DAILY POST.

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THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 5.

CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD INTELLIGENCE

Bridging the Ohio.

The act of Congress recently passed, authorizing the construction of bridges at several points on the Ohio river, meets with almost universal condemnation and opposition from our river men, who believe their interests to be much injured thereby. The debate in the House on the 18th ult., was quite spirited. Mr. Mallory, when the bill came up, called the previous question and insisted upon it, but while the House was dividing withdrew his motion for Mr. McKnight, who spoke upon the bill, which was, however, carried, despite his opposition and that of other members from the State, Ohio and Indiana. Mr. McKnight's remarks were as follows:

The gentleman has referred to a bill passed at the last session of Congress. The House will remember that bill was passed through the House without any discussion whatever. The gentleman who introduced it gave it out to the House that the proposed bridges would constitute no obstruction to commerce, and that the navigation of the Ohio would remain as unobstructed as before. But it was ascertained, immediately after the passage of the bill, that there was what might be called a snake in the bill; in other words, that there was authorized to be a pier in the middle of the span that would seriously obstruct the passage of boats.

When the bill went to the Senate it was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals; and the Senate Committee, instead of forcing the the bill through without discussion, as was done here under the previous question, obtained the opinions of competent and experienced engineers from various parts of the country, in order that it might be demonstrated whether the bridges authorized by the bill would obstruct the navigation of that great highway. After full investigation by the Senate Committee, they directed the removal of this intermediate pier, and the span to be enlarged.

Now, sir, before this bill is to be put upon its passage, I desire to obtain replies to communications that have been sent to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Marietta, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, so that we may ascertain whether this measure is likely to affect injuriously the interes's of those cities.

Now, Mr. Speaker, what does this bill provide for? It contemplates the construction of four more bridges over the Ohio. The gentleman says that because we have authorized two bridges above the mouth of the Big Sandy there is no reason why we should not authorize as many more below it. The gentleman wants to turn that great national channel into a little canal, and to allow every farmer along its banks to build a bridge to cart his hay across. If that is what the House desires to do, let us pass this bill.

I believe myself that it would be proper to construct a bridge at the falls of the Ohio; and I do not know that I would object to one being thrown across the river to complete the connection with the Covington Railroad. The charter of that railroad, granted by the States of Kentucky and Ohio, authorizes the building of a bridge one hundred and twenty feet above low water mark. By this bill the act of these States is interfered with, and the bridge reduced to ninety feet. Now, while I do not object to the construction of the bridge authorized by the charter, I see no reason why Congress should interfere and reduce its height thirty feet. Gentlemen will observe that the navigation of the Ohio river affects the interests not only of the States of Ohio and Kentucky, but of all the States bordering on that river; and the interests of those States ought to be consulted in this matter. I desire that this House shall have before it some statistics of the immense trade of that country, through the Ohio river, before it undertakes to pass, under the previous question, such a law as this. It was shown in the discussion in the Senate last session that the additional cost of lumber and coal to the people of Cincinnati, Maysville and Louisville, would more than counterbalance the benefits conferred on railroad companies from the construction of these bridges.

I have never taken the position that navigable streams ought not to be crossed by bridges to connect great lines of railroad. I desire always to accommodate both these interests of travel and trade. I wish to see afforded to railways every facility in crossing navigable streams; always provided that they do not interfere with other interests engaged in the navigation. I believe that both railroad and navigation interests may be promoted; and I believe that the authority conferred by its charter on the Cincinnati and Covington railroad is sufficient, so far as the bridge in concerned.

I said I would like to hear from those sections of country interested in the navigation of this river. It affects not only Ohio and Kentucky, but away up into Virginia, along the Monongahela river, and up into the State of New York, along the Allegheny, down which immense quantities of lumber are floated at high water. It affects Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, and all these States are interested in the defeat of this scheme, if it shall be found to cause a serious obstruction to the navigation of the Ohio river. If the bill can be postponed for a few days, I hope to have statistics to present to the House which will throw some light on this question.

Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner McClung yesterday morning held an inquest upon the body of Wm. Crawford, the peddler who was killed by the New Brighton Accommodation train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, near the outer depot, on Tuesday afternoon. The engineer testified to having seen deceased on the track, about 150 yards ahead; that he immediately gave the alarm, followed by several "toots," but the man (who seemed to be watching the Economy Accommodation, coming up) paid no attention until the locomotive was close upon him, when he turned around, looked for a moment, and then attempted to spring off the track; but the bumper struck him in the side and his head flying back, struck the bumper crushing in the skull. The body was thrown over the embankment into a pond. It was picked up, placed on a shifting engine and taken to the Federal street station, and thence to the residence of deceased in the First Ward, Allegheny. The jury found a verdict of accidental death.

Publishing Legal Notices.

We understand that certain parties interested in the passage of a bill requiring all legal notices to be published in one of the weekly newspapers, have succeeded in getting the signatures of a large number of attorneys here, praying for the passage of the bill. Copies of the memorial have been forwarded to all the members, and a strong effort will be made to pass it. We take the present opportunity of entering our protest against the passage of this bill, as one which will operate most unjustly against all the newspapers of the city, for the exclusive benefit (ultimately) of a journal which would not now be in existence but for Government patronage. Let our legislators consider before they consent to any special legislation of so infamous a character. As well might they compel our citizens, by act of Assembly, to patronize a particular grocer or merchant.

The Revised Revenue Code.

A committee of the Philadelphia Board of Trade have lately examined, the Report of the Commissioners, appointed by the Governor to prepare a revised Revenue Code for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and which was presented to the State Legislature on the 14th of January last. The result of the labors of this committee consists in a memorial to be presented to the Legislature, taking exception to certain provisions of the said Revenue bill, and praying for its rejection by the Legislature. The memorial states, in substance, that the General Government requires and will collect, for the current year, not less than one hundred and fifty million dollars, no part of which is levied on real estate; that the citizens of Pennsylvania will pay about twenty-five million dollars of the above sum.

The Commissioners state in their report that "they have endeavored to equalize the burdens of taxation," and that they have labored to lessen the weight of taxation, and in no way to increase it; but after careful examination the Board of Trade Committee can find no such evidence of equalization. They state that the inexhaustible deposits of coal, iron ore, &c., indicate that Pennsylvania will be, ere long, the Empire State of the Union, and the mining, manufacturing and trading interests must hold an important position. For the realization of this it is evident that capital, means of transportation, and facilities for insuring against losses by unusual risk, must be at the command of the industrial classes of the State; yet it is claimed that all their interests would be more heavily burdened by the passage of the bill, as submitted by the Commissioners, than they are at present. It is contended that the taxes to be levied on Banking, Insurance and Transportation Companies will be so onerous, that the tendency will be to drive capital from this State to others where a more liberal and wiser system of taxation exists, or else the trading classes must indirectly bear the burden.

The memorial states that, by the proposed tax of two cents per ton on the transportation of coal, about $240,000 per annum, judging from the present yield of the mines would be levied on this one interest alone.

—The memorial of the Committee was read in the House of Representatives on Monday.

Sent to the Refuge.

Mayor Alexander had before him yesterday morning a girl of about seventeen, who had, for the past two weeks, been performing as a ballet girl in the "Seven Sisters," at the Theatre, where she was arrested on Tuesday evening.—She was given her choice, of returning home with her mother, under a promise to be more dutiful hereafter, or being sent to the House of Refuge; but expressed her determination to remain upon the stage, not caring much what became of her. Mayor Alexander accordingly sent her to the Refuge.

Pennsylvania Railroad Directors.

The stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. held their annual election on Monday, in Philadelphia, when the following gentlemen were elected Directors: J. Edgar Thompson, Josiah Bacon, Thos. Mellon, John Hulme, C. D. Rosengarten, Wistar Morris, G. W. Cass, Pittsburgh, William H. Smith, Pittsburgh, Samuel T. Bodine, Joseph B. Myers.

Laughing Gas.

Dr. Lillie, the Laughing Gas philosopher, who gave his first exhibition on Wednesday evening at Masonic Hall, will not, even in these times of political despondency, be soon forgotten. It was a most seasonable mixture of mirth and instruction, and such an entertainment as both plebian and priest, sage and saint will most heartily approve. Dr. L. perfectly understands his business, and it is highly interesting to see him unlock those hidden laws that hold in chemical union the various kinds of matter that compose the material world. The power that he shows to exist in a single drop of water, is alone worth the price of admission. One secret of his success, is his knowledge of human nature. He knows exactly who to administer the Laughing Gas to, and consequently makes that part of the entertainment decidedly amusing. The veriest cynic who attends one of his exhibitions will be constrained to "smile" audibly at the various demonstrations made by those who inhale the Nitrous Oxide. The gas is as harmless as the air we breathe and those who inhale it retain their consciousness, and nothing improper ever occurs. The house was crowded almost to suffocation last evening and will be the balance of the week. Dr. L. gives an exhibition on Thursday and Saturday, at 3, p. M., for schools and ladies.

Benefit.

Miss Lotty Hough takes a benefit at the Theatre to-morrow evening. We look for an overflowing house, as the lady has made herself a great favorite here, as well by her lady-like deportment as her professional abilities. She deserves an ovation.

Now is the time to buy dry goods, at least ladies' wear. Barker & Co. offer for this week extraordinary bargains.—See their advertisement.

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100 Guns Fired.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

SPEECH OF SPEAKER GROW.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

RUMORED BATTLE AT VICKSBURG

Loss Heavy on Both Sides.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Richmond papers of the 2d instant has been received. They make no mention of affairs at Vicksburg.

Charleston advices of the 1st inst. are published.

The steamers Ruby and Douglas ran the blockade with Nassau dates of the 26th ult.

A dispatch from Savannah of the 1st inst. states that the steamer Nashville ran aground before Fort McAllister and was destroyed by one of our iron clads. The fort is not taken.

All the general appropriation bills were passed and signed by the President. These, together with the other appropriations, amount to about a thousand millions of dollars. The miscellaneous bill as originally introduced by the Committee on Ways and Means appropriated only twelve hundred thousand dollars, but before it passed through both branches the aggregate sum was enlarged to twenty millions.

The Senate bills to admit Colorado and Nevada into the Union as States, failed. the House having refused to suspend the rules for their consideration, a vote of two-thirds being required. The bill to establish a branch mint in Nevada became a law.

The bill to punish fraud on revenue and for other purposes as enacted into a law, omits fees to the Solicitor of the Treasury and confers the commission arising from seizures under the revenue laws, excluding prize cases, to the District Attorney. The bill creating the office of an Assistant Collector for the port of New York has also become a law. The bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad act failed for want of time.

TRENTON, N. J., March 4.—A large mass meeting of Democrats from the different parts of the State was held this afternoon and evening. Thirty-four guns were fired to celebrate the termination of Congress. Speeches were made by Judge Naar, C. C. Burr and others denouncing the alleged usurpations of the Executive and the Conscription bill. Resolutions were adopted strongly denouncing the usurpations of the Executive and Congress, and taking strong State rights ground and calling upon the people of the State to show their firmness and courage in this emergency. The Conscription bill is denounced as an aggression upon State sovereignty. Hon. Charles Skelton, Hon. Jas. Brooks, of New York, and Hon. A. J. Rogers, of New Jersey, addressed the meeting.

NORRISTOWN, PA., March 4.—The Democratic club of this place fired 100 guns to-day expressive of their joy that the late Congress has adjourned *sine die.*

PORTLAND, March 4.—The steamer Hibernia from Liverpool on the 19th, and Londonderry on the 20th ult., arrived at this port at half past six o'clock this evening.

The steamer Edinburg arrived at Queenstown on the 19th.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Lords Lord Stratherden gave notice that he would move for copies of the dispatches from Mr. Mason to the English government, relative to the claim of the confederates to be acknowledged by Great Britain. Meetings, lectures, &c., in favor of President Lincoln's emancipation policy were of daily occurrence in various parts of England, and an imposing demonstration was to be made in the Amphitheatre at Liverpool on the day of the departure of the steamer Hibernia.

The resolutions and addresses to Mr. Lincoln, which were to be proposed emphatically approve of his course. A meeting on the subject was held at James Hull, London, on the 18th, at which the speakers indulged in bitter invections against the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Mason, for a late affair at the Mansion House Banquet. The resolution condemning an act of Lord Mayor of inviting Mason to participate in the proceeding, was unanimously adopted.

The London Times complains that the grand old cause against slavery and the anti-slavery trade movements has degenerated into a mere cats paw to Seward.

He alludes to the report that Lord Brougham had earnestly entreated the new emancipationists not to dishonor the old cause.

The Bank of Mobile had remitted to London about forty thousand pounds in specie to meet until July, 1864; the interest on the bonds of the privateer Alabama.

The London Shipping Gazette says the accounts of the Charleston affair received by the steamer Arabia, are too meagre to justify the Government in taking any decided action.

The proceedings of Parliament were uninteresting.

A telegram from Naples dated the 18th of February, announces that the war steamer St. George had left for Malta with Prince Alfred on board. He was suffering from the fever. The preparations being made to welcome the Princess Alexandria, the intended wife of the Prince of Wales, indicate that the event will be one of the most magnificent ever given in England.

FRANCE.—The rumor that France considers the Charleston blockade had been raised still lack confirmation. The bourse was flat, rentes 75 F 5c.

PRUSSIA.—In the Chamber of Deputies the question was asked of Ministers whether Prussia had concluded the convention with Russia, to assist in suppressing the Polish insurrection. Herr Schonhausen simply declined to answer the question. It is asserted, however, that the government did not follow the Russan policy. The liberals had brought forward a resolution that Prussia should not side with either party, and neither should enter the Prussian tenetery without being disarmed.

POLAND.—The Paris Patrie represent the insurrection as spreading through all parts of Poland.

The military commanders in the provinces of Lithuman and Nohuya had refused to send the reinforcements demanded of them, considering that it was impossible to diminish their forces.

The insurgents attacked Minckow on the 17th and were repulsed with 300 killed and about the same number wounded.—The town of Minckow was afterwards set on fire. It was asserted that the insurgents under Langiericy had beaten the Russians and captured some cannon.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.—The sales of cotton of two days amount to 5,000 bales, including 2,100 bales to speculators and for export. The market is very dull and prices easier. Breadstuffs quiet but steady.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The following is Speaker Grow's speech at the close of the House to-day. The Speaker amid the utmost quiet and most respectful attention, spoke as follows: Before performing the duty enjoined by the Constitution, permit me to tender my grateful acknowledgments for the uniform kindness and cooperation received at your hands. In discharging the duties to which you assigned me, if aught has occurred in word or deed to wound the feelings of any, attribute it to errors of the head rather than intentions of heart, and let it be forgotten in assurance that I shall recall our past intercourse only with pride and pleasure; we met as legislators of the Republic on the threshold of its most important era.

Its sunshine of almost half a century, was for the first time darkened with clouds; grim-visaged war stalked through the land, which it has since drenched in blood. While grappling in a death struggle with this hydra-headed monster of civil discord, you have, by your labors contributed not a little to the advancement of the industrial interests and promotion of the greatness and glory of the country.—Few Congresses, if any, will hold a prouder position in its future. Tough we separate with darkness covering over the horizon, behind the clouds is the sun still shining. It seems to be a part of the plan of Divine Providence that every marked advance in civilization must begin amid the carnage of the battle-field. Over the Marathons and through the Thermopylæ of the world's history, liberty has carved out her victories and the race has marched on to higher and nobler destinies. As the lightnings of Heaven send and destroy only to purify and re-invigorate, so freedom's cannon furrows the fields of decaying Empires and seeds them anew with human gore, from which springs a more vigorous race to guard the hopes and cherish the rights of mankind. The boom of cannon on the plains of Lexington shook a continent, and bore an obscure militia Colonel from the shades of Mount Vernon to the highest pinnacle of earthly glory, to stand forever on that proud pedestal, peerless among men, while it called Stark from his Granite Hills, Putnam from his plough, and Green from his blacksmith's forge to immortal fame. The iron hail beating on the walls of Sumter again shakes a continent, and the genius of history is recording the names of those born not to die. The country's martyr's in this hour of its trial will live forever: their tombs will be the hearts of the great and good of all time; their monuments the granite hills of a nation rejoicing in freedom. Whether the night of our adversity is to be long or short, there can be but one National joy.

No matter what changes may be wrought in its social organization, its territorial limits will continue the same. The traditions of the past, the hopes of the future have crystalized the fixed resolve in the American heart of one Union, one country, and one destiny from ocean to ocean. No human power can change that destiny any more than it can stay the tide of the father of waters as it rolls from the mountains to thesea.

Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won.

Better one war though it costs countless lives and untold treasure than a dismembered union with its endless border conflicts and final anarchy and ruin.

If the people between the Gulf and the Lakes cannot live together as one nation, they certainly cannot as two. This war then must in the nature of things be prosecuted till the last armed rebel is subdued and the flag of our fathers is respected on every foot of American soil. Gentlemen, invoking on you and our common country the blessings of Divine Providence, and wishing you each and all a long and happy life, not in the unmeaning compliment of the day, but in sincerity and truth, I now declare the House of Representatives of the Thirty-Seventh Congress of the United States adjourned *sine die.*

FORTRESS MONROE, March 4.—The steamship Spaulding arrived last evening from Hilton Head, and left in the evening for Washington, having on board General Foster's staff officers.

The Petersburg Express of Saturday last says: A great battle had been fought at Vicksburg, with a heavy loss on both sides and with no decisive result. It also says the rebels have captured the federal gunboat Indianola.

On Monday morning last, at an early hour, the Provost Guard captured about seven thousand dollars worth of contraband goods at Lambert's Point, on Eliza beth River. Four of the smugglers were arrested.

Privates William Dormody and Charles Clark, of battery H, 1st Penn'a Artillery, were convicted by general court martial, of the murder of Hezekiah Stokes, a citizen of York county, Va.; and were hung outside of Fort Yorktown yesterday at half past one o'clock, p. m.

The British faigate Desperate arrived last night from Charleston and anchored in the Roads abreast of Fortress Monroe.

There is no news from Charleston.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Senate was called to order by Mr. Forney, the Clerk, who proceeded to read the Proclamation of the President, convening the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, a resolution was adopted to administer the oath of office to Mr. Foote, and to declare him President of the Senate, pro tem. The oath was administered by Mr. Foster. The President, pro tem, then administered the oath of office to the new members.

The Senate met again at ten o'clock. Mr. Wilson, of Mass., from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to construct a canal from the Mississippi river to Lake Michigan.

Mr. Davis, of Ky., moved to postpone the pending bill to take up a bill providing for an examination of the claims for damages done the Union troops. He demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. Trumbull hoped the Senate was not going to resort to dilatory motions.

Mr. Davis said he meant to defeat the pending bill by every means in his power. The motion was rgreed to—yeas 12, nays 25.

Mr. Sherman, of Onio, moved to take a bill from the House to which there could be no objection, as the Senator from Kentucky said he would oppose the measure by every means in his power.

Mr. Trumbull said it was this kind of feeling which prevented us from crushing out this rebellion, because somebody said it could not be done. If the Senator from Ohio is disposed to surrender the legislation of the country to the threat of the Senator from Kentucky, let him do so, and let the Senator from Kentucky take the responsibility of opposing legislation by factious opposition. He was not going to yield to the threat of any single man who chose to stand in the way of legislation, and the Senate could afterwards take means to prevent any single man from standing in the way of the will of the people and the legislatian due to the nation. After a further discussion Mr. Sherman withdrew his motion.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, moved to lay the pending bill on the table, and asked the yeas and nays. The motion was rejected; yeas 10, nays 29.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill till to-morrow, and asked the yeas and nays. Rejected, yeas 9, nays 27.

Mr. Saulsbury moved to postpone the bill till five minutes before two o'clock, and asked the yeas and nays. Rejected, yeas 8, nays 29.

Mr. Carlisle moved to postpone the bill and take up a bill for the relief of J. C. Kennedy, and asked the yeas and nays.

Mr. Trumbull appealed to the Senators not to give the yeas and nays to those who were making a factious opposition. Let us see, or let the country see, who are the half dozen conspirators who are seeking to defeat the legislation of the country.

Mr. Carlisle did not know what right the Senator had to impute a factious opposition to others. He was urging an obnoxious measure with a pertinacity never equalled. The Senator had no right to impute motives to those who were as sincere in their opposition as he was in favor of the bill, and he had no right to call Senators conspirators.

Mr. Davis said the motions were a part of a well known and practiced parliamentary law, and the man must either be not sincere or very green not to know that Senators would resort to this sort of opposition to an obnoxious measure when an attempt is made to force its passage during the closing hours of the session.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, thought the motion of the Senator from Virginia had better be adopted. It was a meritorious bill, and he thought they had made a point against the Senator from Kentucky, Mr. Davis. He (Mr. Howe) proposed to stump the State of Kentucky against him next year, and he did not believe he could be re-elected again. He saw no necessity of following the example of the negro preacher who said if the Lord directed him to jump through a stone wall he was bound to jump at it at any rate.

Mr. Cowan, of Pa., offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the Senate to the President for the ability and impartiality with which he had presided over its deliberations. Adopted.

Mr. Trumbull said the Senator from Wisconsin had made a very winning aspect to lay a great public measure aside for the purpose of considering a private bill, and he might have yielded to his persuasions, but for some of those about him more hard hearted than he, who told him not to yield.

Mr. Howe said he was willing to admit that the Senator from Illinois was ruined by his associates.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, at some length replied to the charge of being a conspirator, and said the bill itself was a conspiracy.

Mr. Doolittle, Wisconsin, said he would like to have the last few moments of this session spent in some more pleasant way than indulging in crimination and recrimination. He would look over the past and regard the many important acts of this now expiring Congress; at the vast preparations we have made for the carrying on of the war, and the financial measures adopted at this moment, while we are engaged in a gigantic war. Our ships are going across the ocean laden with food for starving thousands. All these facts and the recent news that has flashed over the wires, show that we are able to crush out this rebellion, and that this nation is to stand before the world greater and more powerful and more glorious than ever, and beyond what it has entered into the mind of man to conceive.

NEW YORK, March 4.—A rumor is afloat in this city that the rebel privateer Alabama has been captured, but it cannot be traced to any reliable foundation.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4—The breadstuff market is inactive. The sales of flour are only in a small way at $5 96@6 25 for superfine. $6 75@7 25 for extra and $7 50@8 for extra family. No change in rye flour or corn meal. There is a fair inquiry for wheat. Rye commands $1 05. Corn has advanced freely at 65c. Oats are in demand and well sold at 45c. Provisions are looking up. Whisky unsettled and lower, sales of Ohio at 52@53, and Drudge at 51c.

CINCINNATI, March 4—Flour dull without change superfine $5 90@6. Wheat in moderate demand $1 26@1 28 for red and white. Corn is in fair demand at 62@66c. Oats and barley steady, but unchanged, Rye declined to 95c. Whisky closed dull at 48c. Nothing done in pork or lard after the news arom New York, and prices must be regarded as nominal. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Gold declined to 16c. Demand notes 103, and Silver 15c. Exchange steady, Kentucky 10@12, Indiana 8@9 and Ohio 2 premium.

NEW YORK, March 4—Cotton lower; sales 600 bales. Flour declined 10c, sales 5,000 bbls. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn declined, 2,000 bus sold, Pork dull and lower for future delivery. Lard heavy. Whisky, buyers refuse over 45@46c. Freight drooping. Stocks dull and lower. Gold 65¾.

C. H. S. S.

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Gallatin, Clarke, do
Golden Era, Terry, Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

Franklin, Bennett, Brownsville.
Gallatin, Clarke, do
Minerva, Gordon, Wheeling.
Nevada, Bickell, St. Louis.

☞ The river—Last evening at twilight there were 10 feet of water and falling. The weather was cold.

☞ The splendid passenger steamer Emperor, Capt O. A. Dravo, leaves for Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis, positively this day. This boat has the best of accommodation and careful officers. Our friend West Dravo is in the office.

☞ The new steamer Argosy, Captain George W Reed, is up for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has just returned from her first trip and has proved A No. 1, in every respect. We congratulate the Captain on this success. Our old friend Captain McConnell will be found in the office.

☞ The well known passenger steamer J. H. Ford, Capt Coffman leaves for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has good accommodation and careful officers.

☞ Our advertising columns announce that the new and splendid steamer Starlight, Capt Vanhook leves for Cairo, St Louis and Keokuk. This boat has superior accommodations.—Mr Aimstrone is in the office

For Davenport, Du Buque & St Paul.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11—4 P. M.

THE NORTHERN LINE Packet Steamer FRED LORENZE Capt Mason, will leave as announced above for freight or passage apply on board or to
J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO.
mh5 or R. C. GRAY.

For Davenport, Du Buque & St Paul.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25th

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Northwestern Line side-wheel Packet DAVENPORT, Capt R. C. GRAY, will leave and positively go through as advertised.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO.
mh5 or R. C. GRAY.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis

THIS DAY, MARCH 5—4 P. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID passenger steamer EMPEROR, O. A. Dravo, commander will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
mh5 J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

THIS DAY, MARCH 5—4 p. m.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Reed, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
mh5 J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO.
JOHN FLACK, Agt

For St Louis and Keokuk

THIS DAY, MARCH 5—4 P. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID passenger packet STARLIGHT, Capt. C. Vanhook, commander, leaves as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board.
mh5

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

THIS DAY, MARCH 5—4 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER steamer J. H. FORD, Fred. Coffman, commander, will leave as noted above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
mh5 J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO.

For Marietta and Zanesville.

Regular Muskingum river Packet leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, 4 p. m., Zanesville every Friday, 8 a. m.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Monroe Ayers commander, will leave as noted above. For freight or passage apply on board or to
no25 J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO.

Wheeling, Gallipolis, Parkersburg & Portsmouth Regular Weekly Packet.

THE FAST RUNNING PASsenger steamer ECHO, Jas Walton, commander, will leave as announced above and intermediate points this day at 4 p. m.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
jan9 W. B. WHEELER, Ag't,
JOHN FLACK, Ag't.

1863 NEW ARRANGEMENT 1863

Wheeling and Pittsburg Daily Express Line

THE FINE PASSENGER steamer MINERVA, John Gordon commander, leaves Pittsburgh for Wheeling every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 11 A. M., punctually leaves Wheeling every Monday, Wednesday's and Friday's at 3 p. m.

☞ The above steamers makes close connections at Wheeling with fine side wheel steamers for Marietta, Parkersburg and Cincinnati.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JAMES COLLINS & CO.,
Jan3 Agents, No. 114 Water street.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY.

WM HAZLETT

Has opened an office at

NO 90 WATER STREET,

Where he will transact a General Steamboat Agency business, and would solicit a share of patronage from steamboat men.
ap24:1yd.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAM'L KERR

CORNWELL & KERR,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

SILVER & BRASS PLATERS,

and manufacturers of

Saddle & Carriage Hardware

No. 7 St. Clair Street, and Duquesne Way, (near the Bridge.)
mh4 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Thirty Years Experience

Have been diligently employed in perfecting Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye.

It is no wonder, then, that after careful *ANALYSIS BY DR. CHILTON,* it was pronounced harmless,

And is now taking the place of all other Dyes.—Those who have been disappointed with miserable imitations, are always pleased with genuine, Any shade of black or brown, to suit all complexions, produced in ten minutes.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.

Price, $1, $1 50 and $3 per box, according to size

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE,

Is invaluable with his Dye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vitality to the Hair.

Price 50 cents, $1, and $2 per bottle according to size. feb12:d&wlmoo

Facts about Brandreth's Pills.

NEW CASTLE, Westchester Co., N. Y., Oct. 23, 1852.

Mr. G. TAN EYCK SHELDON, *Editor Sing Sing Republican:*

Dear Sir—I would state that I was induced to use BRANDRETH'S PILLS, through the recommendation of John R. Swift, of Croton, Westchester county, who was entirely restored to health by their use. He was sick for some two years, very costive and dyspeptic, and he tried everything but was not relieved. Finally, he took one Brandreth's Pill every day for a week, and a dose of six Pills every day for three days, and then took one Pill every day, with an occasional dose of six. In one month he was able to go to work, and in three months he was entirely cured of costiveness, dyspepsia and pain, and has remained well ever since. EDWARD PURDY.

Sworn to before me, this 18th day of Oct. 1852.
S. MALCOLM SMITH,
Justice of the Peace.

Sold by Thomas Redpath, Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh.

WESTCHESTER CO. CNTY, ss:

Edward Furdy being duly sworn, says that he resides in the town of New Castle; that some years ago he was very sick with a sore on his leg, he was also much distressed by a pain in his chest, for trying various remedies and many physicians, he commenced using Brandreth's Pills, six to eight three times a week, and at the end of one month the sore on his leg healed, and at the end of two months he was entirely cured of costiveness, dyspepsia and pain, and has remained well ever since. EDWARD PURDY.

Sworn to before me, this 18th day of Oct. 1852.
S. MALCOLM SMITH,
Justice of the Peace.

no12:d&w:th.

Sold by Thomas Redpath, Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh.

☞ Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment has given universal satisfaction during the fifteen years has been introduced into the United States. After being tried by millions, it has been proclaimed the pain destroyer of the world. Pain cannot be where this Liniment is applied. If used as directed it cannot and never has failed in a single instance. For colds, coughs and inflammation, it can't be beat. One 25 cent bottle will cure all the above, besides being useful in every family for sudden accidents, such as burns, cuts, mosquito stings, scalds, &c. It is perfectly innocent to take internally, and can be given to the oldest person or the youngest child. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

Sold by all druggists. Office 56 Cortland street, New York. feb22:d&w3mo

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Private Boxes, $5 00 Single Seat in Private Box, $1 00; Parquette and Dress Circle, chairs, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents; Colored Boxes, 50 cents; Gallery 15 cents.

Friday—Benefit of Lotty Hough.
Last week of the
SEVEN SISTERS
MONDAY, MARCH 2d, 1863.

UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,

With new and appropriate scenery, illustrates in 12 beautiful Tableaux. The above will be incorporated in the georgious spectacle of the

SEVEN SISTERS.

1st Tableaux—Columbia weeping at the Tomb of Washington.
2d do Capitol at Washington—13 original States.
3d do Stump of the Liberty tree—group of Politicians.
4th do Frigate Constitution.
5th do Slave Sale—South Carolina.
6th do My Old Kentucky Home.
7th do Washington's Army at Valley Forge.
8th do Spirit of Washington.
9th do Goddess of Liberty.