DAILY POST.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 12.

UNION LEAGUES.

"Look like the innocent flower,
But be the serpent under it."

The desperate condition of the radical abolitionists is plainly visible in their efforts to escape from the consequences of their own teachings. The elections last fall demonstrated the speedy overthrow of their party. With the General Government and all its immense patronage, aided by the governments of all the loyal States except one, they went into the contests of October and November, and the issue they endeavored to raise before the people was that opposition to their teachings was treason to the Government. To give significance to this, and at the same time create alarm among the timid, Major Generals, like Cassius M. Clay, were sent abroad to threaten and intimidate the people. In New York and Brooklyn he did not hesitate to announce that Mr. Seymour, John Van Buren, and others, ought to be hanged; nor was he at all gentle in his recommendations. He blustered like another tall bully against "Democratic sympathizers with treason," and the abolition organs of New York not only applauded his bloody instructions, but gave them additional point and emphasis, by hinting at the close relation existing between the Major General and the administration. Mr. Seymour, the candidate of the conservatives, was marked down a traitor, and all who aided his election were aiders and abettors of treason. This was the naked issue presented by the abolitionists in New York, but the result of the contest showed that a majority of the voters of the great Empire State were not to be bamboozled or frightened by such infamous charges. If, under the advantages named, the abolitionists could not keep themselves in power, their teachings must be detestable indeed. Finding themselves everywhere condemned by the people, at the ballot box, these political trimmers have conceived another artful dodge which they expect to answer their present purposes. "Union Leagues" are being formed to save Abolitionism from utter and final destruction; and, in order that the reader may have an idea of the depth of the deceit of the managers of the new organization, we copy their bond of union, which, it will be seen, is apparently for the most patriotic purposes. We copy it from the New York *Tribune*:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, hereby associate ourselves under the name and title of the

LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.

We pledge ourselves to an unconditional loyalty to the Government of the United States, to an unwavering support of its efforts to suppress the Rebellion, and to spare no endeavors to maintain unimpaired the National Unity, both in principle and territorial boundary.

The primary object of the League is, and shall be, to bind together all loyal men, of all trades and professions, in a common union, to maintain the power, glory and integrity of the Nation.

This pledge has nothing in it to which any one, except a rebel or an Abolitionist, can object. All true Union men can join hands upon such common ground; but its efficiency will be destroyed by its managers, who will pervert it to partisan purposes, and then denounce as traitors all who will not aid them in their political villainies. As with Know Nothingism, which was organized, it said, not to attain office, but to cultivate "an intense American feeling," every political profligate and worn out office-hunter in the country will join these associations, in the hope of attaining, through their agency, political preferment. Innocent and patriotic as it may seem, it does not entirely mask the political gamesters who are behind the scene. This New York league is the least objectionable of any in the country. It has no secrets, nor does it dodge around corners to meet in secluded places, at least so we are informed, nor is it avowedly for partisan purposes, and here lies the duplicity of those who started it. If not for partisan advancement, there is no need of such organizations. The great conservative masses of the country are a league, loyal to the Government, and anxious to assist it in its efforts to maintain the "Union under the Constitution." Let the Abolitionists meet in Convention and adopt as their creed similar sentiments, and discard their infernal teachings against the Union and the Constitution, and there will be no need of private leagues. Let them do this and we will then be one in sentiment, having but a single purpose, the preservation of the government at whatever cost. We want no dark partisan scheming in times like these; the people desire light, not darkness, and we are very much mistaken if political mountebanks can succeed in fooling the masses, under any pretext, into retaining the party in power, which has shown itself so unequal for the occasion. The day of reckoning is at hand; the people are thinking and watching, and they will not be cajoled into an endorsement of corruption and imbecility, which are driving the country into destruction, nor deterred from their purpose by noisy and impudent professions of stale politicians of superior loyalty to the national cause.

MOB VIOLENCE.

It is very evident, we think, that the meanest of the Abolition press—those which were the loudest for "free speech and free men!"—would, if they dared, like to visit their opponents with the terrors of mob violence. These poor fanatics are not at all dangerous themselves, nor would they desire to be held responsible for the consequences of their suggestions, because the game hinted at by them is like any other amusement, more than one can play at it. When they, therefore, succeed in creating a spirit which they cannot exactly control, it may, when augmented, turn upon themselves. A party which has shown itself in a majority of the loyal States, and which is every day increasing, is not likely to be either alarmed or intimidated by the obscure hints of a few profligate opponents. The other day, one of the crowd who valiantly broke into the sanctum of the *Crisis*, at Columbus, Ohio, had his face slapped by the editor's son, and the cowardly assassin took it. He with a crowd of ruffians, was quite valiant in destroying unprotected private property in the dark, but there his valor ended. He was no doubt one of those who are too cowardly enough to either counsel or practice such outrages. But had young Medary gone to the ruffian's house and destroyed all it contained, the champion of mob violence might have changed his mind, in regard to the propriety of such proceedings. As it was he was simply let off with personal chastisement.

LETTER FROM GEN. CUSHING

At a meeting held in New York a few weeks since Cassius M. Clay made a silly speech, which by some mistake was ascribed to Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts. The following letter explains the General's position in relation to the question to which it alludes:

NEWBURYPORT, March 5th, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—I hear that some political use is made in New Hampshire of a report attributing to me a speech delivered not long since in New York at a meeting held to promote the project of Mr. Eli Thayer for the forcible colonization of Florida; and I write to say that the report is of course an erroneous one, and that the speech in question was delivered by Mr. Cassius M. Clay.

How this crude utterance came to be ascribed to me, it is impossible for me to conjecture. Nor is that important to know. Suffice it to say that the speech is not mine in fact, and that its opinions are not my opinions. I reprobate alike its argument and its objects. The same mischievous plans brought upon us the curse of Kansas.

This new Emigrant Aid Company belongs to that base brood of pestilent schemes of policy towards the insurgent States, subjugation, confiscation, colonization, devastation, extermination—which sound like the delirious raving of Bedlam let loose—which, if carried into actual operation, would in their ultimate effect most of all injure the loyal States—and which tend to cause a great national uprising, entered upon by us for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, to sink down into a mere desperate struggle of suicidal blind rage of self-destruction—the abolition of the Constitution and the overthrow of the Union by our own fatal hand, not that of our enemies. This Gospel of Death, this radical destructiveness, is the only practical disunionism existing among us in the loyal States.—Though it makes believe support, it fiercely opposes, the Administration; it is in deadly hostility to the freedom, prosperity and happiness of the people; it is treasonable conspiracy against the Government.

May God in his mercy confound all such disloyal counsels, that thus—for thus only can it be—the Union shall be strengthened and shielded to pass unscathed through this its second baptism of blood and fire, and our suffering country be enabled to repose once more in peace under the broad shadow of the Constitution.

With cordial wishes for the success of yourself and your political associates, and with earnest regret that it should be out of my power personally to further that success,

I am very faithfully yours,
C. CUSHING.

Daniel Marcy, Esq.

Military Order Relating to the Riot in Columbus.

The following appears in the Columbus papers of Saturday:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Columbus, O., March 6, 1863.

General Order No. 16.

Having been informed, and partly witnessed, that the publication office, belonging to the *Crisis*, and the printing office belonging to the *Ohio Statesman*, newspapers published in this city, were last night broken into by a mob of disorderly persons, composed partly of citizens and partly of soldiers, who unlawfully and wantonly destroyed furniture, paper books and newspaper files of the former office, and were only prevented from the commission of similar outrages at the *Statesman* office by the fear of being detected and arrested, I desire to offer a word of advice to the citizens, and to warn the soldiers of the penalties they incur by such outrageous violations of the law.

To such citizens as can so far forget their obligations to society and the respect due to the laws, which are as much the safeguard of their own persons and property, as of the persons and property of their neighbors, the just condemnation and disapproval of their conduct by the intelligent and law-respecting portion of community, of all parties, convey a wholesome admonition as well as a merited rebuke; but such citizens should recollect that the condemnation and disapproval of their conduct by the wise and good of all parties is not the worst punishment to which they expose themselves. The mob violence which they invoke to-day against their neighbors, may be, by their neighbors, to-morrow invoked against them.—Retaliation is the law of the lawless.

To the soldiers who participated in last night's outrages and violence, I have to say, your conduct is strangely inconsistent with your duty, and the holy purpose for which your country put arms in your hands.—Your mission is to uphold the laws, not to violate them. And it was proudly presumed that, however unreasoning the armies of despots, the American soldiers who rushed by hundreds of thousands to the field, to uphold the cause of popular government, and the integrity of the Union, imperiled by a foul and wicked rebellion, were intelligent enough to comprehend and appreciate the character of the issue—an issue involving the rights and security of individuals, as well as the integrity of the Republic. How little in consonance with the character of the duties you have assumed, and the mission you have taken upon you to fulfill, was your conduct, last night, in lending yourselves to the cowardly attack, and felonious outrage committed on the property of private individuals. Forgetting your duties as soldiers, you have become rioters and burglars; and instead of being, as you ought to be, the protectors of the rights of the citizens, you have become their assailants.

But I desire you to recollect that it is not in admonitions that the rules and regulations of the service deals with rioters and plunderers. It will be seen by paragraph 787 of the Regulations, that the offense of which you have been guilty is, in the language of the Regulations I have quoted, "of such enormity as to admit of no remission of the awful punishment which the military law awards against offences of this nature."

Against the perpetration of such offences in future, I now warn you. The persons and property of the citizens are sacred in the eyes both of civil and military law, and any outrage or assault upon them will be visited by inflicting upon the perpetrators, the moment they are detected, the extremest penalty authorized by the law. By command of

Brigadier General COOPER.

WM. VON DOHNS, A. A. G.

GEN. ROSECRANS, in a recent letter says:

"I speak the heartfelt convictions of this army when I say that the necessity of preserving the constitution, framed and established by Washington and his cotemporaries, brought us from our homes.

This is unquestionably true, and off all the gallant soldiers in the field, none has been so efficient as Rosecrans. We must warn him, however, that he is treading upon dangerous ground. When he talks of preserving the constitution, he is in the opinion of the radicals, talking treason.

WHO BEGAN THE WAR?

In the present stage of the conflict, the question of who began the war, who struck the first blow, is of very little practical consequence, for the issue must be determined by the trial of physical power. We hold that the first blow was struck by the attack on Fort Sumter; and that whether right or wrong, our superior *might* must command success. Yet, the philosopher, who takes the trouble to trace events to their causes, may say "that the long prepared blow" was struck by the invasion of Virginia by John Brown, the murder and robbery of her citizens, and the preparations for servile insurrection and massacre. From that moment the South began to prepare for the "irrepressible conflict." They were unwilling to regard this as the act of a madman, when they saw it hailed and approved by the pulpit, the press and the ballot-box. The small voice of the minority, which did not approve, was drowned in the clamor of the insane majority. It was even declared from the pulpit that "the gallows was now exalted above the cross." By some this infatuation was boldly denounced, but in vain, and by none more decidedly than by the Democratic President, Mr. Buchanan. Brown's raid was not sanctioned by the *government*, but it was sanctioned by the masters of the government, by the people, by their sectional vote, and by inaugurating Abolition as the ruling power. Madness and phrensy ruled the day, silencing the voice of sober reason. The refrain sung by our armies was "John Brown is marching, marching on;" that sung by the madmen of the French Revolution was, "*Ça ira, Ça ira, Ça ira, Ça ira,*" as they ignorantly moved along the high road to *military despotism*.

The theory of our noble Republic is, that its foundation is on a rock—that rock, the intelligence of the people; but woe to it if that theory should prove to be false! The sudden and unreasoning danger of public opinion which we have witnessed, from apathy to violence, from right to wrong, from wrong to right, do not indicate the *vox populi*, *vox Dei*, but rather the truth of the prophet's words: "My people Israel are destroyed for lack of knowledge."

The interference with any of the State institutions—nay even the reiterated assertion of the *right to interfere*—is equivalent to a declaration of war. The declaration of "the right to bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever" by Britain, was regarded by the colonies as the assumption of a hostile attitude, and in fact, was the real cause of actual hostilities. The declaration that the State governments *derive their power from the Federal compact* was of the same hostile and revolutionary character. This declaration was announced from Washington before the actual breaking out of the war; and has been constantly acted upon, until, as was to be foreseen, it has culminated in a dictatorship, where the powers of the confederacy, and of the State, are grasped by a single hand. It remains to be seen whether this revolutionary power will be practically submitted to by the power behind the throne—in other words, by the people!—The old idea used to be, and such are the words, spirit and history of the federal compact, that certain enumerated powers, chiefly for external purposes, were conferred by the State sovereignties on the federal government, the States reserving to themselves all those not expressly granted. But this idea is now reversed, it is the *creator* that is made by the *creature*—the child that is the parent of the mother. The federal government, before it had existence of its own, confers powers on governments already existing! But is not slavery wrong? That is not the question. It is by what right do we interfere in any State institution whatever? For if we interfere in one of them, what security is there that any of those rights, expressly secured by the compact, will be respected? Why is the burning zeal of abolition confined to the Southern States, and not carried across the Florida coast to the Island of Cuba? We have as much right to interfere in the one case as in the other; and in addition, we would destroy in the latter the African slave trade.

Mr. Lincoln, in his official messages, has more than once asserted that States are no more than counties; mere subordinate subdivisions, created for the convenience of the federal government, and to be modified, or destroyed, just as it may suit the pleasure of that government. The idea is not only false in theory, and in the highest degree revolutionary, when attempted to be put in practice.

We constantly hear of the destruction of the *best* government on earth! This praise belongs to the *State* governments, on which we rely for the protection of all our rights. As to our foreign relations, such local powers as the general government possesses, so long as it confines itself to its legitimate sphere, I am not disposed to complain—but whenever it transcends these bounds, it becomes not only the right, but the duty of the citizens of the States to express their disapproval. W.

ITEMS FROM THE SOUTHERN PAPERS.

Late rebel papers contain interesting intelligence, of which we give some items:

Their Generals.

The Mobile *Register* says:

Major General Sterling Price has arrived in this city from Richmond. The newspapers have already reported that he visited the city on a mission of great interest to himself and to the country, and we are glad to learn that it has been accomplished fully and to his entire satisfaction. The public will learn the nature of his movements before long, and they will be such as to carry with them the warmest sympathies of every true Southern heart.

Gen. D. H. Hill has assumed command of the Confederate forces in North Carolina, with his headquarters at Goldsboro'. The Raleigh *Progress*, in noticing this fact, says we have had too much strategy, ditching and digging in North Carolina, and that Gen. Hill is the man to inaugurate a new and different system of tactics.

The Charleston *Courier* says:

Gen. Mansfield Lovell is in Columbia, awaiting orders. After his success at New Orleans, we hope he will not be assigned to the defense of any city.

Says the Richmond *Examiner*, of Gen. Toombs:

There will be a general feeling of regret that this distinguished statesman and soldier has resigned his command. In his farewell address to his soldiers he pays a deserved tribute to their gallantry and good conduct from the beginning of the war to the present time. Gen. Toombs does not state the reasons which have induced the steps he has taken.

Army Movements.

The Chatanooga *Rebel* says:

It is rumored that a force has been organized in Central Kentucky of more than a thousand men, who are marching to join Humphrey Marshall. We doubt the rumor, and give it as mere grape-vine gossip. The recent breaking up of the Democratic Convention ought to raise several regiments.

The line of our front in Middle Tennessee presents the same familiar story of cavalry and picket skirmishing, without loss on either side.

The Charleston *Mercury* says:

Gen. Longstreet's division of Lee's army is in motion. Some brigades have passed through Richmond a few days ago. They took the route pointing to the south side of the James.

Auction Sale of Negroes.

Messrs. Wilbur & Son, at the Brokers' Exchange, in Charleston, sold recently, for cash, the following negroes, at the extraordinary high prices annexed:

One fellow, 40 years, ruptured, brought $3,425; one fellow, 40, ruptured, $3,675; one fellow, 17, $1,710; one fellow, 20 $1,600; one fellow, 24, $1,575; one fellow, 24, $1,540; one fellow, one eye, $1,425; one fellow, 14, $1,400; one fellow, 30, $1,350; one fellow, 40, $1,160; one fellow, 28, $820; one fellow, 20, crippled, $800; one fellow, 35, $750; one fellow, 35, $710; one woman, 30, $995; one woman, 22, and two children, $2,010; one family, aged 38, 32, 13, 11, 6 and 2, $5,040—average of $840 each; one family, aged 38, 14, 11 years and 18 months, $8,080—average $770 each. The above negroes brought the round cash sum of $46,085.

Evacuating Savannah.

NOTICE. — SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CENTRAL RAILROAD, SAVANNAH, Feb. 20th, 1863.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the recent proclamation of General Beauregard, that it will afford pleasure to the officers of this road to do anything in their power to meet the wants of the parties. Ladies are especially requested to recollect that if there should be a general waiting until the last hour, some must be disappointed, because the means of prompt transportation have been much reduced by the exigencies of the war.

GEORGE W. ADAMS,
General Superintendent.

A Company of Cherokees.

The Columbus *Sun* has the following:

Major Thomas, of the Confederate States Army in East Tennessee, has in his command a full company of Cherokee Indians from the Indian settlements of North Carolina. They make fine soldiers, obey orders promptly, make the best scouts in the world, have committed no depredations upon citizens, are perfectly orderly and docile, and have done much to rid that modern Sodom of its Abolition bushwhackers and assassins.

A Female Emissary.

A Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* writes as follows: Apropos of the Great Northwes, Mrs. Clark, the ambassadress, has gone home, it is thought, with new ideas in regard to the prospect of reconstruction. The South is in earnest, and the Northwest must learn it by experimental overtures. We want no freesoil mobocracy in our Confederacy. But we are ready to treat the Northwest and all other people fairly.—We will never again put ourselves in the power of any.

The Reward of Murder.

The Christian *Index* gives the following: "Colonel Calhoun, of South Carolina, challenged Major Rhett, of his own regiment, and the result of the duel was the death of Colonel Calhoun. In direct contravention to the articles of war, Major Rhett is not punished, because, as General Beauregard says, the twenty-fifth article, requiring the punishment of duelling among officers, has always been a dead letter, because of its severity. But the death of Colonel Calhoun leaves his office vacant, and Major Rhett, by regular promotion, assumes the office left vacant by the man he has just slain.

Prices.

The Montgomery *Mail* gives the following market quotations: Sugar 50 to 75c. ℔ lb.; salt 15 to 20; ℔ lb.; bacon, 75c. to $1 ℔ lb.; rice, 12 to 12½ ℔ lb; flour, $60 to $65 ℔ bbl.; molasses, 50c. to $4 ℔ gall.; nails; 75c. ℔ lb.; lard, 45 to 60c. ℔ lb.

The Coming Draft

Considerable excitement is already felt among certain classes on the subject of the draft. It is a foregone conclusion that, for the prosecution of the war, another army must be raised. In May and June next the time of the enlistment of a large number of the present army will expire, and it is not supposed that a very large number of those now in the ranks will re-enlist. Therefore, a pretty good number will no doubt be raised under the conscription bill, to take the places of those legally entitled to be discharged. Under this new law, each State is to receive credit for the whole number of men she has sent, besides those subsequently raised by draft. According to this, Pennsylvania's portion will not be half as heavy as New York's where the full quota has never been furnished nor has the draft been enforced.

DIED:

On Wednesday morning, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, J. HESSIN, aged 26 years, son of Jackson and Isabella Duncan.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, from the residence of his parents, No. 64 High street.

On Wednesday evening, 11th inst., at 8 o'clock, KATE, wife of William Mitchell, aged 33 years.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, Pennsylvania Avenue, on Friday morning at 9 o'clock to proceed to St. Mary's Cemetery. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
The best and cheapest article in use.
It needs no mixing.
It has no smell whatever.
It produces no dirt or dust;
It preserves from rust;
It produces a jet black polish;
It requires very little labor;
For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
mh11 corner Smithfield and Fourth streets

STERLING'S AMBROSIA
FOR THE HAIR,
Contains a new and valuable discovery for causing the Hair to grow in the most luxurient manner. For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
mh11 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 Arithmetic.
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 specimens of Prof. Cowley's unequalled Writing, and Catalogue containing full information, enclose twenty-five cents to the Principals.
JENKINS & SMITH.
feb21 1tawdawtf.

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
Have on hand Boys' and Youths'
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS,
Also a large stock of Boys' and Youths'
Calf, Grain and Enameled Balmorals,
Congress Gaiters and Scotch Ties, which they are selling at low prices a
NO. 31 FIFTH STREET,
feb20

GOLD PAPER HANGINGS AT LOW prices for sale by W. P. MARSHALL,
mh7 No. 87 Wood street.

NOTICE.—THE PRIMARY MEETING of the Democratic Party of Birmingham, will be held to-morrow evening, 13th inst., in the Town Hall, at 7 o'clock to nominate candidates for the ensuing election on Friday the 20th inst.
By order of
J. CONRAND, Jr.,
mh12 1td Ch'm of the Executive Com.

LOST.
LAST EVENING BETWEEN THE corner of Liberty and Hand streets, O'Hara and Penn street or Penn'a R. R. cars, a Black
Morocco Pocket Book,
Containing, in all, $200, viz: a $50 Draft on New York, and a $100 bill of a Pittsburgh Bank, and $80 in Government Feder Notes. A reward of $50 will be given to the finder by leaving it at this office. All persons are hereby warned not to negotiate the Note, as payment has been stopped.
mh12 1td

To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
THE UNDERSIGNED TREASURER of "The Dollar Saving's Bank of Pittsburgh," in compliance with their charter, submit the following Report: The whole amount of funds on hand belonging to Depositors at this date is $763,071 32. At the regular semi annual meetings held in June and December, 1862, a dividend was declared at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon all amounts then on Deposit and entitled to Divided.
In compliance with Section 10 of the Charter of this Institution, I submit the names of all such Depositors as come within the scope of the same and with the amounts due them as ended:
Ann Stafford, $5 99; Peter Nusbaum, $270 95; Andrew Hinch, $224 56; S. E. Jones, $355 14; John Moclieland, $148 18; Mary Jones, $66 31; Bernard McDonnel, $47 62; Wm. Rendel, $70 ; Mary Keidler, $127 88; J. Byram, $64 23; Fr. Riebin, $82 96; Mary M. Williams, $436 59; Anthony Barth $82 30; Wm. R. Lowe Trotter, $1 74; Matilda Craig, $215 90; Hannah Davis, $8 ; Peter Sanger, $122 99; Mary Moreland, $; P. S. McCormick, $38 90; Jos. Watson, $39 82; Dr. McDonald, $63 72; Daniel E. Persins, $41 8; Andrew Baird, $236 43; John Beuter, $17 ; J. M. Kinkead $69 08; Robert McClarer, $836 37; Alexander Irwin, Trustee, $37 45; Hy. G. Taylor, $31 23; Geo. Sickman $115 90; Emma M. Atkinson, Trustee, $67 18; Geo. Giles, $115 90; H. Seed, $52 98; S. Rigden, $200 ; Thos. Gerlich, $31 42; N. McIlenry, $68 82; Ch. M. Malin, $229 56; Maria M. Weber $30 55; J. F. Smith, $236 75; Edmund Scully, $5 46. Total amount $6 520 07.
All of which is respectfully submitted.
mh12 1tdaw CHAS. A. COLTON, Treas.

RAILWAY TIMEKEEPERS,
Especially Adapted for Army Sales!
WE ARE OBLIGED TO PAY GOLD for these Watches in Geneva, and owing to the premium on specie, our price is now $38 per case of six; not sold in less quantities. *These are our lowest rates*—as gold advances or declines, the price will fluctuate accordingly. The New York *Illustrated News* of Feb. 7th, 1863, says:—"The Hubbard Bros. of this city, are importing a most appropriate and serviceable Watch for Army Sales. Its appearance is neat and taking, the cheap and tawdry look of Watches of that class being wholly avoided. This novelty should meet the quick and heavy sale it merits, and we bespeak for that enterprising firm an extensive patronage." *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, of Feb. 21, 1863 says:—"Hubbard's Timekeepers are becoming proverbial for their accuracy and reliability. They are particularly valuable for officers in the army, and travellers." Retail at from $20 to $40 each, readily. Price—Heavy silver-plated or electro gold-plated, per case of six, $48. *We have no agents or circulars—buyers must find out we direct, ordering from this advertisement.—Terms Cash.* If by mail, send treasury notes, or draft on New York, payable to our order. Money may be forwarded by the Express Company, requesting them to make the purchase from us. *Strangers and others in distant States must send cash in advance.* Address
HUBBARD BROS., Sole Importers,
Nos. 64 & 66 Nassau, cor. John st., New York.
mh12 1wd

10 GROSS BROWN'S TROCHES just rec'd and for sale by GEORGE A. KELLY,
mh12 No. 69 Federal street, Allegheny

50 DOZ HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, just rec'd and for sale by GEORGE A. KELLY,
mh12 No. 69 Federal street, Allegheny.

20 BARRELS NO. 1 GLUE, JUST rec'd and for sale by GEORGE A. KELLY,
mh12 No. 69 Federal street, Allegheny.

15 BOXES OSWEGO CORN STARCH just received and for sale by GEORGE A. KELLY,
mh12 No. 69 Federal street, Allegheny.

BAKER'S PLANTATION BITTERS,
Drake's Plantation Bitters,
Drake's Plantation Bitters,
For sale by JOSEPH FLEMING,
corner of Diamond and Market street,
mh9 corner of the Diamond and Market street.

GLASS PACKER—WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced Glass Packer, who can also understand Lamp Fixtures, and produce the most unexceptionable references as to character and capability. No person need apply unless possessing the above qualifications.
SCHMERTZ & BEARDSLEY,
mh11 132 Wood street.

DRY APPLES—25 BUS PRIME DRY Apples just received and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER,
mh11 corner Market and First street.

EGGS—250 DOZ FRESH EGGS JUST received and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER,
mh11 Cor Market and First street

POTATOES—200 BAGS PRIME NESHannock and Rede on wharf, 200 bbls Neshannocks in store and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER,
mh11 corner Market and First street.

DRY PEACHES—100 BUS. PRIME Dry Peaches just rec'd and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER
mh11 corner Market and First streets.

TO THE PUBLIC.
Daily arrivals, by Express and Railroad of
NEW GOODS!
AT
Macrum & Glyde's,
NO. 78 MARKET STREET,
The latest styles of Trimmings, Embroideries, Collars, Setts, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Fancy Goods, Head Nets, Patterns, Skirt, Corsets.
Large assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, Furnishing goods, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children Pins, Needles, Thread and other small wares.
We invite the special attention of wholesale and retail buyers, confident that we can meet every want in price and variety.
MACRUM & GLYDE.
No. 78 Market Street.
mh6 Between Fourth and the Diamond.

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.,
143 FEDERAL STREET,
corner of Market Square, Allegheny city
mh6 dawtf

CARPETS.
1862. DECEMBER. 1862.
W. D. & H. McCALLUM,
87 FOURTH STREET,
LARGE PORTION OF OUR STOCK having been bought previous to the series of advances, and now replenished (just before the largest advance of the season) with the newest designs in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c. A favorable opportunity is offered purchasers at moderate rates, as prices will be higher. dec17

JUST RECEIVED
a splendid stock of
SPRING DELAINES & DRESS GOODS
CALICOS, GINGHAMS, &c.
Special attention is called to our stock of Muslins and Irish Linens that was purchased before the great advance in Dry Goods. Call soon and secure your Spring Goods as they will be much higher. Remember the place, No. 96 Market street, between Fifth and the Diamond.
mh2 H. J. LYNCH.

GARDEN AND CANAL WHEELBARROWS for sale by BECKHAM & LONG,
mh6 dw 127 Liberty street.

Lecture for the Benefit of the Orphans.
REV. M. O'CONNER, S. J., LATE Bishop of Pittsburgh, will deliver a LECTURE in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Sunday evening, March 15th, for the benefit of the Orphans of St. Paul's. Subject—"The Destiny of the Irish Race." Tickets 25 cents; at the door and at Geo. Quigley's Book store, 150 Fifth street. Doors open at 6 o'clock.
mh12 3td

ROLLING MILL FOR LEASE.
THE ROLLING MILL PROPERTY at Apollo, Armstrong county, on the line of the Pennsylvania Canal and West Pennsylvania Railway, will be leased for a term of years, or sold on easy terms.
ROLLING MILL.
Nail Factory, Hoop Mill, Saw Mill, Dwellings and large Boarding House; sixty acres of Coal, with ample water power, &c. The location, on the line of the West Pennsylvania Railway, (not long passed to completion,) connects with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Blairsville, and the Allegheny Valley Railroad near Freeport and its situation in the midst of an excellent farming district, prevents all the advantages which abundant fuel, cheap provisions and low taxes give to enterprise and capital for economy of manufacture. For terms and particulars enquire of GEO. W. CASS,
mh12 1wd or W. McCLINTOCK.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Successors to
W. & D. HUGUS,
FIFTH and MARKET,
FIFTH and MARKET,
FIFTH and MARKET,
Are opening for
SPRING SALES,
Fashionable Silks,
Fashionable Shawls,
Fashionable Chintzes,
Fashionable Saques,
Oriental Quilts—a new article.
FULL LINE of STAPLE GOODS.
mh10

TRUSSES, TRUSSES, TRUSSES,
Trusses, Trusses, Trusses,
Trusses, Trusses, Trusses,
A large and superior assortment of Trusses all sizes, for adults and infants, for sale at very low prices. Those wishing anything in this line should call and examine my stock, as I am confident that the prices and quality defy competition.
JOSEPH FLEMING,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
corner the Diamond and Market st.
corner the Diamond and Market st.
mh9

SUPERIOR SODA ASH & POT ASH,
Superior Soda Ash and Pot Ash,
Superior Soda Ash and Pot Ash,
FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH FLEMING'S
JOSEPH FLEMING'S
corner of the Diamond and Market street,
corner of the Diamond and Market street.
mh9

1863. New Spring Goods. 1863.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS
will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock of
DRY GOODS,
as we will sell many kinds of Goods at less than the
Present Eastern Quotations.
C. HANSON, LOVE & CO.,
NOS. 74 & 76 MARKET STREET

C. H. S. S.
NEW NEW GOODS,
GOODS GOODS
LATE LATE STYLES
STYLES STYLES
HALF
ABOUT PRICE USUAL
CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE,
62 Fifth Street,
Next door to Express Office.
GOLD, SILVER, DEMAND NOTES, Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermasters' Certificates,
7 3.10 Bonds and Coupons,
and all other government securities, bought by
W. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
mh6 and Wood st. corner of Third.

ATTRACTIVE!
THE GREAT SALE
BARKER'S,
59 MARKET STREET,
OF
SILKS
many of them at old prices.
CLOAKS
at less than last season's prices.
SHAWLS AT GREAT BARGAINS.
FRENCH, BRITISH and SAXONY
DRESS GOODS,
AT OLD PRICES.
☞ Call and see.

LILLIPUTIAN WEDDING.
Card Photographs of
TOM THUMB AND HIS WIFE,
TOM THUMB AND HIS WIFE,
TOM THUMB AND HIS WIFE,
AT
PITTOCK'S
opposite the P. O.
5,000 other Photographs of prominent men and women.
feb25

BUY YOUR BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and Gums at Borland's, 96 Market street near Fifth.

1863—X
BRAKE'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 miasmic and intermittent fevers
They purify the breath and solidity of the stomach
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus
They cure Liver complaints and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, and the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant.
Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
feb13 md No. 277 Broadway, New York.

SPRING IS THE TIME TO
PURIFY THE BLOOD
with the Concentrated Extract of
SARSAPARILLA,
A. J. RANKIN & CO.'S
Drug Store, 63 Market street,
8 doors below Fourth.
mh5

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
will find a very large and choice stock of Dry Goods at
BARKER'S,
NO. 59 MARKET STREET,
LESS THAN EASTERN PRICES.
mh3

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 now offer such inducements as will prove advantageous to their customers. The stock consists of all that is new and desirable in Dress Trimmings, Embroideries, Lace Goods, Head Dresses, Rich Bonnet Ribbons, Ruches, Hosiery, Gloves, Lace Mitts, Sash Ribbons, Cravats, Ties, Balmorals and Hoop Skirts, Zephyrs, Shetland and Knitting Yarn, Sun Rain Umbrellas, Party Fans, 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.
EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
mh6 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 mutual agreement, Samuel Gray retiring. The business of the late firm will be settled by either partner at No. 19 Fifth street.
SAMUEL GRAY,
March 2 J. ST. CLAIR GRAY.

The undersigned having entered into a co-partnership for the purpose of continuing the Merchant Tailoring business under the name of Gray, Possiel & Rese, at the present stand, No. 19 Fifth street, would most respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late firm
J. St. CLAIR GRAY,
J. POSSIEL, late cutter with S. Gray & Son,
GEO. RESE, CHARLES Highfield.

Having disposed of my interest in the firm of Samuel Gray & Son, to Messrs. Gray, Possiel and Rese, 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 their favors, feeling assured that they will conduct their business satisfactorily to all.
SAMUEL GRAY.
mh3

D. M. BARBOUR
WITH
A. L. 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., Miller & Robertson, Spencer & Garrard, Culp & Shepherd, Pittsburgh; Merchants Bank and B. De Ford & Sons, Baltimore.
mh4 1md

"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 call the attention of the traveling public to its central locality, either for business or pleasure.
mh3 1m THOMAS S. WEBB & SON.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO.,
Pittsburgh, Feb. 27, 1863.
THE PRESIDENT AND MANAGERS OF THE Company for erecting a bridge over the Monongahela river opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Capital stock which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, at the Banking House of N. Holmes & Sons, on or after the 10th, 1863.
N. HOLMES.
mh3 Treasurer.

TO SLAUGHTERS NEW MARKET HOUSE—In pursuance of a joint resolution of Councils, passed March 9th, 1863, Public