DAILY POST.

The Union as It Was;
The Constitution as it is!

See First and Third Pages for Commercial Daily Market and Stock Reports.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 7.

THE UNION LEAGUE DODGE.

Having properly and timely chastised the pious people of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, for publishing treason advertisements, we think it our duty now to say a few words in relation to their infamous habit of lying. To accomplish a reformation in this, however, that will be at all beneficial, would, we apprehend, require something equally as potent as their "French Preventive." If we cannot cure the *Gazette* of its chronic malady, we can, at least, expose its infamy and show that, while it is indifferent to truth, it is equally destitute of brains.

The other evening, in New York, the Hon. John McKeon delivered an address before the Democratic Association of that city, in the course of which he alluded to the colonies' early struggle for independence, and he also alluded to the lamentable fact of these original colonies now being in deadly war with one another. For the gallantry and constancy of the colonies the speaker expressed his admiration, giving even South Carolina her meed of praise. This has thrown the radical press into a fit of indignation, and none has it more affected than the Pittsburgh *Gazette*. Like petitfoggers, these Abolition organs pervert McKeon's positions, and then, as is usual with them, denounce him for being a traitor, and all because the talented son sits a revolutionary sire grieves over the present bleeding condition of his native land.

Is not the condition of this once happy and peaceful Union to be regretted, or do Abolitionists rejoice in the hundreds of thousands of new made graves, and the equal number of widows and orphans, made by war? In no part of Mr. McKeon's address did he acknowledge the right of secession, but he did argue the impossibility of peace ever being restored simply by war. To sustain his position, he quoted from Chatham's and Burke's famous speeches in the English parliament during our struggle for independence; and taking the speech altogether, it is one which very few of our public men are able, even if they had the courage, to deliver.—Any one can readily float with the current, but in times like these it requires a bold man to enunciate disagreeable truths.—When the people's passions are aroused they will not listen to moderation; but the Abolitionists, instead of screaming over McKeon's sentiments, should endeavor to demonstrate their fallacy, if they can.

Has the war against the rebels, for the past twenty months, been so successful as to justify Abolitionists in being insolent to every man bold enough to discuss their mode of conducting it? If not, why do the whole set start after McKeon with the malignity of fiends? The answer is plain and convenient: these infuriated people are bent on blood; the idea of peace, as long as there is blood to shed, throws them into desperation and despair. This is prompted by their frantic hatred of the whole Southern people, besides their cupidity for growing rich, by contracts, at the expense and sweat and agony of their neighbors. The New York radicals endeavor to break the force of Mr. McKeon's arguments by denouncing their author, and the "French preventive" organ, of this city, joins in the cry.

There is a purpose in all this, although a shallow one, but quite as deep as we could expect from partizan fanatics, who appear to regard the people as being so many fools. The *Gazette*, after copying the *Tribune's* falsehoods about the speech in question, gives us the following panacea for all our troubles:

"It is high time that loyal men should combine in Union Leagues, and upon none is the duty more imperative than upon loyal Democrats. In every part of the country their party name has been prostituted to the vile purposes of traitors and been made a synonym of secession."

There is the whole secret; abolitionism being on its last legs, Democrats are invited to join and strengthen it, under the specious name of Union Leagues, a secret political organization. McKeon makes a speech in public, in the metropolis of the country, which is published in the newspapers, and, in order to save ourselves and country from such teachings, Democrats are invited to join hands, in secret, with abolitionists, not to do McKeon any harm, but to continue them in power.—This shallow device will hardly answer; the times require something better than secrecy. If the party in power can't maintain themselves by open discussion, their cause is lost. The people desire light, not darkness; they have been in gloom long enough, and are now ready and willing to follow the light that is best calculated to reveal the darkness, the intrigues and corruptions of the times.

THE GAZETTE ALMANAC.

On the 8th of March we published some remarks about the impurity of the *Gazette*. We predict that on the 7th, 9th or 10th, or thereabouts, that paper will contain much abusive matter about "Vallandigham," "Copperheads," "Traitors," &c., and that there will be nothing in it about "Preventive Pills" or "Grammar."—Mark our prediction! It is more reliable than any that the Almanac makers usually put forth.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.

One Charles Burg, a discharged Lieutenant in the Nineteenth United States Infantry, has been arrested at Harrisburg and sent to the Old Capitol prison at Washington, charged with having drawn pay from ten different Paymasters for the same period of service. Ten or eleven hundred dollars per month is not bad pay for a second Lieutenant.

The New-Hampshire Election.

John A. Bingham of Ohio and Judge Kelly of Philadelphia have gone to New-Hampshire, to lend a helping hand to the Republicans of that State.

GREELEY ON MILEAGE.

For the edification of our Republican friends and readers we extract the following from an article in the *Tribune*, on Congressional mileage, merely remarking that our worthy Representative, Geo. V. Lawrence, who *never* had a share in any Government contract, voted for the third mileage, of course, without the most remote intention of taking what falls to his share:

"When the XXXVIIth Congress met in extraordinary session on the 4th of July, 1861, the members helped themselves to one mileage; at the opening of the "first *regular* session," in December following, they took another. We demurred at the time, but were answered—"O, what odds whether they take it now or next year?" We explained that it made great odds when a member, having taken his second mileage happened to die, or resign, or be thrown or supersaded, before the close of the Congress; for his successor would justly claim one mileage, though two had already been paid. We further suggested a suspicion that a grab would be made for a third mileage at the close of the term but this was repelled as an imputation on Congressional integrity, and, we shut up.

"And now the expiring Congress of this over-burdened, fearfully imperiled, almost bankrupt country, have voted some $300,000 into the pockets of its members and delegates in the shape of a *third* mileage, in clear defiance of the laws under which its members were chosen, and which they were in honor bound to respect as between themselves and the nation. This makes nearly $80,000 per head paid to some of them as mileage alone, on the assumption that they have made three journeys to and from Washington to attend the sittings of Congress, when in fact they had made but one.

"The final vote on the proposition stood 67 ayes, 66 nays. A correspondent of the *Tribune* at Washington says: "On a division of tellers, before the Yeas and Nays were ordered, upwards of ninety members declared themselves in favor of taking the third mileage. Some thirty representatives of the people thus showed themselves too timid to withstand the temptation or to brave their constituents."

Overshot the Mark.

The extraordinary power given the Executive is thus commented upon by a leading Northern journal:

In theory, Congress has made the federal executive irresistible. But, like the other vain theories they have hatched, it will be likely to disappoint them in practice. It is like the theory of putting down the rebellion by menace, or selling five hundred millions of bonds by depreciating the currency, or emancipating the slaves of the rebels by proclamation. By putting the purse and sword in the hands of the President, suspending the habeas corpus, and cutting loose from the State governments, Congress has overshot the mark. The power thus conferred would be so dangerous, if real, that it will awaken such a spirit of vigilance that the moral obstacles it will encounter threaten to break down the government. The danger is not so great that despotism will prevail as that the apprehension of it will obstruct measures essential to the success of the war. To manage a conscription in a blundering manner as to make all who are liable to it dissatisfied with the government does not promise well for its success. To execute it in gratuitous defiance of the State governments is a sure way to endear the State governments to the people. To place the personal liberty of twenty millions of freemen at the mercy of one man is a questionable expedient for rendering his government powerful when a large part of the army is about to go out of service, and the new levy of conscripts is not yet made. It is a vain assumption of superiority to the people while the people yet hold the power in their own hands.

For the Post.

Union Leagues.

For the first time, probably, during its career, the *Gazette* has expressed a desire for good company. It calls lustily on all "loyal" Democrats to come up and join the Union League, which, it may be, they will do; and again, as the boy says, "it may be they won't." Many years ago gentlemen named Madison, Jefferson and Jackson established a league, requiring neither blasphemous oaths nor secret pass-words, known as the *league of Democracy*, founded upon the principles of the Constitution, proscribing no man for opinion's sake, but guaranteeing to *every* man the right of liberty and pursuit of happiness. Under this league a large body of patriots—not "shoddy" patriots—formed, and for more than sixty years, under their wise and *constitutional* government, the country prospered to an amazing extent; but, notwithstanding this unparalleled prosperity, there were, from time to time, "leagues" formed under different names and leaders, all more or less in antagonism with the Constitution, and with the party who had taken that incomparable instrument for their rule and guide. A few years back many of the prominent spirits in the present "league"—broken down political bummers, big tavern keepers, small office holders, &c., entered a league under the cognome of Know Nothings, for the purpose, as they alleged, of assimilating the government of the present time to the better days of the Republic. We all know they succeeded, their zeal in this instance was admirable. Many of them, with other horrible disgusting oaths, took one declaring their own fathers—honest Irishmen and Dutchmen, "unfit to hold any office of profit or honor under the government" *until probably the sons had had a sufficiency*. Well, at the present writing, Corcoran, Meagher, Sigel, &c., have done as much service as some of the Know Nothing Leagues. But, seriously speaking, we believe, and facts, we think, will warrant us in saying that these home patriots, who are continually getting up something of a *private* nature, have not the true interest of our republican institutions at heart; their blustering, their threats, their false predictions and their senseless, *unconstitutional* acts, have, in a great measure, brought us to where we are to-day, for which the just indignation of the people is rapidly bringing them to, an account that all the oath-bound leagues they can devise will not screen them from answering. And let me say, this is the secret of the knowing ones; they wish to get up a dust to cover their track. In this connection I don't of course mean the reverend editor of the *Gazette*, not yet, I believe, either a Paymaster or a Collector, as his mission of preaching "peace and good will toward men" is too holy to allow of his mixing in worldly matters to any greater extent than calling attention to the formation of "Union Leagues" among loyal Democrats, and some of the latest *official* articles in the *French Pharmacopœia*.

S. T. 1860, X.

The Loss of the Indianola.

It is stated positively at the Navy Department that the loss of the Indianola was wholly the house of Col. (not Gen.) Ellet's disobedience of his orders not to seperate his command from the naval fleet he was supposed to be aiding.

For the Post.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

If the South had foreseen the ruinous effects of the present unhappy war there would have been no secession; and if the North had also foreseen them, there would have been no abolition, and consequently, no war. The first effect has been, or at least will be, (for the work is not yet finished) to destroy the labor of four millions of people in preparing the raw materials of our manufactures.—Wherever our armies have penetrated, thus far, they have destroyed slave labor, without substituting free labor in its place, and this must continue to be the result as the work of conquest proceeds. Wherever our naval power has set its foot, whether along the coast, or on Southern rivers, this has been the effect. The three hundred millions which annually fed our domestic and foreign trade, the cotton, sugar, tobacco, rice, hemp, may be considered as completely obliterated from the account of our national wealth. The ruin of the South is thus decreed. But what will be the condition of the North and the Northwest? Where will be the great mart for those manufacturing and agricultural products? Where the profitable employment for our shipping, and our varied industrial pursuits?

Machiavelli, in his celebrated treatise, says there are three modes of conquering a country: the first, by total annihilation, and the destruction of the inhabitants; the second, by subduing their military power, confiscating their wealth, and maintaining a standing army, to be always ready to repress discontent and insurrection; the third, by giving it a better government than that which was overturned—that is one affording greater security for the *persons and property* of the people, preserving their laws inviolate, and respecting their habits, prejudices and feelings. The *first* he justly considers as the most effectual; the second, the most costly, and the third, the most advantageous to the *conqueror*, as well as the conquered. The first is the plan of such men as Governor Andrews, of Massachusetts, of Senator Sumner, of the noted certificate of ruin, Thaddeus Stevens, and of the abolitionists in general. I am sorry to be obliged to place nearly all the New England clergy, and a large number of the Puritanic class, among ourselves, in the same category. These instead of being preachers of peace and good will, according to the gospel of Christ, preach nothing but blood, slaughter, and destructiveness.

The white man cannot labor on the low sea islands from North Carolina to Georgia. He cannot endure the hot suns and malaria of the Mississippi and the swamps at the mouths of the Southern rivers. When the present mode of culture shall be abandoned, the *malaria* will be as fatal as the campagna of Italy. The *free* negro will not work, at least steadily and regularly, so as to be depended on. He will become what they call in Jamaica a *squatter* and *free settler*, and, without the control of a master, addicted to every vice. His want of foresight will subject him to a thousand miseries; but the worst will be a conflict with the white man, who hates and despises him. He must perish before the superior race. Senator Sumner said in the Senate that the massacres of St. Domingo were occasioned by the struggle of the negro to be free. This was not so. These horrors were enacted *after* the edict of *liberty and equality* by the French Jacobin Convention, and were led by two French Abolition fanatics. The proportion of whites to blacks was about the same as on the Southern sea coasts and lower Louisiana; that is, about one white to ten blacks; but in the interior of the Southern States this proportion is reversed, and consequently if there be a collision and massacre, it will be the blacks that will perish. But there is a more fatal danger which will be encountered by the swarms of enterprising "Yankees" who are rushing to these portions of the South now occupied and confiscated, and which probably will appear in the course of the wet season—it is the yellow fever. I regard the lands of lower Louisiana, or the Mississippi and its sugar plantations, as liable to destruction from the breaking of levees, which must be the case if the present system be abandoned. If there should be a more than ordinary rise of the floods, one of the richest agricultural spots on the globe, for its extent, may become an irreclaimable lake and a hundred millions of dollars lost at once to the country. The fanatic, like the insane gambler, never counts the chances against him.

I read the other day a statement which I can scarcely credit, that in the capital of Kentucky, delegates from forty counties had assembled to deliberate on their own interests, but that a military officer suddenly appeared among them, with bayonets within call, and ordered them to disperse, which they quietly obeyed, without even daring to remonstrate. If this be so, where is our boasted superiority over the military despotisms of Russia and Austria? John J. Crittenden advises his countrymen to fight the "proclamation" with "resolutions" and the rebels with "bayonets."

Let us suppose the South conquered, and a half million of solders distributed through it, and a thousand vessels of war to line our coasts and rivers, and a debt of five thousand millions of dollars to begin with. Shall we have even the repose and the calm of despotism throughout the vast extent of the conquered States? Shall we escape collisions with foreign powers?—Will the conquering States be at peace and enjoy quiet within their own borders? Will their people be united, contented and happy? Will the people of the North submit to military servitude without limit, and endless taxation? And in the South will there be no Polish insurrections, no Sicilian vespers, no Irish massacres, no Italian assassinations? Alas, what a sad page of history is about to open in this once free and prosperous country; ruined by the political quacks and the Abolition fanatics of the pulpit and the press! It was well spoken by Burke, of the French Jacobins, "fools rush in, where angels fear to tread."

W.

For the Post.

MR. EDITOR: I would suggest, in connection with the expected analysis, a review of the following, taken from your county censor:

"The *analysis* referred to above *are to be forwarded* to the editor of the *Gazette*, *who will award* the prize, which *will be* paid *in* a good greenback, *at* the bookkeeper's desk."

If any *analysis* can make sense or grammar of that bright specimen of condensation, I will *admit* the Rev. susceptible's exponent, to a high place in the temple of Philology.

JUNIUS.

Rebel Finances.

It is stated that between £500,000 and £600,000 of a contemplated advance of £3,000,000 to the Confederate Government, has been negotiated at Paris and Frankfort by Messrs. Erlanger & Co. The amount is to be secured by cotton at 5d. per pound, which is to be delivered on the cessation of the blockade. The Bank of Mobile had remitted to London about £40,000 in specie to meet, until July, 1864, the interest on the bonds of the Alabama.

Munificent Bequest.

Miss Emilie Figdor, who died lately in Vienna, bequeathed fifteen thousand florins to the Jewish poor in that city, and the same sum to the Catholic poor, and ten thousand florins to the Protestant congregation. Miss Figdor was a member of the Jewish faith.

The Gold Panic.

The New York *Tribune* has the following upon the excitement in gold in that city on Thursday:

"The Jeff Davis gold gamblers in Wall street caught it again yesterday—their favorite game being sinking them from 166 at the close of Wednesday's performance to 155 at the time of leaving off last evening, in spite of most desperate exertions to hold it up, which must have lost, many of them from half to all they have made of the cost of the nation during the preceding year. They hold desperately, and wildly, in the vain hope of repelling the rising tide of loyal faith in the nation's future, and forced the price, which had touched as low as 148 back again to 158, but the current set heavily against them, and they were doomed to go under, and it is remarkable that the fall of eleven per cent, in one day on gold, did not depress stocks an average of one per cent., while government's settled hardly more than half that rate. Indeed, while gold has gone down since Monday from about 172 to 155, or seventeen per cent., Government stocks have shown scarcely a shade of difference. Can more be needed to prove the premiums at which gold has recently been sold utterly forced and fictitious?"

The National Finances.

The appropriations made by the Thirty seventh Congress are as follows:

Extra Session, July, 1861, about $264,000,000.

Long Session, ending July, 1862, $912,000,000.

Short Session, ending Mach 4, 1863, $1,100,000,000.

Receipts from duties on imports internal revenue direct taxes, sale of public lands &c., and estimates from March 4, 1861, to July 1, 1864, $320,000 000—which deducted from the above sum, will leave the amount of of indebtedness up to July 1, 1864, including the $70,000,000 debt left by the last Administration, $2,027,000,000.

The Ship Jacob Bell Captured by the Florida.

The Jacob Bell, captured by the Florida, was commanded by Capt. Frisbee, and sailed from Foochow on the 5th of November, and passed Anjier on the 30th of the same month. She was one of the finest vessels sailing out of the port of New York, where she was built in 1852, by the late Jacob Bell, was 1,862 tons registered A1 and was owned by Messrs. A. A. Law & Brothers, of this city. The value of the ship and cargo was not less than one million of dollars. The cargo of the Jacob Bell consisted of 22,000 packages of tea, 2,500 rolls of matting, 5,000 boxes of fire crackers, 400 boxes of fans, 8,000 mats of cassia and 211 boxes of camphor. The cargo was chiefly for English account, and insured in England and New York. The vessel and freight were valued at $1,000,000; insured in this city and Boston. The government is a heavy loser, as the duties alone would probably have once $200,000.

Worthless Arms.

The 8d Massachusetts regiment were provided, up to the 8d inst. with Austrian muskets, the majority of which were worse than useless. The 50th Massachusetts Regiment, which went to New Orleans with Gen. Banks, is also armed with these guns. A trial of shot made in the 8th regiment showed that on an average only sixteen out of fifty would snap a cap at the first pull. Besides, they frequently knock the soldier over, they recoil so badly.

The Mississippi Fleet.

Commander Porter has under his control the Moniton gunboats Tuscumbia, 6 guns; Chilicothe, 2; iron clads Benton, 16; Carondolet, 18; Mound City, 18; Louisville, 18; ram Lafayette, 6; Essport, 10; De Kalb, 12; Cincinnati, 13; Pittsburg, 13; Worden gunboats, Conestoga, 9; Tyler, 9; Little Rebel, 2; Lexington, 9; Bragg, 6; Price, 4; and twelve light draft "tin-clad" boats, mounting six guns each.

Russian Secretary of Legation.

The Secretaryship of our legation at St. Petersburg, now filled by Bayard Taylor, who wishes to return in April, has been tendered to Richard C. McCormick, Actin Commissioner of Agriculture, and declined.

The Courts of the District.

The bill reorganizing the Courts of the District of Columbia, which passed both Houses, abolishes the existing Courts, except the Orphans' and Levy Courts. A Supreme Court is constituted in the place of those abolished, with four Judges.

The Governorship of Idaho.

Dr. J. N. Wallace, Delegate from Washington Territory, in the XXXVIth Congress, is talked of for Governor of Idaho Territory, a part of Washington.

Gen McClellan's Correspondence.

The President omitted to send to the Senate before the adjournment Gen. McClellan's correspondence with the War Department. It cannot now be transmitted until a fresh call shall be made for it.

DIED.

On Thursday evening, 5th inst., at 7¾ o'clock, Mrs. JANE BECKHAM, relect of the late Major A. Beckham, aged 76 years.

The friends of the family, without further notice, are respectfully invited to attend her Funeral, which will take place this (Saturday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, Sandusky street, Allegheny city.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

Plantation Bitters;
Cowell's Rat Poison;
Lindsay's Blood Searcher;
Brecknell's Skin Soap;
Liquid Stove Polish;
Brocked on's Soda Pills;
McLean's Strengthening Cordial;
Cowell's Rheumatic Pills;
Wood's Restorative Cordial;
Reed's Magnetic Oil;
Elixir Callaya Bark;
For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
feb16 corner Smithfield and Fourth streets

Iron City College

Corner of Penn & St. Clair St., Pitts'h

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND best of the United States. $35 pays for a full Commercial course, including Writing and Commercial Arithmatic.

No extra charges for Manufactures, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping.

Minister's sons at one-half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical business men, hence the preference for graduates at this College by business men throughout the country, as well as this city.

Prof. A. COWLEY, long known as the best Penman of the Union, teaches Ornamental and Rapid Business Writing.

For specimen of Prof. Cowley's unequalled Writing, and Catalogue containing full information, enclose twenty-five cents to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH.

feb21 t,w,s,w,f,

PURE CALABRIA LICORICE.

PURE CALABRIA LICORICE,

I am just in receipt of 5 cases pure Calabria Licorice, purchased before the recent advance which I will sell at less than Eastern prices. Also, on hand

GUM ARABIC, SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME,
Alcohol, Sheetings, Sheetings,
Alcohol, Sheetings, Sheetings,

At the [illegible]

FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
corner the Diamond and Market Sq.
FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
corner the Diamond and Market Sq.

First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ALABAMA

THE STEAMER NASHVILLE DESTROYED.

War in South America.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS

EDITOR'S OFFICE MOBBED.

QUARTERMASTER TO BE TRIED.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The steamer Northern Light arrived from Aspinwall this morning, bringing $1,283,000 in treasure, including one million consigned to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States. She was conveyed by the United States gunboat Connecticut. The pirate Alabama is reported to have been seen off Cape Isabella on the 19th ult., and off Port au Plat, St. Domingo, on the same evening, after chasing a Spanish steamer. The ship Dreadnought, from Liverpool for New York, was spoken on the 4th of February. She had lost a rudder, etc., and the Captain and a portion of the crew were injured. She intended putting into Fayal.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The South American brings advices per the Northern Light, states that President Carrera, Guatemala has invaded Salvador, with which war has been declared. He has about six thousand men. The San Salvadorians, under President Barrios, have about the same number, and a conflict is expected at Coulooque, a position fortified by French officers, and made almost impregnable by art and nature.

The British Minister is using every effort to stop the war. Report says that Carrera has intercepted his dispatches to the United States Minister at Guatemala.

The coast crop of Costa Rica is expected 65,000 quintals, a large portion of which is for California.

The South American mails contain no news.

The U.S. steamer Narragansett and sloop of war St. Mary's were at Panama.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—Col. Balger, Quartermaster has been ordered to Carlisle Barracks for trial by court martial on charges preferred by the Senate Committee. Brevet Lieut. James E. Donaldson takes his place.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—From the Richmond Examiner of Monday: SAVANNAH, February 28.—The steamer Nashville, in coming up the Ogeechee river last night, grounded on the mud bar before Fort McAllister, and was discovered by the Yankee fleet. A Yankee river clad opened fire across the marsh at the Nashville at half past seven o'clock, and continued it until ten o'clock, when an incendiary shell struck the Nashville and set her on fire, and she is now a total wreck. The Fort fired upon the Yankee and hit her twice. The other gunboat of the fleet fired at the fort, but did no damage.

COLUMBUS, O., March 5.—The editorial office of the Crisis was mobbed to-night by soldiers. The composing rooms of the same publication, in another building were left undisturbed. General Cooper has called out the military force under his command to restore order.

HALIFAX, March 6.—The steamer Arabia, Capt. Anderson, arrived at five o'clock this morning.

The Norwegian arrived out on the 20th, and the Australasian on the 21st ult. The news brought by the latter did not transpire till after business hours on the 21st. The political news embraces nothing exciting, the Polish question being the leading theme.

It is reported that France has sent a dispatch to Berlin, expressing great dissatisfaction with the intervention of Prussia.

In a debate in the British House of Lords, Lord John Russell denounced the course of Russia.

It is rumored that M. Fould has tendered his resignation as Minister of Finance.

The bourse declined one-half for rentes.

THE LATEST.—The Paris Constitutional says that the intervention of Prussia in Poland has rendered it an European question, but hopes that the test of a convention will dissipate apprehensions.

BERLIN, February 21st.—The proposition of the liberals for Prussian neutrality in Poland was agreed to in the Chamber of Deputies almost unanimously. No minister nor royal commissioner were present, nor did the government send in any communication.

LONDON AND INTERIOR

Royal Mail Company's

CELEBRATED REMEDIES

BLOOD POWDER AND

ONE OINTMENT.

A certain cure for Diseases of Horses and Cattle, proven to and used only by the Company in their stables from 1844 until the opening of the Railway over the principal routes. After the general use of these remedies in all the stables of the Company, their annual sales of condemned stock were discontinued, a saving to the Company exceeding £7,000 per annum. In 1853 the London Brewers' Association offered the Company £2,000 for the receipes and use the articles only in their own stables.

BLOOD POWDER.

A certain cure for founder, distemper, rheumatism, bids bound, inward strains, loss of appetite, weakness, hoarse, coughs, colds, and all diseases of the lungs, surfeit of seabbers, glanders, farcy evil, mange inflammation of the eyes, fistula, and all diseases arising from impure blood, corrects the stomach and liver, improves the appetite, regulates the bowels, corrects all derangements of the glands, strengthens the system, makes the skin smooth and glossy. Horses broken down by hard labor or driving, quickly restored by using the powder once a day. Nothing will be found equal to it in keeping horses up in appearance, condition and strength.

London and Interior Royal Mail Company's

CELEBRATED BONE OINTMENT.

A certain cure for spavin, ringbone, scratches, lumps, tumors, sprains, swellings, bruises, foundered feet, chilblai s, wind galls, contractions of the tendons, bone enlargements, &c.

Blood Powder 50c per 12 oz. package; Bone Ointment 50c per 8 oz. jar. No. 320 Strand, London.

McKesson & Robbins, New York.
French, Richards & Co., Philadelphia.
TORRENCE & McGARR,
Pittsburgh Drug House,
Corner Fourth and Market streets

$3,500 WANTED FOR ONE, two or three years. The first incumbrance, on the most approved chattels, will be given upon two improved tracts of land worth three times the amount, situated in an adjoining county close by the county seat. The securities will be perfect.

THOS. J. MEENAN, Att'y at Law,
mh6:3t 81 Diamond street, Pittsburgh

SPRING GOODS.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of Buyers to our stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

embracing all the newest styles of

PLAIN AND FANCY CASSIMERES,

suitable for Business Suits. A full and complete assortment of fine black

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

Plain and figured Silk and Cashmere Vestings

W. H. McGEE & CO.,
mh7 63 FEDERAL STREET.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

1863 New Spring Goods 1863

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS

DRY GOODS

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.

NOS. 74 & 76 MARKET STREET.

C. H. S. S.

NEW GOODS.
NEW GOODS.
NEW GOODS.
LATE STYLES
LATE STYLES
LATE STYLES
HALF ABOUT USUAL PRICE

CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE,

62 Fifth Street,

Next door to Express Office.

WINDOW CURTAINS, GREEN AND Gold, for sale by W. P. MARSHALL, 87 Wood street.

WALL PAPERS, NEW AND BEAUtiful, at 15 cents, for sale by W. P. MARSHALL.

GOLD IS FALLING, BUT BOOTS, Shoes and Gaiters are advancing. Go call and secure a bargain at HORLAND'S Cheap Cash Store, 98 Market street, 2d door from Fifth.

SPRING STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, Gaiters and Balmorals, just receiving and will sell at a slight advance over Eastern prices. Call at Cheap Cash Store, No. 98 Market st., 2d door from Fifth. JOSEPH H. HORLAND'S.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—BE IT KNOWN, the undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the name and style of Wm. Pickersgill & Co., for the purpose of carrying on a Wholesale Boots and Shoes business, and the Wholesale Looking Glass Business. Wm. Pickersgill, Jr., is authorized to transact any business for us, and sign the firm name in his absence.

Wm. PICKERSGILL, Sr.
Wm. RENNEY, Jr.
HENRY W. SACKETT.
mh7:3d

MOUNT EMMET PROPERTY, TWO choice building lots, each 21 feet front, by 105 deep. Nos. 87 and 88 in Sweeney's plan of lots for sale by CUTHBERT & SONS, mh7 51 Market street.

POTATOES—100 BBLS PEARLS NEW shannock Potatoes just rec'd and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER, mh7 corner Market and First street.

GOLD, SILVER, DEMAND NOTES, Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermaster's Certificates, 7-3-10 Bonds and Coupons, and all other government securities bought and sold by W. H. WILLIAMS & CO., mh5:3md Wood st. cor. Third.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned in the firm of William Bell & Co., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due said firm will be receipted by C. Coleman, who is authorized to settle the same. WM. BELL.

Allegheny, Feb 13th, 1863. C. COLEMAN,
mh5:3t

ATTRACTIVE!

THE GREAT SALE

AT

BARKER'S,

59 MARKET STREET.

OF

SILKS

AND

CLOAKS

SHAWLS AT GREAT BARGAINS.

FRENCH, BRITISH and SAXONY

DRESS GOODS,

AT OLD PRICES.

Call and see mh5

LILLIPUTIAN WEDDING.

Card Photographs of

TOM THUMB AND HIS WIFE,

TOM THUMB, AND HIS WIFE,

TOM THUMB AND HIS WIFE.

PITTOCKS.

FOR RENT A COMFORTABLE dwelling house of ten rooms, bath room, wash room, hot and cold water, finished attic, out-offices, gas throughout, the house is in good order, clean and in complete order, having been newly papered and painted. No. 151 Beech street, Allegheny, third house from Federal street. Rent $300 per year. Possession given in a month. N. CUTHBERT & SONS, mh5 51 Market street.

MASTIC CEMENT

T. F. WATSON,

MASTIC WORKER,

Is prepared to Cement the exterior of buildings with improved Mastic Cement, cheaper and far superior to any other Cement. This cement has been tested by a number of years in this city, and has proved to be a durable adhesive preventative against water or frost, and equal to any cement in use. The undersigned would respectfully solicit a trial of his cement, which he feels confident will recommend itself to all who may favor him with a trial. Orders left at the Post Office, Allegheny, or at his residence, Penn street, Lawrenceville, will be promptly attended to. Refer to Wm. Phillips, Esq., Penn street, Lawrenceville, and others.

T. F. WATSON.

Pittsburgh, Feb 27, 1863. mh2:3d

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

S-T-1860-X

DRAKE'S

PLANTATION BITTERS

They purify, strengthen and invigorate
They create a healthy appetite
They are an antidote to change of water and diet
They overcome the effects of dissipation and late hours
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers
They cure TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, BLOTCHES, BOILS, TUMORS, NEURALGIA
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation
They cure Diarrhea, Dysentery and Cholera-Morbus
They cure Liver complaint and Nervous Headache
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are recommended by the great Medical Faculty. They are made of the St. Croix Rum, and the celebrated Callaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Perfectly prepared, and in the reach of every family. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

H. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 308 Broadway, New York.

DRY APPLES.—275 bbls PRIME DRY Apples just received and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER, corner Market and First streets.

BEANS.—10 BBLS PRIME NAVY Beans just received and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER, Corner Market and First streets.

COLT'S REVOLVERS, ALL KINDS Allen & Wheelock's Cartridge Revolvers, Sharp's Rifles, Smith & Wesson's Revolvers. For sale low by JAMES BOWEN, 78 Wood street.

COOPERS' TOOLS.—JAMES BOWEN, TOOLS just rec'd and for sale by JAMES BOWEN, 78 Wood street.

GENTLEMEN'S MATERIALS FOR sale low by JAMES BOWEN, 78 Wood street.

POCKET PISTOLS—VARIOUS KINDS for sale by JAMES BOWEN, 78 Wood street.

MASHITOP STONES—FOR SALE by JAMES BOWEN, 78 Wood street.

REMEMBER THE PITTSBURGH BRIDGE CO. HAVE RECEIVED THEIR Children's Hats, Caps, Balmorals, Gaiters and Shoes. At 16 Fifth street, near Market.

GOLD PAPER HANGINGS AT 50 cents per roll for sale by W. P. MARSHALL, 87 Wood street.

SPRING IS THE TIME TO USE SARSAPARILLA.

PURIFY THE BLOOD

SARSAPARILLA.

Prepared by BAKER & CO., Drug Store, 63 Market street.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

will find a very large and choice stock of Dry Goods at

BARKER'S,

NO. 59 MARKET STREET.

LESS THAN EASTERN PRICES!

1863 NEW SPRING GOODS 1863

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,

NOS. 17 & 19 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a complete stock of new and desirable Spring goods, to which they invite the attention of wholesale and retail buyers. The larger portion of their purchases were made before the recent enormous advance in prices in the Eastern Markets, and they can offer such inducements as will prove advantageous to their customers. Their stock consists of all that is new and desirable in Dress Trimmings, Embroideries, Lace Goods, Head-Dresses, Rich Bonnet Ribbons, Laches, Hosiery, Gloves, Lace Mitts, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Ties, Balmorals, Hoop Skirts, Zephyrs, Shetland and Knitting Yarn, Sun Rafts, Umbrellas, Party Fanns, Pins, Buttons, Tapes, Thread, Combs, &c., embracing a full assortment of Small Wares and Fancy Articles.

City and country merchants, milliners and peddlers, and all who buy to sell again, should not fail to call and examine their stock before purchasing.

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
mh5 No. 17 and 19 Fifth street.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the name and style of Samuel Gray & Son, is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of Samuel Gray retiring. The business of the late firm will be settled by either partner at No. 18 Fifth street.

SAMUEL GRAY,
J. ST. CLAIR GRAY.
March 2

The undersigned having entered into a co-partnership for the purpose of continuing the Merchant Tailoring business under the name of Gray, Fossiel & Rose, at the present stand, No. 18 Fifth street, would most respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late firm.

J. ST. CLAIR GRAY,
C. FOSSIEL, late cutter with S. Gray & Son.
HIRAM ROSE, late of Hirshfield & Co.

Having disposed of my interest in the firm of Samuel Gray & Son, to Messrs. Gray, Fossiel and Rose, I would return my sincere thanks to my many friends for their generous patronage through a series of years, and would most cordially commend my successors to a continuance of those favors, feeling assured that they will conduct their business satisfactorily to all.

SAMUEL GRAY.
mh5

NO MORE COMPLAINING OF RATS AND MICE.

No more complaining of Rats and Mice,
No more Sore-footed Rats,
Use the Rat Killer

It is the only safe and reliable remedy for Exterminating Rats and Mice,
Exterminating Rats and Mice,

It is put up in small tin boxes, with full directions for using. Prepared by GEORGE A. KELLY, No. 99 Federal street, Allegheny. For sale by Druggists generally. mh4

D. M. BARBOUR,

WITH

A. WEBB & BRO

COR. PRATT & COMMERCE STREETS,

BALTIMORE, MD.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and agents for the sale of Dupont's Gunpowder & Safety Fuse,

Receive on consignment of all kinds of Western Produce and make advances thereon.

N. B.—Railroad track in front of Warehouse.

Refer to W. H. Smith & Co., Moore & Richardson, Spencer & Garrard, Culp & Shepherd, Pittsburgh Merchants Bank and R. De Ford & Sons, Baltimore.

"THE UNION,"

ARCH STREET, between 3d and 4th,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RENewed the lease of the above popular Hotel for a series of years, would respectfully draw the attention of the traveling public to its central locality, either for business or pleasure.

THOMAS S. WEBB & SON.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

300 bbls Family Flour,
50 bushels Clover Seed,
25 do Timothy Seed,
100 do Dried Peaches,
75 do Dried Apples,
50 bbls Mackerel,

In store and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER, mh4 Corner Market and First Streets.

Mayor's Office, Allegheny City, Pittsburgh, Feb. 27, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND MANAGERS of the Company for erecting a bridge over Monongahela river opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital stock, which will be paid on the demand of the Stockholders or their legal representatives, at the Banking House of M. Hoge, Son & Co., on or after the 10th, 1863.