The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1865.

DRAFT ASSOCIATIONS.

We stated yesterday editorially certain facts in regard to the draft. The law seems to be as clear as the noon-day sun. We are satisfied no lawyer in the State would decide differently. But, it seems that some military men look through other glasses—see things as other men do not see them. We have been accustomed to such decisions for nearly two years; first the Provost Marshal decided that a colored man was not the "military equivalent" of a white man—though the act of Congress made no distinction; next he decided that payment of commutation by a drafted man did not exempt him for three years, the same as though he had put in a substitute. Every lawyer, and indeed every man of common sense, knew these decisions to be absurd; yet for a long time the public was compelled to submit, till at last the authorities of the War Department reversed General FRY—but, unfortunately for the service, left him in position to repeat his absurdities, which he rolled out in the shape of orders and circulars by the hundreds—and, to make the matter worse, his subordinates at Harrisburg, imitating his example, ground out discordant music from the same or a similar machine.

In the face of the law (Section 14) Gen. Hinks orders that volunteers who are put in by associations cannot be credited to the wards where they reside until after the principal or members of the clubs are drafted. This is without a shadow of authority of law. Section 14 of the act of March 3 requires that "*all persons* hereafter mustered into the military or naval service whether as volunteers, substitutes, representatives *or otherwise*, shall be *credited* to the State, and to the ward, township, precinct or other enrollment sub-district where such persons belong by actual residence."

Persons thus credited are clearly so credited for the purpose of reducing or filling the quota of the ward where they reside—and there is not a shadow of authority in the law for postponing the credit one day. A ward or township owes the government service to the amount of its quota, and every resident mustered in is a credit, or would have been according to the system of arithmetic and book keeping which we were taught before the modern fulminations from the Provost Marshal's office at Washington, which sometimes show that "two and two" do *not* "make four," and that nine less two does not leave seven.

Section 23, of the late act of Congress, provides that "any person or persons enrolled in any sub-district, may **** cause to be mustered into the service **** such number of *recruits* not *subject to draft*, as they may deem expedient—which recruits shall stand to the credit of the persons thus causing them to be mustered in, and shall be taken as substitutes for such persons or so many of them as may be drafted," &c., &c. Not a word in this section, or any other of the law, requires that such "recruits not subject to draft," shall be residents of the ward where the club or "enrolled person or persons" are resident; yet, notwithstanding the absence of all restriction, General HINKS issues an order prohibiting such "person or persons" from obtaining such recruits out of the sub-district where such "person or persons" are enrolled.

Whatever objections he to the policy of the law, * it is *yet the law*—and, as we said yesterday, "neither the Provost Marshal General nor the Secretary of War can alter it;" and we are satisfied yet, that Secretary STANTON will set the matter right. We have no doubt that this illegal, absurd and ridiculous order will be reversed, as soon as brought to his notice. It is understood that some of these associations telegraphed to Mr. STANTON yesterday, and we confidently expect a favorable answer.

THE LATE FLOOD.

The rain which produced the late flood was very general one, and affected nearly all the rivers in the country. The N. Y. *Tribune* says:

The Ammonoosuc, the Connecticut, the Hudson, the Mohawk, the Genessee, the Susquehanna, the Allegheny and Monongahela, the Cumberland—wherever East or West a great river flows the same flood has prevailed, and the same or similar scenes of devastation are to be witnessed. It is hazarded the freshet is the greatest of the century.

While this is generally true, it is not specifically so. The Monongahela felt the effect of the rain fall, and was moderately high, but was not in flood, like the Allegheny. It and the Schuylkill appear to have been the exceptions to the rule, all the other rivers in the country being over their banks. The Kanawha, which rises in the same region as the Monongahela, was destructively high. All the western and southwestern streams, too, appear to have been as high as ever known before. The Cumberland and Tennessee were both very high, as were also all the western tributaries of the Ohio.

In the New England States a great deal of damage was done, every where sustained by the unprecedented freshet. Mills and factories on remote streams were washed away, and more or less injured. The Connecticut River rose twenty-four feet above low water mark at Hartford, presenting a majestic appearance. The lower part of the city was under water, and boats were in general requisition. All the tributaries to the Connecticut were also considerably swollen, causing great damage to all the towns and villages on its banks.

LOSSES OF THE WAR.

A writer in a New York paper presents the following startling facts to show that we are stronger to-day than when the war commenced:

"The natural increase of population in this country is two and a half per cent. per annum, and to this we must add whatever immigration there has been in four years. The results are these:

Loyal population in 1860	22,000,000
Natural increase (of four years)	2,200,000
Immigration of four years in round numbers	800,000
Total increase of population	3,100,000
One-fifth able-bodied men	620,000
Died and disabled in the war	300,000
Increase of able-bodied men since 1860	320,000

Thus we have gained more men than we have lost, (including all the disabled), since 1860. There is no doubt that this estimate of loss is full big enough.

This, however, is an incomplete calculation. No account is taken of the men who have left the country to avoid service in the army, nor of the large number in the border loyal States, who went South to join their rebel friends. We think it will be found that the loss from these causes is nearly equal to the gain figured out above. The same writer says:

The loss and gain of property will be found in nearly the same proportion: if we consider the public debt a loss, which it certainly is not. But, let it be so, and we have this result:

Property of loyal States, 1860	$18,000,000,000
Previous increase (12 per cent.) accrued at 10 per cent. for 4 years	8,200,000,000
Deduct the whole national debt	2,800,000,000
Actual increase, 1865, of	$23,800,000,000

Now, let us suppose the people pay off this entire debt in one year, they will then be richer than they were in 1860, by 2,500,000,000.

"JUSTICE" TO REBELS.

We have before noted that PARSON BROWNLOW has recovered damages off of SNEED, CROZIER and REYNOLDS in the Circuit Court of Knox County, to the amount of $25,000, for having caused BROWNLOW's arrest, imprisonment, and banishment from the State three years ago, alone for his opinions and steadfast adherance to the Union. BROWNLOW laid his damages at $25,000, and the jurors were out on the case but five minutes. The judgment will be collected. In addition to this notable instance of justice, (a kind of justice which must result practically in the confiscation of the estates of the Rebels thus proceeded against,) we are glad to see that others are putting the legal machinery in motion, and that the rich Secessionists who forced Tennessee out of the Union will have to pay dearly for the pleasure which that effort gave them. HORACE FOSTER, a loyal citizen of Blount county, has recovered damages to the tune of $25,000 against SMITH, COX, JOHNSON, and others, wealthy rebels, who instigated the robbery of FOSTER and chased him to be shot through the thigh. A jury of Knox county has done even better, and returned a verdict of $40,000 in favor of the heirs of SAMUEL PICKENS, deceased, and against SNEED, CROZIER and REYNOLDS, three leading rebel lawyers and men of property. Judge PICKENS was a State Senator, a Union man, and from barbarous treatment died in prison. His wife, also sixty five years of age, soon followed her husband to the grave. SNEED and CROZIER are ex-members of the United States Congress, and were active in the persecution of PICKENS for his fidelity to the Republic. The Knoxville *Whig* says:

Now that our civil courts are restored and the amendments to our State Constitution have been ratified, let those Union men who have been imprisoned for their devotion to country, whose families have been robbed and abused, sue the parties for heavy damages and in this way let them be remunerated for losses. An honest and patriotic jury will give damages in every such case, and the operation will teach traitors in all time to come, and their children after them, to behave themselves, and let better men than themselves alone.

The Seven-Thirties Going South.

There is lying at Fortress Monroe, in the Adams Express office, a large box addressed to one of Jay Cooke's Government Loan Subscription Agents, at *Richmond, Va.* It contains hand-bills and circulars giving popular information about the Seven-Thirty Loan, and the compensation of banks and brokers who act as agents, and instructions for their guidance. This box will probably be the very first freight landed at Richmond, after the city shall come into our possession.

Experienced agents have also been dispatched by Mr. Cooke to Norfolk and Fortress Monroe, to go thence to all the towns on the North Carolina sea-board, including Newbern and Wilmington—thence to Charleston and Savannah. These are charged with the duty of popularizing the Seven-Thirty Loan, and making permanent arrangements for its diffusion. Other agents have gone down the Mississippi to Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, and other important Southern cities. They are under orders to reach as soon as practicable Mobile, and all the principal towns on the Gulf. This system of traveling agents, the diffusion of hand-bills, and newspaper advertising, has for some time been established in every Northern and Western State, and has been extended to West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri—and last week was extended to California, Oregon, Nevada, and Colorado.

The circle of influences to establish the Seven-Thirty Loan, and to root down deep the credit of the Government on all American territory, disloyal and loyal—to establish it in our armies—to convert and enlist into the service of the Union finances what banks the Rebellion, has left alive in the South, and to induce the establishment of new ones under the National Law, where banks ought to exist—this circle is rapidly becoming complete. When finished, the nation will be hooped together with material lines of latitude and longitude, stronger than steel.—*N. Y. Pub.*

Panic in Richmond.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—A Richmond grocer named Gunningham with nine children, finding his competition than he had been left in his shop, arrived here to day and took the oath of allegiance. He left Richmond on the 17th; at that time the rebel authorities, in anticipation of an early attack by Grant, were placing in the intrenchments every man and boy capable of handling a musket.

There was a great panic in the Rebel Capital. Those who could get away were leaving as fast as possible. It appeared to be the disposition of every man, high and low, to take care of himself and let the Confederacy go to pot. There was no order, no system, the whole Rebel concern seemed to be crumbling to pieces without a hand to check the disintegration.

The Government Records had been packed up preparatory to removal, and eminent Rebels had set their households in order, in view of the early evacuation of the city by Lee's army.

Equalizing Children.

The Charleston *Courier* says:

"Colonel Woodford has succeeded, by the system he inaugurated, in rapidly removing vagrant children from the streets. About fifteen hundred children are already attending the schools now in operation. There has been no parallel to this fact in the history of any captured city in the insurrectionary States. Thirty-eight teachers are employed in the schools; and the Christian Commission has generously furnished all the primers necessary for the use of beginners. The large majority of the teachers are citizens of Charleston. While there has been no distinction recognized among applicants for admission to the schools, no attempt whatever has been made to force any unexempt companionships. The white children are taught in entirely distinct departments, have different play grounds, and are wholly taught by Southern white ladies."

Internal Revenue Decision.

A lease for years is personal estate. It may be realized in execution on a *fieri facias*, and sold as any other valuable property. A profit, therefore, on a sale of a lease for years is to be returned as income for the year in which it is realized. A lease of land *for life* is freehold property, and any profit made by the purchaser or procurement of such a lease during the year 1863, and sale of the same during the year, 1864, will, under the amendments of the excise law, passed on the 31st instant, be exempt from duty.

THE rally "Sand Hill," at Nassau, which Gen. Sherman said he would like to shovel into the sea, is last resuming its ordinary dull appearance, in consequence of the capture of the blockaded ports. The English officials, who were formerly busy granting clearances to blockade-runners, find time hanging heavily on their hands; hundreds of sailors are out of employment; the merchants and capitalists having made all the money they could, are abandoning the place; and to add insult to injury, a rebel blockade-running captain has been arrested for a breach of the neutrality laws on English soil.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

THE GETTYSBURG SLAUGHTER.—A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*, writes to that paper from "The Trenches," on the 1st of March, some strictures on the account given by the rebel historian, Pollard, of the battle of Gettysburg, discloses the fact that Garnett's brigade, of Pickett's division, lost 940 out of 1,287 men—being more than two-thirds. The rebel authorities have striven hard to conceal the slaughter which Lee's army suffered in that battle, but little facts like this leaking out show how terrible it must have been.

COAL has been gathered upon the beach at Phippsburg, Me., for many years, and Prof. Brackett, of Bowdoin College, thinks that a coal mine extends along the coast from Rhode Island to Nova Scotia, but that the bed of the coal is too far out at sea to be worked. The waves cast blocks of it upon the beach from time to time.

THE Jews would not set their foot upon a piece of paper lest the name of God might be written upon it. "Take care, says Theodore Tilton, lest you set your foot on a man, for the name of God is written on him."

A Queer Oil Theory.

The latest oil theory is that broached by Mr. William H. Hubbell, a Philadelphia engineer, who conjectures that—

"Petroleum is a vegetable oil, which is produced in the Pacific Ocean by the decomposition of sea plants; and mixed with salt water, it pervades the open Polar Sea, discovered by Dr. Kane, and prevents it from freezing; that, being lighter than water, the centrifugal force of the earth, in its rotation, causes the water or the denser fluid to accumulate about the equator, and consequently the petroleum or lighter fluid to separate from it, and flow and accumulate about the North Pole; that, being light and oily, it is highly susceptible of capillary attraction; that this sandstone strata crops out in the Arctic Ocean, and absorbs this oil, inducing it by capillary attraction to flow in its channel or strata under this continent in a southerly and southwesterly direction; that it crops out again in the Pacific Ocean, and the oil there recedes and mingles with the water of the Pacific, giving the Ocean its mild and placid character, and forms the well known and oleaginous food for whales, which is visible and exists in the water of the ocean, and extends thousands of miles northward, and on which the whales live and derive their oil, and is called their feeding ground."

In the Pacific Ocean it flows again northward, through Behring's Straits, by the same law which made it accumulate in the open Polar Sea; that is, being lighter than water, and not capable of uniting with it, the water, which is heaviest, will accumulate about the equator, while this oily, lighter matter will flow to the North Pole, and there form the open, unfrozen sea. Thus it performs its great office in the laboratory of nature, flowing in a circle through this particular strata of sand-stone, under this continent from the Arctic to the Pacific Oceans by capillary attraction, and is there plainly visible in the water in a coagulated form as the food of whales, prepared in and by the very salt and dense water of that temperature, and flowing in the process of separation for thousands of miles northward, forming necessarily the open or unfrozen sea, and being the great basin of carbon or oil of the earth for the use of man.

REBEL DESERTION.—"You have no need to fight Lee," said an intelligent rebel deserter, a few days ago, "I only play with him a few days longer and he will not have a man." The rate of desertion is over one hundred a day, and will defy any efforts to keep the army up even by the aid of negro recruits. The privates are getting tired of "fighting for rich men's niggers," and they crave a peace that will restore us to the blessings of the old Union.—*Wash. Chron.*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AN ELECTION FOR

PRESIDENT AND SIX DIRECTORS

of the MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK, will be held at the Banking House, on SATURDAY, the 25th DAY OF MARCH, 1865, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock.

THOS. B. UPDIKE, Cashier.

mh22:d

VOLUNTEER AND DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED.

CAPT. JOHN DYER, JR.,

First Ward, Allegheny City,

Has received authority to recruit a company, up to 31st inst., after which the Draft will be made for all deficiencies.

Local Bounty	$500
Government Bounty	100
Pay of privates	$600
	310
Total for one year	$910

Recruiting office corner LAUCK AND FEDERAL STREETS, Allegheny city.

DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED.

mh21:tf

ATTENTION, VOLUNTEERS.—A LOCAL BOUNTY OF $500,

In addition to the Government Bounty, will be paid for

SIXTY VOLUNTEERS,

RESIDENTS OF FIRST WARD, ALLEGHENY.

Apply immediately at the rendezvous, at ALDERMAN DYER'S OFFICE, corner Federal and Peacock streets, near Provost Marshal's office.

This is a new local organization. mh18:tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUTTER—20 Boxes, 2 bbls and 10 half bbls fresh Roll, just received and for sale by J. S. CANFIELD.

mh23

HOPE, HEMP AND TOW.—SATURDAY MORNING, March 25th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at Commercial Sale Rooms, 51 Fifth street, on account whom it may concern, 1 Coils 3 inch Rope, 2 Bales Flax Tow.

A. McILVAINE, Auctioneer.

mh23

FOR SALE.

The dwelling house now occupied by John F. Dravo, on Penn near Hay street. Possession will be given on the first of April. Enquire of R. H. MILLER, No. 94, Diamond street.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at McClelland's Auction House, 65 Fifth street, will be sold, Elegantly new and cost in the trade, all suitable, also a general assortment of Household goods, articles.

T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

HOME AND WALL PAPER STORE. —Will be sold at the store of J. A. MILLER, No. 166 Penn street, commencing THURSDAY EVENING, March 23, at 7 o'clock and continue every evening, the entire stock of wall papers, fire boards, gilt picture and photograph frames, lithographs, new fashion clocks, stereoscopes, frames and watch glass's show-case, &c.

T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

OPENING.—On FRIDAY, the 24th inst.

MRS. M. RITCHIN,

Having REMOVED to 100 Federal street, will open a handsome assortment of Spring MILLINERY, Allegheny City, Pa.

mh23:3t

GLASS JARS, PACKERS, &c.—FRIDAY AFTERNOON, March 24th, at 2 o'clock, will be sold at Commercial Sale Rooms, 51 Fifth street, 6 dozen Plot Packers; 24 dozen one-half Pint Packers; 18 dozen Gallon Packers; 30 dozen Quart Tie-overs, 36 dozen Pint Flint Flasks, 3 dozen Pints, 24s; 7 gross Gills, 20s; 23 gross Gills, 12s; 3 gross Gills, 10s; 16 gross vinegars, after Pint Octagons. Particular attention invited as this is positive.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

mh22

INSURE YOUR UMBRELLA

BY PURCHASING

FOSTER'S PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,

Price from $1 00 and upwards. For sale by E. P. CARPENTER, No 71 Fifth Street.

mh23

NOTICE.—The land of the undersigned, situated in Sewickley township, Allegheny county, has been encumbered with Lumber, Logs, Barrels, and other drift, carried there by the late flood. We will cheerfully permit owners who can identify their property to remove the same; but we will not suffer any other person than the owner to do so. We would request the early attention of the owners of property to the above, so that the land may be cleared of debris.

J. R. REED,
O. M. REED.

mh23

FURNITURE, SEWING MACHINES, &c.—We will sold this (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, at Commercial Sale Rooms, 51 Fifth street, a large lot of Furniture, consisting of hair-seat sofas, hair-seat divans, hair-seat easy chairs, marble-top center tables, three ply and rag carpets, wardrobes, bureaus, Venitian blinds, high and low post bedsteads, feather beds, spring beds, straw mattresses, bedding, cots, baby cradles, baskets, extension table, settees, chairs, clocks, stoves, stove-dishes, and dining-rooms, deal and kitchen tables and utensils; also one Wheeler & Wilson, enclosed, sewing machine, and sewing machines. Unlimited sale, patent in good standing order.

A. McILWAINE, Auct'r.

mh23

THE DALTON

FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING

KNITTING MACHINE,

The simplest and most effective Knitting Machine ever invented. Instructions free. Call and see them in operation, or send for circulars and sample.

E. P. CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENT, 71 FIFTH ST.,

mh23 Pittsburgh.

LOST OIL.—All parties who have captured OIL or BARRELS in the late flood, and will notify or pay the same to the undersigned committee will be paid liberally for such information, thereby saving the committee and detectives much loss of time in scouring the country.

J. McKELVY,
JAS. MAWHINNEY,
FRED. FISHER,
Committee for Oil Owners.

LOST OIL AND BARRELS MARKED

"G. S. L., & CO."

Liberal reward will be paid for return of oil in the office, No. 27 Wood street.

G. S. LONG & CO.

mh21:tf

LOST OIL.—Persons having caught OIL or BARRELS marked "FOOL BROS." will be liberally rewarded by reporting it to

D. M. EGERTON,
107 Wood street.

mh22:1w

CAROLINA RICE.—Just received a lot of choice Carolina Rice, for sale by the barrel or at retail at the Family Grocery store of

JOHN A. BENSHAW.

mh21:tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

MASONIC HALL.

GROVER'S

Grand German Opera.

OVER ONE HUNDRED PERSONS.

LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR.
(Also of Grover's Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and Grover's Theatre, Washington, D. C.)
CARL ANSCHUTZ.....CONDUCTOR.

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1865,

Grand Inaugural Night.

SEASON OF SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

No Opera Will be Repeated!

Positively limited to the nights announced, and can not be extended, as existing engagements preclude the possibility of further time.

GRAND MATINEE OPERA

Saturday Afternoon, April 1st.

The Director takes especial pleasure, visiting for a brief season the principal cities of the Great West, in being able to present the

LARGEST AND MOST PERFECT

GRAND OPERA COMPANY

In the World.

Many of the lovers of the Grand Opera in this city are familiar with the history of the Grand German Opera Company since he has assumed the direction the success which has far transcended anything hitherto attained by Operatic organizations in America.

His special envoy, Mr. ADOLPH BIRGFELD, has passed the spring and summer at the principal court cities of Europe engaging for this season several NEW ARTISTES, purchasing for the Director a large and expensive Wardrobe, and Operas new to the American Stage.

Grover's

GRAND OPERA COMPANY,

Season for 1864-65.

MLLE MARIE FREDERICI, Prima Donna, Royal Opera, Dresden.
MADAME BERTHA JOHANNSEN, Prima Donna, Imperial Opera, St. Petersburg.
MADAME ADELINA MOTTE, Primo Contralto.
MLLE SOPHIE DZIURA, Prima Soubrette, Imperial Opera House, Vienna.
MLLE PAULINE CANISSA, Prima Soubrette, Imperial Opera, Paris.
MISS THERESA WOOD, Premier Danseuse.
MADAME ERNESTE LA ROCHE, Seconda Donna.
MADAME PAULINE BERGER, Seconda Donna.
M. FRANZ HIMMER, Tenore Robusto Royal Opera, Berlin.
M. THEODORE HABELMAN, Tenore Lyric Court Theatre, Brunswick.
Sig. GIUSSEPPE TAMARO, Tenore Lyric Opera, Berlin.
KARL FORMES, the renowned Primo Basso, in his greatest assumptions.
JOSEPH HEIDMANN'S, the celebrated Primo Basso Profundo, Her Majesty's Opera, London, (his first appearance in the Western World.
M. ISIDORE LEHMANN, Primo Baritono Royal Opera, Berlin, (first appearance in America.)
H. HEINRICH STEINZEIL, Primo Baritone.
M. ANTONIO GRAFF, Basso Buffo.
M. EDGARD HAIMER, Basso.
M. CHARLES VERNOY, Tenore.
M. OTTO LEAMAN, Basso.
M. ALPHONSE URGIS, Baritone.
Especial attention has been given in selecting the members of

THE GRAND CHORUS,

which has been largely augmented. Several so-known ledgerd prima-donnas will be recognized in the list.

ADOLPHUS NEUNDORFF.....Chorus Master.

FIRST SOPRANI.	SECOND SOPRANI.
Miss Maria Marchand,	Mr. Joseph Zibelein,
Miss Meeta Brewagen,	Mr. Joseph Klebe,
Miss Fritia Schmidt,	Mr. John Lemman,
Mrs. Gertrude De-abach,	Mr. Henry Miller.
Miss Emily Fische,	FIRST BASSI.
Miss Julia Bocks,	Mr. Otto Lehman,
Miss Anna Miller,	Mr. Edouard Heimer,
SECOND SOPRANI.	Mr. Edward Grosz,
Mme. Martha Berger,	Mr. George Albrecht,
Miss Pauline Boelin,	Mr. Herman Smith.
Miss Wilhemina Kohl,	SECOND BASSI.
Miss Christine Smith,	Mr. Fred rick Lemm,
Master Herman Berger,	Mr. Philip Fiess,
FIRST TENORI.	Mr. Ludwig Berger,
Mr. Philip Schlosser,	Mr. Charles Lehman,
Mr. Jacob Fischer,	Mr. Philip Kohn,
Mr. Ernst Reidel,	Mr. Charles Herendorf,
Mr. Charles Wiereck,	Mr. Otto Smith.
Mr. Charles Weitzberger.	

This is the strongest, in numbers and talent, of any chorus hitherto organized in America.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRA,

W. GRILLI.....Leader,

Comprises the following virtuosos:

Messrs. Bernstein, Weinholdt, Farber, Bohle, Meuschaft, Bauer, Alliger, Hartels, Hort, Weiss, Eiler, Stern, Eigler, Sedlacek, Seibelist, Heibach, Berkenstein, Ruppiler, Bilhardt, Ilz, Ludwig, Hoffman, Hess, and others, making the orchestra to be augmented by some of the principal orchestral talent of this city.

These constitute the entire Grand Company, the entire Grand Chorus, and all the effective principals of the Grand Orchestra, engaged and presented during this season at the Academy of Music, New York, from September 5th, 1864, to the large houses ever congregated at Grand Opera in the entire western States, who were unable to gain admittance upon various occasions.

At the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, to the largest ever assembled in that city.

At the Academy of Music, Boston, from October 10 to December 3, to the largest houses, and by far the most successful season ever achieved in the musical circles of New England.

At the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, November 7 to November 21, a season of the greatest brilliancy and uniform magnitude ever known to any Opera-house in the entire continent. Every seat in the immense auditorium of this very spacious temple was engaged for days, and even weeks, in anticipation of the coming season, now prominent upon the pages of the Operatic Record. At New York and Boston, upon several important occasions, establishment was raised to its acme consequent upon immense throngs unable to gain admission. The significant words, "standing room only," every night of the season, greeted, as an unwelcome salutation, the many who were unable to secure seats during the day.

At Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore, Md., from November 21 to December 3, success continued unabated.

At Grover's Theatre, Washington, D. C., to a series of houses, embracing the celebrities, beauty and fashion in the grand conclave convened from all parts of the Globe, presenting a larger amount of receipts, given that was ever before realized in an equal number of nights in the whole history of American operatic impresarioism. The feature of the immense popularity and success in these cities was that the company had been presented in each locality during the past season, and was established in reputation.

☞ Every person incidental to the production of the Grand Repertoire throughout the East has been transported to the West, and will appear in this city.

The GRAND REPERTOIRE, from which will be selected for the season in Pittsburgh comprises:

FAUST	GOUNOD.
JEWESS	HALEVY.
LES HUGUENOTS	MEYERBEER.
DON GIOVANNI	MOZART.
ROBERT LE DIABLE	MEYERBEER.
DER FREISCHUTZ	VON WEBER.
TANNHAUSER	WAGNER.
FIDELIO	BEETHOVEN.
MARTHA	VON FLOTOW.
DAME BLANCHE	BOIELDIEU.
STRADELLA	VON FLOTOW.
MIRELLA	GOUNOD.
MAGIC FLUTE	MOZART.
NIGHT IN GRENADA	KREUTZER.

NO OPERA WILL BE REPEATED.

The above GRAND REPERTOIRE can only be presented in the ABOVE WORLD by this company in an equal number of nights. The Operas are presented for the first time in the most thorough study and rehearsal, and in each instance have been successfully presented once by twice during the present season in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other Eastern cities.

☞ The cast will present the Prima Donnas, FREDERICI, JOHANNSEN, AND ZIMMERMAN,

Each in their strongest assumptions.

In his celebrated roles, many of which have been composed expressly for

JOSEPH HERMANNS,

In his great specialities, in many of which he is acknowledged to stand without an equal.

The Tenors,

HIMMER HABELMAN, AND TAMARO,

In their great conditions.

The Seconde Donne,

CANISSA AND DZIURA.

The Baritones,

LEHMANN and STEINZEIL,

Each in their most effective pre-eminence.

THE SALE OF SEASON SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS ONLY, will open on SATURDAY MORNING, March 25, 1865, at 10 o'clock at H. Kleber & Bro's Music Store, 124 Wood street, and G. C. Meller's, 81 Wood street.

The Director earnestly hope that the lovers of Opera will assist in securing a large SEASON SALE, in view of the great expense attending the Operatic enterprise of such magnitude. With this hope he offers a scheme embracing

A SEAT FOR EACH OTHER NIGHT,

A SEAT FOR EVERY OTHER NIGHT, alternating with the first or second Opera.

Notwithstanding the enormous increase of expense attendant upon the management of the troupe, numbering in the aggregate

OVER ONE HUNDRED PERSONS,

during the Western tours there will be

NO INCREASE IN PRICES OF ADMISSION,

Single, Secured Seat, (six Operas).....$12 00
Alternate Nights, Secured Seats, (three Operas) 8 00

SALES OF SINGLE OPERA WILL COMMENCE SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1865.

mh23

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

THUS SPEAKS OF THE

Wheeler & Wilson

Sewing Machine,

Which should be considered by those who desire to purchase the

BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

We are having a great many inquiries for Sewing Machines from various parts of the country, and as we can not conveniently reply to them all by mail, we have thought it proper to state our opinion in regard to them in this public manner. We have used Wilson's patent, manufactured by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, and we can say in regard to it, that it is without a rival. It is simple, not easily put out of order, and, in point of effectiveness and finish, no other machine stands ahead of it. We state this much in regard to the excellent machine upon our own responsibility.

This Company have made and sold during the last three months, 16,475 machines, and are now producing and selling 150 per day. They vary in price from $50 to $120, the medium priced ones sell best. In their business there is over $1,000,000 invested, and they keep 1,000 men regularly employed manufacturing machines. The system pursued is the same as that adopted in the manufacture of arms; every piece is made to a gauge, and consequently the parts of any machine may be transposed with those of another machine of the same size; or should an accident occur, the broken part can immediately be replaced on application at the office.

Salesroom No 27 Fifth St., Pittsburgh

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, Baltimore, Md., March 21, 1865.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 m., on SATURDAY, April 1, 1865, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with

FOUR THOUSAND (4,000) HEAD OF GOOD FAT BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, (Steers four years old and over.) Cattle to be of the State Fair Scales, at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1,000) One Thousand, each every Friday, to be weighed within one calendar day after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1,200) Twelve hundred pounds gross weight; all falling short of (1,200) one thousand two hundred pounds gross weight, Hulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers, and Horned-cattle shall not be received. A deduction of fifteen (15) pounds will be made from the weight of each Steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand the four hours, from the time it shall before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office either in person, by mail, or telegraph.

Proposals by telegraph, or other irregular, informal proposals will not be considered.

The government will allow a fifteen (15) per cent. for shrinkage, in estimating the weight of weighing cattle, the expense of weighing will be paid by the party offering in judgment.

Each bid, to secure consideration, must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:

We, ..., of the county of ..... and State of ....., do hereby guarantee that ..... (or any) one to fulfill their proposition, and should his, or their proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his sureties, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.

The responsibility of the undersigned must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.

Payment will be made after each delivery, if funds are on hand, if not on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be enclosed distinctly, "PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE," and addressed to "Capt. J. HOWARD WELLS, C.S., Baltimore, Maryland."

If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their postoffice address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it with an oath of allegiance to the United States Government; if he has not already filed one in this office.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement, will be rejected.

J. HOWARD WELLS,
Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

mh22:td

ALL THE MAGAZINES AND PAPERS AT HUNT'S.

ALL THE DIME NOVELS, AT HUNT'S.

BLANK BOOKS, AT HUNT'S.

STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS, AT HUNT'S.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, AT HUNT'S.

OIL MAPS AND WAR MAPS, AT HUNT'S.

GOLD PENS BEST MAKES, AT HUNT'S.

EVERYTHING AT LOWEST PRICES, AT HUNT'S,

58 Fifth Street, Masonic Hall.

mh23

FOLEY'S

Celebrated Gold Pens.

DIARIES FOR 1865.

THE BEST

Oil Leases in the City.

COPYING PRESSES,

COPYING BOOKS,

STATIONERY.

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,

No. 38 FIFTH STREET, (*Post Buildings.*)

mh23:d

A NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "Girl in Bondage; or, Granville de Vigne."

JUST PUBLISHED,

STRATHMORE;

OR,

Wrought by His Own Hand.

BY "OUIDA,"

Author of "Girl in Bondage; or, Granville de Vigne."

One Vol., 12mo. 620 pp. Price $2.

For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent by mail on receipt of price.

J. P. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, Philadelphia

mh22:3t

NOTICE TO

REFINERS AND OTHERS.

In view of losses of Oil and Barrels by the late freshet, Refiners and Dealers in Oil are earnestly requested to refrain from buying any oil, marked or unmarked, so lost, or say from parts not known to them to be responsible; or having oil without evidence of ownership, and therefore of the owners of oil lost to recover the same.

And they are further requested to give notice to the undersigned committee for oil owners, of all oil offered them for sale, and the names of the persons offering, or having "Lost Oil" in their possession.

It is to be hoped that the sufferers by the flood will have the assistance of all fair and honorable men in recovering their lost property.

R. McELVY,
JAS. MAWHINNEY,
FRED. FISHER,
Committee.

mh22:3t

BARGAINS AT 96!

BARGAINS AT 96.

AUCTION AT 96.

AUCTION AT 96.

every afternoon this week of

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS, GAITERS, &c.,

at 96 Federal street.

Price no object as the goods must be sold, as Possession Sale of the store at the first of April.

Goods at Private Sale for less than cost.

R. K. SHOENBERGER & CO.,
96 Federal street, Allegheny city.

☞ Let everybody attend.

mh23

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

PITTSBURGH, MARCH 20, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To accommodate the public we have made

SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENTS

And will furnish to purchasers desiring it

IN SUMS TO SUIT,

CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD;

EXCHANGE ON LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT,

AND

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT,

GOOD ALL OVER EUROPE.

JAMES O'CONNOR, President,
S. D. HERRON, Cashier,
THOMAS DONNELLY, Vice President,
ALLEN DUNN, Assistant Cassier.

4th NATIONAL BANK,

PITTSBURGH.

U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GEN'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11th, 1865.
CIRCULAR—No. 6.

In conformity with the proclamation of the President herewith published, all officers and employes of this Bureau are instructed to give prompt attention to the receiving and forwarding of such deserters as present themselves in accordance with its provisions.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, the twenty-first section of the act of Congress, approved on the third instant, entitled 'An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes,' requires that in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be declared and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof, and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled or go beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid any draft in the military or naval service duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters to return within sixty days aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to any other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment.

"Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby, this my Pro