THE DAILY PRESS.

LEONARD SWEET & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 27

It seems to be pretty well demonstrated that the letters of the Charleston correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, at least those of the last two or three months, were written in the city of New York. Although very ingeniously constructed, certain discrepancies have been discovered which would not have occurred had the writer been on the spot.

A Chivalrous Vindication.

Floyd gave out, some time ago, that he was going to Washington, to stand trial on the indictments against him, and demonstrate to the world the falsity of the charges.

He went, and, with the boldness of conscious innocence, plead the statute exempting witnesses who had testified before Congress, from trial for offenses involved in the Congressional investigation. The promised vindication turns into virtually a plea of guilty, and of exemption from the penalty.

The Democratic Pilgrim's Progress.

If a Democrat ever pauses to look back, he must see a very tortuous path that he has traveled in following what the leaders have declared to be party necessities. What fallacy is there in politics that the Democrats of the North have not been compelled to grasp in the effort to keep their heads above water, while the Southern tyranny over the party has been like a mill-stone about its neck. They have been compelled to take on all the exploded errors of ancient Whiggery, until Whigs find in the Democratic Party the realization of what were mere theories in their organization. Thus we have had a Democratic Administration issuing Government notes on a scale which the friends of a United States Bank never dreamed of, and based entirely on credit; while bank-paper does usually keep up a pretext, at least, of specie.

We have had a Democratic Administration recommending a higher tariff for the protection it would give to manufactures. The internal improvement system which General Jackson killed, has been revived by the Democracy on a scale of extravagance which the wildest dreamer never imagined in General Jackson's time; coupled with land monopoly, another thing which the ancient Democracy used to denounce; and culminating with a plank in the Democratic Platform in favor of building a railroad to the Pacific at the Government expense.

The ancient Democracy used to pronounce regularly against a national debt. Now a single Democratic Administration, in time of peace, accumulates a national debt of a round hundred millions. A Homestead Law used to be a Democratic principle. Now the party is hushed on that. Looking back on his course, a faithful Democrat will find that the party has been forced to carry a United States Bank, in all its essential features; a reckless system of internal improvements; paper currency systems in all the States; a protective tariff, advocated by a Democratic President; a great national debt; and hostility to a Homestead Law.

All these the party has had to submit to, in the vain struggle to contend against the popular odium which the Southern leadership subjected it to in the North. In short, when it put the negro satrde of its neck, it had to clutch at every thing to save itself. If this would suffice, there might be some hope for future relief for the faithful. But now they are required to take another step in advance, and join the American Party, the peculiar foes of the adopted Democratic citizens. The last feather, it is said, breaks the camel's back; but how must the Democratic back feel, when to all *its* previous burdens is added this heavy load? And with this they are to take a position which denies all allegiance to the Government, refuses all support to the Constitution, and intends ultimately a total surrender to the Confederate Government. Verily, Democracy is a hard road for an adopted citizen or any other good citizen to travel.

The Tariff Imbroglio.

The tariff question is looming up in the Secession movement, both at home and abroad. The Virginia Convention has added it to its grievances, and is using it as an aid to the precipitation of that State—a thing which seems to be only a question of time. Foreign papers are discussing it, and enlarging on the more favorable commercial relations offered by the Confederates; and it will be an important aid to them in securing the recognition of their independence. No observing man can now doubt that the Confederate Government will at once be recognized by the leading European Powers.

On the 1st of April, the new tariff goes into operation, which levies duties from fifty to seventy-five per cent. higher than the Confederate tariff, on the leading articles of cotton and woolen goods. This, of course, will, if not prevented by Government force, drive all the importations to the Confederate ports, annihilating Northern commerce and the revenue of the Government, and doing for the South what of itself it would never begin to do, giving it a great foreign commerce.

To prevent this by collecting duties off the coast, or by seizing cargoes, is war. The Government and people may as well look that event in the face at once. The first attempt made to collect duties from foreign goods bound to Confederate ports, will be followed by reprisals on our own commerce, and will be the beginning of a war with the Confederates, with a probability of involving us with foreign powers; for the first shipments will be made in foreign ships, and a seizure will raise the question with foreign governments; and what foreign power will respect our national claims over the Confederates, when we ourselves admit by our actions that we have no power over them.

Every-body begins to see now that the North has furnished the Confederates with the most powerful means for carrying out their scheme. We derive no satisfaction from reminding our readers that we told them so, while this tariff was pending. We urged this very advantage which the tariff would give the Confederates, as a reason why no increase of duties should be made at this time. In addition to giving them our commerce and a revenue to support their Government, we have furnished them with what they regard as a real grievance, one that they can state, a thing which they have not yet been able to do in regard to the slavery question.

The new tariff does not include the whole tariff difficulty, for the Confederates might have resorted to the same means under our present tariff. But that would afford them too small a margin to be used with much effect, for the current of trade is not turned from the great commercial cities by any small margin. They could not have seriously damaged our commerce without a tariff so low that it could not be relied upon for revenue, even if it would pay the cost of collecting; and the probability is that the present tariff would have driven the Confederates to free trade, and to direct taxation to pay for their Secession amusement, a thing which might have been a very useful lesson to them.

The North has played the game badly. The Republican Party was besotted with the old Whig idea of protection, to which the actual necessities of the Government gave a force it never had before. And Northern politicians and journalists were besotted with the idea that hostility to slavery would prevent the Slave Confederacy getting any countenance from European Powers, and have seized with avidity upon every English and French article against Secession as proof of this. Probably by this time they begin to see that trade will beat philanthropy, no matter how long a start it may have.

Another notion with which Northern journalists blind themselves, is that the Confederates can do nothing at sea, because they have no vessels. What should prevent their having vessels? They have ports, navy-yards, revenue, some vessels already, which are invincible, under the present practice which permits them to make war while we cry no coercion. They have one of the Government war steamers, lying at the Pensacola Navy-yard, which, doubtless, they will have fitted up ready for service when Fort Pickens falls into their hands; and even should they limit themselves to reprisals on Northern vessels in their ports, they can carry on the war in that way without loss to themselves.

But the worst feature of this tariff question is that it is governed entirely by a false idea of its operation. The South suppose that it makes them contribute more than their share of the Federal revenue. The North has always admitted it, and supposed that it made something out of the South by this system of supporting the Government. The idea is totally false. The laborers of the South consume no imported goods. Nearly all the laborers of the North do consume imported goods. The poor whites of the South consume no imported goods. We have no class in the North corresponding to them.

The small planters and farmers in the South consume much less of imported goods, or goods of any kind, than the same class in the North, on account of their different mode of living, and the greater comfort, taste and luxury which prevails at the North. Thus the class consuming foreign goods in the South is a very small one. Any one acquainted with the different circumstances of the people of the two sections, must see that under our revenue system the North pays vastly more than its proportion for the support of the Government.

The tariff is really a Northern grievance. Under it the South does not pay more than half its proportion of the Federal revenue; nor half what it receives back again in salaries, fortifications, troops for defense against Indians, and postal facilities. Under a tariff system the South is almost exempt from the burdens of Government, yet the South is permitted to allege the tariff as a Southern grievance. Thus our Government has a rotten financial system, totally unreliable as a means of revenue, and which puts the support of the Government chiefly on the North; while the South, which is supported by it, makes it a source of constant complaint.

It is time the falsity of the whole tariff system were exposed, and the thing overthrown. The North, with its immense taxable basis, would not feel the support of Government by direct taxes, any more than it should be felt, to secure an economical Government; and it is time it should show that it can stand on its own genius, without any Government restrictions. In the long run the tariff has never benefitted manufacturers, and never will. They will prosper best with free trade, and should demonstrate at once that they can stand on their own bottom.

And we will say to the manufacturers that it will not be long before they will be the loudest clamorers for free trade; for a horrizontal tariff of fifteen or twenty per cent. will be destructive to them. It will give them no advantage of any moment at home, while the duty which they will pay on imported materials will cut them off from foreign markets, where they will come in competition with goods made from free materials; and that is the tariff we are coming to.

We conclude that a Government which will not make war to defend its important positions in the Confederate States, will not to collect its revenues from them. It can not be done without. There ore there is an immediate necessity for the reduction of our tariff to theirs. Fortunate would it be for the country if the present disruption should overthrow the whole tariff system.

Loss of Washington.

"The South"—says an Alabama letter published yesterday in the PRESS—"will take Washington, the North not daring to oppose it." When the Secession movement is complete, Washington will belong to the South, and the North will neither be entitled to it nor want it. Being neither well situated for a Northern nor a Southern Capital, the demand for Washington will cease, and moles and bats will succeed the political buzzards by which it has been so long inhabited. And it will be well. The product of an unsound system of government, and the symbol of the false doctrines and bad practices that grew up under it, its ruins will mark the end of an era, of which its continuance is, in some sort, the guaranty. When the fact that the Union has slidden is recognized—as recognized it must be, the fact that Washington has ceased to be desirable to either side, will become patent to all.

If the South, therefore, wants Washington, it should be permitted to have it, and Mount Vernon in the bargain. The Constitution has passed over to the Southern Confederacy; and it is no more than fair that the Southern Confederacy should take with it the appendants and appurtenants. What is wanted by the North is a clear field to begin again. Only let the South agree to keep the whole, and its worst enemies could not wish it greater calamities than it will realize as the consequence.

If the North will only understand what it has in its power—its real strength and its possible future—it will refrain from cavilling about dead piles of granite, or from bewailing equally dead institutions. Its true duty is to begin anew: to frame a State that shall be a State—a Government that shall be a Government in something more than name: good for other days than holydays. If we of the North do not neglect our opportunities, we shall live to see the day when, with a State built upon sound principles, and a self sustaining plan, we shall bless the South for having inaugurated Secession, and carried away our rotten polity and all its diseases.

The time is coming to the North for reconstruction—not reconstruction of the Constitution, nor of the Union—but of Government; a re-precipitation of the elements of political power into such forms as are suited to the genius of the people, and truly reflect their character; a Government in which the idea that humanity is safe in its own hands, shall meet with a full recognition.

We know *now* that we want a Government strong enough to secure respect at home, under any possible circumstances. One way, perhaps, to gain such a Government, is by emancipating the people; by trusting humanity with its own keeping, to work out, without restraint of constitutional shackles, its destiny. This is the true idea of popular government—genuine popular sovereignty. The experiment is worth trying. We can hardly fall upon a form of polity weaker than the one we have; and when we dispose of that symbol of rotten conservatism, the City of Washington, it will be well to lay aside all those sponeous notions of the want of capacity for government in the people, with which it is associated.

BY THE LATEST MAILS.

Outrageous Treatment of the Charleston Soldiers.

The Charleston (S. C.) correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes on the 19th:

The mutiny on the islands, which I told you occurred from non payment of wages, has been quieted by promises for the time, but the complaints on the part of the regular troops are loud and long; still no beds, and insufficient food, are the cries, and a very unwilling volunteer who came over on furlough this morning, tells me that the scenes which occurred during yesterday and last night were horrible and heartrending. During the evening it rained in torrents, and in the night a snow storm came on—the first Charleston has known for years, and three inches, and in some places six inches of snow laid on the ground till ten o'clock this morning; the weather was exceedingly cold, and during the whole of it the poor men who, when enlisted, had no more idea of fighting against the United States than they had of engaging in a crusade against "Vaterland," were exposed to the piercing cold and the pitiless storm.

Information which reaches me, not only from undoubted sources, but a great deal of which comes under my own observation, leads me to believe that a few more weeks' occupation of the island batteries will bring sickness, misery, and death, such as will compare unfavorably with the worst horrors of the Crimean war. I will only add, the enlisted men in the "regular Southern army"—and let it be understood by my amusing and critical friend of the *Courier*, that I do not speak now of the volunteers—I repeat, the enlisted men are now the subjects of treatment such as is utterly unworthy of a civilized, not to say Christian land, and all this in *spite* of the most earnest promises that their health and comfort would receive especial care. At the same moment that this misery is calling loudly for redress, the men in high authority, even on the islands, fare sumptuously every day.

A CHARLESTON JOURNAL OPPOSED TO REJOICING.—The Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury* of the 22d inst. says:

A correspondent suggests that the day Fort Sumter is to be evacuated be made a day of public rejoicing in Charleston—a general holiday, with thanksgiving and an illumination. For our part, we doubt the propriety and good taste of any such grand demonstration. The retirement of seventy men from the possession of a fortress in our harbor, which they have held three months, and leave only because of the difficulty of getting re-enforcements and supplies, through the erection of batteries, which we, their enemies, have been permitted to construct under their guns, is not, we think, an occasion that will justify, before the world, the flourish of a general public jubilation. We may all be glad and thankful that none of our blood has been spilt in our bay while the coercive intentions of our foes have been foiled here by our preparations. Providence has helped us much. But it seems to us more in accordance with true dignity, the merits of the affair, and the habits of Carolinians, not to exhibit the appearance of being overjoyed. A delicate illumination, with a positive prohibition of fire-crackers, we should not object to. But the revolution is not yet ended, and we should not begin to halloo too much or too soon.

A DISHONEST MERCHANT ROBBED BY HIS CLERK.—A merchant of New York, who had become so involved that the proceeds of the sale of his property would not save him, devoted his talents to the devising of some means whereby he could save them. After much deliberation he concluded to convey real estate and stocks to one of his clerks, who had solicited his daughter's hand in marriage some months before, and whose suit he had then indignantly refused. His resolution having been taken, he "explained matters" to the astonished clerk, who readily fell in with his employer's plans. The property was soon transferred; the merchant failed—"losing every thing but his honor;" and the clerk having, as soon as possible, sold the real estate and stocks for what cash he could get, fled to Cuba, leaving the merchant to mourn over the "sad lack of integrity which is so apt to be developed in clerks whenever an unusual trial or temptation overtakes them."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN TORONTO—*Fourteen Houses Destroyed.*—The Toronto (Canada) *Leader* says that a fire broke out on Wednesday afternoon among a row of tenement-houses on Victoria street, in Toronto, and before the flames could be subdued, fourteen houses were consumed. The fire originated in an outhouse, and a high wind prevailing, it spread with amazing rapidity to the front, and up and down the street. It was found necessary, in order to check the fire to the northward, to tear down one or two buildings. The houses were occupied by working people, many of whom lost their furniture, and upward of 100 poor people were turned into the street on the evening of an inclement night. The total loss is estimated at $10,000; but this amount but poorly represents the suffering produced by the calamity.

EXPLANATION OF A SUICIDE.—The New York papers of Thursday recorded the mysterious suicide of a gentlemen named "Henry," at No. 48 Lispenard-street. All that was known was, that he died from poison administered by himself. A friend of the deceased, who knew him well, thus accounts for the sad affair: About two years ago he married a young lady who was living at Chicago. He took her to New York about a year ago. She had been there but a short time when she left her husband and went with a certain Wall-street broker, who opened a house of prostitution for her. This so preyed upon his mind that he several times threatened to commit suicide, and at last he has done it.

SUCCESS OF A WELL-KNOWN ORCHESTRA LEADER.—Arditi, well known here, has pursued a most successful career of late. He arrived at Havana in 1846, traveled through this country with Alboni, Grisi and Sontag, and left our shores in 1856. On reaching Europe he was engaged as conductor at the Naun Theater, Constantinople, where he was decorated by the Sultan with the order of the Medjidie. On leaving the city of the Sultan, Arditi went to Milan, where was engaged by Lumley to conduct the London opera. During the past twelve months Arditi has published many of his compositions, some of which have become popular.

A SANGUINARY GENERAL BATTLE.—Rather a sanguinary battle occurred between two men named Dyer and Rucker, near Mooresville, Indiana, on Monday afternoon. The parties had a dispute about a settlement, and the latter went to the residence of the former and informed him that he had dispensed with his services, from which ill feelings were aroused, and hoop-poles, drawing knives, axes, stones and other dangerous weapons were used. Both parties were injured, but to no serious extent. The family of Dyer engaged in the conflict, and a daughter was slightly injured.

THE SALARIES OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.—The salaries of the Ministers to London and Paris are $17,000 each; to Madrid, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Pekin, Turin, Mexico, and Rio Janeiro, $12,000; to Santiago and Lima, $10,000; to all other courts, $7,500. The Consuls at London and Liverpool have a salary of $7,200; at Rio Janeiro, Havana and Havre, $6,000; at Calcutta, Paris and Japan, $5,000; at Hong-Kong, Alexandria, Foochow, Vera Cruz, Panama and Callao, $3,500; Glasgow, Frankfort, Constantinople, Tripoli, Tangier, Amoy, Ningpo, Lahaina, and Valparaiso, $3,000.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE WITH A BEAR.—A bear was killed in Winhall, Vt., recently by Paul Robbins, who was getting spruce gum. His dog began to bark at a hole in the snow, and Robbins, seeing something black, fired his fowling-piece at it, which brought out a bear instead of a hedgehog. Robbins, the bear and the dog tumbled together through the bushes for some rods, till Robbins got a stroke at the bear's head with his ax, and killed him.

SUICIDE FROM ANGER.—A man named Miller committed suicide in Louisville, Ky., on Sunday night, by taking poison. The man's wife had gone to a neighbor's house against his wishes, and it so incensed him that he perpetrated the rash act.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MADISON, IND.—The furniture warehouse of Vanpelt, corner of Main and Mulberry streets, Madison, Ind., was destroyed by fire on Monday morning, together with a large stock. Loss, $15,000.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Lines down. No report last night.

LAW REPORT.

SUPERIOR COURT.

BEFORE JUDGE STORER.—Colens Burrowes and others. It was held that the occupation of premises (in which a homestead had been allowed) by the tenants of the debtor was equivalent to an occupation by himself, where there is but one piece of property owned by him; and a motion to set aside the allowance of the homestead was overruled.

COMMON PLEAS.

Hannah A. Myers *vs.* John Myers, (a well-known citizen, who resides on East Walnut Hills). The petitioner alleged that she had been married for about twelves years, and that during the last three of which the respondant had treated her harshly, and with great disrespect before her domestics, &c., so that she had to leave.

The respondent denied the statements, and made counter charges of extravagance, bad temper, and the appropriation of his means to the purchase of various articles for her own use, including jewelry, which she had marked with the name of her former husband.

The petition was dismissed.

Theress Singer *vs.* John Finn. Before Judge Collins. Action of replevin for a horse. Verdict for plaintiff.

Elizabeth Fisher *vs.* G. Gotleib. Suit under the Bastardy Act. Verdict guilty.

PROBATE COURT.

A hearing upon a writ of *habeas corpus* took place before Judge Paddack, on behalf of F. Stickler, in custody on a charge of horse stealing in Indiana. The Court refused to release the accused.

LARGE DESTRUCTION OF MAILS BY FIRE.—The mail-car on the Pennsylvania Railroad train, which left Pittsburg on Wednesday evening for Philadelphia, caught fire near Huntington, and a large amount of mail-matter was destroyed. The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:

We understand that there were in all thirty five mail-pouches. Among them were the St. Louis mail of the 19th instant, the Louisville mail of the 19th, the Cincinnati mail of the 20th, the Toledo mail of the 20th, the Columbus and Pittsburg mails of the same dates. Besides these, there were smaller mails from several towns. The pouches were for Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and Washington. The Harrisburg mail was in five bags, which were all saved without damage. These five pouches had been placed in the compartment devoted to baggage, in order that they might be readily pushed off at the Harrisburg station, and they owed their safety to this fact; for, as the fire began in the mail compartment, the baggage-master had time to kick them out of the car, just as they were about burning up.

Money-letters were sometimes seen half consumed. In one case an epistle, containing twenty ten dollar bills and one five-dollar bill, was burned squarely in half, leaving the half of every note perfectly legible, while the rest was completely consumed. Of course there were love-letters, and business-letters, and duns, and newspapers—but they were all so burned as to be rendered as unintelligible as so much blank paper. The Dead-letter Office will of course be their destination.

DECAY OF SECESSION IN FLORIDA.—A letter from Jacksonville, Fla., says:

Secession, so rampant when we arrived here in December, is clearly in its descending node. The Custom house has begun to collect duties for the State of Florida; otherwise there appears on the surface no evidence of State Government. The President's Inaugural made a little excitement, but even that seems to have died away. Union men are as thick as hops in Jacksonville, though this is the hot bed of Secession in East Florida.

HOME INTEREST.

☞ Clothing renovated and repaired, 59 S. Third.

☞ A. A. STEES, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Nos. 345 and 271 Central-avenue.

MARRIED.

HANCK—YOUNG—March 20, by the Rev. T. E. Hughes, Mr William B. Hanck, of Marshall, Ill., and Miss Elizabeth Young, of Preble County, O.

WOODNUTT—FROST—At Glen Cove, Long Island, on Tuesday, March 19, at the residence of the bride's father, Henry C. Woodnutt, of Cincinnati, to Anna E., daughter of Edward L. Frost.

DIED.

BURRILL—March 24, of paralysis of the brain, Katie C., infant daughter of Mr. Albian and Frank Burrill.

Funeral will take place at the residence of L. D. Anderson, 424 First street, on Wednesday, 27th inst., at nine o'clock A. M. mh26 b*

GREEN—On the 26th inst., at 6 o'clock in the morning, Edward, youngest son of Robert B. and Anna Green.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from 200 West Third-street.

HEFFERNAN—Francis James Heffernan, born in Derr-st, March 9, 1839, died in Cincinnati, March 20, 1861, aged 22 years and 17 days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No 333 Race-street, to-day, at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend. [Boston Pilot and Detroit papers please copy.]

CUNNINGHAM—At his residence, near Sharonville, O., Mr. Jesse Cunningham, aged 57.

MARKLAND—On the 22d inst., Miss Anna Markland, aged 22 years.

She lived an exemplary life, was noble and generous to a fault, and died a true Christian. She is now enjoying the blessings of Christ, her Redeemer.

BRACKEN—At Walnut Grove, Lafayette County, Wisconsin, on the 16th inst., after a long and painful illness, General Charles Bracken, aged 63 years, 11 months; a native of Pittsburg, and formerly a resident of Cynthiana, Kentucky, while surveyor of the Kentucky and Tennessee boundary.

SANDELS—At Davenport, Iowa, on the 20th inst., after a lingering illness, Alfred Comly, son of Add. H. and Lozzie Sanders, aged 13 months and 9 days.

GILL—In Comminsville, on the 23d inst., Mr. Thomas Gill, a native of Yorkshire, England, and for the last 28 years a resident of Hamilton County, Ohio, aged 56 years and 6 months.

Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Engraved and Printed, 8s and Fresher, De La Rue Stationery and Envelopes.
SHIPLEY & SMITH,
(Successors to H. H. Shipley & Bro.,)
99 West Fourth-street.
-eF-

SPRING ELECTION.

CITY COUNCIL.

☞ MESSRS. EDITORS: Please announce A. H. HINKLE as Independent Republican Candidate for City Council in the Sixteenth Ward. mh27-e*

FOR ASSESSOR.

☞ C. TOBEY is a candidate for Assessor, in the Second Ward, at the ensuing April Election, and for the Union. mh15-tf

DEMOCRATIC AND UNION TICKET.

MAYOR.
CAPT. GEORGE HATCH.
CITY SOLICITOR,
THOMAS C. WARE.
TREASURER,
JACKSON N. NOBLE.
AUDITOR.
GEORGE STACKHOUSE.
CIVIL ENGINEER,
THOMAS J. PETER.
POLICE JUDGE,
JAMES SAFFIN.
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
F. C. JONES.
COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS TIERNON.
TRUSTEE OF WATER-WORKS,
MICHAEL ECKERT.
DIRECTORY OF INFIRMARY,
L. L. ARMSTRONG.
MARKET-MASTER,
ROBERT ASHCRAFT.
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE,
WILLIAM CHIDSEY,
THOMAS McLAIN.
[mh27-e]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ GREAT CONVENIENCE.—THE Burnet House Refectory, for oysters in every style and for heavy dinners, is now attracting the attention of the business community. mh27-a*

☞ CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN.—MRS. EMMA STEEL, Examining and Prescribing Physician. Office corner of Sixth and Race-sts. mh14-1*

☞ DR. ROBACK'S MEDICAL ALMANAC and Family Adviser, for 1861, is an advance in Almanac literature. The Scandinavian Remedies, their history, mode of operation, etc., are therein set forth. Astronomical Department by Prof. O. M. Mitchell. Call at office, No. 6 East Fourth-st, and get one gratis. mh27-a

☞ FOR CITY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID S. SMITH, the nominee of the Working men's Convention, is a practical mechanic, and was a resident of the Fourth Ward for thirty years. He is now of the Sixteenth Ward, and will receive the support of the working men of all parties. mhn-tf*

☞ SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—There will be a meeting of the stockholders of this Company, residing in the vicinity, on THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, on Walnut st. Business of importance, connected with the prosperity of the Company, will be laid before the meeting. A full attendance is desired.
CALVIN BRADLEY, Agent.
mh27-b (Charge Times.)

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ARTISTS' PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, 196 Fourth-st.—Photographs, ready-made and painted in oil. mh27-b
EATON & WEBBER.

☞ I. O. O. F.—THE REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING of AMERICAN LODGE, No. 170, I. O. O. F., will be held at the Hall, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 27, at 7½ o'clock, for the payment of dues and election of Grand Lodge Officers. Past Grands are particularly requested to attend.
JOHN F. REES, Per. Sec'y.

☞ I. O. O. F.—THE OFFICERS AND members of Mohawk Lodge, No. 156, I. O. O. F., are hereby notified to attend the Regular Quarterly Meeting THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 27, 1861, at half-past seven o'clock, for the payment of dues and the election of officers of the Grand Lodge.
By order of W. STEELE, Per. Sec.
[mh27-a*]

☞ I. O. O. F.—THE OFFICERS AND members of the Eclipse Lodge, No. 318, I. O. O. F., are hereby notified to attend the Regular Quarterly Meeting of the lodge, to be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 27, for the payment of dues. Also, all Past Grands are notified to attend, for the purpose of casting their votes for Grand Lodge Officers.
mh26-a* D. GIBSON, Rec. Sec.

☞ WORKINGMEN, ATTENTION! The Workingmen's Executive Committee will hold its regular session at room 6, Medical College Building, Sixth-street, between Vine and Race, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at half past seven o'clock. The Workingmen of the ninth Ward will meet at the same time and place, for nomination of Ward officers. By order of the President.
mh27-a* (Times copy, and charge Press.)

☞ AT JOHN A. MOHLENHOFF'S, No. 4 Fifth-st., near Walnut, is the place to buy good goods, at the following very low prices:
Gold-band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $5.
White band French China Tea Sets, 44 pcs, $5 50.
White Iron-stone China Tea Sets, 46 pcs, $4 25.
White Iron-stone China Tea Sets, 11 pcs; $3 50.
Best Cut-glass Goblets, for $2 50 per dozen.
Best heavy plated Forks, for $4 50 per dozen.
Handsome Ivory-handle Table Knives, for $5 per dozen.
Handsome Ivory-handle Desert Knives, $4 50 per dozen.
Feather Dusters of all sizes. mh27-a

☞ WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. This is said to be a most excellent preparation, the result of extensive scientific research, and is used with great success. However venerable a bald head may appear, it is seldom considered as either comfortable or elegant, and those thus afflicted should try Prof. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and be enabled to rejoice once more in the plentitude of Nature's greatest ornament.

CAUTION.—Beware of worthless imitations, as several are already in the market, called by different names. Use none unless the words "Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, Depots St. Louis, Mo., and New York," are blown in the bottle. Sold by all Druggists and Patent-medicine Dealers; also, by all Fancy and Toilet Goods Dealers in the United States and Canada. mh13 bmM,W,F

HEADQUARTERS 3RD BRIG., 1ST DIV. O. V. M.,
CINCINNATI, March 19, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS—No. 17.

☞ THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS of the Companies composing the Guthrie Grays 1st Battalion Independent Volunteer Militia, will meet at their Armory on MONDAY the 1st day of April, 1861, between the hours of ten A. M. and three P. M., and proceed to elect the following Officers, viz.: one Major for said Battalion.

For Company A—One Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant and one Third Lieutenant.

For Company B—One Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant and one Third Lieutenant.

In voting for Company Officers each Company will vote at their Company polls—and a separate poll will be provided for the Battalion Officers.

The said electors are authorized to ballot for the Staff Officers of said Battalion, according to their Constitution. The election will be conducted in accordance with the Act of March 28, 1857, and the poll books returned to these Headquarters as soon as made up and sealed. By command of
COLONEL GEO. JONAS H. BATES.
HENRY G. KENNETT, Brig. Major. mh29-1

☞ MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF CINCINNATI,
March 16, 1861.

The qualified Electors of the City of Cincinnati are hereby notified that the Annual Election for City and Township Officers will be held in said city on MONDAY, the first day of April, 1861, for the following officers:

ON CITY TICKET.

Mayor,
Judge of Police Court,
City Solicitor,
City Auditor,
City Treasurer,
City Civil Engineer,
Prosecuting Attorney of Police Court,
City Commissioner, full term,
Director of Infirmary, full term,
Trustee of Water Works, full term,
Market-master,
One School Visitor for each Ward.

One Ward Trustee (Council) for each Ward, excepting the Eleventh Ward, where two will be elected—one for full term and one for one year, in place of John Jenschke, Esq., resigned.

TOWNSHIP TICKET.

One Constable for each Ward,
One Assessor for each Ward.

Two Magistrates—one to fill the place of L. A. Harris, Esq., whose term of office expires April 10, 1861, and William Chidsey, Esq., whose term of office expires July 2, 1861.

On said first day of April, 1861, the Judges of Election will, in their respective Wards, select judicious persons, having the qualification of electors, to serve as Petit Jurors in the Superior Court of Cincinnati, according to the following apportionment, certified to by the Clerk of said Court:

Wards.	No. of Jurors.	Wards.	No. of Jurors.
First	29	Tenth	41
Second	29	Eleventh	2
Third	34	Twelfth	4
Fourth	31	Thirteenth	33
Fifth	15	Fourteenth	35
Sixth	27	Fifteenth	34
Seventh	27	Sixteenth	17
Eighth	47	Seventeenth	13
Ninth	36		

The polls will be open between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the morning, and close at six o'clock in the evening.
mh16-tf R. M. BISHOP, Mayor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Large Arrival!
-OF-
SPRING GOODS!
-AT-
DELAND & GOSSAGE'S,
74 & 76
West Fourth-st.
-IN-
Elegant Spring Poplins and Linens Lawns!
CHOICE STYLES OF SPRING SILKS!
At 50, 62½, 75, 87½ cents and $1.
Novel Styles Spring Ginghams.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS!
LAWNS! ALPACAS! DE BEGES! ITALIANS!
LINEN GOODS!
JUST OPENED:
Irish Linen, by the piece or yard; Linen Sheetings; Pillow-case Linens; Napkins; Towels; Table-cloths, etc.
BOYS' WEAR
IN SPRING CASSIMERES, ERMINETTS, MERINOES AND CASHMERETS.
Spanish Blay and Blouse Linen; Fancy Drills; Cottonades and Drap d'Ete.
DELAND & GOSSAGE,
mh27-a 74 and 76 West Fourth-st.

MISS E. B. COUDEN,
(Successor to Miss J. GASTEN,
WILL OPEN SPRING MILLINERY
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 28.
MISS E. B. COUDEN,
mh27-b* 7 East Fourth-st.

BURNETT'S
STANDARD PREPARATIONS
THESE VERY CHOICE GOODS:
COCOAINE for the HAIR,
KALLISTON for the COMPLEXION,
TOOTH-WASH for the TEETH,
FLORIMEL for the HANDKERCHIEF
-AND THE-
SUPERIOR FLAVORING EXTRACTS,
TO BE USED IN COOKING,
Have no Rivals for the Purposes for which they are intended.
Ladies will use in their Families only those after having made trial of them.
☞ For sale at Wholesale, in Cincinnati, by E. SCANLAN & CO; SUIER, ECKSTEIN & CO.; J. & C. REAKIRT; ALLEN & CO.; R. MACready; BURDSAL & BRO.; R. S. EMERSON; GEO. M. DIXON; and at Retail by all Druggists.
[feb9-y6m&W]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DRY GOODS!
DRY GOODS!
DRY GOODS!
AT FIGURES THAT WILL WIPE OUT ALL RECOLLECTION OF THE
PANIC PRICES OF 1847,
-AT-
S. O'REILLEY & SON'S,
Seventh-st. and Central-av.

☞ Our purchases for the season being now fully complete in every department, we can consistently and safely say that our stock was never before as well assorted, as it can be found, on inspection, to contain every novelty in

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, ETC.,

In this or the Old World. And we flatter ourselves, greatly attractive as the stock now is, we shall make it doubly so by prices that shall and must command attention.

Our Motto for 1861 is to
LEAD WHERE NONE CAN FOLLOW

READ THE FOLLOWING LIST:

600 Stella Shawls, in all colors, for $1.
325 Stella and Broche Border, for $2.
200 Stella, rich border, extra fine, all wool, for $4.
200 Broche Border, for $3 50.
260 Broche Border, superfine, for $4 25.
325 Broche Border, extra fine, for $5.
500 yards Black Silk, such as we have been selling at $1 a yard, for 87½ cents.
600 yards Bishoff's best, we have been selling at $1 25, for $1 05.
60 pieces Figured Gros de Naples, for 25 cents. These goods are double width, and cheap at 62½ cents.
300 pieces rich Valencias, for 20 cents, the same we have been selling at 37½ cents.
260 pieces rich Valencias, choice styles, for 25 cts., same as we have heretofore sold at 50 cents.
300 pieces Mottled Morella, for 8½ cents. These goods are suitable for traveling dresses.
125 pieces Figured Nonvante (new goods), 12½c.
200 pieces Irish Linen, for 37½ cents, same as we always sold for 50 cents.
100 pieces extra-fine Irish Linen, for 50 cents, decidedly cheap for 75 cents.
2,000 5-4 Brown Table-cloths, all linen, for 60 cents. These goods are cheap at $1.
50 pieces full 10-4 Sheeting, 25 cents, cheap at 37½.
5 cases Kentucky Jeans, in all colors, for 15 cents, never before sold under 25 cents.
200 pieces assorted Cassimeres, for Men's and Boys' wear, ranging from 50 cents to $1 25.
N. B—We have a stock of CARPETS, which we are determined to sell at a small advance over manufacturer's prices. We promise bargains in this line, as we want to cultivate a trade for the same.
S. O'REILLEY & SON,
mh27-f SEVENTH AND CENTRAL-AV.

A CARD.
Mrs. W. L. Hudson
RESPECFULLY INFORMS HER CUSTOMERS, and the public generally, that
On Saturday Next, March 30,
She will have her annual Spring display of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, consisting of BONNETS and HATS, of latest Spring and Summer styles.
NO. 175 VINE-STREET,
mh27-d Bet. Fourth and Fifth, Cincinnati.

SPECIAL SALE.
2500 YDS. FRENCH GINGHAM—Slightly imperfect, worth 25 cents, which, to close out, we will sell 12½ cents a yard.
S. O'REILLEY & SON,
mh27-a Seventh and Central-av.

THOS. W. FARRIN & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers,
-IN-
BUILDING LUMBER!
Cedar Timber, Boards and Posts! Pine and Hemlock Fencing boards, Framing Timber, Shingles, Lath, Doors and Sash.
TO PARTIES WHO INTEND PURCHASING for cash, or on short time, we offer an opportunity of saving from 5 to 10 per cent.
Particular attention paid to shipping Lumber, either by Railroad, River or Canal.
☞ Yard on Freeman-st., opposite George, and next to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. mh25-tf

OLD DOMINION
COFFEE AND TEA-POTS.
WE HAVE RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, a large stock of
Old Dominion Coffee and Tea-pots,
And offer the same for sale at the manufacturer's prices.
CALL AT 59 WEST FOURTH-STREET.
mh25-f HUGGINS & DUNCAN.

CHAS. J. BUCKINGHAM. M. H. A. ATKIN.
Chas. J. Buckingham & Co.,
FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,
GENERAL COMMISSION
-AND-
FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
NO. 117 EAST PEARL-STREET,
Bet. Broadway and Ludlow.
☞ Choice brands of Flour, for Bakers' and Family use, constantly on hand. A full supply of Feed of all kinds. ia16-fm

NEW GOODS!
E. &