A. "With the exception of a single regiment it was excellent."

Q. "Will you state as nearly as you can the whole number of our troops that were engaged."

A. "We had about 100,000 men on the other side of the river."

Q. "What part of that number were actually engaged in battle?"

A. "Every single man of them was under artillery fire, and about half of them were at different times formed in coulmns of attack. *Every man was put in column that could be got in.*"

With this evidence of the General commanding the army before them, a committee of Congress, in a report submitted to the public without the testimony deliberately states:

"*The testimony of all the witnesses* before our committee proves most conclusively that had the attack been made upon the left with all the force that General Franklin could have used for that purpose the plan of General Burnside would have achieved a most brilliant victory."

The committee continue (still referring to the order which they say was to make a "vigorous attack with my whole force," and was sent by Gen. Burnside upon his hearing of the small force which I had ordered to the attack.) General Franklin testifies that it was not an order but a request, and that when he received it it was too late to renew the attack, and therefore he did not do it. Gen. Franklin testifies as follows: The committe then proceeded to give an extract from a small portion of the testimony *in which not a word of my testimony on the subject of this request is given.* My statement to them on that subject was substantially that after 3 o'clock ct that day, according to my best recollection, an aid from Gen. Burnside came to me with the message that the enemy was pressing Gen. Sumner on the right, and that I was requested to make a division in his favor if I could. I again replid that I would do the best I could. About the time that this message came, viz, at 3.40 P. M., as will be seen by referring to General Hardie's reports, that officer informed General Burnside as follows:

Gibbon's and Meade's divisions are badly used up, and I fear an advance of the enemy on our left cannot be made this afternoon. Doubleday's divisions will replace Meade's as soon as it can be collected, and if it be done in time of course another attack will be made. The enemy are in force in the woods on our left toward Hamilton's, and are threatening the safety of that portion of our line. They seem to have detached a portion of our force to our front, where Howe and Brooks are now engaged. Brooks has some prisoners and is down to the railroad. Just as soon as the left is safe our forces here will be prepared for a front attack. But it may too late this afternoon. Notwithstanding the unpleasant items I relate the *morale* generally of the troops is good.

Reply to the Direct Accusation of the Committee.

Keeping in mind the fact that the divisions of Howe and Brooks which General Hardie reported to Gen. Burnside were then actually engaged, were the two divisions upon which I had to rely to protect my right, centre and bridges, and that every other division of my command was at that moment already in support of the left, and that this dispatch of Gen. Hardie's was a piece of the evidence before a Committee, supposed to be in search of the truth in regard to the subject of such magnitude as the loss of the battle of Fredericksburg, it seems incredible that the next paragraph of their report following the extract from my testimony which they have given is the one already quoted, that—

"The testimony *of all the witnesses* before your committee proves most conclusively that had the attack been made upon the left with all the forces that General Franklin could have used for that purpose, the plan of General Burnside would have achieved a most brilliant victory."

This sweeping statement is made without giving a word of testimony in support of the conclusion or the name of a witness. I am necessarily in ignorance of what has been testified to by others before the Committee, but I know that General Burnside and myself were at least two of "all the witnesses," and that he, when he was first examined, testified to the contrary of any such statement. I know that General Hardie's words, written from the battle-field to his chief, were in evidence, and that the facts shown by these witnesses prove the conclusions of this Committee to be as unfounded as they are unmerited.

Standing, as I do, thus arraigned and condemed by the committee, I have no fear that my countrymen will adopt their verdict until I have been heard in my own behalf. They have thus far inhaled with the air they breathe that vital principle of fair play that hears before it condemns. As a pepple, they have no purpose to serve in striking down a public servant, unless he has proved to be unfaithful to his trust and to their sense of justice I appeal, tho' the circumstances attending my accusation compel me to add to my statement a few words personal to myself.

My profession is that of arms. I was educated to it as a pupil of the nation.—My duty and inclination leading the same path, with the feeling that stirred the nation's pulse when its flag was torn down by parricidal hands. I dedicated my life and whatever was enwrapt within my life, to the defence of my country. I did not underrate the proportions of the rebellion, and I accepted my line of duty with the conviction that the nation would require of its loyal children determined purpose and, perhaps, great sacrifices, before its unity would be restored. With these convictions, I took command of a brigade in the Army of the Potomac in June, 1861. From that time until I was relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac on the 25th day of Jan. 1863, I have been trying to do my duty in camp and upon the field.

That I have not altogether failed, the brave men who have grown up with me have proved on the battlefields of Virginia and Maryland; and it is but common justice to those of them who yet live, and to the memory of those who are dead, to say that they never failed me in the time of trial. My time has been passed with my command. Including a period of illness I have been absent from it but twenty-one days. This has left me but little time to look after matters personal to myself. Having no political associations of influence, I must content myself as best I can with the reflection that the Committee believed that the failure at Fredericksburg demanded a victim, and that being of no consequence except as a soldier, it was most available to order me to that duty.

I have had no friendships which have stood in the way of the performance of my duty.

When General Burnside took command of the Army of the Potomac and up to the time he left it, I gave a hearty obedience to every order he gave me, as well as a full and frank expression of my opinion when he invited me to his councils. I supposed that we were attached friends; and that we were both looking only to those means which would achieve success. I agreed with him fully in the propriety of crossing the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg at the time proposed by his original plan.—After that failed, whatever advice I gave to him in council sprang from the honest conviction of my judgment, and I should have been recreant to my duty, to my country and my own conscience had I given him any other. When the crossing was determined upon, with what alacrity I obeyed the order, the time within which my troops were crossed and placed in line of battle is the best evidence. This done and our troops posted on the enemy's side of the river, with nothing but frail pontoon bridges between them and their destruction as an army, I proposed that an assault should be made upon the enemy's position with a column strong enough to command success, (naming the number of at least six divisions,) with the request that I might be allowed to make immediate disposition to carry it out. After watching through the night, I was ordered to take a particular height with one division, and to keep my whole command in readiness for some contemplated movement. In obeying this order according to its letter and spirit, a force of the enemy upon my left, my right and my centre, discovered itself, sufficient to engage during the day every division in my command. Our failure was the natural consequence of the insufficient preparation and inadequate provision for an attack upon an army like that in front of us. This being the state of the facts, so far as I am concerned, without a hearing of the opportunity of defense, a report from the legislative branch of Government has been spread through the newspapers and in pamphlets before my countrymen, stating that had I obeyed the orders given me by General Burnside on that day, our army would have achieved a most brilliant victory. Instead of a brilliant victory it was a sad and fearful disaster, in which many brave men fell—men to whom I was attached by two years' association, and for this disaster, and for the blood of these comrades, this Committee say I am responsible.

I place these facts by the side of their report, perfectly willing to abide by the verdict which the public will pass upon me.

WM. B. FRANKLIN.

DAILY POST.

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

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

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 9.

GEN. FRANKLIN'S DEFENSE.

We direct the reader's attention to the reply of Gen. Franklin, to Wade, Covode & Co's report in relation to the battle of Fredericksburg. His open and candid refutation of the committee's accusations, is irresistable and overwhelming; and the reader can readily infer from it the means resorted to by the infamous combination of politicians represented by the committee, in order to blacken the fair fame of the brightest ornaments of our army.—The reader will remember that the dispatches produced by Gen. Franklin, sent to him to Gen. Burnside's during the battle of Fredericksburg, were produced by him at his examination by the committee, and yet in making their report they never refer to them. The committee desired a victim, upon whom to saddle the massacre at Fredericksburg, and they selected Gen. Franklin, one of the most skilful and intrepid officers in the service. This is the manner in which Covode & Co. have been laboring to put down the rebellion.

THE CAUSES OF OUR DISASTER.

The *Daily Dispatch*, in one of those spasmodic and senseless rhapsodies, which have lately appeared in its editorial columns, has some singular remarks upon our late engagement on the Rappahannock. It begins its observations in this way:

"It will be an indelible disgrace to the freemen of the North if they permit the fruits of two years of bloody warfare to be wrested from their grasp without an effort to retrieve a temporary disaster. Let us look the danger in the face; admit the full import of each reverse, and with at least as much constancy as the rebels have shown in a bad cause, *bend our energies* to the preparation of still greater forces than we have yet put in the field."

After this bit of advice the *Dispatch* proceeds with the following alarming revelation, which, if true, would materially interfere with our "energies" in the preparation of "still greater forces." It says:

"While our troops in thousands have been sent to the battle field to waste their lives in fruitless encounters or by dread miasma, we have tolerated in our midst—have fated and glorified—the miserable quibblers who have been laboring without cessation to sap the very foundation of the Government—by destroying the confidence and alienating the support of the people. Demagogues sold body and soul to the spirit of party domination, have passed unquestioned and unchecked, through every village and hamlet of the North, sowing broadcast the vilest treason under such flimsy veil as best suited their purpose.—They have been permitted to organize and worse, *to defend, in our midst*, oath-bound associations assail with the foulest epithets every man who dared question their motives."

If this be true it is alarming indeed; and feeling as we do, we are prompted to inquire who these people are, who have been "petted and glorified" by the *Dispatch*, while they were sapping the very foundations of the government? We do not now wish to embarrass our neighbor by asking it to point out *all* of those who infest "every hamlet and village" in the north, sowing the vilest treason; we are anxious, however, to know who they are "in our *midst*" who belong to oath-bound associations whose purpose is the destruction of the government? The paper possessed of such knowledge as this, revealing as it does the existence of conspirators not only in "every village and hamlet" in the north, but of a similar organization in our midst, is no better than they if it keeps such alarming information to itself.

But we incline to the belief that the *Dispatch*, in the remarks we have quoted, merely wished to say something; if so, it has succeeded in making itself contemptible. What excuse can there be for an editor, who is so careless of his own reputation, and so indifferent to the intelligence of his readers, as to write and publish such fabrications? At such a time as this, too, when the people's ears are "brim-full of fear," because of the doubtful condition of the Union cause in Virginia, we have a foolish sensation writer, publishing the most absurd crotchets, which if in the least degree reliable, would show *him* to be a blatent traitor to his government, for not exposing the conspiracies, the existence of which he writes about with such flippant assurance. The *Dispatch*, like many other papers of its stripe, is mortified at the falsification of its predictions, and it finds relief only in the denunciation of some imaginary danger. In the present case it is itself in its wide labyrinth of treason; but if it knows any of the oath-bound people alluded to, let it turn states evidence and save itself from bearing upon its forehead the ignominious brand of traitor. If it has been merely rambling and raving, let it gather up what little sanity it retains, and endeavor to be modest, if not reasonable, hereafter.

MISS DICKINSON.

This is the name of a petticoat politician who is now engaged making stump speeches in the Eastern cities. She is said to belong to the radical Union League of New York, and is in the interest of Mr. Chase, whom she favors for the next Presidency. She is, consequently heavy on Mr. Seward, who is thought to stand in Chase's way. Miss Dickinson is, of course one of the strong minded sort, having a due appreciation of woman's rights. Her rhetoric is not exactly elegant, but it is very expressive. Of the patriotic State of New Jersey she, the other evening at the Cooper Institute, spoke in this way:

"New Jersey—little, mean, contemptible New Jersey, made out of the offscourings and fragments left after the Union had been formed."

The report says that this convulsed the audience (about four thousand) with roars of laughter, which lasted several minutes, giving the fair creature ample time to draw her breath, and think of other smart sayings equally funny. If the above be a sample of Miss Dickinson's style of oratory, her humor must be absolutely convulsive.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, for whose opinions in such matters we have the profoundest respect, says that this "young lady orator," upon the occasion referred to, "sketched the history and management of the war, and drew the portrait of the party that aids and abets by sympathy and succor the *treason* of the South. *Of course* she spoke of Gen. McClellan, and not in very flattering terms."

Some impudent person in the four thousand objected to this classing of McClellan with those who "abet" treason, when, the *Gazette* informs us, he was immediately made to feel the pressure of no less than half a dozen Abolition boots. That chap will hardly interrupt Miss Dickinson again, when she is delighting four thousand Abolitionists with the truthful, elegant and lady-like story of McClellan being a traitor.

In Philadelphia she has, also, held forth, and we learn from the *North American* that "she proved the Democratic party all through the North had combined, so far as in them lay, to rule by the ruin of the country. She eulogized New England, its patriotism and intelligence, in language worthy of Edward Everett, eliciting applause that lasted for several minutes."

There is some reason to be apprehensive of this fascinating and intellectual creature. Let abolitionism "take any shape but that" and we defy its power.—It is evident however, that that party feels itself doomed, when it substitutes crinoline for shoulder straps, and throws Ben Butler to one side, in order to make way for an Amazonian. One little letter, written by our old and handsome acquaintance, Mrs. Jane Swisshelm, in which she said Mrs. Lincoln was "prettier than a pink," secured her a snug little sinecure in the War Department, with a thousand per annum. Who knows what may be in store for Miss. Dickinson? Perhaps she may be appointed to a Major Generalship, or to a seat upon the Supreme Bench. In either case we would see woman's rights handsomely recognized; it would be a step forward indeed to see petticoats in mustache and epaulets, or a Chief Justice with twins.

In regard to the delay in making an advance on Richmond of which so great a handle was made by McClellan's enemies, the General affords an explanation, in his recently published testimony before the War Committee, by saying that his first object on assuming command, was to provide for the defense of the capital, next to organize the army; and thirdly, he considered it "essential that we should gain possession of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in order *to cut the railroad communication between the valley of the Mississippi and the Atlantic slope before making a direct movement upon Richmond.*" The latter movement he relied upon Gens. Halleck and Buell to execute, under his order, but he had to wait for them.—*Age.*

THE WAR.

The Charge at Fredericksburg—A Thrilling Scene.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* writes a thrilling account of the charge on the heights at Fredericksburg on Sunday. We quote as follows:

The rebels kept up a constant fire of musketry from behind earthworks, buildings and rifle pits, while the guns from above rained down a perfect storm of grape and canister on the troops. It was now 11 o'clock; continuous fighting had been going on for full six hours, and the rebels still held their works. Gen. Sedgwick now determined on having the "light brigade" charge the heights. Col. Burnham, commanding, moved his forces along under the protection of abandoned earthworks, and the hill side formed by the sloping down of the plain near the city, until he had arrived directly in front of the most formidable position, known as the "Slaughter pen." Knapsacks and any article of clothing which might impede their rapid movement were cast aside by the men, and they were deployed out in order.

At twenty minutes past eleven the lion-hearted men rose to their feet. Every one of the thousand spectators on the hills in the rear held their breath in terrible suspense, expecting to see them all the next moment prostrate in the dust. "Forward!" cried the General, as they dashed forward on the open plain, when instantly there was poured upon them a most terrific discharge of grape and cannister.—Many lay dead, but not one faltered. Full four hundred yards must be passed over before gaining the stone wall. As they press forward, delivering the battle-cheer, which is heard above the roar of the artillery, the rebel guns further to the left are turned upon them. But they faltered not. A moment more they have reached the stone wall, scaled its sides, are clambering the green bank of the gulf, and precisely as the city clock struck, they rush over the embrasure of the rebel guns, and the Heights are ours. The enemy with the exception of the canneniers, fled in wild confusion, secreting themselves in the houses, woods and wherever a place of concealment was afforded. The guns captured proved to be the Washington Artillery, the battery so highly complimented by Gen. Lee in his report of the last battle of Fredericksburg, and which has figured more or less since the outbreak of the rebellion.

GLOOMINESS is not religion. Let it no be imagined that the life of a good Christian must necessarily be a life of melancholy and gloominess; for he only resigns some pleasures to enjoy other infinitely greater.

MEASURE God's love as you would a friend's or a mother's, by its adequacy to the exigencies of an imperfect and undeveloped race of beings.

TURN OF WHEEL.

ENGLAND, France, Austria, Italy and Spain are in accord in relation to the Polish question, and have so signified to the Czar Dispatches from the three first-named powers were presented on the 17th of April, and Italy and Spain sent in their adhesion to the same policy subsequently.

GREELEY'S ninety days are up, and according to his declaration a short time ago, he is now in favor of peace, and letting the South go.

THE Emperor Napoleon recently expressed great horror of war to a delegation from the French Academy. His phrase was: "I know no more dreadful spectacle than the battle field. It is horrid!"

THE Baltimore roughs tore off the uniform of the negro surgeon of the Washington colored hospital, on his appearing in that city with his military toggery on.

PARTIES have been arrested in Sheffield, England, for forging American Treasury notes. It was shown that large amounts had been issued in five, ten and twenty dollar notes, principally.

UNCLE Abe's latest published joke was in reply to some one who asked him for a pass to Richmond. "Well," said the President, "I would be very happy to oblige you, if my passes were respected; but the fact is, sir, I have, within the past two years, given passes to two hundred and fifty thousand men to go to Richmond, and not one has got there yet." The applicant quietly and respectfully withdrew.

WHAT is more beautiful than truth, developed, held up, declared fearlessly, unmixed with error, proclaimed boldly, regardless of consequences.

Miscellaneous English Items.

The British squadron in the Pacific is to be strengthened.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* suggests that iron-clads should be stationed at British Columbia. The same journal argues that nothing would be so unfavorable to the maintenance of peace between England and America as the capture of Charleston.

The steamer Sea Queen is stated to have sailed on the 23d from Falmouth for Matamoras, without a mail and without having obtained any definite promise of protection.

The London *Shipping Gazette* points to a *bona fide* advertisement from a French vessel to load for the West Indies as proof that the British flag no longer affords its accustomed security to commerce, and says that French ships are selected because it is understood that the French Government will not tolerate the interference of Federal cruisers.

The House of Commons, on the motion of lord Palmerston, unanimously voted the sum of £50,000 for the completion of the memorial cross to the late Prince Consort. This, added to the public subscriptions, gives a total sum of £110,000, which is to be expended in the erection of an Eleanor Cross on a large scale near the site of the Great Exhibition of 1851.

Poland.

The dispatches indicate continued activity on the part of the insurgents.

The insurrection had again broken out in Volhynia and Podolia.

An engagement had taken place at Myozkoro. Severe fighting had also occurred at Radoranska. It was reported the insurgents had been victorious near Bas. Gen. Berg is said to have demanded 100,000 additional troops.

A general levy has been ordered in the seven provinces bordering on Poland.—Each Government is to furnish 8,000 men.

The British Ambassador at St. Petersburg is said to have received orders to press for a speedy reply to the British note.

The British Iron Trade.

WOLVERTON, April 23.—A less satisfactory feeling pervades the iron trade than that which distinguished it last week, excepting only in a few instances in which houses are occupied almost exclusively upon orders for the specific departments of the home market. The "rumors of wars" are exercising a prejudicial effect upon the continental demand generally, and upon that of the best divisions of the home trade. The absence of the temporary orders for sheets for the Northern ports, which at this season usually affords a large amount of employment in this district, is generally felt. Small merchant orders are somewhat more numerous than they were last. Few orders of magnitude are out. The railway companies are making tolerably good inquiries. Nothing is yet being done in pig-iron, although certain samples are offered at under last week's rates. The puddlers at a few important works continue on a strike for an advance of wages.

DIED:

In Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock, P. M., WILLIAM H. DENNY, late Cashier of the Merchant's & Manufacturer's Bank of Pittsburgh, aged 60 years.

Funeral from his late residence, in Peebles Tp., on Saturday the 9th, inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. Carriages will start from the corner of Smithfield and Seventh streets, Pittsburgh, at 2 o'clock P. M.

On the 7th, inst., at 9 o'clock, Miss MARY HARPER, in the 65 year of her age, at the residence of George Inglis, No 61 Clark street.

The funeral will take place at ten o'clock, on Saturday morning. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Chronicle please copy.

Mineral Waters.

SPRING SUPPLY.

OF

BLUE LICK,
Bedford,
Congress,
Empire Spring,

KISSINGEN, ARTESIAN, SELTZER, &c

For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
my6 corner Smithfield and Fourth street

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR Sale, pleasantly situated on Rebecca street, Allegheny city. Being a division of a large garden, with fruit trees, shrubbery, etc., and easy of access by Passenger Railway. Persons desirous of securing a good and pleasant location for a residence, are particularly invited to look at these beautiful lots, which are offered at low prices, and on easy terms.
my6 S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 51 Market Street.

TWELVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will purchase a three story brick dwelling house and lot, five rooms and cellar, situated on Clark street.
S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 51 Market street,

500 BUSHELS BRIGHT DRIED Apples, just received and for sale by
may4 JAS. A. FETZER, corner Market & First Street

REMOVAL.

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

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. O. Conn'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 BRICELAND.
ap 14

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

NEW COLOR,—BOSTON, BROWN & Gold wall papers, for sale by
may4 W. P. MARSHALL.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

Steamship Great Eastern.

WALTER PATON, Commander

THE STEAMSHIP

Great Eastern

From Liverpool.....From New York.
Saturday, May 16th.....Saturday June 6
Tuesday, June 30th.....Tuesday July 21
And at the same regular intervals, thereafter.

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.
Servants accompanying passengers, and Children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.
THIRD CABIN.....$50
STEERAGE, with superior accomodations.$30
All fare Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in U. S. Currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, At the Office, 23 Broadway.
For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, 54 South street.
or to THOMAS RATTIGAN, No 122 Monongahela House.
ap24:1m1

BALMORALS GAITERS, LATEST styles at McClelland's Auction.

FOR

VERY LATEST FROM

THE

Army of the Potomac

Have one of the NEW YORK Daily papers left at your residence or place of business. By taking them from us, you can discontinue when you please or change your paper.

KEEP POSTED.

Leave your Address with the Agent.

J. W. PITTOCK

BOOKS, STATIONARY AND NEWS DEPOT

Opposite Post-office.

☞ Copies of all the New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, Daily papers, can be found on the Counter.
my8

GOOD GOODS AT M'CLELLAND'S Shoe Auction House.

HIGHLY DESIRABLE

NEW GOODS

AT

Macrum & Glyde's.

From the New York and Boston Markets. Latest styles of—
TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
FANCY GOODS,
NOTIONS.

We would ask especial attention to the great extent, variety and low prices of our stock. Milliners and County Merchants will find it greatly to their advantage to examine our goods before buying, as our prices are as low as those of the Philadelphia dealers.

☞ Wholesale Rooms—2d and 3d floors.

MACRUM & GLYDE.

No. 78 Market Street,

my7 Between Fourth and the Diamond.

CHILDRESS COPPER TIPPED shoes at McClelland's Auction House.

SUNDRIES.

12000 POUNDS COUNTRY Bacon Sides.
300 barrels Family Flour,
300 bushels Dried Apples,
100 bushels Dried Peaches;
300 bushels Potatoes,
10 barrels No 3 Mackeral,
5 barrels Eggs.
1 Car load Ear Corn,
In store and to arrive, for sale by
JAMES A. FETZER.
my7 Corner Market and First street.

ONION SETS—3 BARRELS ONION Setts, just received and for sale by
my7 JAS. A. FETZER, Corner Market and First street.

BEAUTIFUL GOODS,

A large stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,

of every description

AT

McCLELLAND'S AUCTION HOUSE,

my6 No. 55 Fifth Street.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLE 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:d&w.

C. H. S. S.

NEW
NEW
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, ap3
Selling as usual, much under the regular prices

CONCORD GRAPE.

SUPERIOR VINES, AT $2 50 PER dozen; $12 50 per 100. Extra Vines at $5 per dozen; $25 per 100.
ap28 J. KNOX, No. 29 Fifth street.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Burnett's Cocoaine, Hamlin's Buchu, Halls Balsam, Lyon's Kathairon, Lindsay's Blood Searcher, Estlack's Lozenges, Brown's Bronchial Troches, and all of Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, together with all the Patent & Proprietary medicines of the day. For sale wholesale or retail, by
my9 GEO. A. KELLY, 69 Federal St., Allegheny.

SOAPS, SOAPS, SOAPS, SOAPS,
Genuine Castile Soap,
Genuine Castile Soap,
PURE OLD PALM SOAPS,
PURE OLD PALM SOAPS,
Colgate's Assorted Toilet Soaps,
Colgate's Assorted Toilet Soaps,
Fine white Castile Soap, and fancy toilet Soaps of every description, just rec'd and for sale by
my9 GEO. A. KELLY, 69 Federal St., Allegheny.

RED AND WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, ground in Oil, Paint and Varnish Brushes, of every description. A large stock of each on hand, and for sale by
my9 GEO. A. KELLY, 69 Federal St., Allegheny.

HOOP SKIRTS—ALL SIZES FOR Ladies, Misses and Children at McClelland's Auction House.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS WILL find at
M'COLLISTER & BAER'S,
168 Wood St., a fine assortment of
TOBACCO, SNUFF & CIGARS,
Which will be sold at the very lowest cash prices.
☞ Call and examine our goods.
my9:tf

MENS, BOY'S AND YOUTH'S BALmorals, at McClelland's Auction House.

MOWERS, REAPERS, THRESHERS, Farm Mills, Dog Powers, wheeled and revolving Hay Rakes, Hay Elevators, and farm machinery generally for sale by
my9 BECKHAM & LONG, 127 Liberty street.

MOROCCO AND KID BOOTS AT McClellands Auction House.

SHOVELS, HOES, SPADES, HAY & manure forks, spading forks, garden and hay rakes, grain cradles, scythe snaths, scythe stones, &c., for sale by
my9 BECKHAM & LONG, No. 127 Liberty street.

CHILDREN'S SHOES ALL KINDS at Masonic Hall Auction House.

LADIES' CONGRESS GAITERS

Ladies' Congress Gaiters, $1.37
Ladies' Congress Gaiters, 1.50
Ladies' Congress Gaiters, 1.62
Ladies' Congress Gaiters, 1.75

At the Peoples' Shoe Store, No. 15 Fifth St.
my9 D. S. DIFFENBACHER.

SHOES OF ALL KINDS AT PRIVATE Sale, at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms.

WALL PAPERS—EXTRA WIDE, bright colors, for 10 cents, for sale by
my9 W. P. MARSHALL, 87 Wood street.

TINTS—PLAIN PAPERS OF EVERY Tint of color 4½ inches wide, for sale by
my9 W. P. MARSHALL, 87 Wood street.

HOOP SKIRTS FOR LADIES, MISSES and Children, at Masonic Hall Auction House.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST LADIES Misses and Children's Gaiters in the city is to be found at
J. H. BORLAND'S,
my9 No. 88 Market street, 2d door from Fifth.

THE RUSH FOR GAITERS, BALmorals and Boots, still continues, but we have received a new supply, and can accomodate all who favor us with a call, at
my9 BORLAND'S, 88 Market street.

COOK'S SUGAR EVAPORATORS' sugar cane mills of different patterns, for sale by
my9 BECKHAM & LONG, 127 Liberty street.

WASHING MACHINES & CLOTHES wringers for sale by
my9 BECKHAM & LONG, 127 Liberty street.

BUY BOERHAVE'S GENUINE Holland Bitters.

Buy Boerhave's Genuine Holland Bitters.

Buy Boerhave's Genuine Holland Bitters.

Buy Boerhave's Genuine Holland Bitters.

Superior to all others—Superior to all others.

For sale very low—For sale very low.

AT

JOSEPH FLEMING'S
JOSEPH FLEMING'S
corner of the Diamond and Market street.
corner of the Diamond and Market street.
may8

HOISTING MACHINES,

Manufactured and put up all Complete, by
my7:1yd GEO. S. BROWN, No. 3 St. Clair street.

Wanted.

75 DOLLARS A MONTH! I WANT to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. S. MADISON, Alfred, Me.

Wanted.

60 DOLLARS A MONTH! WE WANT Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our *Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners*, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.
my6;3mdaw

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Sewing Machine,

AWARDED

GOLD PRIZE MEDAL,

WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, 1862.

☞ Call and examine the New Improvements

AT

NO. 27 FIFTH STREET,

my6 WM. SUMNER & CO.

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.
ap23 W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO., No. 31 Fifth street.

ORANGES AND LEMONS—1000 Boxes Messina, in store and for sale by
ap18 REYMER & BROS., No 126 & 128 Wood street.

FLOUR AND OIL BARREL TRESS HOOP, for sale by

SAVE DIVIDENDS.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK.

PITTSBURGH, May 5 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank, have this day declared a dividend of four per cent on its Capital Stock, out of the profits for the last six months, Payable on or after the 15th inst., and free of all taxes.
may6:2wd W. H. DENNY, Cashier.

CITIZENS BANK.

PITTSBURGH, May 5, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of five per cent on the Capital Stock, (free from the Government tax), out of the profits of the past six months, payable to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 15th. inst.,
my6:2td G. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

IRON CITY BANK.

PITTSBURGH, May 5, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK, have this day declared a dividend of four per cent on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 15th inst.
my6:3t J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY BANK.

PITTSBURGH, May 5 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of four per cent on the Capital Stock, out of the last six months profits, and payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 15th inst., free of Government tax.
my6 J. W. COOK, Cashier.

CITIZENS BANK.

PITTSBURGH, May 2d, 1863.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank, will be held on Tuesday, the 2d day of June next, to consider the propriety of organizing, as far as practicable, under the act of the last Congress of the U. S., entitled, "an act to provide a national currency."
may4:1m F. SELLERS, Prest.

DIVIDEND.

PITTSBURGH, May 5 1863.

THE WESTERN INSURANCE COMpany of Pittsburgh, has this day declared a Dividend of three dollars per share, out of the earned profits of the last six months. Payable to Stockholders, on or after the 12th inst.
my6:6td F. H. GORDON, Sec'ry.

BANKING HOUSES.

IRA M'VAY & CO.,
(Late of the firm 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. R. 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. apl1

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.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on:

Thursday, the 28th, Day of May, 1863,

at ten o'clock, a. m. All that valuable tract of land, situated in Ross township, about three miles from Allegheny city; and bounded by lands of David Sherrett; the heirs of Wm. R. Graham; lands of Lightbill; John Ramage. Containing eighty acres, more or less, being the farm of the late Daniel McKeever, dec'd. On which are erected a two story frame dwelling house, a double log barn; spring house and other improvements. There is also upon the premises, an excellent young bearing orchard of grafted fruit. Terms made known on day of sale.
PETER IVORY,
JAS MAYLAR,
Administrators of Daniel McKeever, dec'd.
may2:3wd;3tw.

SPRING BALMORAL

SKIRTS,

AT

$3,50 WORTH $4,50.

HUGUS & HACKE,

SUCCESSORS TO

W. & D. HUGUS, cor 5th & Market Streets.
ap28,

ELSINGBURG GRAPE.

WE CAN FURNISH A FEW VINES of this valuable Grape at $2 00 per dozen; $12 50 per 100.
ap28 J. KNOX, 29 Fifth street.

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
mh26:dawtf

E. M'COLLISTER.....CHAS. C. BAER.

M'COLLISTER & BAER,

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

TOBACCO, SNUFF & CIGARS.

No. 108 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Keep constantly on hand a large variety of Pipes and Smoking Tobacco.
ap30:1yd.

SOAP—40 BOXES TOILET SOAP ASsorted, in store and for sale by
REYMER & BROS., 126 & 128 Wood street.

GLASS PACKER—WANTED IMMEdiately—An experienced Glass Packer, must also understand Lamp Fitting, and produce the most unexceptionable references as to character and capability. No person need apply unless possessing the above qualifications.
SCHMERTZ & BLEAKLEY,
mh11 153 Wood street.

500 BARRELS GLUE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GLUE, suitable for Guilders, Oil Refiners, Printers and Binders, Cabinet Makers and Pattern Makers. Also an assortment of all kinds of curled hair. For sale on reasonable terms. Wanted—An iron Oil still to contain about 40 barrels. By
ap18:6t A. HONEYGER & CO., Nos. 11, 13, 15 Virgin Alley.

LADIES' MISSES' & CHILDREN'S Shoes of all kinds, at the Masonic Hall Auction House,
ap18