Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY MORNING—FEB 17, 1864.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

Meeting of the Coal Exchange—The Price of Digging—Interesting Discussion.

A meeting of the members of the Coal Exchange was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the Board of Trade Rooms, Fourth street. In the absence of Mr. A. D. Smith, President, Mr. Simpson, Vice President, occupied the chair.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved, several gentlemen were admitted as members of the Association.

The Secretary, Mr. James O'Conner, then read "a plan adopted by the War Department for supplying fuel to public and private boats on the Western waters." The plan, which was prepared by Capt. Rasch, was accompanied with a copy of a remonstrance addressed to the Secretary of War, by the officers of the Coal Exchange, against the adoption of the plan, which contemplated the substance, the formation of a Wood Choppers' Brigade, of 5,000 men, to supply fuel for Government use on the Mississippi river. The principal objections urged against the adoption of the plan are—1st. Capt. Rasch asserts that coal costs 50 cents per bushel at Memphis, whereas the Coal Exchange will guarantee to furnish it at 40 cents. 2d. Capt. Rasch asserts that one cord of cotton wood is equal to fifteen bushels of coal, whereas the best of wood, even when dry, is not equal to ten bushels of coal. 3d. That the important fact is omitted by Capt. Rasch, that not much wood can be obtained near the river banks on the Mississippi, between Memphis and Vicksburg, and would have to be hauled by oxteams at a very heavy cost. 4th. That all wood taken from loyal owners would have to be paid for, which fact was overlooked by Capt. Rasch. Several other reasons were urged, why the plan alluded to should not be adopted. The Exchange express the opinion that it is entirely impracticable, and would only result in immense loss to the Government.

The remonstrance was approved, and was ordered to be forwarded to the Secretary of War.

The Committee of fifteen, appointed at the last meeting to confer with the coal operators, and secure their co-operation to reduce the price of digging, on and after the 1st of March next, to four cents per bushel, made a verbal report, and was continued. The reports, so far as received from the several districts, were favorable. A full report from all the districts is expected at the next meeting.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Committee to wait upon the iron merchants, to secure their co-operation in the movement to reduce the price of mining, reported that they had received a reply stating forth the opinion that the price now paid (5 cents) was entirely too high, and promising their support and co-operation with the Coal Exchange, so far as possible. The report was received and adopted.

W. M. Clancy, of W. M. & H. Clancy & Co., reported that his miners were on a strike, and had been out since Friday last, but was unable to state the cause of the strike.

The Chairman asked for the views of gentlemen present, in regard to the price of digging, or any other subject of importance to the Exchange.

Mr. Bigley remarked that when his miners struck for five cents per bushel he gave it without hesitation. When he paid two cents to the diggers, he rented his houses at $4 per month. He had raised the rent to $6, when the diggers at once objected to paying it. He told them they got more than double the price for digging, and ought not to object to an increase of one-third on the rent of their houses. They could not see the force of this reasoning, and had been off work for two weeks, refusing even to compromise at $5 per month. Mr. B. thought that four cents per bushel for digging was enough. There were plenty of miners about—more than he had seen for several years. Every operator had plenty of diggers, and many were running about idle. Four cents a bushel was fully equal to the advance in the prices of living, and it would be necessary at one time or another to set a limit to the demands of the diggers. If the coal men would only act together in good faith, they could control this matter in the course of a few months.

Squire Miller would object to stopping operations on the 1st of March, because of the small quantity of coal loaded. The diggers would make a stubborn resistance, and the stoppage would be long-continued. Beside, April and May were the most favorable months for floating coal, and thus the best season for water would be lost.

Mr. Stone thought that if it was determined to put the price of digging down to four cents, they should do so without regard to water, or any other contingency. If it was considered to pay but four cents, the point must be maintained at all hazards. Labor was plenty, and he did not think there was any necessity for paying five cents in the first place.

Mr. Miller remarked that it was impossible to overlook the conflicting interests at stake. Those who floated all their coal were confined to the months named, and if operations were suspended during that period, then those who had their coal toward in barges would be able to reap large profits, while the other class of dealers could do nothing. It would be an uphill business to get the several interests to act harmoniously together.

Mr. W. H. Brown had told his men that they had about broken the camel's back, and they must come down. They asked him what he thought would be a fair price for digging, and he told them that he thought they ought to be satisfied with four cents. Nearly all of them admitted that five cents was too high, and some of them regretted that a strike for that figure had been made. They feared, however, that if they went to work at four cents, they would be asked to take three cents in a few weeks. This was about the result of the interview.

Mr. O'Connor wished to know whether the action of a majority of the Coal Exchange was to be understood as binding upon the minority?

Mr. Miller remarked that all coal operators were not members of the Exchange, and if those who belonged to the association bound themselves to a certain agreement, others outside would take advantage of the circumstance. One black sheep would spoil a whole flock.

Mr. O'Connor remarked that the Iron Association did not include all the iron merchants, yet a majority ruled. He had heard it asserted that some members of the Coal Exchange had refused to be bound by its action; and if this was so, then there was no use in having an association. He therefore desired a test vote, as to whether the minority would be in honor bound by the action of the majority.

Mr. Drake remarked that if the minority would not submit to the action of the majority, they might just as well disband. He was desirous, however, of getting every coal merchant into the association.

After some further discussion a motion was made to postpone the matter for the present, but it was negatived by a decided vote.

The original resolution, that the action of the Exchange should be binding upon all its members, was adopted with but one dissenting voice.

Mr. Bailey, from the Committee to confer with the diggers, reported, in substance that the interview amounted to nothing. The delegation with whom the Committee consulted, consisted mainly of Saw Mill Run men, and they were among the most conservative, yet they all expressed a determination to adhere to the five cents, and thought that the market would afford to pay it. There men had evidently been instructed, by their lodges, to adhere to the five cents. No practical good whatever had been accomplished, and no arrangement was made for further consultation.

Mr. Lyle thought that the trade would regulate itself after a while. The law of supply and demand would in due time obviate the difficulties complained of.

After some further discussion, it was agreed to postpone the whole subject until the next meeting of the Exchange—the several Committees to be continued.

The Exchange then adjourned to meet on Tuesday afternoon next, at half-past one o'clock.

Another Railroad Project.

There was a meeting at Jersey Shore, last week, of prominent capitalists interested in another Pennsylvania railroad project. The road is to start in the Philadelphia and Erie at Jersey Shore, having a main stem from that point to the meadows in Tioga county, with two branches at the meadows; one extending to Tioga village to connect with the Corning and Blossburg road, the other extending west through Tioga and Potter counties until it reaches the Allegheny river, which it crosses at Sellows to Olean, connecting with the Erie railway at this latter point. Commissioners were appointed to solicit subscriptions; one a local committee, to operate along the line of the route; the other a general committee, to operate among the capitalists of our large cities.

The Connellsville Railroad—Will the Road Pay when Completed to Cumberland?

Benj. H. Latrobe, Esq., President of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, has addressed the following letter to the citizens of Baltimore:

Will the Connellsville Railroad pay when completed to Cumberland?

That is, will it pay the interest on the cost of its completion, and will it also pay its new trade brought to Baltimore? Both questions address themselves to the interest, to the sagacity, and to the economy of the commercial, to the enterprise, and to the economical and manufacturing classes of the city. The following facts, and estimates founded thereon, will help to afford the means of judgment upon these questions, *co-ordinate for the purely local business of the road* as now open. The fifty-eight and a half miles be ween Pittsburgh and Connellsville yielded a gross revenue, excluding the Branch to Uniontown, of $119,365 in 1862, and of $199,828 in 1863, showing an increase of $80,261, or 67¼ per cent. The first three months of the present official year, beginning November 1, 1863, show an increase over the corresponding months of last year of $43,878, or 64¾ per cent. The increase in January, 1864, upon January, 1863, was $10,024, or 8¾ per cent; and although two new first-class engines have recently been placed on the road, the demands of the trade are beyond the Company's means of supplying them. If the present rate of increase continue through the year, the revenue will considerably exceed $300,000. This increase is not the result of causes of a temporary character and uncertain future operation. It is the consequence of a steady growth in the demand for all the products of the district traversed by the road, such as (quoting from the recent annual report of the Company) "coal, wood and bark, lime and cement, lumber, tools, mill feed, stone, brick and fire clay, fire coal and coke, the increase on all of which has been very large. The coal and coke trade has been particularly stimulated by the great and increasing demand for the superior product of the Knightsburg veins, which is in vogue more appreciated every year. The increase in the carriage of this mineral is seventy nine per cent. upon that of the preceding year, and the demand for additional coal from portals in it is growing rapidly." The coke made from the coal of the Connellsville vein is of such superior quality that it is sought for in all the large manufacturing towns of Ohio, and will, ere long, be sent still further West, and will doubtless find its way eastward when the road is open in that direction.

Now, let it be assumed, that, in view of the interruption to the great traffic which were in hand for pushing the road to Cumberland, which the present unfortunate litigation has occasioned, that it will take two and half a quarter years to effect that object, or to the end of the office at year on November 1st, 1865, and that the revenue will increase during that period only fifty instead of sixty-seven per cent per annum. This is a safe assumption, as the business of the portion of fifty-eight and a half miles now open will be so largely increased by the progress of the ninety and a half miles to be built to Cumberland, that there is every reason to believe the last year's ratio of increase will be maintained. At fifty per cent. revenue, then, the gross income of 1865 would be $450,000, and of the year ending November 1st, 1866, would be $675,000. Supposing the road to be opened to Cumberland on that last date, and that for the ensuing year, ending November 1st, 1867, the ratio of increase on the local trade of the fifty-eight and a half miles on road between Pittsburgh and Connellsville is but twenty-five per cent., and that the revenue of the ninety and a half miles from Connellsville to Cumberland for that year is but half of that of the shorter section of fifty-eight and a half miles, we should have the revenue of the fifty-eight and a half miles, and of $421,875 for the longer one of ninety and a half miles—the two making a total of $846,875, and that from local trade originating on the line of the road alone.

Now, allowing an issue of $1,500,000 of seven per cent first mortgage bonds to complete the road and take up the $600,000 first mortgage bonds secured on the same and a half miles, and to Pittsburgh and assuming the city of Baltimore's claim for arrear of interest and sinking fund to be *funded* up to November 1st, 1867, the debt of the Company on that day, and the annual charge thereafter on account of it, would be as follows:

Interest on $1,500,000 6 per cent. 1st mortgage	$315,000
Baltimore loan	60,000
Interest on, say $835,000 6 per cent. do, funded arrears of interest and sinking fund ...	50,000
Annual payment of sinking fund to redeem million loan	12,000
Total annual charge on these accounts	$437,000
Estimated gross revenue as above, $1,260,125	
of which fifty per cent. being allowed for expenses, and there is left	632,000
Affording a margin of net revenue of	$195,000

The gross revenue from local trade may, therefore, have been overestimated nearly $400,000, or one-third of the whole amount, and yet the result above shown be realized. The last year's local revenue from the country between Connellsville and Cumberland may, perhaps, be considered as put too high; yet it is a region, in the contention of a large and profitable trade. The intersected counties of Fayette, somerset, and Bedford—though intersect by mountain ranges—have wide, intermediate valleys, are all fertile on the surface, and abound in mineral wealth. Within thirty-five miles of Cumberland, at Myer's Mills, there is one of the richest bituminous coal fields on the continent, and tends to confirm Ashville—five miles nearer—a succession of coal beds of various qualities. All of these coals are suitable for the manufacture of gas, and for the transportation of this fuel or coal will be brought from sixty to one hundred miles nearer to tide-water at Baltimore than to Philadelphia, by the Pennsylvania railroad. Without which supplies the latter city from mines 230 miles therefrom. Iron ore is found in abundance along the route, and timber of the best kind in profusion. Stamps mostly always traded exclusively with Baltimore until the Pennsylvania Railroad extended its tracks into a great measure to Philadelphia; but her people are anxious to return the old friendly relations with our city.

The trade of this country alone will contribute largely to the revenue of the road and to the commercial prosperity of Baltimore. The whole 142 miles between Pittsburgh and Cumberland will indeed be richly tributary to the interests of the city; but the main trade will continue to be to and of Pittsburgh. It is for it it has been tributary to Baltimore. The fate of Pittsburgh is interwoven in our commerce. In building up Pittsburgh it has indeed been a prop to help Baltimore, which, as one of the seaports of Pittsburgh, is interested in her prosperity. In return she will finally be a stay board and bulwark to the city with which trade will ever. We should not, in return, begrudge Pittsburgh the good the Connellsville road has already done her, but let us be more anxious to share its benefits with her by connecting it with our own railway system at Cumberland. The question is now urged by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, that the Connellsville road in order to try and make the city's money out of it has a prior claim on our aid. In order, of course, would be to first undone. We will recover our whole debt principal and interest, in money by the Pennsylvania road to Cumberland, and at the same time pay it many times over to our tax-payers in other ways. To defer the road to Cumberland in order to build, apart altogether from the attraction and interest which it possesses in connexion with the early years of Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher—names as familiar as the English language, and as dear to the English language is spoken and the cause of freedom is loved and honored—the proper subject of the book, the great soulled, large hearted Abe Lincoln, Cultivated Minnesota, a point of life-record it is, abundantly wins and holds our attention, and stimulates our curiosity, as far as we have travelled in his company, and we confess the delightful journey, rather, autobiography, characteristics of so much of the work as we have in this first volume, happily, and to the great praise of the editor, here we subdued to do. We represent our opinion, that this variety and pious memorial and record of a singularly interesting and original character—of the life and labors of a true, faithful and noble-minded man—will be widely and cordially welcomed by the Press.

POPULAR HAND-BOOK OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. By George Cumming Strachter. New York: Harper & Brothers. Pittsburgh: Henry Minet, 71 and 73 Fifth street. 12mo. Illus.

This beautiful little volume is truly, what its title-page describes it to be, a *popular hand-book of the New Testament*—adapted to ordinary readers, whose linguistic acquirements reach not to Hebrew, Greek or Latin, and whose teachers, therefore, if they will follow the advice of St. Paul, and speak so as to be understood, must confine themselves to the vernacular. Professor McWhorter, while he makes no mere display of learning, has given the results of much and varied learning in this book. He has presented to his readers the most important facts and opinions arrived at by the most recent and competent critics, who have devoted their labors to this field of enquiry and research; and with praiseworthy candor, disclaiming all pretensions of originality, he most judiciously selects and arranges the rich materials supplied in the voluminous works of learned English and German writers.

BOOKS FOR CAMP AND HOME.—James Redpath, Boston, announces a series of ten cent books for the camp fires, of a much higher class than the dime publications now in the market. They will contain from 96 to 124 pages; new type, good paper—"neatly bound in greenbacks." No. 1 is—"On Picket Duty and Other Tales," by Miss L. M. Alcott, whose Hospital Sketches has been one of the most popular books of the season. No 2 is "Clotelle, a Tale of the South," with five fine illustrations. No. 3 is—"The Vendetta," one of Balzac's best tales, translated for the publisher. No. 4 is—Gulliver's Travels in Lilliput. No. 5 is Victor Hugo's eloquent description of the Battle of Waterloo. Each number is complete in itself and unabridged. Ten cents sent to the publisher will secure a specimen copy, postage paid, to any home or camp address—or fifty cents for the list above announced. No. 1 is out, and the five will be published before the close of February. Address, Jas. Redpath, publisher, Boston.

ITALIAN WORKS OF ART.—This morning, at 10 o'clock, Davis & McIlwaine will sell on the second floor of their Auction Rooms, Fifth street, the catalogue of superb marble statuary, elegant vases, and other ornamental pieces. This is a very rich collection of genuine works of Art, imported direct from Italy, and surpasses in beauty and variety any former sale of the kind in our city. Seats are provided for ladies.

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.—A number of musical amateurs will give a unique concert on Saturday evening next, at Concert Hall, for the benefit of the Subsistence Committee. The concert will be in imitation of "The Old Folks," and will be a rich affair. See advertisement.

SAMUEL GRAHAM & Co., merchant tailors, are closing out their fall and winter stock of goods at a reduced figure. Gentlemen desiring a fashionable and well made suit of clothing would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. SAMUEL GRAHAM & Co., Merchant Tailors, 84 Market street.

Special Meeting of Councils.

A special meeting of City Councils was held on Tuesday evening, February 16th.

In *Select*, present, Messrs. Brown, Miller, McMillan, Morrow, McClintock, Quinn, Phillips, Thompson, Reed, J. R., Reed, D., Young and President McAuley.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The President read a communication from the Controller, announcing the re-appointment, by the Finance Committee, of J. W. F. White, Esq., as City Solicitor. The report was accepted, and the action of the Committee approved.

Mr. Thompson presented a petition for the grading and paving of Sp ing alley, from Stevenson alley to Washington street. Read and referred.

Mr. J. R. Reed, a petition for the grading of that portion of Tannehill street lying between Wylie and Webster streets. Read and referred.

Mr. Phillips, from the committee appointed to confer with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in reference to the right of way through the city, reported as follows:

That after a conference with Thomas Scott, W. J. Howard and John H. Hampton, representing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, they have unanimously agreed upon the ordinance herewith reported. It is substantially the same as that granting the right of way to the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company, passed June 1st, 1863. In fact, it is the same ordinance, except a few verbal modifications of no importance, intended only to express the meaning more clearly. It grants the right of way to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, subject to all legal rights of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company, under former ordinances. The provision about a free bridge over the Monongahela is qualified so as not to make the company liable for damages, if the courts should restrain them from keeping it open as a free bridge.

As this ordinance has been agreed upon by the committee of Councils and by the gentlemen representing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as a settlement of the controversy now pending in Court, its adoption by Councils is recommended.

The ordinance was then read a first time for information.

Mr. Morrow moved the second reading, which was agreed to.

After some slight arguments, the ordinance was read a third time and finally passed. C. O cons res.

Mr. D. Reed submitted a communication from the City Solicitor, relative to certain claims for the paving of Union alley, and suggesting that these claims be referred to the Street Committee. After a settlement. Communication accepted, and subject referred to the Street Committee, with power to settle the claims.

In *Common Council*, present all the members except Messrs. Armstrong, Barclay, Dean, Hare, Holmes, Montgomery and Snively.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Mackey offered the following:

Resolved, That the Water Committee are hereby instructed to have the fire plug at the corner of Fifth and Grant streets removed, and a plug of the improved pattern placed there. Referred to the Water Committee.

Mr. McGowan presented a petition for the opening of Wylie street, from Crawford to Duncan street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. O'Neill submitted a communication from J. J. Shultz, asking permission to erect a temporary wooden shed on the depot ground of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, for the purpose of taking up an iron bridge. Also, an ordinance granting the privilege asked. Referred to the Committee on Wooden Buildings, to report at next meeting.

Mr. Mackey offered the following:

Resolved, That the Gas Committee are hereby instructed to have a lamp placed on Tannehill street, about midway between Wylie and Pennsylvania avenue; also, one at Grant street, between Fifth and Virgin alley. Read and referred.

Mr. McGowan presented a remonstrance against the grading and paving of Taylor street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. O'Neill offered the following:

Resolved, That the Controller be and is hereby instructed to pay to contractors, until said hose has been duly tested and approved by the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Outcelis offered a resolution authorizing a gas lamp on Liberty street, between Harrison and Carson streets. Referred to the Committee on Gas Lights.

Mr. Outcelis, an ordinance relating to fare on hacks, omnibuses, &c. Read three times and passed.

In all of the above action there was a mutual concurrence, when Councils adjourned.

Our Book Table.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, CORRESPONDENCE, ETC., OF LYMAN BEECHER, D. D. Edited by Charles Beecher. In two volumes. Two Volumes. Volume I. New York: Harper & Brothers. Pittsburgh: Sold by H. Minet, 71 and 73 Fifth street. 12mo. Illus.

This record of the life of Dr. Lyman Beecher, who, as Theodore Parker once said, "was the father of more brains than any man in America," will be one of the most welcome books of the season to a large, and, as one or other of his greatly gifted children from time to time earns some new honor and distinction, ever enlarging circle of attracted and interested readers. Dr. Beecher was prominent from the attraction and interest which it possesses in connexion with the early years of Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher—names as familiar as the English language, and as dear to the English language is spoken and the cause of freedom is loved and honored—the proper subject of the book, the great soulled, large hearted Abe Lincoln. Cultivated Minnesota, a point of life-record it is, abundantly wins and holds our attention, and stimulates our curiosity, as far as we have travelled in his company, and we confess the delightful journey, rather, autobiography, characteristics of so much of the work as we have in this first volume, happily, and to the great praise of the editor, here we subdued to do. We represent our opinion, that this variety and pious memorial and record of a singularly interesting and original character—of the life and labors of a true, faithful and noble-minded man—will be widely and cordially welcomed by the Press.

POPULAR HAND-BOOK OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. By George Cumming Strachter. New York: Harper & Brothers. Pittsburgh: Henry Minet, 71 and 73 Fifth street. 12mo. Illus.

This beautiful little volume is truly, what its title-page describes it to be, a *popular hand-book of the New Testament*—adapted to ordinary readers, whose linguistic acquirements reach not to Hebrew, Greek or Latin, and whose teachers, therefore, if they will follow the advice of St. Paul, and speak so as to be understood, must confine themselves to the vernacular. Professor McWhorter, while he makes no mere display of learning, has given the results of much and varied learning in this book. He has presented to his readers the most important facts and opinions arrived at by the most recent and competent critics, who have devoted their labors to this field of enquiry and research; and with praiseworthy candor, disclaiming all pretensions of originality, he most judiciously selects and arranges the rich materials supplied in the voluminous works of learned English and German writers.

BOOKS FOR CAMP AND HOME.—James Redpath, Boston, announces a series of ten cent books for the camp fires, of a much higher class than the dime publications now in the market. They will contain from 96 to 124 pages; new type, good paper—"neatly bound in greenbacks." No. 1 is—"On Picket Duty and Other Tales," by Miss L. M. Alcott, whose Hospital Sketches has been one of the most popular books of the season. No 2 is "Clotelle, a Tale of the South," with five fine illustrations. No. 3 is—"The Vendetta," one of Balzac's best tales, translated for the publisher. No. 4 is—Gulliver's Travels in Lilliput. No. 5 is Victor Hugo's eloquent description of the Battle of Waterloo. Each number is complete in itself and unabridged. Ten cents sent to the publisher will secure a specimen copy, postage paid, to any home or camp address—or fifty cents for the list above announced. No. 1 is out, and the five will be published before the close of February. Address, Jas. Redpath, publisher, Boston.

ITALIAN WORKS OF ART.—This morning, at 10 o'clock, Davis & McIlwaine will sell on the second floor of their Auction Rooms, Fifth street, the catalogue of superb marble statuary, elegant vases, and other ornamental pieces. This is a very rich collection of genuine works of Art, imported direct from Italy, and surpasses in beauty and variety any former sale of the kind in our city. Seats are provided for ladies.

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.—A number of musical amateurs will give a unique concert on Saturday evening next, at Concert Hall, for the benefit of the Subsistence Committee. The concert will be in imitation of "The Old Folks," and will be a rich affair. See advertisement.

SAMUEL GRAHAM & Co., merchant tailors, are closing out their fall and winter stock of goods at a reduced figure. Gentlemen desiring a fashionable and well made suit of clothing would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. SAMUEL GRAHAM & Co., Merchant Tailors, 84 Market street.

COUNTY FUND.

FITT TOWNSHIP.

Collectors of sub-districts have paid over and reported the following sub-districts, upto Tuesday noon, February 16th, to John B. Semple, Treasurer:

DISTRICT NO. 1.

John Gray	$108 00	Wm J Thomas	18 00
Wm Davis	50 00	W Solomon	1 50
Wm Jones	50 00	John Edwards	1 00
Joseph Jones	50 00	Henry Jones	100 00
David Griffith	50 00	E Wormen	25 00
Wm Richards	50 00	David J Williams	50 00
D J Davis	8 00	Thos J Morgan	50 00
Thos Jones	5 00	Jos W Morgan	2 00
David G Williams	50 00	Josh Samuel	10 00
Thomas Gray	50 00	John Acorn	50 00
John Such	2 00	Hamilton Love	50 00
Daniel Jones	1 00	Lewis Williams	13 00
Thos J Jones	50 00	J J Cox	5 00
Wm Gray	50 00	John E Jones	10 00
Richard Williams	50 00	Wm Patterson	5 00
W B Evans	5 00	Blast Furnace	860 50
David Jones	5 00	Laughlin & Co	103 50
John Jones	10 00	Wm Palmer	50 00

DISTRICT NO. 2.

Wm Smith	$ 25 00	John Alderson	$ 50 00
J C Gray	50 00	Andrew Myers	25 00
J Jackson	40 00	Moorhead & Co	100 00
A P Irwin	50 00	H O Scott	15 00
C H Kennedy	50 00	Geo Baker	10 00
L B Gutty	50 00	Geo Fawcett	50 00
Geo Uhler	50 00	John Penrose	40 00
Wm Wilson	50 00	John Wright	25 00
John Connolly	50 00	S H Cornell	5 00
John Wilson	50 00	Peter Connally	25 00
Wm Small	5 00	S T Conners	25 00
Wm Davis	50 00	Tanner McLain	15 00
James Kay	25 00	Jas O'Hanlon	15 00
Wm Hannah	50 00	John Dever	25 00
Robb Clarke	50 00	Stephen Thomas	25 00
Rees Griffith	50 00	Arch'd Miller	40 00
G A Bennington	50 00	J Hice	10 00
David Fagan	25 00	Henry Hankey	10 00
Chas Woodhouse	5 00	Joseph O'Hanlon	25 00
Mary Palmer	5 00	James Dyer	5 00
Geo Ellis	50 00	Miles Carrion	25 00
John Anderson	10 00	W F Spankman	25 00
Michael Dolmon	10 00	Isaac H Palmer	25 00

SUB-DISTRICT, NO. 3.

D F Kemp	$50 00	John Irwin	$ 5 00
J O Brown	50 00	James Libsey	5 00
T McCommaughy	50 00		

SUB-DISTRICT NO. 4.

James Jones	$600 00	L O Livingston	$ 50 00
Foster & Co	250 00	J K Peacock	50 00
Foster & Co	2 00	N P Sawyer	50 00
J S Dilworth	100 00	Geo K Stevenson	50 00
Chas S Blasell	100 00	Geo Brock	50 00
Chas Blasell	100 00	G H Dexter	50 00
John Brample	100 00	Wanselin & Barr	50 00
J G Bidwell	100 00	J Erlinger	50 00
Wm Edmunds	100 00	Graham Scott	25 00
John Fleeting	100 00	T O Morgan	25 00
Jas McCullough	100 00	J J Moulton	25 00
O Zox	100 00	O A Carpenter	10 00
T B Young & Co	150 00	W J Lowry	25 00
John S Lee	50 00	David Haworth	15 00
John C Brown	50 00	Hamill's chippard	5 00
Richard Bissel	50 00	J F Rinehart	5 00
Wm Bissel, jr	50 00	Jas Kirk	5 00
A P Childs	50 00	V Kaltenhauser	5 00
J F Robinson	50 00		

SUB-DISTRICT, NO. 5.

D F Jones	$100 00	J & W H Connally	$100 00
Robt Arthurs	100 00	W F Gardner	50 00

SUB-DISTRICT, NO. 6.

J Kwart	$200 00	W B Davis	$ 50 00
S Kwart	100 00	W Metcalf	50 00

SUB-DISTRICT, NO. 11.

W M Gormley	$100 00	Wm Metcalf	$ 10 00
W A Herron	200 00	J D Williams	10 00
Allen Dunn	50 00		

SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH.

The following additional sums have been paid to Thos. Steel, Esq., Treasurer of the Second Ward, Pittsburgh, bounty fund:

Reuben Miller	$ 50	M Tindle	25
Harry Bittner	50	J Quin Murray	50
O Hansen & Son	50	J C Matters	50
M S Rankin	100	A J Fox	50
Wm Richards	50	Samuel Gormly	50
Abram Keller	50	George Deary	5
J S Miller	50	B Riddell	50
Morgenstern & Bro	100	J Garber	5
Henry Stamm	50	Chas Orwell	50
Chas Bonn & Co	500	Geo Gumagle	25
Hon J F Penny	100	J F Martin	10
Geo F Schaukman	50	W O Murphy	50
J Jamison	40	C F Porter	20
A S Wilson	100	L O Leuenberger	50
J O Boyd	50	J S Stirling	50
Pittsburgh Gas Co	25	Benj F Bakewell, jr	100
W N Ogden	50	John Reid & Co	50
Jno S Haslett	50	W Stimbach	50
Thos Gamble	50	W Henderson	50
James D Wilson	25	M Cree	50
Wm Wilson & Co	50	Oliver S Ramon	50
Harry A Weaver	50	Geo Rockheimer	50
John H Hickman	25	Fred Fisher	50
Jno A Caughey, a non-resident	10		
A Ballou	25	Sum's previously rep'd	$1,850
		Total	$4,100

FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.

The following amounts have been paid in to J. C. M'Thorson, treasurer of the Fourth Ward (Allegheny city) Bounty Fund:

J H Lots	$40	S M Becker	$40
J Lentzer	40	Hazlett (add'l)	25
A Fryer	20	J Dolan	25
R Barney	40	James Irwin	15
T Hays	40	J Gold	15
J Kaufman	40	Nicholas Oer	40
C Meisner	40	Henry Moser	40
G Hacke	40	Geo. Lieber	40
W Sech (add'l)	20	Jas. Ruoff	40
J Mackey do	20	J. M. Hazlett	40
H. Eiperl do	20	Geo. Decker	40
B. Stratman	20	Jos. Ruoff	40
J Hetes (add'l)	20	Francis Baisler	40
P Eiter	20	J. Yates	25
S. Irvin	40	J. Hamilkes	40
W. Fisher	40	Jas. Richmond	40
I. Easling (add'l)	20	Wm. Singleton	40
Jerry Kohen	40	J. B. Johnson	20
J. Schaubberry	40	W. Farah, 1864	40
E. Miller	40	Am't pr'v'sly rep'd	10 828
A. Hudsey	40	Total	$13,199
N. Walsh	40		

To the Enrolled Citizens of the Second Ward, Pittsburgh.

Friends and Fellow Citizens—The unnatural conflict in which our country has been involved by the reckless ambition of southern slaveholders, has compelled the President of the United States again to call upon every true patriot to contribute his service, or a portion of his substance towards the defense of his fireside, his family and his home.

In this emergency we are all alike bound to respond, by every emotion of patriotism; by every sentiment of regard for those institutions, which have blessed us and which we have attained to eminence a degree of intellectual and national prosperity.

Influenced by these considerations, this Committee have made arrangements by which they hope and trust this Ward will be enabled to furnish its quota without resorting to the painful necessity of a draft.

We cordially invite the young and ardent among you to join the ranks of our volunteers, while they are being recruited, and local bounties can be secured; while to those who have family ties may interfere with their personal service in the field, we would say that a sufficient number of volunteers can be procured, if you will place in our hands a small portion of your substance, so that we may advance to each a moderate sum in addition to the Government bounty of three or four hundred dollars.

By this course, those among you having families will be enabled to continue your exertions for their support; for we desire to impress upon your minds the fact, that by the latest regulations the exception for the family man in favor of manhood was has been revoked, and in case the quota of the ward is filled by the 1st of March, when the Government bounty will cease, six persons included in both the enrolled classes will be liable to draft.

As the County Commissioners have publicly confirmed the action of the last County Convention, there can be but little doubt of the bounty of county bonds for the assurance you may contribute, thereby permitting you to pay some advance for this patriotic purpose.

Such of you as may not have been waited upon by the collecting committees, are respectfully requested to call at the office of the Committee, No. 40 Smithfield street, near Fourth, where certificates will be given to each contribution, convertible into county bonds when issued, and where lists of the enrolled citizens of the ward can be obtained.

THOS. BLEWITT, D. H. HAYES,
W. EWLETT, H. A. WEAVER,
JOHN WILSON, THOS. STEEL.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 15, 1864.

A Merited Reproof.

The editor of the *New Castle Courier* closes a review of Professor Agassiz' lectures, lately delivered in Pittsburgh, with the following striking remarks. We copy them for the benefit of whoever they may hit, and to show what other people say about us.

"The Professor wound up his lecture by a reproof to the Pittsburghers, very gentle on the part of him who gave it, but very severe on the part of those who received it by a consciousness that it was well deserved.

"I have been much gratified at the reception you have given me in Pittsburgh, but one thing has grieved me—that a city of such population and wealth, as this, should have no institution devoted to the cultivation of science." This was the substance of the rebuke, and it was indeed well deserved. That a city of such wealth as Pittsburgh should be so totally materialized, so totally engrossed in the selfish business of money-making, so wonderfully deficient in taste for scientific and literary pursuits, so destitute of those institutions which adorn other cities of not half her wealth, is a wonder, and a standing reproach. Nine-tenths of the business men of Pittsburgh, if asked to contribute $5,000 each, to found an Academy of Arts or of Sciences, would probably feel insulted at the proposition, when they learned that the sum would not pay six per cent. It is the glory of these men, or rather of our free institutions, that generally they began life poor, and by sagacity and thrift have become wealthy. But in their uniformed, and their fetid, that with their superabundant wealth they have no idea of enjoying it by establishing institutions of benevolence and science. If they have, let them adopt Prof. Agassiz' suggestion."

SOLDIERS' SPECIAL NOTICE.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For Wounds, Sores, Bowel Complaints and Fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are now retailed, owing to the high price of drugs, &c., at 50 cents, 70 cents, and $1 18 per box or pot.

For sale by Pittsburgh, Pa., by B. L. Fahnestock & Co.

For sale also at Fetter's Drug Store, Fifth street.

C. GEO. DORIUS, 240 Penn street, will attend to all business of the profession.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 16, 1864.

ESCAPE OF CAPT. WALLACK FROM LIBBY PRISON.

Capt. Wm. Wallack, of the 51st Indiana, originally from Pennsylvania, who escaped from Libby Prison through the tunnel, arrived to-day and was on the floor of the House. He came nearly due north from Richmond until he reached our lines. He says they began digging the tunnel on New Year's eve, and only finished it the night before making their escape. The work was carefully concealed, even from the bulk of their brother officers; for the reason that rebel spies are believed to be among them, clothed in our uniform, and professing to be prisoners from some of our regiments. The working party were all sworn to the most solemn secrecy. They began at the back of the stove in the room on the ground floor, where a pile of ashes enabled them to conceal their work. From this they dug into the chimney, and so on down into the cellar. This cellar was filled with old rubbish, and also contained a pile of straw. They began their tunnel from this cellar, digging through the whole night, relieving one another by turns, and piling the dirt taken from the tunnel in a corner of the cellar from which they had removed the rubbish. Every night before closing their work they would stamp this dirt down to make it occupy as small a space as possible, and then cover it with straw. They would then carefully black their boots, and remove every particle of clay from their clothes, and after morning roll call spend the day in sleeping—for the double purpose of gaining needed rest, and of avoi