THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE
AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING

MACHINES.

MERIT alone makes a Sewing Machine valuable.

THE PEOPLE are perceiving that glowing [illegible]

That it is ECONOMY and WISDOM to purchase only Sewing Machines of KNOWN PRACTICAL UTILITY.

There are over 110,000 WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES now in use in the United States and Europe.

This Machine is user friendly and available for a lifetime.

An annual dividend of 100 per cent. (on its cost,) may be obtained in use by its possessor.

This is the ONLY SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD making the *lock stitch* with the *rotating hook*, and using the *glass cloth presser* [illegible]

Call and see them in operation, at No. 27 FIFTH STREET.

WM. SUMNER & CO.

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C. W. WILLIAMS & CO.'S IMPROVED [illegible]

Family Sewing Machines.

Salesroom, No. 48 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

These Machines are from fifteen to twenty dollars cheaper than any other machine in the city. They will do all kinds of work, and are warranted for three years. They are so simple that any child 12 years old can use them to perfection. Constantly on hand, all kinds of Sewing Machine Needles, Sewing Silk, Cotton, &c., at lowest Market prices.

PIANOS, &c.

KNABE'S PIANOS

Are still ahead of Steinway's and all other Pianos made in this country.

A choice supply received this week.

CHARLOTTE BLUME,

No. 43 FIFTH STREET,

Sole Agent for KNABE'S PIANOS, HAINES BROS. PIANOS, and PRINCE'S MELODEONS.

ap2:

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

A 7 octave Chickering, beautiful black walnut Case; very little used ... $300 00
A 7 octave Chickering, rosewood, round corners; a first rate instrument ... 200 00
A 7 octave Hays & Co., rosewood; a handsome Piano, in good order ... 175 00
A 6¾ octave Stodart, rosewood, carved panels in front ... 165 00
A 6¾ octave Gale & Co., rosewood, round front; an excellent Piano ... 160 00
A 6 octave Chickering, rosewood, round corners ... 150 00
A 6 octave Hallet, Davis & Co., rosewood ... 125 00
A 6 octave Stodart, mahogany ... 80 00
A 6 octave Swift ... 75 00
A 6 octave Gilbert ... 70 00
A 6 octave Dunham ... 60 00
A 6 octave Loud ... 50 00
A 5½ octave English ... 40 00
A 5 octave ... 15 00

For sale by JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.

STEINWAY'S PIANOS received the FIRST CLASS PRIZE MEDAL at the WORLD'S FAIR, London, 1862.

Warranted superior to all others in every respect. A new stock of the above just arriving.

Sole Agency for this district for the Steinway Pianos at H. KLEBER & BRO'S, No. 53 Fifth street.

ap22

THE OIL ORDINANCE.—The following Ordinance, passed February 24th, 1863, regulating the bringing of Carbon Oil into the city, is now published for the information of parties interested:

AN ORDINANCE regulating the bringing of Carbon Oil into this city.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Council assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of March, A. D. 1863, it shall not be lawful to bring into said city Petroleum, Carbon or Coal Oil in bulk, or other wise than in barrels or other like close vessels, and that for each infraction thereof the offender shall pay a penalty of fifty dollars, to be recovered as other penalties for infraction of the city ordinances are by law recovered.

SEC. 2. That the wharfage on all such oil landed on the wharves of said city shall be one cent per barrel, and the additional sum of two cents per barrel for every twenty-four hours that the same shall be suffered to remain thereon, after the first forty-eight hours.

SEC. 3. That it shall not be lawful to land any Crude, Petroleum or Carbon Oil on the Monongahela Wharf, between Ferry street and the Monongahela Bridge, and that for each infraction thereof the offender shall pay a penalty of $25, to be recovered as other penalties for infraction of city ordinances are by law recovered.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 24th day of February, A. D. 1863.

JAMES M'AULEY, President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.

A. G. M'CANDLESS, President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH M'MASTER, Clerk of Common Council. ap16:3t

1863—CLEVELAND, SAGINAW AND LAKE HURON SHORE LINE.

The new and elegant low-pressure steamer SUSAN WARD, CAPT. WM. RATHWAY,

Will run during the season between the above ports as follows:

Leave Cleveland for Saginaw City, East Saginaw and Bay City, touching at Port Huron, Lexington, Port Sanilac, Forester, Forestville, Point Aubarbs, Port Austin and Tawas City, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

Leaves Saginaw for Cleveland every SATURDAY MORNING.

All freights consigned to us will receive prompt attention. Through contracts made. Shippers having freights ready can send them to our store; will go on first boat without charge for storage.

H. GARRETSON & CO.

D. M. HARBOUR, WITH A. L. WEBB & BRO.,

Corner of Pratt and Commerce Streets, BALTIMORE,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Agents for the sale of DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER AND SAFETY FUSE.

Receive on consignment all kinds of Western Produce, and make advances thereon.

H. B.—Railroad track in front of Warehouse.

REFER TO

William H. Smith & Co., Pittsburgh; Miller & Rickets on, " ; Speigel & Gebhard, " ; Culp & Shephard, " ; Merchants' Bank, Baltimore; R. De Ford & Sons, " ; mh2:6m

PENSIONS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY.

H. C. MACKRELL,

Attorney-at-Law and Claim Agent,

No. 115 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. Prosecutes SOLDIERS' CLAIMS of every description; BOUNTIES, for all discharged Soldiers; PENSIONS for wounded Officers and Soldiers; BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS for Widows, Parents, Orphan Children, Brothers and Sisters, or other legal representatives of those who have died in the service, or have died after discharge, from disease contracted in service.

No charge until collected, and no letter will be answered unless a stamp is enclosed. fe19:lyr

HIAWATHA NUT AND BOLT WORKS.—DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of KNAP, WOOD & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent, CHARLES KNAP retiring from said firm, he having sold all his interest, of whatever nature, to JAMES WOOD & CO. The business will be continued under the name and style of WOOD, MATTHEWS & CO., who are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

Pittsburgh, March 1863. mh19:lm

TANNERS' OIL—[illegible] bbls. now landing [illegible] for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 19.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and for a deficiency for the signal service for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four:

For expenses of recruiting, transportation of recruits, and compensation to citizen surgeons for medical attendance, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For bounties and premiums for recruits of the regular army, three hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars.

For bounties for recruits of the volunteer service, five million dollars.

For collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers, and all other necessary expenses, ten million seven hundred thousand dollars.

For pay of the army, nine million five hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

For commutation of officers' subsistance one million six hundred and twenty thousand and forty-eight dollars.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and four thousand six hundred dollars.

For payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For payment in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, seventy-six thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars.

For pay of volunteers under acts of twenty-second and twenty-fifth of July eighteen hundred and sixty one, two hundred and sixty six million four hundred and ten thousand nine hundred and eighty-one dollars and six cents.

For subsistence in kind for regulars, volunteers, engineers, Indians, and hospital, one hundred and forty million one hundred and thirty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-nine dollars and twenty cents.

For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel for the officers, enlisted men guard, hospitals, storehouses, and offices; of forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quartermaster's department at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of artillery and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding and of stationery, including blank books for the quartermaster's department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments; and for the printing of division and department orders and reports, sixty-seven million two hundred and seventeen thousand seven hundred and ninety-one dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers of the army on public service; expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation of judge advocates, recorders, members and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed, under the direction of the quartermaster's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals; in the construction of road and on other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August forth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers and to trains where military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action or who die when on duty in the field, or at posts on the frontiers, or at other posts and places when ordered by the Secretary of War, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department, including the hire of interpreters, spies and guides for the army; compensation of clerks to officers of the quartermaster's department; compensation of forage and wagon masters, authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz: the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, and for shoeing the horses of the corps named: also, generally the proper and authorized expenses for the movements and operations of an army not expressly assigned to any other department, nineteen million one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the purchase of cavalry and artillery horses, twenty-three million one hundred and eighty-nine thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For mileage, or the allowance made to officers of the army for the transportation of themselves and their baggage, when travelling on duty without troops, escorts, or supplies, one million of dollars.

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving, either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, from the depots at Philadelphia and New York and Cincinnati to the several posts and army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; and of subsistence from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms, from founderies and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls and ferriages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts and drays, and of ships, and other sea-going vessels, and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; and for procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require it to be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads, and removing obstructions from roads, harbor, and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops in the field, fifty-six million five hundred thousand dollars.

For hire of commutation of quarters for officers on military duty; hire of quarters for troops; of storehouses for the safe keeping of military stores; of grounds for summer cantonments; for the construction of temporary huts, hospitals, and stables, and for repairing public buildings at established posts, eight million dollars.

For heating and cooking stoves, one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For telegraph for military purposes, and for expenses in operating the same, five hundred thousand dollars.

For supplies, transportation, and care of prisoners of war, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the army, six hundred thousand dollars.

For clothing for the army camp and garrison equipage, and for expenses of officers and arsenals, seventy-six million two hundred and eighty-one thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars and fifty-four cents.

For medicines, instruments, dressings, and so fourth, for the regular army, one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

For hospital stores, bedding, and so fourth, for the regular army, one hundred thousand dollars.

For hospital furniture and field equipments, for the regular army, thirty thousand dollars.

For medical books, stationery, and printing, for the regular army, eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For private physicians and medicines furnished by them, for the regular army, fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For hire of clerks and laborers in purveying depots, for the regular army, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For continuing meteorological observations and tabulating the same, under the direction of the surgeon general, for the regular army, five hundred dollars.

For contingencies for the regular army, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of soldiers acting as cooks and nurses, under the acts of August sixteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and March three, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, for the regular army, two thousand dollars.

For ice, fruits, and other comforts, under acts of August three, eighteen hundrd, and sixty-one, and July five, eighteen hundred and sixty two, for the regular army twenty thousand dollars.

For citizen nurses, under act of July five eighteen hundred and sixty-two for the regular army, four thousand dollars.

For hospital clothing, for the regular army, fifteen thousand dollars.

For care of sick soldiers in private hospitals, for the regular army, eighteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For artificial limbs for volunteer soldiers and seamen, forty-five thousand dollars.

For the army medical museum, five thousand dollars.

For medicines and medical attendance for negro refugees, (commonly called contrabands) fifty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the adjutant general's department at department headquarters, two thousand dollars.

For expenses of the commanding general's office, ten thousand dollars.

For armament of fortifications two million five hundred thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, nine hundred thousand dollars.

For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, including horse equipments for all mounted troops, six million five hundred and forty five thousand dollars.

For the manufacture of arms at the national armery, two million eight hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

For repairs and improvements and new machinery at the national armory at Springfield, Massachutts, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of gunpowder and lead two million four hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

For additions to and extensions of shop-room, machinery, tools, and fixtures at arsenals, five hundred thousand dollars.

For purchase and manufacture of arms for volunteers and regulars, and ordnance and ordnance stores, fourteen million nine hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For surveys of military defences, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For purchase and repair of instruments, ten thousand dollars.

For printing charts of lake surveys, fifteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes, including Lake Superior, one hundred and six thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars.

For the signal service of the United States army, one hundred and fifteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-one dollars.

For deficiency for signal service for the United States army for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, twelve thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Section 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no money shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States to any person acting or assuming to act as an officer, civil, or military, or naval, as salary in any office, which office is not authorised by some previously existing law, unless where such office shall be subsequently sanctioned by law, nor shall any money be paid out of the Treasury, as salary to any person appointed during the recess of the Senate, to fill a vacancy in any existing office which vacancy existed while the Senate was in session and is by law required to be filled by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, until such appointee shall have been confirmed by the Senate.

Approved, February 9, 1863.

DISSOLUTIONS, &C.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of WM. TATE, JR. & CO. is this day mutually dissolved, WM. TATE, JR. retiring from said firm, he having sold all his interest in the late firm to JOHN M. TATE and J. F. SEVILLE, who are alone authorized to settle the business of said firm.

WM. TATE, JR., J. F. SEVILLE, JOHN M. TATE

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24th, 1863.

On retiring from the late firm of WM. TATE, JR. & CO., the undersigned recommends his successors to the patronage of the customers of the old firm in the Plumbing Business. WM. TATE, JR.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having purchased all the interest of WM. TATE, JR., in the late firm of WM. TATE, JR. & CO., and having formed a partnership under the name and style of TATE & SEVILLE, will continue the Plumbing, Gas and Steam-Fitting Business, at the old stand, No. 287 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, and 58 Federal street, Allegheny.

JOHN M. TATE, J. F. SEVILLE.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24th, 1863.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a Co-Partnership for the purpose of carrying on a General Wholesale Grocery and Commission business, at the old stand, No. 111 and 136 Liberty street, under the firm and style of J. KIRKPATRICK & BROTHER, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers.

JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK, WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK.

Pittsburgh, April 11th, 1863. ap13:3m

SUNDRIES.—10 bbls. Green Apples; 4 do. Butter; 3 do. Pure Cider; 50 dozen Corn Brooms; Just received, in store and for sale by CHAS. C. BALSLEY, No. 179 Liberty street.

NEW FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, in Pompeiian, Etruscan and Byzantine styles; colors and patterns entirely new; just received and for sale by W. P. MARSHALL, 87 Wood street.

BENZINE.—100 bbls. No. 1 for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

S. RIDDLE & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Publication Office No. 84 Fifth Street.

MORNING AND EVENING EDITIONS, DAILY, CONTAINING THE LATEST NEWS UP TO THE HOUR OF PUBLICATION.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 24.

NEW TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

MORNING EDITION, by mail, per	year	$8 00
" "	month	70
" " single copies	week	18
" "		2
EVENING EDITION by mail, per	year	4 50
" "	month	23
" " single copies	week	10
" "		2
WEEKLY EDITION, single copies, per	year	2 00
" clubs of 5 to 10,	"	1 50
" clubs of 10 or more	"	1 25

—and one extra to the party sending club. For a club of fifteen, we will send the EVENING GAZETTE daily. For a club of twenty, we will send the MORNING GAZETTE daily. Single copies, 5 cents. All subscriptions *strictly in advance,* and papers always stopped when the time expires.

The Situation at Vicksburg.

After the failure of the canal project, together with the Yazoo Pass and Sunflower expeditions, the country was beginning to be despondent as to the success of Gen. Grant and his naval associates at Vicksburg. But they have hit upon a plan at last which looks far more promising. From both Washington and Cairo we have news that Admiral Porter has run the gauntlet of the Vicksburg batteries, and that his gunboats have joined those of Admiral Farragut between Vicksburg and Port Hudson. This completely cuts the rebels off from their source of supplies on the west side of the river.

A strong detachment of Grant's army went up to Memphis, whence they are proceeding to the rear of Vicksburg, by way of Granada. It is a pretty long detour, but there is supposed to be nothing serious in their way.

At Grand Gulf, about forty miles below Vicksburg, the Big Black river enters the Mississippi. This stream, which is navigable for gunboats, comes down from the northeast, passing within six or eight miles of the rear of Vicksburg. It is said to be fortified; but it is confidently expected that the gunboats, together with land forces, can overcome what fortifications the rebels may have on this river.

It is the intention that the army which marched by way of Memphis and Granada shall form a junction with the gunboats and army ascending the Big Black, and thus completely isolate Vicksburg in all directions, render the place utterly untenable, and eventuate in the surrender of the rebel army unless they speedily evacuate the place.

Of this last contingency we have had frequant rumors, and now we have it confidently repeated on the authority of Gen. Hurlbut, at Memphis; and we confess that we have some fears that the rebel General Pemberton will be a little too quick in his movements, slip out, join his forces with those of Bragg; and thus overmatch Rosecrans, while Grant, after all his toil, would take nothing but the empty nest, as McClellan did at Manassas, and Halleck did at Corinth.

Radicals and Conservatives.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON, in his speech at the great Union meeting in Madison Square, New York, gave the best and clearest idea of the meaning of these two terms that we have seen. We go in decidedly for his conservatives. He says:

"These terms were invented and are employed to answer the ends and serve the purposes of ambitious and conflicting leaders, rather than to advance the purposes which all Union-loving men have in view, and the sooner they give place the better. That some will be more extreme than others upon questions inseparable from the prosecution of the war is to be expected; hence a catholic and liberal spirit should be indulged among all who would achieve a common end and are alike for an unconditional suppression of the rebellion. I would have radicals, for tearing out rebellion by the roots, and conservatives for the preservation of the Constitution—radicals for crushing rebellion by any and every means known to or permitted by civilized warfare, and conservatives for maintaining the Union—radicals for laying the hand of government through the vigor of martial law, on anything and everything belonging to rebellion, slavery included, which will strengthen government and weaken the enemy, and conservatives for keeping it and appropriating it to the purposes designed—radicals for putting as many colored soldiers in the field as can be found, and conservatives for retaining them until the termination of the war—radicals for making ja t as large an road into the institution of slavery in rebellious districts as can be done incidentally in the prosecution of the war, and conservatives to see that the work stands when it is once well done—radicals for making a thorough work of rebellion in all its shades and variations, in all its elements at home and abroad; and conservatives for preserving the fruits of such efforts when the good shall be accomplished; in short, radicals to dig up, cut out and exterminate every evil which threatens our existence, and conservatives to guard against their return to vex us hereafter."

Government Currency at the West.

Great efforts have been made in parts of the Western States to depreciate the Government currency, but without effect. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

The popularity of the national currency among the people was forcibly illustrated recently in the neighborhood of this city, where a large number of Irish laborers are employed. Their pay was offered in bank notes, but it was indignantly refused. The laborers would receive nothing but greenbacks. In ordinary trade eastern bank notes are received at par, but they go hard, and in the smaller retail stores, when a bill is offered, the *Detector* is carefully examined, and the note, if not described as a counterfeit, is finally taken with reluctance. Altogether, it is very evident that greenbacks are regarded as the people's currency, and if a vote was taken to-day, bank notes would be declared a nuisance, by three to one. However politicians may theorise about a national currency, it is very evident that it suits the public, and it is very doubtful whether the people will ever be satisfied to return again to the issues of the swarms of banks, by which the country has heretofore been supplied with a paper currency.

ARMY CORPS COMMANDERS.—By direction of the President, the following assignment of Army Corps Commanders are made: First Corps, Maj. Gen. John F. Reynolds; Second Corps, Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch; Third Corps, Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles; Fifth Corps, Maj. Gen. G. G. Mead; Sixth Corps, Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick; Eleventh Corps, Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard; Twelfth Corps, Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum; Cavalry Corps, Maj. Gen. George Stoneman.

A LATE letter from Southern California says that within a radius of [illegible] miles of Fort Yuma, in the southeastern portion of the State, the most astonishing discoveries of gold, silver, copper, quicksilver, and other minerals, have recently been made.

A TIN mine of remarkable richness has just been discovered in Washington county, Missouri. A company has already been formed, and will soon go into operation. From the specimen it is said to yield thirty dollars to the ton from the lead.

Negro Soldiers in Arkansas.

Since Adjutant General Thomas went down to the Southwest the work of organizing African regiments is going on rapidly. Three have been made up at Helena, Ark. The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives the following account of one of them:

At Helena the new negro regiments are progressing rapidly. In three days after Gen. Thomas left for Vicksburg, the "First Regiment of Arkansas Infantry of African Descent" was filled to 800, and by this time comprises a thousand troops. The field officers are Col. Wood, Lieut. Col. Campbell, and Major Burson, formerly of the Indiana regiments. Col. Wood was formerly a minister of the Baptist Church in Southern Indiana, having been previously a British officer in the West Indies, in command of black troops. He says he knows they will make good soldiers, and he engages in the enterprise for the glory of God. He is a noble man of tried courage and capacity, and will make his new regiment one of the best in the service. Lieut. Col. Campbell and Major Burson have been the persistent friends of the black man from the beginning, and are every way worthy and capable of aiding in this enterprise. The line officers are mostly privates from the ranks of other regiments, and are deserving of promotion. The new regiment will be better officered than the majority of our white regiments, by men of higher character.

Last Sunday we went out to see the new regiment parade. It was a novelty to pass black sentinels, armed with muskets, and to receive and return their salute. In a few days the whole regiment is to be armed and equipped and dressed just the same as other troops, with no badges of inferiority. This is the will of Gen. Thomas, in which he no doubt represents the President and Secretary of War. Col. Wood, however, would, like a fancy Zouave dress for them. With only a few days drill they went through several evolutions with great precision and accuracy. They were drawn up in a solid body, and listened to religious services and addresses by the Rev. J. G. Forman, Post Chaplain at Helena, and the Rev. J. E. Thomas, Chaplain 56th Ohio Infantry. Their devout attention and excellent singing were most remarkable. They are all VOLUNTEERS. The new movement has arrested the tide of emigration northward. They now want to remain and take a part in the war.

Those who are unfit for military service are to be settled upon abandoned plantations, and their industry protected by these very troops, who will form a line of defence for the whole river, and protect navigation from the hordes of guerrillas that have hitherto molested. They will have an interest in doing this, as their own wives and children will be included in the settlements.

If this movement should end in planting a new civilization for the black man along the Lower Mississippi, would it not be a just retribution of Providence upon the rebellious race that have so long oppressed and lorded it over these people?

For a hundred miles each side of this great river we may now expect to see them flock to our standard, and it will be found that there is a tremendous efficacy in the President's Proclamation. All that was necessary was to give it an opportunity of executing itself, which a Copperhead, Democratic sentiment has so long prevented. But thank heaven that sentiment has at last given way, and the new policy meets with almost universal approval.

The rebels are much alarmed at the new aspect the war is assuming. No more with the enemy and the arming of the negroes are carrying terror to the very heart of rebellion.

Dignitaries Jesting.

Lord Palmerston sets up as a wit, and he is tolerably happy occasionally at a joke. But he sometimes meets his match, as all people who are reported wits are apt to do. We read that Pam, and Rt. Rev. the Bishop (Wilberforce) of Oxford, were spending Sunday in the same house, and the former proposed taking the Bishop to church in his carriage, but the latter declined, preferring to walk. Rain came on, and on passing the Bishop walking through the storm, Palmerston looked from the carriage and said quoting Tate and Brady, Ps. 1):

"How blest is he who ne'er consents
By ill advice to walk."

To which the Bishop replied:

"Nor stands in sinners' way, nor sits
Where men profanely talk."

THE SOLID MEN OF BOSTON.—Seventy-nine individuals, firms and corporations, in Boston, are taxed for $300,000 and upwards this year, and 337 for less than $300,000 and more than $100,000. Those above a million are J. M. Beebe & Co., $1,141,400, Fifty Associates, $1,165,000; Augustus Hemmenway, $1,600,000; David Sears, $1,065,000, and Jno. Thayer & Brother, $1,234,000. Harvard College is taxed [illegible] for $505,000, and the Old South Church for $367,000.

THE subscription in the Philadelphia Corn Exchange in aid of the sufferers in the North of Ireland amounts to $5,181. Five hundred barrels of flour have been shipped to Belfast, and fifty for Coleraine. The sum of $1,400 in cash has also been forwarded. The *Northern Whig*, the leading journal of Belfast, gratefully acknowledges the generosity of the Northern States of America for aiding the sufferers of the mother country, amid their own trials and sorrows.

THE report of the trial of Fitz John Porter, late Major General in the army, has been published in Washington, in accordance with a resolution of the Senate. Speaking of the report, a Washington correspondent says: It is rumored in military circles that the only point of debate by the court martial was whether that officer should be cashiered or condemned to be shot.

A FAIR correspondent, who compliments us by saying that the editors know everything, inquires if newspapers are a protection against moths, and if her furs, wrapped in old newspapers, would be secure from their devouring insect. We really cannot answer, but we should think that at the present price of paper, no respectable moth would touch it.—*Providence Journal.*

THE SUCCESS ON THE NANSEMOND.—Letters from Suffolk show that the success on the Nansemond gives us five Parrott guns, one hundred and sixty rebel privates, and nine officers of the Fourth Alabama, at the cost of one killed and eleven wounded.

ON Sunday last a large portion of the City of Denver, Colorado Territory, was destroyed by fire. Four blocks of buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at a million and a half.

M. HENRI MARTIN, the great French historian, has written a letter to the *Paris Siecle* endorsing heartily the position of President Lincoln on the emancipation question.

A COURT-MARTIAL at Boston has sentenced two soldiers to be shot for desertion. One sentence has been commuted by the President, the other approved.

IT is said that Gen. Grant's expenses before Vicksburg, for the single item of chartering steamers, are $40,000 per day.

O'NEIL & [illegible] MANUFACTURERS OF [illegible]

Have always on hand and make to order IRON AND BRASS [illegible] WORK FOR [illegible]

PITTSBURGH FIRE BRICK MANUFACTURING CO. KIER, GLOVER & CO. Manufacturers of FIRE BRICK, TILES, CRUCIBLES, [illegible] Office [illegible] Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—A full assortment always for sale at the office of [illegible] next door to City Treasurer's office. [illegible] Collector.

FIRE BOARD PRINTS for sale by W. P. MARSHALL.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION.]

AFFAIRS AT PILOT KNOB, MO.

The Rebel Battery at Warrenton Destroyed.

THE FLEET AT ANCHOR BELOW CARTHAGE.

The Cumberland River Visited by our Light Gunboats.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—No new movement of the enemy has taken place in the vicinity of Pilot Knob.

Gen. McNeil's force, from Bloomfield, was expected to reach Pilot Knob yesterday, and a heavy force of cavalry from Rolla is moving in the rear of the rebels. Although the enemy is supposed to be several thousand strong, no apprehensions are felt for the safety of Pilot Knob or the Iron Mountain Railroad.

Major McConnell, who was reported mortally wounded, was taken prisoner, paroled, and is now at Ironton.

A Cairo special dispatch says our gunboats destroyed the rebel battery at Warrenton below Vicksburg and the fleet is lying at anchor below Carthage on the 17th. Gen. Grant was to go down the same day.

Gen. Ellet's marine brigade and Gen. Fitch's light draught gunboats have nearly swept the Cumberland river of the rebel cavalry sent out on both sides of the river. Some severe fighting occurred, and many prisoners were taken. Florence and Tuscumbia are among the places visited.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The French Accounts.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The steamer Eagle, from Havana, with dates to the 18th, arrived late last night.

The advices from Mexico are to the 12th. According to the French account, Commonfort was defeated in the attempt to join Ortego in Puebla, that Ortego attempted a sally in the direction of the capital and was driven back. Ortego, it was said, had offered to capitulate. This was refused by Forey, who demanded an unconditional surrender. A deputation of women asked Gen. Forey not to bombard the city. He promised that he would not, having sufficient appliances to compel the garrison to surrender.

A rumor prevailed in Havana that General Forey had suffered a defeat.

Extracts from Richmond Papers--Porter's Fleet--Attack on Vicksburg Soon Expected, etc.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The *World* has extracts from Richmond papers of the 20th, including the following:

Jackson, April 17.—Eight boats of Porter's fleet passed Vicksburg last night; one, however, was burned.

The canal from Milliken's Bend will reach the Mississippi near New Carthage.

It is believed that Vicksburg will be attacked within ten days.

The Federal batteries opposite Vicksburg fired on the city on the 17th, without damage.

Jackson, April 18.—Col. Coxwell is at Grand Gulf, all safe. The Federal gunboats are 30 miles above. Scouts from the Upper river report troops still coming down. The battery opposite the city had a good range to-day, but no damage was done. The Federal gunboats are at New Carthage.

Proposed Railroad Convention.

NEW YORK, April 23.—At a meeting of gentlemen representing the New York Central, Pennsylvania Central, and North and South Shore Lines held to-day, it was resolved to hold a convention at the American House, Buffalo, on the 29th inst., to consider the subject of paying commissions upon passenger traffic, and proposed an advance of rates upon emigrant travel. The Presidents of all the railway lines between Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and connecting lines beyond these cities are invited to attend, or send on delegates with full power to act on the subject. Submitted for consideration.

Death of Blake, the Comedian.

BOSTON, April 22.—William Rufus Blake, the comedian, died of bilious cholic, this afternoon. He played the part of Sir Peter Teasle last evening, and was in usual health. Mr. Blake was a native of Halifax, and in his fifty-third year of his age.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. B. BRADBURY'S PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 427 BROOME STREET, N. Y.

The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to his Piano-Forte Establishment, at No. 427 Broome st., cor. of Crosby street.

Having withdrawn his interest, stock and materials from the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys," which firm was dissolved on the 31st January ult., and having purchased the entire stock of piano-fortes and Piano-Forte material owned by his brother, Edward G. Bradbury, in the said firm, he is prepared to supply the increased demand for his celebrated Piano-Fortes. Employing the most skillful and experienced workmen, with a large stock of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, and a superabundance of capital, besides, taken in hand the personal supervision of the whole business of manufacturing instruments and is enabled to turn out Piano-Fortes of unequalled tone and durableness.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTE.

In the arrangement of our new scale, drawn and prepared with the utmost care, expressly for our new instruments, we have added every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the Piano-Forte, and we can confidently assert that, for delicacy of touch, volume, purity, brilliancy and sweetness of tone, combined with that strength and solidity of it is necessary to durability, these instruments are unequalled.

"STRENGTH AND BEAUTY" is our motto, and we invite the closest criticism of the best unbiased judges in the land.

Every instrument warranted for five years.

WM. B. BRADBURY, 427 Broome st., cor. of Crosby, N. Y.

[illegible] SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Open for Deposits from 10 a. m. to 2 o'clock p. m., daily; also on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

Office, 63 FOURTH STREET.

A SAFE, CONVENIENT and PROFITABLE DEPOSITORY, for Mechanics, Laborers, Clerks, and all those whose means or savings are small. It also commends itself to Executors, Administrators, Collectors, Agents, voluntary Societies or Associations, and persons of all classes.

Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum is paid on deposits, which, if not drawn, will be placed to the credit of the depositor on the first days of May and November, and thereafter bear the same interest as the principal. At this rate, money will double in less than twelve years. [illegible] Interest will commence on all deposits the first and fifteenth days of the month after such deposits are made.

Books, containing Charter, By-Laws, &c., furnished on application at the office.

President—ISAAC JONES.

Vice President—W. B. COPELAND.

TRUSTEES:

Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Isaac Jones, W. B. Copeland, Harvey Childs, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, C. G. Hussey, Jacob Painter, Nicholas Voeghtly, Wm. E. Smith.

Secretary and Treasurer—A. A. CARRIER.

HEZLEP ALLEY.—Notice is hereby given that the statement of viewers appointed by the Councils of Allegheny, to view and assess damages and benefits arising from the opening of Hezlep alley, Third Ward, Allegheny, from its present terminus to Magee alley, was filed in the District Court of Allegheny county, for confirmation, on SATURDAY, April 4, 1863.

S. SCHOYER, JR., Solicitor for the city of Allegheny.

SPRING WALL PAPERS.—Don't pay high prices. Beautiful Satin Papers for 25 cts; White Blanks for 10 cents, and other low prices, for sale by W. P. MARSHALL, 87 Wood street.

OILS, &c.

OIL MEN need not be embarrassed by the enforcement of the Bulk Ordinance, when they can have their Oil barreled and shipped without touching the City Wharves, as cheap, more prompt, with less risk, less trouble and in better order, at

KIER'S OIL YARD,

On the Allegheny Valley Railroad above Lawrenceville, where Oil is pumped from the boats direct to the cars, and shipped to any point, East or West, without any draying or re-shipping.

All orders promptly attended to.

Office at Yard, on Citizens Passenger R. R. Post Office address, BOX 802, Pittsburgh; or I can be seen daily at the Oil Exchange.

ap23 DAVID KIRK.

RIDER & CLARK, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Factors in PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS, OILS, CANDLES, &c.,

51 BROAD STREET ... New York.
59 HAND STREET ... Pittsburgh.

Agents for the PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL WORKS, NEW YORK PARAFFINE CANDLE COMPANY, &c.

W. A. CHAPMAN, Agent, 59 Hand street. ap17:mz

IRON CITY OIL WORKS.

LYDAY & CHORPENNING,

Manufacturers and Refiners of CARBON OIL, BENZINE AND LUBRICATING OILS, And dealers in *CRUDE PETROLEUM*

Works, opposite Sharpsburg.

Office in PERRY BLOCK, Duquesne Way, ap11:6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT ASHWORTH, No. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET, Pittsburgh.

Forwarding & Commission Merchant

AND DEALER IN OILS.

ILLUMINATING, LUBRICATING, CRUDE PETROLEUM OILS, &c., constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices. CONSIGNMENTS AND ORDERS SOLICITED. ap7:6m

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO., Commission and Forwarding Merchants, IN CRUDE & REFINED PETROLEUM, No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Liberal CASH ADVANCES on consignments for Pittsburgh or Eastern Markets.

PITTSBURGH REFERENCES:

Messrs. J. S. Dilworth & Co.; Spencer Harbaugh, Esq.; Thompson Bell, Esq., Pres't Commercial Bank. mh10:6m

PETROLITE OIL WORKS, PITTSBURGH, PA. REESE & GRAFF, Proprietors.

Capacity two thousand barrels per week.

Office, MONONGAHELA HOUSE.

WOODVILLE OIL REFINERY.

GEORGE W. HOLDSHIP & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF BURNING OIL AND LUBRICATING OIL, Keep constantly on hand the very best quality of BURNING OIL, clear and without odor; also, a good LUBRICATOR, pure WHITE BENZOLE and CAR GREASE.

All orders left at No. 35 FIFTH STREET, Bank Block, second floor, will be promptly attended to.

LUCENT OIL WORKS.

DUNCAN, DUNLAP & CO., Manufacturers of PURE WHITE REFINED CARBON OILS, Office, No. 291 Liberty street, my9:6mdaw PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES IRWIN, Manufacturer of OIL OF VITRIOL, and AQUA AMMONIA.

Orders left at William Holmes & Co.'s Office, corner of Market and First streets, will receive prompt attention.

DIAMOND OIL WORKS.

NAYLOR & SMITH,

REFINERS AND DEALERS IN CARBON OIL, Unsurpassed by any in the market.

Orders left at their office, No. 21 MARKET STREET, or at their works in Lawrenceville, will be promptly attended to.

BUYERS OF CRUDE OIL.

REFINED OIL FOR EXPORT.—The undersigned are now prepared to sell the best quality of Refined Carbon Oil, delivered on board of cars at Pittsburgh, or deck in Philadelphia, or at warehouse at Red Hook Point, New York. Will also deliver lots from 100 to 1,000 barrels free aboard ship, or sell Bills Lading of different sized lots to Liverpool, Glasgow, Frankfort-on-the-Main, and other European ports. REESE & GRAFF, Petrolite Oil Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBBERY OF ADAMS' EXPRESS.

$5,000 Reward Offered.

BALTIMORE, March 18, 1863.

The safe of the Adams' Express Company was robbed on Wednesday night, between Baltimore and Harrisburg. It contained various sums of money, in currency and gold, a large number of United States certificates of indebtedness, United States five-twenty bonds, and checks of the United States Treasurer on the Assistant Treasurer of New York, payable to the Adams' Express Company. A Reward of Five Thousand Dollars is offered by the Company. The public are referred to the list of the numbers of the bonds and certificates published by the Company, and are cautioned not to negotiate any of them.

ROBBERY OF THE ADAMS' EXPRESS—FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

The following described Certificates, &c., were stolen from the Adams' Express Company on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, for the recovery of which $5,000 will be paid by the Company.

NUMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS STOLEN.

Four United States Certificates of Indebtedness, $5,000 each, numbers 21,449, 21,450, 21,451, 21,452.

44 United States Certificates, of $1,000 each:

Nos. 59,349, 59,343, 59,344.
Nos. 59,219, 59,213.
No. 59,189.
Nos. 59,203, 59,204, 59,205, 59,206.
Nos. 59,200, 59,201, 59,202.
Nos. 59,144, 59,152.
Nos. 59,146, 59,147.
Nos. 59,131, 59,120, 59,129.
Nos. 59,257, 59,261.
Nos. 59,190, 59,191, 59,192, 59,193.
Nos. 59,222, 59,223, 59,224, 59,225.
Nos. 59,230, 59,218, 59,219.
Nos. 59,231, 59,232, 59,233, 59,234.
Nos. 59,297, 59,298.
Nos. 59,302, 59,303, 59,304, 59,305.
Nos. 59,078, 59,069, 59,070.

Ten 5-20 United States Bonds, Nos. 18,170 to 18,179 inclusive.

The following checks of F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, on Assistant Treasurer, New York, payable to the order of the Adams' Express Company:

Check No. 356, for $1500, fav. of G. M. Sotz, Cha's.
" " 359, " 2088.13 " J. B. & T. Gibson.
" " 355, " 1090 " Conrade Wagner.
" " 358, " 495 " Wilson & Hayden.
" " 360, " 1230 " A. Rehler.
" " 364, " 2412.15 " J. Shindle & Co.
" " 357, " 750 " Geo. Ernst.
" " 362, " 433.17 " J. W. Wagner & Co.
" " 363, " 2645 " H. Morton & L. Loud.
" " 161, " 1537.40 " R. T. Barry.

The public are cautioned not to negotiate any of the above bonds or certificates.

HENRY SANFORD, Superintendent Adams' Express Company.

RIVER AVENUE.—Notice is hereby given that the statement of viewers appointed by the Councils of the city of Allegheny, to assess damages and benefits for the construction of the extension of River avenue, Fourth Ward, Allegheny, was filed in the District Court of Allegheny county, for confirmation, on SATURDAY, April 4, 1863.

S. SCHOYER, JR., Solicitor for the city of Allegheny.

BAMBOO FISHING POLES for sale by JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street.