 135 FOURTH STREET.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED

DIRECT FROM THE EASTERN manufactures, at the

BOOT AND SHOE STORE OF
JAMES ROBB, 89 Market street,
a full and complete assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES in every variety and style, which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

☞ Call and secure a bargain.
JAMES ROBB,
89 Market street, near Market House.
mh27

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. CO.

GREAT SALE OF
UNCLAIMED FREIGHT AND BAGGAGE.

IN CONFORMITY WITH LAW, THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, will, on WEDNESDAY APRIL 23d, at 9 o'clock A. M., dispose of, by public sale, at the Warehouse of D. WALLACE, on Wayne street, between Penn and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, the following articles of unclaimed Freight and Baggage.

G. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

FREIGHT.

No. 1, W. F. Falmestock, 1 barrel; 2, Taylor & Newcomb, lot dry hides; 4, O. Eckles, barrel blacking; 5, W. H. Walker, 4 boxes Sarsaparilla; 10, S. H. Clark, box axe handles; 12, R. Stinzer, 5 boxes whet stones; 13, G. McFarlan, barrel; 14, J. Boyd & Co., barrel c. oil; 16, J. Miller, 2 c. keg; 17, J. B. D. Clark, barrel ink; 18, Fleming Reed, box; 19, A. Palmer, E. A. Fahnestock & Co., half barrel white lead; 22, W. Wallace, 2 barrels cement; 23, C. Ryson, box c. ware; 24, E. Thompson, box drugs; 25, W. P. Adams, box drugs; 26, Hunsen & Sons, barrel c. oil; 28, Graff, Bennett & Co., bundle steel; 29, E. F. Ranson's trunk; 31, W. Britton, bundle rope; 32, A. Daggart, box; 35, D. Moore, bill, 1c. boots; 38, J. B. Johnson, half keg tobacco; 39, E. E. Finton, 2 coil rope; 43, Riddle, lot baskets; 49, J. Sheets, stove casting; 50, A. G. Mott, bundle double tree & reaping knife; 60, Mary A. Burns, box; 41 to 48, D. Pomroy, stump machine; 49 and 50, A. Cook, corn mill box and lever; 51, Mr. Sumner, 7 horse rake; 55, O. Bently, lath machine; 54, C. A. Thayer, 4 boxes cheese; 55, J. Fink, barrel wheat; 57 and 58, F. E. Platt, straw cutter and wheel; 59, B. McCrea, 3 horse raker; 63, no mark, 2 bundles steel; 64, H. Richer, box; 65, J. W. Baugh, 2 half barrels; 66, A. H. Wise, box hardware; 69, M. Rash, box seed; 71, D. Leleverer, 6 corn planter; 73, R. A. Crane, box; 74, M. Roblinger, half barrel liquor; 74½ lot canny bars; 75, Mass. mutual, 1 bell; 76, F. Heag, 3 bales hops; 78, Ecker, stove; 79, J. Manner, box; 80, A. Sibila, box and barrel 2, ware; 81, Russel & Co., bale; 82, J. Robinson, 3 pumps; 83, Briggs, p. stove; 84, R. & Son, 6 plows, points; 85, 3 bells; 86, 3 bars iron; 87, bundle iron; 88, G. W. Ashbrook, lot boxes; 89, A. Uhler, box; 90, E. Rubenback, bundle sacks; 91, T. Sibila, satinett beams; 92, D. Goodyear, plow castings; 93, R. W. Davis, box; 94, E. Winters, box; 95, G. Irvine & Co., tongue; 96, A. A. Walker, 50 boxes drugs; 97, J. B. Stoner, parts shingle machine; 98, lot grave stones; 100, box showman tools; 101 and 102, Ann St. Grable, 2 boxes books; 103, box castings; 105, 10 oil barrels; 106, A. Parrott, lot grave stones; 107, Buzzard & Corbus, cultivator pole and 2 teeth; 108, E. H. Stanard, lot split brooms; 109, M. Fink, 2 corn planters; 110, G. W. Stratton, lot household goods; 111, L. Roberts, bar stock; 112, castings; 113, Blymyer & Brother, Evaporator Pan; 114, A. E. Wigden, Castings; 115, Blymyer, Bates & Day, lot sugar Cane Seed; 116, D. F. Wood, box Elevators; 117, R. Brinkerhoff, lot Stone Butter; 118, W. B. Foster, truck carriage; 121, G. Stillwagon, Drill Tongue; 122, G. B. Fitzer, Box; 123, P. Box Glass Ware; 124, D. McLaven, Bale Bedding; 125, 7 Bars Steel; 127, J. Clagston, Box Drugs; 128, Wright & Comese, pair Double Trees; 129, R. Fiehler, Iron Shaft; 130, Bale Cushions; 131, Pee. Spring; 132, lot Plow Points; 134, lot L. Rods; 135, Castings; 136 and 137, Tea Kettle and Pillow; 138, iron rods; 140, Pee Reaper; 141, D. M. Metcalf, jointer; 142, J. R. Richey, box G. ware; 143, J. C. & W. H. Doehring, box wooden ware; 144, J. Dyer, 2 boxes drugs; 145, R. S. Weaver, Pee. wheat drill; 146, mattrass and tick; 147, G. W. box glass ware; 148, W. box soap; 149, name on content; G. Rock, box; 150, Kelly & Wigeon, balance wheel; 151, A. Hess, lever roller; 152, D. Trailick, box drugs; 153, W. S. Bacon, castings; 154, J. Rittey, 10 bundles hollows; 155, J. Flickinger, lot grave stones; 157, Mrs. Barchold, wooden safe; 158, G. W. box G. ware; 159 and 160, two black trunks; 161, W. Wety, box plow points; 162, P. F. W. C. R. R., 6 bars and 6 bundles iron; 163, D. G. Wise, box; 164, A Gregg, box drugs; 165, J. Kennedy, cook stove; 166, J. Vanardall, stove to pipe; 167, Norton, sacks rags; 168, J. Buchinger, lot grave stones; 169, H. D. Freel, lot grave stones; 169, J. Robinson, grave stones; 170, S. O. Acton, grave stones; 171, L. Lindsey, grave stones; 172 A. Shilling, bale hops; 173, Jno. Tripps, box; 174, D. G. Wise, box; 175, P. F. & C. R. R., bundle iron; 176, J. Mayberry, 2 chests and box, H. H. goods; 177, box G. ware; 178, J. Osheim, box; 179, Merchant S. & Co., cookstove; 180, J. W. Smith, yellow leather trunk; 40, bag; 41 sundries; 42, old bag; 43, T. Walton, bag; 44, Caroline M. Gardener, box; 45, bag hatters; 46, A. P. Aserod, box; 47 Elizabeth Haister, oil cloth sack and umbrella, 48, bag roots; 49, F. L. Takeberry, yellow leather trunk; 50, Prof. Fiske, figured carpet bag; 51, E. W. Hunt, yellow leather valise; 52, Timothy Kenny, oil cloth sack; 53, Thomas Halpin, oil cloth sack; 54 and 55 two yellow hand trunks, Chicago and Pittsburgh checks, 4896 and 4821.

Persons claiming any of the foregoing described articles of freight or baggage, which have accumulated in the unclaimed freight and baggage room of this company, will please apply to the undersigned, with proof of ownership, previous to the day of sale, pay charges, and take the same away. By order of JOHN J. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent.
GEORGE W. HUMBERT, General Baggage and Lost Freight Agent.
Pittsburgh, March 25th, 1862.—mh26:2tw-5w

TIERNAN & GETTY,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
NORTH-EAST corner of
OHIO STREET AND THE DIAMOND,
no20:1y ALLEGHENY CITY.

LADIES KID SLIPPERS 50 CENTS.
LADIES KID SLIPPERS 50 CENTS.
AT NO. 18 FIFTH STREET,
mh22 D. S. DIFFENBACHER.

CEMENT—
40 Barrels Hydratic Cement, received by
mh26 HENRY H. COLLINS.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT HALL.

METAMORPHOSED INTO A
PSYCHOMANTEUM.

For Magic, Second Sight,
Prestiocuiancy and Prestidigitation.
MISS ANDERSON'S SECOND SIGHT
IS THE
New Sensation in Magic.

THURSDAY EVEN'G, MARCH 27th,
And the two following Nights.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS!

Brilliant Victory!

THE MOST CROWDED HOUSE ever seen in Pittsburgh, pronounces Prof. ANDERSON to be
Incomparable and Beyond Compare.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON,

known throughout the Globe as the
GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH.
AND THE ONLY
Ambidextrous Prestidigitator,
THE FAMOUS
Magician, Illusionist,
Prestidigitator, Physicist, Traveler,

And the only Artist in the profession of Magic who performs with the entire ABSENCE OF ANY APPARATUS, and who can alternate his Performance with illustrations of the Mechanism of Magic, using Apparatus which cost $30,000.

No Master of the Magic Art has practiced this art more successfully, became more eminent, traveled further, or achieved more wondrous deeds than PROF. ANDERSON. On Monday evening, March, 24th will be produced the great Magico-Drama of

A NIGHT IN WONDER-WORLD,

or Three Hours in the Realms of Illusion, amid the Mystic, Weird, Wonderful and Enchanting. The Entertainment being on the same scale of grandeur as recently produced by the Professor at the Academy of Music, New York, Academy of Music, Boston, Academy of Music, Brooklyn, and Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

Pianist, Retro Reminent Clairvoyant and Second Sighted Sybil.....MISS ANDERSON
The Fairy of the Portfolio...MISS F. ANDERSON
Mr. J. H. ANDERSON, Jr., Bio-Dynamist Extraordinary!!

Doors open at 7, performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents. Reserved Seats, body of Hall, 50 cents.

☞ Grand Afternoon Performance, Saturday Afternoon, March 29th at 3 o'clock. mh20

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

LAST THREE NIGHTS.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

ROBERT HELLER,

THE GREAT ILLUSIONIST, INVENTOR OF MODERN MIRACLES,

UNRIVALLED PIANIST,

originator and only interpreter of the great mystery of the age,

SECOND SIGHT,

will appear in an entire
NEW ROUTINE OF PERFORMANCES,
developing yet more incomprehensible marvels of the great
MYSTERY OF MYSTERIES.

A GRAND MATINEE will, by the request of many heads of families, be given on
SATURDAY, MARCH 29th,
at 2½ P. M., when a grand Magical and Musical entertainment, arranged for the occasion, will be presented.

MASONIC HALL.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY informed that

L. M. GOTTSCHALK,

the eminent Piano Forte Virtuoso and Composer, whose successes in the principal cities of Europe, in the West Indies, and more recently in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, have been unparalleled in the history of American Art, will appear in Pittsburgh on

Friday and Saturday, March 28 and 29th, for the first time.

The extraordinary executive powers and striking originality of Mr. GOTTSCHALK as a
PIANIST AND COMPOSER,

Place him indisputably in the foremost rank of living Artists.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK will be assisted by the celebrated Cantatrice,

MADLE CARLOTTA PATTI,

Whose bird-like warblings have justly obtained for her the reputation of being the best and most delightful Concert Singer in America; Mr. SIMPSON, the distinguished English Tenor; Signor MORINI, the eminent Baritone.

CARL BERGMAN,
VIOLINCELLIST AND CONDUCTOR.

☞ Admission to all parts $1 00. No extra charge for reserved seats. The sale of seats commences on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, at J. H. Mellor's Music Store.

The Pianos used by Mr. Gottschalk are furnished from the celebrated factory of Chickering & Son, Boston. mh26

AMERICAN WATCHES
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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?