DAILY POST.

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

☞ See First and Third Page for Commercial Daily Markets and River News

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 27.

CHANGING THEIR TACTICS.

Last fall, especially in New York and Pennsylvania, the mode of warfare practiced by our opponents consisted in open and palpable charges of disloyalty against the ever faithful Democracy. As soon as the campaigns in these States fairly opened, the charge of treason was sought to be stamped by the Abolitionists upon the banner of the Democracy. The result of the elections in both Pennsylvania and New York revealed the extraordinary phenomena of there being, according to Abolition estimation, a majority of traitors among the legal voters of each. To persist in charging treason or disloyalty upon a popular majority of a State could not bear the test of a moment's reflection, and consequently the political marauders of the States referred to commenced cudgelling their brains to substitute something by which to prop their tottering cause.—Union Leagues were the result of their deliberations; knowing the undying attachment of the Democracy of the country to the Union of the States, these Abolition disunionists, who, for a quarter of a century denounced and ridiculed us for being "Union Savers," imagined that by a pretence of sudden love for the Union they could bamboozle us into "Leagues" intended to keep them in power, and to prolong a civil war, which will beggar the masses of our people, while the designing knaves behind the curtain are amassing fabulous fortunes. To compass their designs they have changed their tactics. Instead of denouncing us all as being traitors, Breckenridgers, Copperheads and Butternuts, we are invited to take cushioned seats in front pews—provided we sing the lines given out by our abolition leaders. The truth is that those who endeavored, a few months since, to poison us with political arsenic, are now administering to us what appears to be rather pleasant beverages. But we suspect their mixtures, and will not swallow them; we remember their treatment last fall, when they suggested halters and gaposts and determinedly decline their nostrums. To partake of their compounds would be like feeding a rat upon gingerbread and arsenic—death we are sure to follow the agreeable and sumptuous repast.

We can stand the abuse, and slander, and persecutions of abolitionism with marvelous fortitude, but when it resorts to deceit, by which it intends to "sweeten us," we confess our inability. For instance read the following smooth and softening lines from the New York *Times*, a paper which last fall insisted upon the Democratic

"The masses of all parties responded discriminately to the President's call. If there was, in fact, any difference in the vehemence with which this was done, *it was in favor of the Democrats*, or, at least, the larger portion of them. The very fact that they had borne the deceptions and impositions of the enemies of the Union so long made the rebound all the more signal when it came.—There was not only patriotic, but party and personal resentment to impel them, for party and person had been betrayed as well as country.—*Had not the Democratic masses thus responded*—had the antagonism between the 1,752,000 Anti-Lincoln voters, in 1860, in the present loyal States and the 1,357,000 Lincoln voters, continued—*the rebel flag would long ere this have been floating from the dome of our National Capitol, and the absolute conquest of the North by the Slave Power would have been made inevitable.*"

This is all true, every word of it; but it is no more true now than it was when the uprising occurred. The Democracy of the loyal States are determined that this Democratic government, which, under Democratic tuition, reached so magnificent a position amongst the nations of the earth, shall be perpetual. They have taken their everlasting stand upon this point, and they will accomplish their country's salvation. They are the only party in the country capable of saving it from the violence of rebels in arms, and the no less dangerous designs of abolitionists.

The originators of our Union Leagues never were for the Union, and are not now. Their design, in assuming a Union name, is to deceive the people and keep themselves in power. Persons who are willing to be considered caitiffs and parasites for a little office, or for a seat for three months in the Legislature, may be induced to join their combinations, but they do so from mercenary motives. The masses, however, who know the Democracy to be the true and only Union party which the country has ever known, can not be deceived by such false and transparent pretences.

Western Virginia

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation notifying the public that Western Virginia is a State by itself, and a member of the United States. Thus is consummated an act which from the beginning has been characterized by revolution and fraud. The new State movement has been engineered with an utter disregard of the Federal Constitution, and the proceedings stand upon the record as perhaps the most shameless violation of that instrument that has ever been perpetrated by the authorities of the Government. Proclaimed in advance by Attorney General Bates—the legal adviser of the President—as "an original, independent act of revolution," the scheme has been carried through from one stage to another, until the finality has come, and the outrage been completed. It involves Congress and the Cabinet in the most glaring inconsistency, and places the forms and semblance of legality upon a gigantic infringement of law. The deed impliedly recognizes the odious doctrine of secession, and publishes to the world the confession, both on the part of the people of Western Virginia and the Federal Administration, that they have no expectation of recovering to the Union what was once the State of Virginia. We, at least, have cleared our skirts of an acquiescence in this business, for we raised our voice against it before it was complicated with any other question than the simple one of dividing the State. The issue of slavery or no slavery, tacked on at the last moment, as it were, does not in the least affect the main principle involved.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Com. Worden to Report at New York

Commander Warden has been ordered to report to Admiral Gregory at New York, to assist in fitting out iron-clads at that port.

For the Post.

THE CLERGY AND THE CONSCRIPTION.

No system of Government can long exist without a religious sentiment amongst the people. A liberal government and an enlightened belief in a future are inseparable. For human laws, more especially kind and benificent ones, can long control large numbers of men without that other restraint, "that dread of something after death." When men can believe that they are irresponsible, or responsible only to one another, that when they die they die as the beasts that perish, they are at once reckless and uncontrollable, only to be kept in subjection by brute force or personal fears. The further a nation or people is from defined ideas as to a hereafter and the ruder their religion, the ruder are their government and laws. When, in the latter part of the last century France, commenced her great Revolution in the sacred name of Liberty, the leaders soon displayed their infidelity, and the mob, following their example, dethroned, as they boasted, the God of their fathers and set up the God of Reason, inscribing over their cemeteries the chilling, desperate dogma, "Death is an eternal sleep." After this there could not be expected a regular stable government and they naturally drifted into the only form of one that could and did control them—a stern military despotism. There is no quicker or surer way to teach a people infidelity than to bring them to look on the ministers of their religion with contempt, either by the wickedness of the ministers themselves, or by their rulers treating them with a total want of respect and consideration. There are, no doubt, bad men who disgrace their sacred office, as they would any position they happened to hold, taking advantage of their place to inculcate dangerous and inflammatory notions—we cannot call them doctrines. We may have some of them in our midst, *one* we have at least who by his foolish remarks about the perfect equality of the negroes with the whites has disgusted part of his congregation as he would any intelligent man who would listen to him. *Parenthesis;* a man may imagine himself sick until he actually becomes so: so a man may imagine that he is the same as a common negro until he really is no better and will be so looked upon by his neighbors.—But preachers of the gospel should not all be "reduced to the ranks" because of these vile exceptions. One of the worst signs of these times and the gloomiest for the perpetuity of our government is the apparent satisfaction or silent acquiescence with which the non exemption of preachers from military service by the late Conscription Act is regarded by the public. A few years ago no one could have supposed there was a country under Heaven where any religion was received and believed, whose rulers would be so short-sighted or reckless as to attempt to degrade that religion in the eyes of the people, by dragging its priests from its altars and placing them in the ranks of the militia, side by side, cheek by jowl, with the veriest blackguard able to bear arms, whose name happens to be drawn from the wheel at the same time. This is a disgraceful *punishment*, next only to that of death for the *crimes* of a mere Second Lieutenant. When we consider the comparatively small amount of money or number of men to be obtained from this class, one could imagine that the feelings of a large portion of our citizens who love and respect their spiritual guides might have been respected and spared. But "whom the Gods intend to destroy they first make mad," and the administration may find that they have pandered to and fostered a spirit of infidelity and radicalism, that if it once obtain will sweep not only them but our beloved Constitution and the Union of States from the face of the earth. After this stab at the religion of the Lord of Hosts in the might well ban for a day of humiliation and prayer.

CITIZEN.

From the National Intelligencer.

MILITARY INDISCRETIONS.

It will be remembered by our readers that the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War, in that portion of their report which we have already published, make particular and pointed allusion to a "General Order" alleged to have been issued by Gen. Burnside in the month of January last, dismissing several officers from the service, subject to the approval of the President. The statements of the Committee, with reference to an abortive movement of Gen. Burnside, planned during that month, are as follows:

"Gen. Burnside states that, beside the inclemency of the weather, there was another powerful reason for abandoning the movement, vis: the almost universal feeling among his general officers against it. Some of these freely gave vent to their feelings in the presence of their inferiors. In consequence of this, and also what had taken place during the battle of Fredericksburg, &c., General Burnside directed an order to be issued, which he styled General Order No. 8. That order dismissed some officers from the service, subject to the approval of the President, relieved others from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and also pronounced sentence of death upon some deserters who had been tried and convicted. * * The order was duly signed and issued, and only waited publication. * * He (Gen. Burnside) was informed that the President declined to approve his Order No. 8, but had concluded to relieve him from the command of the Army of the Potomac and appoint Gen. Hooker in his place."

The testimony of Gen. Burnside under this head, and from which the committee condense their abstract, was given as follows. We quote from pages 719, 720, and 721 of the evidence contained in Part I, embracing all the evidence that relates to the Army of the Potomac, and published since the Report of the Committee was given to the press:

"I went to my adjutant general's office and issued an order, which I termed General Order No. 8. That order dismissed some officers from service, subject to the approval of the President, and relieved others from duty with the Army of the Potomac. I also had three sentences of death upon privates for desertion, which I had reviewed and approved, subject, of course, to the approval of the President, as I had no right to do any of these things without that approval. I had sent my own body guard over into Maryland, and had succeeded in capturing a large number of deserters. I had organized a court martial, the one which is now in session down there, trying some two hundred and fifty deserters.

I told my adjutant general to issue that order (No. 8) at once. One of my advisers—only two persons knew of this—one of them, who is a very cool, sensible man, and a firm friend, told me that, in his opinion, the order was a just one, and ought to be issued; but he said that he knew my views with reference to endeavoring to make myself useful to the Government of the United States, instead of placing myself in opposition to it; that all of these things had to be approved by the President of the United States, at any rate, before they could be put in force; that he did not think I intended to place the President in a position where he either had to assume the responsibility of becoming my enemy before the public, at any rate, thereby enabling a certain portion of my friends, to make a martyr of me to some extent, or he had to take the responsibility of carrying out the order, which would be against the views of great many of the most influential men in the country, particularly that portion of the order in reference to the officers I proposed to have dismissed the service. I told that officer that I had no desire to place myself in opposition to the President of the United States in any way; that I thought his (my staff officer's) view of the matter was the correct one; that I had indicated in that order the only way in which I could command the Army of the Potomac. I accordingly took that order, already signed and issued in good form, with the exception of being made public, to the President of the United States, and handed him the order, together with my resignation of my commission as a major general. I told him that I knew my views upon that subject; that I had never sought any command, more particularly that of the Army of the Potomac; that my wish was to go into civil life, after it was determined that I could no longer be of use in the army; that I desired no public position of any kind whatever. At the same time I said that I desired not to place myself in opposition to him in any way, or to do anything to weaken the Government. I said he could now say to me, "You approve it;" and I would take that responsibility, if he would say that it would be sustained after it was issued, dismiss a man or condemn a man to death without his approval. In carrying that order (No. 8) could not be approved by him, there was my resignation, which he could accept; and that would end the matter forever, so far as I was concerned; that nothing more would be said in reference to it. I told him he could be sure that my wish was to have that done which was best for the public service, and that was the only way in which I could command the Army of the Potomac. The President replied to me, "I think you are right." * * [The suppressions here, the body of Gen. Burnside's report of the President's answer, are the committee's not ours.] But I must consult with some of my advisers about this. I said to him, "If you consult with any body you will not do it, in my opinion." He said, I cannot help that; I must consult with them." I replied that he was the judge, and I would not question his right to do what he pleased.

The President asked me to remain all that day. I replied that I could not remain away from my command; that he knew my views, and I was fixed and determined in them. He then asked me to come up that night again. I returned to my command, and came up again that night, and got here at six o'clock in the morning. I went to the President's, but did not see him. I went again after breakfast, and the President told me that he had concluded to relieve me from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and place General Hooker in command. I told him I was willing to accept that as the best solution of the problem; and that neither he nor Gen. Hooker would be a happier man than I would be if Gen. Hooker could gain a victory there. The President also said that he intended to relieve Gen. Sumner and Gen. Franklin.—I said that I thought it would be wise to do so, if he made the change he proposed to make. Gen. Sumner was a much older officer than Gen. Hooker, and ought not to be asked to serve under him."

It has been subsequently stated by Gen. John Cochrane (one of the officers specially inculpated by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and generally supposed to have been embraced in this "General Order No. 8,") that the name of General Joseph Hooker stood at the head of the list of those whom General Burnside proposed to dismiss summarily from the service.

We have already sufficiently expressed our regret at the needless publicity given by the Committee to these *esclandres*, affecting the reputation, not of soldiers in retirement, like Gen. McClellan or Gen. Fremont, but of those still retained in command by the Administration, and therefore presumed to possess its entire confidence. The military outside cant of to have grown, should have been treated by the committee as if it had not occurred, for that order having been issued by Gen. Burnside, subject to the approval of the President, and that approval having been refused, the order itself was null and void *ab initio*. But the committee, while judging it prudent and proper to drag the substance of the proposed transaction into the light of day, omitted to accompany their *expose* with any statement of details, thus leaving a certain amount of uncertainty to brood over the names of the officers whom that order struck at, and over the precise nature of the offenses for which it was purposed by Gen. Burnside to mete out such stern and summary punishment.

After the degree of publicity given to the matter by the committee, perhaps no additional harm can be done by the publication of the precise terms of the order to whose existence they certify, and with the substance of whose contents they have already acquainted the public. A copy of what purports to be so much of this order as relates to the dismissal and relief of certain officers lately under the command of Gen. Burnside has been unofficially published by a New York paper. Though it has come to us in a questionable shape, it is, we presume, none the less genuine, as the internal evidences found in its contents correspond exactly with the character of the orders described by the Congressional Committee. We, therefore, give it a place in our columns.

We are free to say, however, that, in the absence of such internal evidence, we should be willing to believe that there was good reason for doubting the genuineness of the paper. For the nature of the accusations brought against General Hooker by General Burnside in the order designated, if its terms are correctly given, would seem to have been such as to require that they should have been formally withdrawn, or that the latter should have had an opportunity of proving that he had not captiously and falsely arraigned a brother officer. Justice, equality to one and to the other, demanded that such charges should not be ignored, and that the accuser and the accused, in a matter so grave, should not be equally honored with the continued and unbroken confidence of the Government. Gen. Burnside's accusations against Gen. Hooker are either false or true. If true, General Hooker is unworthy to command the Army of the Potomac. If false, Gen. Burnside has committed a grievous error in wrongly accusing one whom, on resigning his command he characterized as a "brave and skilful officer?" But how much better would it have been for all concerned if the committee had suppressed all mention of the unfortunate transaction! It would be interesting to know what *their* ideas are as to the duty of giving the Administration an "unquestioning support in all its measures, and in all its selections of agents to carry on the war." It would also be interesting to know whether this rule applied to the Republican Senators who did not pause to consider how far they might shake the confidence of the people in the Administration when they memorialized the President for a re construction of his Cabinet. We shall always claim the right freely to discuss the men and measures of this, as of all other Administrations, but we hope never to abuse this prerogative in the way or to the degree suggested by these unfortunate precedents. Yet these precedents have passed without rebuke from some who are intolerant of the slightest dissent that emanates from other than fanatical and dictatorial inspirations.—Crimination of the Administration, if coming from these sources, is held, therefore, to be only an exaggeration of patriotism.

First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Successful Visit to Rebeldom.

IMPORTANT FROM NEWBERN

PROPERTY DESTROYED AT CELINA, KY.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

French Defeat Contradicted.

ASKIRMISH IN MISSOURI.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

HEADQUARTERS OF HOOKER'S ARMY, April 25.

Two or three days ago a party of our troops paid a visit to Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, capturing fifteen or twenty prisoners, a mail and several horses.—They also destroyed a quantity of forage, and some army wagons.

The severe rain storm ceased last night, and there is now a prospect of better weather, which will dry up the roads.

The rebel pickets inform ours that they have a new general on their side who treats the soldiers with great severity. On inquiring his name they replied "General Starvation, by God."

The following special dispatches in the New York papers from a Washington dispatch from Admiral Lee, states that Lieut. Cushing, commander of the Commodore Barney, on the 22d inst., with 90 sailors and a howitzer, went to the village of Chuckatuck, in the neighborhood of Suffolk, where a large rebel cavalry force was reported to be. He encountered sixty cavalry in the village and defeated them, killing two and capturing three horses fully equipped. He lost one man killed.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A letter from Newbern contains the following: Gen. Foster left Newbern, on the 18th, with a large force to relieve Washington and drive the enemy from that place. Gen. Naglee commands the advance, consisting of Hickman's brigade and the Third New York Cavalry, with a light howitzer. They overtook the rear guard of the enemy on the road leading West from and near the mouth of Blount's Creek, at Chicowmitz Creek. About six miles from Washington, the enemy made a stand, but Gen. Naglee, with his staff and cavalry, drove the enemy precipitately from behind his works, capturing a number of prisoners, including the Colonel of the Second Georgia Cavalry. Our pursuit was so vigorous that the enemy was compelled to break and leave in confusion to Greenville.

The steamer North Star arrived at this port to day, from Aspinwall on the 17th, with $257,000 in treasure from California.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The following was received at the Headquarters of the Army:

CINCINNATI, April 23—To MAJ. GEN. HALLECK, General in-Chief:—The following dispatch has just been received.—Headquarters, Louisville, April 23.—The expedition to Celina was entirely successful. Col. Graham reports, through Gen. Hobson, that they destroyed the town and 100,000 pounds of bacon, 10,000 bushels of wheat, 10,000 bushels of corn, 100 bbls of whisky, 100 bbls of flour, and considerable quantities of sugar, coffee, &c. and forty boats which had been used in other points on the Cumberland. Rebels report the loss of ninety killed, but Col. Graham, the commander of the expedition is of the opinion that the number is greater. We had one wounded and one missing. This result is highly creditable to our troops; indeed, it was a perfect success. (Signed)

Brig. Gen. WRIGHT.
A. E. BURNSIDE, Maj. Gen.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 24—*Midnight.*—The Assembly has refused to pass the soldiers' proxy bill over the Governor's veto by a vote of 37 yeas to 49 nays. Both branches of the Legislature subsequently passed resolutions for an amendment of the Constitution so as to allow soldiers to vote. The resolutions were adopted by a vote of 20 to 9 in the Senate, and 70 to 30 in the Assembly. The Senate has passed a resolution characterizing the Governor's veto as an extra official and unauthorized act. Both Houses have passed Judge Dean's gold bill, limiting corporations in their loans on gold or exchange to par or currency.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The French steam corvette Berthoiei, from Vera Cruz on the 7th inst., arrived at this port today.

The commander says the reported defeat of the French army at Puebla is entirely erroneous. When he left Vera Cruz all was quiet at Puebla.

Ratedsky was to-day convicted of the murder of Mr. Fellner, the diamond merchant.

Two arrests have been made for attempting to pass counterfeit hundred dollar notes on the Bank of Waltham, Mass.

The steamer Corsica, which sailed for Havana to-day, took $154,000 in specie.

The steamer City of Baltimore sailed today for Liverpool with 100 passengers and $240,000 in specie.

The steamer Bremen took 160 passengers, and $90,000 in specie.

Gen. Fremont, in a letter to Hallett & Co., suggests the occapation immediately on the Pacific railroad, of the large bodies of men forced by the President's proclamation.

SIMCOE, C. W., April 25.—Van Eary's steam mills were blown up yesterday, the boiler having bursted. Four men were killed, and the mills destroyed.

BURLINGTON, VT., April 25.—Lake Champlain is clear of ice and navigation opened.

The steamers between White Hall and Rose's Point will commence their trips on Monday.

STRICTLY PURE ARTICLES
Low Prices.
PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE,
TORRENCE & McGARR,
APOTHECARIES.
Corner Fourth and Market streets,
PITTSBURGH.
Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery Chemicals, &c., Lead, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Spices, &c., Cream Tartar Baking Soda, Eng. Mustard, Oils, &c.
☞ Physicians Prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.
Pure Wines and Liquors. for medicinal use only. fel9to

MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER, from the manner in which it disposes of Roaches, Bugs, Fleas, Ants &c., it has truly been termed "miraculous.
For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
ap27 corner Smithfield and Fourth streets

THE BEST IN USE, BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Warranted to give relief in ten minutes after use, and to cure in a short time all Coughs, Colds, Irritation of the Throat, &c. They differ from the various preparations of Cough Lozenges and Troches by being as grateful to the palate as the most delicate confection. Put up in large boxe. at 25 cents.
For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
ap27 corner Smithfield and Fourth streets

FLOUR AND OIL BARREL TRESS HOOPS; for sale by

DRIED APPLES—200 BUSHELS prime dried apples, 50 bushels prime dried peaches, just received and for sale by
JAMES A. FETZER.
ap25 Corner Market and First street.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

ALLEGHENY DEMOCRATIC CLUB. THERE WILL BE A REGULAR meeting of the Club this Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. An address will be delivered by an prominent Democrat. All are invited to attend.
ap27

FURNITURE AND CARPETS AT Auction.—On Wednesday morning April 29th, at 10½ o'clock, at Masonic Hall Auction House, will be sold a quantity of Furniture, embracing, Sideboard Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Tables, Chairs, Divans. Also a quantity of new Ingrain Carpets, and Rag Carpets, also second hand Carpets, Queensware, &c.
T. A. McCLELLAND,
ap27 Auctioneer.

ARNICA PLASTERS, HEMLOCK PLASTERS.
Helmbold's Ext. Buchu,
Rankin's Ext. Buchu,
Rankin's Soldiers Powders,
India Rubber Syringes,
Catarrh Snuff,
Arnica Oil,
Rankin's Worm Syrup,
And the usual stock of Drugs, Perfumery &c., kept in a first class Drug and Prescription store at RANKIN'S Drug Store, 63 Market street, 3 doors below 4th.
ap27

OIL BARRELS WANTED, AT KOUNTZ & MERTZ, 118 Liberty street.
ap27.

WIDE ENGLISH PAPERS ALL Styles, for sale by W. P. MARSHALL, 87 Wood street.
ap 27

BE CLEAN—FOR WALL PAPER, Paper hangings and Whitewashers, call at W. P. MARSHALL, 87 Wood street.
ap27

ALBUM PICTURES.

COPIES CELEBRATED PAINTINGS.
PORTRAITS OF GENERALS.
PROMINENT ACTORS AND ACTRESSES,
PROMINENT MEN & WOMEN,
BUTTERFLIES
TOM THUMB GROUPS,
HUMMING BIRDS, AUTUMN LEAVES, VILLAGES AND TOWNS,
And every variety of
Card Pictures Photographic Albums,
All styles at
PITTOCK'S,
BOOKS, STATIONARY AND NEWS DEPOT
Opposite Post-office.
ap24

SPRING DELAINES

Just opened at 25 cents,
Just opened at 25 cents,
Just opened at 25 cents,
Just opened at 25 cents,
Just opened at 25 cents,
Just opened at 25 cents,
Just opened at 25 cents,
Just opened at 25 cents,
Just opened at 25 cents,
Just opened at 25 cents,
Just opened at 25 cents,
Just opened at 25 cents.

HUGUS & HACKE,
SUCCESSORS TO
W. & D. HUGUS, cor 5th & Market Streets.
ap24

C. H. S. S.
NEW NEW NEW NEW
SPRING STYLES
SPRING STYLES
OF OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
BOOTS AND SHOES
ARRIVING ARRIVING ARRIVING ARRIVING
EVERY DAY
EVERY DAY
AT AT AT AT
CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE,
62 Fifth Street,
☞ Next door to Express Office,
So long as usual, much under the regular prices ap3

DISSOLUTION.

THE LATE FIRM OF HASSENFORDER & SMITH, Saddlers & Harness makers, No. 283 Liberty street, was dissolved by the death of George Hassenforder, on the 25th day of March. All persons indebted, will make payment, and those having claims against the firm will present them at the office of Mitchell & Palmer Attorney's, No. 87 Fifth street, on or before the first day of May, for settlement, as Mr. Ephraim Smith, surviving partner, intends leaving the city shortly after that date.
VICTOR KELLER,
EPHRAIM SMITH.
Administrators.
German *Republican* copy and charge *Post.*
ap23:1wd

COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS AND Retail Dealers of the city and neighboring towns are respectfully invited to examine our stock of
TRIMMINGS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS,
RUCHES,
LACE GOODS, HEAD DRESSES AND NETS, SHIRTS, CORSETS,
RAIN AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
BUTTONS, THREDS, PINS AND THE VARIOUS SMALL ARTICLES IN OUR LINE OF BUSINESS.
We have on hand a large and well selected stock of
STAPLE ARTICLES,
bought when prices were from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than at present, and having added our spring purchases of STYLE GOODS, bought at first hands and on the most favorable terms, we are prepared to offer advantages in price and selection equal to any house east or west.
☞ In our Wholesale Department, on the second and third floors, will be found extensive assortments of the articles enumerated above and that with our increased facilities, we can give them bargains in the quality and prices of our Goods.
D. S. MACRUM.....R. C. GLYDE.
MACRUM & GLYDE.
No. 78 Market Street,
ap9 Between Fourth and the Diamond.

NEW DISCOVERY
To Strengthen and Improve the Sight.
THE Russian PEBBLE Spectacles.
PERSONS SUFFERING FROM DEfective sight, arising from age or other causes, can be relieved by using the Russian Pebble Spectacles, which have been well tried by many responsible citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, to whom they have given perfect satisfaction. The certificates of these persons can be seen at my office.
☞ All who purchase one pair of the Russian Pebble Spectacles are entitled to be supplied in future free of charge with those which will always give satisfaction.
Therefore, if you wish to ensure an improvement in your sight call on
J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician,
Manufacturer of the Russian Pebble Spectacles,
jan16 No. 39 Fifth street, Post Building
☞ My place of business is closed on Saturday.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

DEPOSITS MADE WITH THE Dime Savings Institution, (No. 110 Smithfield street,) before May 1st will bear interest from that date.
JAMES PARK, Jr. Treas.
D. E. McKINLEY, Pres.
ap27:3t.

EAR CORN—CAR LOAD EAR CORN, For sale by JAS. A. FETZER, corner of Market and First St.
ap27

1863. NEW 1863.
SPRING GOODS
Of Every Description at
C. HANSON LOVE & CO'S.
Comprising all the latest styles of
Dress Goods,
SHAWLS, &c., &c.,
Also, Domestic Goods at greatly reduced prices. For bargains in all kinds of Dry Goods you should call early at
C. HANSON LOVE & Co
NOS. 74 & 76 MARKET STREET
ap25

A LARGE STOCK OF SHOES, OF all kinds, at McCLELLAND'S Auction House.

1000 PAIRS LADIES HOSE, AT Ten cents a pair, at MASONIC HALL, Auction House.

SPECIAL SALE OF FLOWERS AT Auction.—On Tuesday, afternoon, April 28th, at two o'clock, at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 Fifth street, will be sold in quantities, a choice stock of French Flowers, Fruits &c.
The attention of dealers is called to this our first sale this season, the goods being of the very latest styles.
T. A. McCLELLAND,
ap25 Auctioneer

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.
READ THE PRICES.

Ladies fine heeled Morocco (not Sheepskin) Boots	$1 00
Ladies fine Congress Lasting Gaiters	1 25
Ladies fine heeled Lasting Gaiters	1 00
Ladies fine sewed and heeled Balmorals	1 25
Misses Congress heeled Lasting Gaiters slightly damaged	75
Ladies Goat Morocco heeled Boots	87
Children's Morocco heeled pegged Boots	50
Children's Lasting Congress heeled Gaiters	62
Mens, Boys and Youths Boots, Balmoral Gaiters, at equal low prices. Give us a call, at	75

J. H. BORLAND,
ap25 98 Market street, 2d door from Fifth.

GARDEN SEEDS, SEED POTATOES sugar cane seed, for sale by BECKHAM & LONG, 127 Liberty street.
ap25

A NEW LOT OF CLOTHES WRINGers, just received by BECKHAM & LONG, 127 Liberty street.
ap25

MOWERS & REAPERS, THRESHers and Separator, Hay rakes, farm mills, and all kinds of farm machinery, for sale by BECKHAM & LONG, 127 Liberty street.
ap25

FODDER CUTTERS, CORN SHELlers, fork, shovels, spades, plows, harrows, cultivators, for sale by BECKHAM & LONG, 127 Liberty street.
ap25

PRUNING SHEARS, PRUNING knives, for sale by BECKHAM & LONG, 127 Liberty street.
ap25

CORN MEAL—50 SACKS FRESH ground Corn Meal, just received and for sale corner Market and 1st St.
ap25

POTATOES—50 BARRELS POTATOES, just received, and for sale by J. & A. A. FETZER, Corner Market and First street
ap25

Steamship Great Eastern.
WALTER PATON, Commander
THE STEAMSHIP
Great Eastern.
WILL LEAVE LIVERPOOL ON her first trip, during the present month, or early in May, and will continue to run regularly during the season. Early notice will be given of date of departure.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
FIRST CABIN, from.....$95 to $135
SECOND CABIN.....$ 70
Excursion Tickets: out and back in the 1st, & 2d Cabins only, a fare and a half.
THIRD CABIN.....$50
STEERAGE.....$30
All fare Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in U. S. Currency.
For passage apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the Office, 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
54 South street.
or to THOMAS RATTIGAN,
ap24:tjul No 122 Monongahela House.

A CARD.
HAVING MADE ARRANGEMENTS to operate before the Dental Colleges of the United States, and the various Dental Conventions for the purpose of bringing before the profession, my Apparatus for Extracting Teeth Without Pain, I shall of necessity be obliged to be away from my office the greater part of next Spring and Summer, and that my patients may not be the losers thereby, I have associated with me Dr. R. J. WAYE, a Dentist of well known ability in every branch of the profession, and whose elegant fillings are the admiration of the profession wherever seen. Dr. Waye will be with me from April 1st, and will take the devote my whole attention to Extracting Teeth with my Apparatus, and to the mechanical part of the profession. Persons who may have hitherto failed to have their Teeth extracted for want of time on my part, or from defects in the apparatus as I have made many improvements, and will devote my whole time to it.
References in regard to the Painlessness and Safety of the operations given if desired, and cold weather is the time when the apparatus can be used to the best advantage.
E. OUDRY, Dentist,
mh17:dtmy14 334 Smithfield street.

VALUABLE.
BUILDING LOTS AT PUBLIC SALE!
64 DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, As per above plot, known as the ALGEO Property, situated in M'Clure township, adjoining the property of the "House of Refuge," will be offered at Public Auction, and sold to the highest bidder without reserve
On Saturday, April 25th, 2 o'clk p. m.
TERMS:—One-fourth of the purchase money when deed is executed, remaining three fourths in three annual payments, with interest.
JAMES M'CANDLESS,
JOHN PHILLIPS,
JOHN SAMPSON,
ap22:6t. Committee.

REMOVAL OF LIVERY STABLE. The undersigned having removed his Livery Stable from the rear of the Scott House, to near the corner of First and Smithfield street, W. C. Comp's old stand, is prepared to furnish carriages, buggies, and saddle horses upon the shortest notice. Also horses kept at livery at reasonable rates. Undertaking and all arrangements for funerals will receive his special attention.
NEAL BRIGELAND.
ap 14;

S. M. KIER.....JAMES GLOVER.....JOHN FOSTER
PITTSBURGH FIRE BRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
KIER, GLOVER & CO.,
Manufacturers of Fire Brick, Tiles, Crucibles, &c. and dealers in Fire and Crucible Clay.
☞ Office 385 Liberty street, opposite the P. R. R. Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.
Orders respectfully solicited. feb20:6md

FISH TACKLE FOR SALE BY
JAMES BOWN
ap18 138 Wood street.

BANKING HOUSE.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
(Late of the firm of W. H. Williams & Co.,)
BANKERS,
NO. 75 FOURTH STREET,
Next door to the Mechanics Bank.
DEALERS IN
GOLD, SILVER, BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE, and all classes of Government Securities.
ap6:3md

W. J. KOUNTZ.....PH. B. MERTZ.
KOUNTZ & MERTZ,
BANKERS,
No. 118 Wood St., Second door above Fifth Street,
DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND Domestic Exchange, Coin, Bank Notes, and Government Securities. Collections promptly attended to.
ap11

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.,
mh5:6md Wood street, corner of Third.

PAPER HANGINGS.
1863.
Now Or Never.
W. M. P. MARSHALL
Again beats all the West in
STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE.
WALL PAPERS.
Borders, Decorations, Testers, Curtains, Landscapes, Fireboard Prints, etc., of Foreign and Domestic manufacture, for sale by
W. P. MARSHALL,
mh23:1m 87 Wood St., near Fourth, PITTSBURGH.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.
THOMAS RATTIGAN, EUROPEAN Agent, 122 Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa., is prepared to bring out or send back passengers from or to any part of the old country, either by steam or sailing packets.
SIGHT DRAFTS FOR SALE, payable in any part of Europe.
Agent for the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad. Also, Agent for the old Black Star Line of Sailing Packets, and for the lines of Steamers sailing between New York, Liverpool, Glasgow and Galway. fall

R. HUTCHINSON.
(LATE OF LERCH & HUTCHINSON,)
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Dealer in
WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE,
Flour, Grain, Fish, Dried Fruit, Pot and Pearl Ashes, and PRODUCE GENERALLY.
Best Brands of Family Flour Always on Hand.
No. 102 Second Street,
Between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.
☞ Liberal advance made on Consignments.
apl1-1 d

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A suit of well furnished rooms suitable for a PHYSICIAN'S RECEPTION ROOM AND OFFICE in a locality easily found and accessible, with or without board. Address, stating terms, including fire and gas, to A. W. B., DISPATCH OFFICE. mh31:tf

R. B. NORRIS,
NO. 79 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, Pa.
Has on hands a beautiful assortment of styles, of Fancy Cassimeres for suits or single garments, both for Men and Boys
☞ Also, a fine selection of fine
FRENCH CLOTHS
Black and Colored Doeskin Cassimeres, Silk and Cassimere vestings, which will be made to order in the most Fashionable manner.
ap20.

A NELEGANT CURE FOR THE HAIR
PHALON & SON'S
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PHALON & SON'S
COCIN,
COCIN,
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COCIN.
The only genuine article made from
The only genuine article made from
The only genuine article made from
The only genuine article made from
COCOA NUT OIL.
COCOA NUT OIL.
COCOA NUT OIL.
COCOA NUT OIL.
PHALON'S COCIN or Deodorized Cocoa Nut Oil, is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleaning, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it.
Sold at JOSEPH FLEMING'S corner of the Diamond and Market street.
April22

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES OF
Carpets & Floor Oil Cloths.
Retailing at Wholesale Prices
AT THE
NEW CARPET STORE,
OF
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
FIFTH STREET,
Next Door To The Post Office.
We have now open a new and complete assortment of every description of goods in our line, great part of which we are selling at
Manufacturers' Wholesale Prices
ap24.

REMOVAL.
DR. F. BARDEEN HAS REMOVED from Smithfield street, below the Girard House, to No. 145 Fifth street opposite the Court House. ap21:tf.

LADIES
WHO WILL HAVE THE
MOST STYLISH
AND BEST
FITTING SHOES,
will examine our immense stock of
BOOTS, SHOES,
GAITERS AND SLIPPERS.
Superlatively elegant Goods, and prices economically adjusted.
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.
ap23 No. 31 Fifth street.

DAUB & CAPPELL,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large and well selected stock of
Spring Goods,
consisting of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
ALSO—A large stock of
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
including *Paper Collars, Neck Ties*, and every thing usually kept by first class Furnishing Store Orders promptly executed. au30:1yd

FIVE GOOD BUILDING