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MONDAY MORNING.....APRIL 4, 1864.

Secret Societies and the Roman Catholic Church.

The *Fenian* is the title of a paper published at Chicago, as the organ of the Fenian Brotherhood. In its second number, is a long account of an interview between a committee of the Brotherhood and the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Chicago. The latter discouraged the enterprise of the "brethren" of the order, and the colloquy wound up thus:

Committee—Well, Bishop, is there no way in which our society can be made in consonance with the laws of the Church?

Bishop—Your object is illegal, and until you abandon that object nothing can be done.

Com.—Our object is the overthrow of British rule in Ireland. Must we give up that?

Bishop—I have said your object was illegal.

Com.—Must we consent to abandon our intention of striking the British Government if an opportunity should offer?

Bishop—Yes, even the British Government.

Com.—We have spoken of Poland. The national government of Poland is one of the most incorrutible secret societies which has ever existed on the face of the earth. It condemns a man to death, and immediately he is found stabbed or put to death in some mysterious manner. No man knows even the names of those who comprise the government, and yet the archbishop of Ireland, who is most opposed to us, in his letter to the Pope of the committee in Dublin, apologizes for the small amount he sends to aid the cause of Poland. The Cardinals, and even our Holy Father, the Pope, offer up their prayers for the success of the Poles.

Bishop—If they are secret they will fail. Nothing good ever came from secret societies.

Com—We are detaining you longer than we expected. Allow me to ask the question: Must we, in your opinion, give up our idea of overthrowing British domination in Ireland, in order to be reconciled to the Church?

Bishop—The British Government is a legal Government, and it is a crime against the Church to attempt to subvert the existing state of society.

Com—Then we are to understand that the British Government in Ireland is a legal Government, and it is a crime against the Church to attempt to overthrow that Government in Ireland?

Bishop—Well, yes.

Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, takes the same ground. He has recently announced officially that the "Fenian Brothers" cannot march in procession with Catholic societies, nor take part in Catholic rites and holy sacrifices. We find also that the highest dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland is equally decisive in his condemnation of such secret organizations. Dr. Dixon, the Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of Ireland, has just issued a pastoral in which he strongly denounces Ribbonism, and other secret societies.

The Copperhead Outbreak in Illinois.

The Illinois Copperheads have 'skedaddled.' A dispatch, dated Indianapolis, March 31, says:

"At Mattoon, Illinois, the Copperheads abandoned their entrenchments upon the approach of the veterans, and all is now quiet. There is nothing new from Charleston, Ill. The Union forces sent there, are competent to put down all resistance. The 47th Indiana veterans, left yesterday for Mattoon, by order of Gen. Carrington, on 35 minutes' notice.

A dispatch from Mattoon, of the same date, says:

Yesterday the insurgents near Windsor took a vote and unanimously resolved to attack Mattoon and release the prisoners confined there, but the scout they sent here not returning, he having been arrested, their leader became frightened, and, after much hesitation, they did not come. The copperheads have not returned home to-day. They say there are 5,000 soldiers in Mattoon, and that it is no use to try to release the prisoners.

LATER.

All is quiet here to-night, and no apprehension of an attack is felt. Should one be made, there is an abundant force to guard the prisoners and defend the town.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Friday, remarks:

The Copperheads in Coles county, Illinois, having shown their traitorous sympathies and venomous hostility against the Government and its defenders, by deeds of blood when there was no efficient force to oppose them, have also displayed their cowardice by dispersing as soon as troops in any considerable number came near. We trust that the authorities will not rest content with their mere dispersion, but will forwith proceed to disarm the villains and punish at least the ringleaders so summarily, that no more demonstrations of the kind will be attempted.

The Qualification of Color.

A Washington dispatch remarks that Senator Wilkinson knocked down one of the bartresses of Slavery on Thursday with an amendment to the bill organizing the Territory of Montana.

He moved to strike out the words "every free white male inhabitant" from the elective franchise clause, and insert "every male citizen of the United States and those who have declared their intention to become such." To crafty suggestion from a Border State Senator that he had better insert in the bill distinct authority to black men to vote, Mr. Wilkinson replied, that he was satisfied with the amendment as offered, and hoped never again to see in an act of the United States Congress the words "White and Black."

The bill as amended passed by 29 to 8.

From Chattanooga—Important Military Changes.

The following special dispatch, dated Chattanooga, March 26, appears in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Friday:

Major Generals Buell, Negley, McCook, Crittenden, Newton and Sykes, and ten Brigadiers, have been ordered to report to Gen. Sherman for duty in his division. Buell will likely succeed Schofield in command of the Army of the Ohio; and Schofield have a command suitable to his rank.

Deserters report that Johnston is reinforcing Lee.

PRIVATE THOMAS ARMSTRONG, Co. G, 159th New York volunteers, who was on guard over Private Wm. J. Boyle, confined for murder at Williamsburg, Va., and who permitted the said Boyle to escape to the enemy, with the information of Gen. Butler's movement towards Richmond, (communicated by Abraham to Doyle,) has been tried, convicted and sentenced to be shot to death with musketry at Yorktown, Va., and the President has confirmed the sentence.

ANON RENDALL, who presided at the recent McClellan demonstration in New York, was the man who connived at the robbery of the United States mail when he was Postmaster-General, in paying to those who had broken open the mails at Charleston, S. C., and destroyed portions of their contents. "We owe an obligation to the laws, but a *higher* one to the communities in which we live, and if the former be permitted to destroy the latter, it is patriotism to disregard them."

NEW MEXICO and Arizona have been cursed with marauding bands of Indians, whose raids have been marked with hideous ferocity. We have had, of late, accounts of the severe defeat of the savages in several fights. The chastisement appears to have been pretty thorough, as our dispatches this morning report that the Navajoes, 6,000 strong, have surrendered themselves. The formidable Apaches have also been beaten again, with a loss of forty men.

We have published a list of the General Staffs. One more is to be added, Brigadier General J. Bilby Smith, of Ohio, who has proved his gallantry on many battle fields.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, March 31st, 1864.

It is at once wonderful and amusing to notice with what tender solicitude Republican politics are regarded by the New York Copperheads. All of a sudden the *Herald*, and its followers, have conceived an inordinate love for Gen. Fremont, and the *Express* manifests a similarly passionate attachment for Mr. Chase. Even that nobody in the Senate, Garrett Davis, would support "anybody but a negro." Butler, too, has his admirers among the disloyal. These demonstrations are but a repetition of Democratic tactics. The chief and only purpose they have, is to divide public sentiment, and encourage the split in the Union ranks, which they think is imminent. Sharp and shrewd they are beyond a doubt, but it is to be hoped their transparency alone will be sufficient to place people on their guard. That man who has the friendship of the *Herald* or *Express*, is certain sooner or later to be an invelgled, and it is luckily, generally known that to be on the right side, is to rigorously oppose those on whom those journals lavish so much loving regard. As Mr. Lincoln's chance becomes brighter, the opposition to him in Locofoco quarters increases. Blackguardism, the great argumentative coat of mail, has already been doomed, and Lincoln is announced as the "miscegenator's choice," "amalgamation candidate," and a hundred others of the same sort, while there are not wanting those who proclaim him a usurper, and style his supporters Austrians!

Our people are getting themselves into quite a fever of excitement over the storage of five hundred tons of gunpowder on an island in the harbor. Many, whose pretexts for denouncing the Government and "Abe" Lincoln have become exhausted, do not scruple to say that "this unwarrantable placing the city of New York at the mercy of a spark is part of a grand concocted scheme to destroy the best government," and all that sort of thing. Quite a novel idea, truly, and about as good as that of a Bradford county (Pa.) patent medicine man, who could not support Abraham Lincoln a second term because the Commissioner of Internal Revenue imposed a tax of one cent per bottle on his nostrums. By-the-by, to show you the state of feeling in the matter, and to let the good people of Pittsburgh see what literary talent we wash down our Sabbath morning breakfast with, I append the strictures of a flash Sunday paper on this decidedly flashy subject:

"If not in a better state of affairs to contemplate. Who of us can read such testimony, and not shudder at the bare thought of such an accident. In an instant of time, millions of property would become a shapeless mass of ruins, while the loss of life would be frightful to enumerate. Our pen fails us before making an effort to faintly portray the horrible scenes which would be spread before the survivors. It would be terribly awful. Think for but a moment how wide-spread would be the disaster. New York alone would not be the sufferer. Brooklyn, Jersey City, Staten Island, all the inhabitants in the harbor would come in for the share of the great ruin, and its influence could not fail to be felt even to Newark, and perhaps to Yonkers.

"The work and moneys of nearly a century would be swept away in a breath, and hundreds of thousands of lives would be sacrificed at this great altar of power. Time could scarcely replace the wreck. Commerce would be paralyzed. Three cities would be reduced to the level of the earth. The grand metropolis of the Western Continent would be despoiled of her glory and power. Our homes would be desolate and our dwellings gone. In fact we would be the desolation of desolations. Thousands of millions could not repair the damage. Not one stone would remain unturned. Fire would lend its ravishing hand, while the very rivers would rush in to make the devastation even more complete. A gloom, dark as night, would spread the earth over. Wide-spread would be the terror; all left would mourn the loss of their relatives and friends; it would be like a judgment-day.

"The terrible avalanche of death and destruction which would be hurled at us over the peaceful waters of our bay, would be beyond conception, and would outstrip all of the earthquakes recorded in history. Death, agony, torture, suffocation, starvation be-neath the ruins, the miseries of thousands dying by slow tortures, with none to help, and none to save, would freeze the soul to behold! Heaven forbid such calamitous scenes!"

The disgusting affair which occurred at the Brooklyn Academy of Music a few evenings since, better known as the Vestvali affair, the particulars of which were promptly given by the sensational press to an eager, on-tiptoe audience, has almost had the effect among decent people to bring the places of amusement into disrepute. These "respectable" Brooklyn merchants, who thus treat a lady should be made an example of *pro bono publico*. The law books pronounce it criminal to suppress an act in this way. By the commission of which the people are affected. But we can hope for nothing wholesome. A conference has been had by the principal's deputies, at which the "Brooklyn merchants" pleaded drunkenness, begged forgiveness and promised reform, and so the matter rests.

Another Russian has succeeded in getting himself into hot water. William J. Florence, the celebrated actor, insulted a Count with an unpronounceable name, at a ball, the other night, (so the story goes) when the Russian with that wild, demoniacal frenzy that characterises our whiskered trans-Atlantic friends, insisted on coming in possession of William's heart's blood. William ventured an apology, which the Count's optical organs could not permeate. Whiskers fore his antagonist with the remark: "A Russian Count never forgives." When the ball broke up the Count was still in hot blood, and expressed his determination to have satisfaction.

WAVERLEY.

The Prices of Food.

It is the obvious interest of the farmer not to have the prices of his products so high as to destroy or diminish the demand for them. That point is always reached whenever more is charged for the necessaries of life than the great majority of the community can afford to pay. But the producer or seller cannot keep the fact as long as the generality of people continue to buy and consume as usual. Therefore, the upward tendency of prices for domestic provisions may be expected to go on until there is a very sensible reduction in the number of consumers, or in the amount of consumption per head. This has already taken place in Boston, in the article of butter. The *Post*, of that city, says that "hundreds of families in Boston are either dispensing with butter entirely, or using it in the smallest possible quantities, on account of its extravagant price." Butter in our markets has gone up recently as high as fifty cents per lb. Beef and poultry have risen to twenty and twenty-five cents. Vegetables, of all kinds, have advanced in proportion. The effect of this, already, has been to cause a very large number of families to use considerably less of the articles named than they have been accustomed to use, and if the cause of such retrenchment goes on, the effect will increase, until the producers find their customers confined to the few very rich buyers, and, consequently, much of their perishable commodities left on their hands. Then, of course, a reaction must take place, and prices go down. But before such a result can occur, the poorer classes must suffer great deprivation, while others, not quite so limited in their means, must learn habits of economy. All this, in the long run, is likely to prove more prejudicial to the provision men than beneficial. They will enjoy a temporal harvest of exorbitant prices, but it may possibly be at the expense of teaching the multitude that they were previously extravagant in living more sumptuously than they needed, and that, even in equally easy times, they can consume less than their wont, and yet live quite as comfortable. The tendency of high prices is very strongly to enforce domestic economy, and as American families are said to waste more food than would keep some European families, lessons of thrift may be forced upon us at the present time which will hereafter be beneficial to us all.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Grants.

The *Ohio State Journal* copies from the *Scottish American Journal*, an interesting genealogical sketch of the clans of the GRANTS, in Scotland, concluding as follows:

In Strathspey the name prevailed almost to the exclusion of every other, in the district, as alluded to by Sir Alexander Boswell, baronet, in his lively verses.

"Come the Grants of Tullochgorum,
Wi' their pipers gam before 'em,
Proud the sinthers at that bore 'em.

"Next the Grants of Rothiemurchus,
Every man his sword and durk has,
Every man as prend's a Turk is."

To this the *Journal* adds:

We don't care a piper's——about the "clan of Grant" of the twelfth century in Scotland. They may have been very decent fellows for their time; but they have been dead too long to be of much account now.

Say—with all the "Grants" of Tullochgorum
We go for the GRANT that drives rebs before him.

None of your "Grants" of Rothiemurchus,
But the "wild-awake" GRANT—born in Clermont
County, Ohio, son of a tanner, and for whom
the tanning of the rebels and the crushing of
this infernal rebellion the magnificent work is

A CITY has been issued for a Convention, to meet in St. Louis on the 27th April, to nominate an Electoral Ticket and select Delegates to the Baltimore Convention. It is signed by Frank P. Blair and over eighty others.

EVENING GAZETTE TELEGRAMS.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1864.

THE CANADIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Mr. Ward's report on the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, from the House Commerce Committee, gives as prominent reasons why that treaty has been regarded with dissatisfaction, that it failed to produce friendly international relations as a natural result of the vast series of reciprocal benefits; it shows a regular and rapid decrease of the value of our imports of manufactures under the operation of the treaty, and regards as desirable a termination of the system unless the causes of dissatisfaction can be removed. The Committee reported resolutions requiring the President to give a notice to the Government of Great Britain of our intention to terminate said treaty at the expiration of twelve months from the termination of the period of ten years, the longest limit by the treaty stipulations, and from the time the treaty went into operation in 1854, and authorising the appointment of three commissioners to revise the treaty and negotiate a new one, based on the principles of true reciprocity, and for the removal of existing difficulties.

BRIGADIER GENERALS CONFIRMED.

The Senate had a long Executive session to-day, discussing the qualifications of the men the President has nominated for Brigadier Generals. It is understood that one or two were rejected, and the names of some others were referred back to the Military Committee. The following were confirmed as Brigadier Generals: Col. Patrick E. Connor, 3d. California Volunteers; Lt. Col. Gabrial R. Paul, 8th Infantry; 1st. Lieut. Adelbal Ames, 5th Artillery; Col. Benj. L. Grierson, 6th Illinois Cavalry; Col. Robert S. Foster, 13th Indiana; Capt. Alex. S. Webb, 11th Infantry; Col. Alfred N. Duffie, 1st. R. I. Cavalry; Col. Walter E. Whittaker, 6th Ky. 1st. Lieut. Judson Kilpatrick, 1st. Artillery; Capt. Konner Garrard, 5th Cavalry; Capt. Charles R. Woods, 9th Infantry of Ohio; Col. John B. Sanborn, 4th Minnesota; Col. Giles Smith, 8th Missouri; Col. Samuel A. Rice, 33d Iowa; Col. Walter Q. Dressham, 53d Indiana; Col. M. M. Force, 20th Ohio; Col. R. A. Cameron, 34th Indiana; Col. John M. Corse, 6th Iowa; Capt. Alvin C. Gillan, Ass't. Quartermaster U. S. A.; Col. James O. Rice, 44th New York; Capt. Westley Merritt, 2nd Cavalry; 1st. Lieut. Geo. A. Custer, 4th Cavalry; Col. John C. Starkweather, 1st Wisconsin; Col. Henry L. Ustis, 10th Mass.; Col. H. E. Davies, 2nd N. Y. Cavalry; Andrew J. Hamilton, of Texas: Col. H. W. Birge, 13th Connecticut.

THE SECOND OHIO CAVALRY.

The Second Ohio Cavalry, over nine hundred strong, have arrived at Annapolis to join Gen. Burnside. This regiment was recruited at the commencement of the rebellion. They first fought the rebels of the far west, then those of the middle country, and now they will get a smell of those who have faced the glorious army of the Potomac.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION—ORDER OF GENERAL WALLACE.

General Lewis Wallace has recently practically illustrated his declaration, that rebels have no political rights or privileges, by issuing orders to prevent disloyal persons being elected to the Constitutional Convention or voting at the election next Wednesday

PARDONED PRISONS.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Grimes, adopted resolutions inquiring the names of persons charged with fraud or speculation, pardoned from duress, and all other persons set free by the Executive clemency.

NO PAY FOR APPRENTICES

The Commissioners of the Board of Claims now sitting here have received orders from the War Department that no apprentice shall be

ACTIVITY IN SIGEL'S DEPARTMENT.

Considerable activity is now shown in Sigel's department, his troops having being admirably disposed for the security of railroads and for protection of the people against raids.

INCENDIARIES IN MARYLAND.

Queen Annes county, Md., is infested with incendiaries; two churches and many dwellings and barns of Union citizens have lately been set on fire.

STRIKE IN BALTIMORE.

The house and ship carpenters of Baltimore are on a strike for an increase of wages from two to two dollars and fifty cents; the latter from two dollars and fifty to three dollars.

LINCOLN CLUBS.

Lincoln political clubs have been formed in every ward in the city, the most prominent citizens joining.

HEAVY STORM.

Decidedly the heaviest storm of the season began last Tuesday night and continued up to last night. Telegraphs are down in every direction. No flag of truce has gone up the James river since the nineteenth ult.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 31.—The steamer Ellen S. Forry, from Newbern, N. C., arrived to day, and after landing her passengers sailed for New York.

Newbern, March 29.—The enemy is guarding their lines with unusual care, to prevent information of their movements from reaching the Union forces.

Four escaped Union prisoners have reached Washington, North Carolina, from Danville. Their names are John C. Morrough, 35th Illinois; George W. Bean, 21st Illinois; John Hamilton, 89th Illinois, and Wm. Nerdegh, 24th Illinois.

Movements of Forrest—Reported Reinforcement—Grierson's Operations.

MEMPHIS, March 30.—Gen. McCulloch is reported to be en route north, with twenty-five hundred men, to re-inforce Forrest. He is reported to be near Jackson, Tenn., to-day.

Grierson has his cavalry force out, watching and harrassing Forrest, but his division is much reduced by veterans being at home on furlough. Had Grierson his entire division out at Memphis, Forrest would not have so easily escaped.

From Texas.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The latest advices from Texas state that when our troops evacuated Indian county on the 13th of March, several Union families left with them, taking the lumber of their houses. In crossing the bayous 34 men were drowned by the swamping of the pontoons. They belonged to the 60th Indiana regiment and 7th Michigan battery. Gen. M'Clernand has gone down the coast to visit Arkansas Pass and Brownsville.

Postponement of the National Union Convention.

WASHINGTON, Apr. 1.—The proposition for the postponement of the National Union Convention is meeting with general favor on all sides. The friends of Mr. Lincoln favor it, and it is believed the President himself would be satisfied with such an arrangement. It is desirable that there should be no dissensions in the Union party. This is believed to be the best plan to harmonize conflicting views.

Unsuccessful Search for a Missing Italian Frigate.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The frigate Niagara arrived to-day from an unsuccessful search for the missing Italian frigate Re Galantomo. The Niagara experienced very heavy gales, during one of which she shipped so much water as to put out all her fires. She also lost her sailing masts, etc.

California Delegates.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—The delegates to the Republican National Convention at Baltimore are Mess'rs. Charles Failing, chairman, South Hereford and Hiram Smith.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

The War Between the Danes and Germans.

DUPPEL ATTACKED BY THE PRUSSIANS.

Fresh Disturbances at Stockholm.

ALARMING ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

Prince Frederick of Augustenburg Reported Dead.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The steamship City of Cork, from Liverpool via Queenstown on the 21st inst., arrived at this port this morning.

The Cork *Herald*, of the morning of the 21st, contains the following dispatches:

Copenhagen, March 19th, 1:20 p. m.——Yesterday three Prussian men-of-war attacked the Danish blockading squadron off Dejefsavald Pomeranian. After an engagement of two hours the Prussian vessels returned to the harbor. Artillery firing was renewed to-day at Duppel.

Berlin, March 20.—The commander-in-chief of the Prussian navy has received a report stating that yesterday the Ancona, with three gunboats, again put to sea in search of hostile shipping. The cruise had no result, however, all the Danish ships having left the Prussian waters. The report concludes, therefore, that there can be no question of a re-existing blockade of the Prussian coast.

Hanover, March 19.—The Danish government has decreed the release of the Hanoverian ships under embargo in Danish ports.

Londesburg, March 17, 9 a. m.—On Thursday there was heavy cannonading and fighting all along the line of the Duppel village, and the Touseberg position was taken by the Prussians after a heroic resistance by the Danes. The position of Duppel is still unharmed. The numbers of the Prussians are always four to one. Their artillery have ranged three miles. A Danish Colonel was killed to-day. Seventy wounded were brought in. The enemy's losses are severe as well as those of the Danish army.

Hamburg, March 17.—According to hand bills emanating from the printing office of Gread & Leidtman and distributed in the city, this morning, Prince Frederick, of Augustenburg, was found dead in his bed at Kiel. The rumor requires confirmation.

Copenhagen, March 17.—The Prussian batteries opened fire yesterday morning on the Duppel entrenchments. The engagement lasted altogether, fire hundred shots, we replied occasionally, in all thirty-five times. Our firing seemed to be successful, as the fire of the enemy's batteries were silenced for some time. We have two officers killed and one wounded; sixteen privates were killed and forty-nine wounded.

Two fires occurred here last night, doing considerable damage.

Advices from Stockholm to the 15th state that fresh disturbances had taken place. The police office was burned down and the windows in the residence of the chief of police were smashed. The military were called out and 11 persons were arrested. The *Dalblad* insists upon more energetic measures being taken by the Government.

Flushing, March 18.—The bombardment of Duppel was resumed to-day, terrific cannonading being heard here.

Turin, March 17.—News from a reliable source at Rome, states that the illness of the Pope has become more alarming.

The official *Gazette* of Turin announces the appointment of 25 new Senators.

The Planters' House.

ST. LOUIS, April 1—Mr. Bilckney, lessee of the Planters' House for many years past, retired to-day, and Messrs. Pull & Hatch, long connected with the house, took charge as hosts.

Washington Items.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The rebel prisoners lately sent South, and the Union prisoners delivered at City Point, have not been exchanged, as is generally supposed, but paroled.

PRIVILEGES TO CABINET OFFICERS.

A report favorable to allowing Cabinet officers seats in the House and participation in its debates will be made next week.

WOOD-CHOPPERS AND LABORERS TO EMPLOYED.

Assistant Quartermaster Rusch has been ordered to hire 6,000 choppers and laborers to cut wood for the Government navigation of the Mississippi between Baton Rouge and the mouth of the White River. This army of axmen will be armed.

M'CLELLAN NOT RECOMMENDED.

The statement that Gen. M'Clellan had been recommended for the command of the defenses of Washington is denied upon the highest authority.

LATE news from Idaho relates principally to the stern measures made there for the suppression of crime. The Grand Jury of Boise county had returned twelve indictments for murder, sixteen for larceny, and one for manslaughter. A Vigilance Committee, numbering a thousand men, was making a clean sweep of the villains infesting Hilton Head county.

SUICIDE.—On the night of the 31st ult Josiah Davidhiser, a young man of about 25 years of age, of New Hanover township, Montgomery county, committed suicide by drowning himself in a mill dam, about half a mile from home. It is supposed that the act was committed during a temporary depression of spirits.

NAVAL CADETSHIP.—A vacancy having occurred in the Naval Academy cadetship, for the Ninth Congressional district—Lancaster county—Hon. Thadeus Stevens, M. C. for that district, gave notice through the county papers that it will be given to the best boy in attendance at the public schools in the county, who passes the best examination before a board composed of leading citizens.

DISSOLUTIONS, &c.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of S. RIDDLE & CO., was dissolved by mutual agreement on the 31st day of December, 1863. The GAZETTE establishment has been since the 1st of January, 1864, and will henceforth be in the hands and under the exclusive management of an Association organized under an act of Assembly, relating to Manufacturing, &c.

S. RIDDLE is authorized to use the firm name in settlement. All parties having claims against the late firm are requested to present the same at the Counting House for settlement; and all persons knowing themselves indebted, will please call and settle without delay.

SAMUEL RIDDLE,
RUSSELL SERRETT,
JAMES M. MAGRUM,
S. SCHOYER, Jr.,
ROBERT RIDDLE.

Jan. 1st, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between D. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO. and JAMES SCHOOSMAKER, under the style of the Pittsburgh White Lead Company, has been this day dissolved. All persons indebted to said partnership are hereby notified to make payment to the undersigned, by whom the indebtedness of the said firm will be paid.

D. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1864. apl4:w

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of WM. D. JOHNSTON & CO., is mutually dissolved, so take effect from this date, RICHARD BERGIN retiring from the firm. The business will be continued as formerly, under the style as heretofore.

WM. G. JOHNSTON,
SAM'L. B. JOHNSTON,
RICHARD BERGIN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 18th, 1864.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between JOS. F. HAMILTON and EVAN DAVIS, under the firm of JOS. F. HAMILTON & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent. JOS. F. HAMILTON will attend to the unsettled accounts of said firm, at the old stand, corner First and Liberty sts.

JOS. F. HAMILTON,
EVAN DAVIS

feb26:tmw18

WANTS.

WANTED—FIFTY GOOD BOILER MAKERS, at $3.25 per day, and FIFTY GOOD MACHINISTS, at $2.75 per day. Apply to S. J. HAYES, Superintendent of Machinery, Illinois Central R. R., at Chicago; D. OXLEY, Master Mechanic at Centralia; or J. B. ADAMS, Master Mechanic at Amboy, Ill. apl1:w

WANTED.

Several good Pattern Makers.

Inquire of JAMES MARSHALL & CO.,

at the "Franklin Foundry,"

mh31:tw cor. Locust & Butler sts., 5th ward.

WANTED,

Men for the Naval Squadron,

ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Time of enlistment one year. Two months' pay in advance.

For further information apply at Recruiting Office, No. 11 ST. CLAIR STREET, Pittsburgh.

mh30:w

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED BALEMAN wants a situation. Good reference given. Apply at No. 823 LIBERTY STREET. mh30:tf

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.....Wm. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....H. OVERINGTON

First appearance of the distinguished young tragedian, EDWIN ADAMS, who will make his debut before a Pittsburgh audience in his unapproachable rendition of Shakspeare's master piece, Hamlet.

THIS (Monday,) EVENING,

Will be presented Shakspeare's tragedy entitled HAMLET, PRINCE OF DENMARK.

Hamlet.....Edwin Adams.
Ghost.....G. S. Ramsa.
Polonius.....F. Chippendale.
Laertes.....C. Loveday.
King of Denmark.....Mr. Burgess.
Queen.....Kate Symer.

No other play this evening.

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