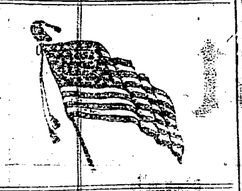
DAILY POST.



The Union as it was:
The Constitution as it is!

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 3.

☞ See First and Third Page for Commercial Daily Markets and River News

LORD LYONS' LETTER.

Among the correspondence of Lord Lyons with his government, in relation to our domestic difficulties, is a letter dated November 17th, 1862, which appears to give particular comfort to the Abolitionists of the United States, because in one brief paragraph his Lordship announces that, at one time, he was waited upon by some conservatives, who expressed their anxiety for a termination of our civil war. We have copied the paragraph alluded to, together with the most important portions of the entire letter, and we ask for it the attentive and thoughtful perusal of our readers. The fact that the radicals in this country can see comfort in such a revelation demonstrates their entire insensibility to the condition of the country. The mere suggestion of peace throws these bloody monsters into indignation and rage.

In the city of New York Lord Lyons doubtless met politicians of every shade of opinion; he may have met what are styled leading Democrats who are for peace at any time; and he may also have encountered abolitionists who agree with them. He may too have come in contact with numerous contractors and Major Generals who are in for a war of annihilation and negro insurrections with all their attendant horrors. But in these men's teachings we see nothing to make us rejoice; nor do we imagine that they represent any numerous body of our people.

But passing by these speculations, alluded to by Lord Lyons, mark the prophetic portion of his observations, "The President has thrown himself entirely into the arms of the Radicals; his doing so necessarily insured the removal of McClellan, and the adoption of the whole infamous programme, which abolitionism has since entailed upon the country. But read his lordship's letter carefully; it will repay an attentive consideration.

UNION LEAGUES.

John W. Forney, clerk of the United States Senate and proprietor of two newspapers, both dependent upon the Administration for support:—the Philadelphia *Press* and Washington *Chronicle*—alluding to the organization of the Union League in Philadelphia, announced that "the Presidential campaign of 1864 is now inaugurated." He is one of those trimmers who is always upon the look-out, observing the action of the political weather-cock. The visible decline of abolitionism alarmed him and his party, and hence the necessity of the change of tactics. But this artful dodger can not make the people continue his party in power by merely changing its name: that has been tried before and failed.

But Forney having, upon the occasion referred to, informed us that the abolitionists have already commenced the campaign of 1864, by the organization of Union Leagues, has, since that time published an interesting item of information in relation to the parent League for this State, in Philadelphia. Last Saturday's Philadelphia *Press* contained a letter over the initials of J. W. F—Forney—written from Lancaster, in this State, in which we find the following:

"The League in Lancaster has rented a large three story brick building for a year, and the members intend to maintain their organization *en permanence*, in this greatly differing from the temporary party associations of former days.—The elements of this new patriotic combination are social and political. It unites personal intercourse with political duty, and while it educates the heart in its relations to the country, it enlightens the mind and instills mutual respect and affection. There is no danger of any one of these Leagues degenerating into an excuse for a frolic or a feast. The men who constitute the membership, while approving such internal regulations as may give a social complexion to the institution, look to higher objects and to nobler ends than the mere enjoyment of the hour. *When I tell you that apart from the great fund, now over forty thousand dollars, subscribed and paid into the parent League of Philadelphia, more than twenty-two thousand dollars have also been subscribed and paid into the publication committee of that League, for the purpose of circulating loyal weekly newspapers, short pointed arguments, pamphlets, &c.* you may have a clear idea of the practical and resolute character of a *political system* which, without the society and intolerance of the oath or the parade of the other, combines all the efficiency, determination, and concert of action of *the great Know-Nothing movements of 1854, and the Wide-Awakes of 1860.*"

Here is the whole object of the Union Leagues, in a nut-shell. Already the contractors in Philadelphia, who are building up enormous fortunes off the Government, have a secret organization with forty thousand dollars, intended to keep themselves in power. Forty thousand dollars is a good round sum to be obtained in any honest way, but it is but a trifle when divided among hundreds who have grown opulent within a year or two, and who, by the continuance of hostilities, expect to perhaps double their hundreds of thousands.

For the Post.

AN INSIDE VIEW OF THE UNION LEAGUE.

PITTSBURGH, March 30, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—An editorial in your paper of Saturday recalled to my mind a piece of machine poetry in regard to your paper, which I have no doubt required a terrible effort of the composer to make it rhyme. I shall quote it hereafter.

I am a member of this mighty "League," and, sir, I consider you as good a member as any in the order, though not knowing the ritual, which is of no consequence to you or any one else.

Now to explain the nature of this organization and then compare you to it. The object of the League is excellent, but it is, like all other organizations, liable to contamination by low, sneaking politicians, whose ends are invariably selfish. When such men connect themselves with well-regulated societies another class *must* naturally become disgusted and retire.—The *sneakers* that I have mentioned, through some kind of conniving, get to be prominent men, and sometimes, in the absence of better material, they are called on to make some remarks. It is then an impartial observer can see the drift of the organization. When this man is assailed and that paper denounced, the plaudits and hisses show the kind of people who constitute a majority of its members.—Their haranguing is merely to make political capital. It is such men who make use of such language you have quoted. "to spot people." Such low, trifling expressions emanate from none but low, groveling politicians, who would sink the country for their own selfish purposes. They are all ardent admirers of the *Gazette*, endorse anything that appears in it and relish its ribald articles as sweet morsels, well suited to their political appetites. It is such men who make poets of themselves, and vent such spleen as this in regard to your paper:

"It is like a snake crawling
With a gaping mouth;
You can't tell where
It is going, North or South."

The whole affair is a delusion, conceived by the party which brought this war upon the country, and which wants no Union but a Union in which it can hold the purse-strings and the offices. But there are honest Republicans connected with it, as well as faithful Democrats, who cannot be deluded by the stuff and nonsense these demagogues relieve themselves of when a favorable opportunity offers.

Now, sir, you are a Union League man, and so is every true loyal Democrat in the country who wants the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is. Should this League maintain its purity, it will be well; should it be carried on and conducted for political ends, then its conservative members will give it the cold shoulder. I have always been of the opinion, and that opinion is now doubly strengthened that the only party for the times is the grand and noble old Democratic party that has, and is still battling for the right. It has pushed back the surging billows of abolitionism and will eventually hurl it back to its native hell where it originated. You sir, I conceive, need apprehend little danger from those men who talk about "spotting." All you have to do is to stand always, as heretofore, by the Constitution, the Union, and the Old Flag. Respectfully Yours,

UNION.

OFFICIAL.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Senate of the United Statss, devoutly recognizing the Supreme Authority and just Government of Almighty God, in all the affairs of men and nations, has, by a resolution, requested the President to designate and set apart a day for National prayer and humiliation:

And whereas it is the duty of nations, as well as of men, to own their dependence upon the over-ruling power of God, to confess their sins and transgressions, in humble sorrow, yet with assured hope that genuine repentance will lead to mercy and pardon, and to recognize the sublime truth, announced in the Holy Scriptures and proven by all history, that those nations only are blessed whose God is the Lord:

And, insomuch as we know that, by His divine law, nations, like individuals, are subjected to punishments and chastisements in this world, may we not justly fear the awful calamity of civil war, which now desolates the land, may be but a punishment inflicted on us for our presumptuous sins, to the needful end of our national reformation as a whole People. We have been recipients of the choicest bounties of Heaven. We have grown in numbers, wealth and power, as no other nation has ever grown. But we have forgotten God. We have forgotten the gracious hand which preserved us in peace, and multiplied and enriched and strengthened us; and we have vainly imagined, in the deceitfulness of our hearts, that all these blessings were produced by some superior wisdom and virtue of our own.—Intoxicated with unbroken success, we have become too self-sufficient to feel the necessity of redeeming any preserving grace, too proud too pray to the God that made us:

It behooves us, then, to humble ourselves before the offended Power, to confess our national sins and to pray for forgiveness.

Now, therefore, in compliance with the request, and fully concurring in the views of the Senate, I do, by this my proclamation, designate and set apart Thursday, the 30th day of April, 1863, as a day of national humiliation, fasting and prayer. And I do hereby request all the People to abstain, on that day, from their ordinary secular pursuits.

This being done, let us then rest humbly in the hope, authorized by the Divine teachings, that the united cry of the Nation will be heard on high, and answered with blessings, no less than the pardon of our national sins, and restoration of our now divided and suffering country to its former happy condition of unity and peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand [L. S.] eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

An Incident at a Ball in the Tuilleries.

Mr. Gaillardet, by far the most piquant and certainly one of the best informed Paris correspondents of any paper published in this country, writes the following to the *Courrier des Estatis Unis*:—

"The balls which have been given this year at the Tuilleries, may, perhaps, be the cause of another diplomatic correspondence between American and French governments, if I can credit what I have heard from an *employe* of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It seems that among the numerous citizens of the American Union, admitted at Court, some had already been remarked as being of social position and education which would exclude them from polite society in Washington or New York. To remedy this evil, the United States Minister was requested hereafter to state the professions of the individuals presented by him. He is reported to have answered that this was impossible, because, in the first place, he rarely knew them himself, and secondly, if his designation were to exclude any of his countrymen, they would make him personally responsible for it. The point remained undecided, until, at one of the late balls, Mr. Feuillet de Conches, the usual introducer of Ambassadors, while in the act of preserving a free space for dancing in the saloon where their majesties were at the time, was roughly handled by a tall, bony female who, irritated by his resistance, insinuated her elbow between his ribs, and in a rage, pinched his arm. Mr. Feuillet de Conches remonstrated with the lady, who retorted, "I am an American woman, and in our country nothing ever prevents us from going ahead." "Well," responded Mr. Feuillet de Conches, "you shall go ahead, but it must be in this direction, if you please," beckoning at the same time, to an officer on duty, who took the *Yankee* lady by the arm, and politely conducted her out of the room. After this scandal, it was resolved only to send Mr. Dayton cards of admission for those persons whose professions he would designate. Not having complied with this request, he waited in vain for the invitations which he had solicited. This will probably be the cause of more outcries against the Imperial government, than any proposition, either of armistice, or conference.

LORD LYONS' LETTER.

His Views of the Situation Five Months Ago.

On the following morning, however, (9th of November,) intelligence arrived from Washington which dashed the rising hopes of the conservatives. It was announced that General McClellan had been dismissed from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to repair to his home; that he had in fact, been removed altogether from active service. *The General had been regarded as the representative of conservative principles in the army.* Support of him had been made one of the articles of the conservative electoral programme. *His dismissal was taken as a sign that the President had thrown himself entirely into the arms of the extreme radical party*, and that the attempt to carry out the policy of that party would be persisted in. The irritation of the conservatives at New York was certainly very great; it seemed, however, to be not unmixed with consternation and despondency.

Several of the leaders of the Democratic party sought interviews with me, both before and after the arrival of the intelligence of General McClellan's dismissal. The subject uppermost in their minds while they were speaking to me was naturally that of foreign mediation between the North and South. Many of them seemed to think that this mediation must come at last; but they appeared to be very much afraid of its coming too soon. It was evident that they apprehended that a premature proposal of foreign intervention would afford the radical party a means of reviving the violent war spirit, and of thus defeating the peaceful plans of the conservatives. They appeared to regard the present moment as peculiarly unfavorable for such an offer, and, indeed, to hold that it would be essential to the success of any proposal from abroad that it should be deferred until the control of the executive government should be in the hands of the conservative party.

It is probable, too, that the government would urge, in answer to an offer of mediation, that it has by no means abandoned the hope of putting down the rebellion within a reasonable time; that at all events this is not a moment at which it can reasonably be called upon to put a stop to hostilities. It would observe that the armies of the United States are everywhere advancing, and that expeditions are prepared against Texas, as well as against Charleston, Mobile and other points on the coast. It would point out that it had equipped a considerable number of war vessels, iron-clad as well as others, at a vast expense; that the season had just arrived when the autumn rains would render the rivers navigable by armed vessels, and when the Southern coast would be free from epidemic disease. It might even represent an advance of the army of the Potomac to Richmond as a probable event. The experience of the past is certainly not calculated to inspire any great confidence in the result of these warlike preparations; but the political interests of the party now in power render a continuance of the war a necessity to it. Its only chance of regaining its lost popularity lies in successful military operations. Unless it can obtain a much higher place in public estimation that it now occupies, not only will its tenure of power become extremely precarious, but some of its leading members may be called to a severe account for their extra legal proceedings. During the session of Congress which begins next month the present administration has indeed reason to expect an uncompromising support from a majority of both Houses of Congress.—But on the 4th of March next the existing House of Representatives is dissolved by the terms of the constitution, and at the same time several of the present Senators go out of office. The majority of the members chosen at the recent elections for the new House of Representatives are of the Democratic or conservative party, and in some States Senators of that party will be returned in the room of those whose terms of office expire next March. The new Congress is in fact likely to be hostile to the administration and to the radical party; and although it will not, in the ordinary course of thing, assemble until the last month of next year, the President will hardly be able to persist in his present policy and in his assumption of extraordinary powers, unless he can, by virtue of military success, obtain a reputation with the people which will sustain him in a contest with the Legislature.

It would seem, then, to be vain to make an offer of mediation to the present Government, in their present mood, with any notion that it would be accepted. A change of mood may, however, take place after the 4th of March, if no great military successes occur in the interval. Such a change may probably be produced sooner by military reverses. A proposal, however, to mediate, made, even under present circumstances, by three or more of the great powers of Europe conjointly, might not produce any great inconvenience.

It is, indeed, urged by some people that mediation should be offered, not so much with a view to its being accepted, as to its clearing the way for a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. And, indeed, if it were determined that the the time had come for recognizing that Confederacy, no doubt an offer of mediation would be a suitable preliminary. But I do not clearly understand what advantage is expected to result from a simple recognition of the Southern Government; and I presume that the European Powers do not contemplate breaking up the blockade by force of arms, or engaging in hostilities with the United in support of the independence of the South.

I have, indeed, heard it maintained that Great Britain should recognize the independence of the South as soon as possible, with a view to impede the success of the efforts of the conservative party to reconstruct the Union. The advocates of this opinion consider a reunion as a probable event, and apprehend that the first result of it would be that the combined forces of the North and the South would be let loose upon Canada. I certainly do not at present share these apprehensions.

All hope of the reconstruction of the Union appears to be fading away, even from the minds of those who most ardently desire it. But if the reconstruction be still possible, I do not think that we need conclude that it would lead to an invasion of Canada, or to any consequences injurious to Great Britain. At any rate, dangers of this kind are remote. The immediate and obvious interest of Great Britain, as well as the rest of Europe, is that peace and prosperity should be restored to this country as soon as possible. The point chiefly worthy of consideration appears to be whether separation or reunion be the more likely to effect this object.

I have, &c.,

LYONS.

An Escape.

Seven Union prisoners, confined in the Libbey Prison, at Richmond, recently escaped from there by the following *ruse*: The small-pox having broken out in the prison, to prevent its further spread the patients, as soon as attacked, were removed, for medical treatment, to the pest-house, on the outskirts of the city. In order to get to the pest-house, which afforded a better opportunity to escape from than the prison, the men heated a wire and burned their faces to blisters, and, under pretence that they had the disease, asked to be removed to the pest-house. This was immediately done. After remaining in the hospital for a few days, they managed to elude the vigilance of the guard and make their escape.

NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Pensions.

The number of applications for widows and invalid pensions is immense. Since the war began seventeen thousand of the former and eleven thousand of the latter have been received.

Exchanges.

Arrangements are completed for the exchange of all Union officers held by the rebels. Surgeon-Gen. Hammond has instructed the surgeon in charge of hospitals to send to Baltimore immediately all rebel officers able to be removed preparatory to sending them to City Point to be exchanged.

In Want of Lead.

Rebel ordnance officers advertise in the Southern papers to exchange powder for lead.

Lake Navigation.

Lake navigation has re-opened. The first boat of the season has arrived at Dunkirk, N. Y., from Detriot.

Gen. Polk.

The rebel Gen. Polk's force is reported to have advanced to Guy's Gap, nineteen miles South of Murfreesboro, on Saturday. The reason for the movement is not known.

The Internal Revenue Apartments.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is to have a spacious suite of apartments in the West wing of the Treasury, of which several rooms will be ready for occupation within a fortnight.

No More Negro Regiments.

It is said that the President will not accept the services of any more negro regiments, except those already authorized.

Rebel Wounded to be Exchanged.

Surgeon-General Hammond has ordered all the rebel prisoners in the Northern hospitals to be forwarded to Baltimore, to be exchanged. This secures all ours in the South.

Destitution Among the Rebels.

About eighty to one hundred are now sent away daily from our picket lines near Centreville. Their reports of poverty and starvation are sorrowful in the extreme, but orders are positive to allow none to pass the pickets. Jackson's wife offered to take the oath of allegiance if the pickets would pass her.

The Wife of Ellsworth's Murderer.

Among the refugees who applied to come into our lines near "Union Mills," within a day or two, was the wife of Jackson, the murderer of Ellsworth. She says she is destitute, and now comes to us for charity to sustain life.

Contributions from Japan.

Our Minister to Japan, R. H. Pruyn, Esq., has forwarded $850 as subscriptions by Americans in Japan to the cause of the Union. Mr. Pruyn mentions other subscriptions not yet collected and thinks he will send $2,000 over this month.

Shoemaking by Steam.

Shoes are now made in Lynn by steam. The introduction of sewing machines and other machinery is working a change in the whole business, and shoes are now manufactured in large factories instead of being sent out to scattered workmen.

Moving the Sick.

The sick and invalid soldiers of the Army of the Potomac are being removed to Alexandria and Washington as rapidly as possible.

Balloon Photography.

Nadar, the great photographist of Paris, who goes up in balloons and takes views from above, is preparing a monster air-vessel for the purpose of crossing the channel and making sketches in England. Afterward he will coast over the Mediterranean.

Payment of the Army of the West.

The Treasury Department is paying the soldiers belonging to the armies of the West. The army of the Potomac, which has heretofore been the first to see the face of the Paymaster, properly waits this time.

Arms for California.

A bill will soon be introduced into the California Legislature providing that the State issue $500,000 in bonds, to be expended in purchasing 30,000 muskets and accoutrements, 1600 to 1800 cavalry arms, and the balance for light batteries.

DIED:

In Philadelphia, on the 28th ult., Mrs. MARTHA K. LUNCAN, wife of Jno. W. Duncan, of this City.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, on Friday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Carriages will leave the residence of J. H. Shoenberger, 125 Penn street, at 2½ o clock. The friends of the family are requested to attend.

apr2:2t

Mineral Waters.

SPRING SUPPLY

OF

BLUE LICK,
Bedford,
Congress,
Empire Spring,

KISSINGEN, ARTESIAN, SELTZER, &c

For sale by

SIMON JOHNSTON,

mh30 Cor Smithfield and 4th Sts.

SPRING GOODS.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of Buyers to our stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

embracing all the newest styles of

PLAIN AND FANCY CASSIMERES,

suitable for Business Suits. A full and complete assortment of fine black

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

Plain and figured Silk and Cashmere Vestings

W. H. McGEE & CO.,

143 FEDERAL STREET,

corner of Market Square, Alleghany city
mh24:d&w:tf

SYRINGES:

Soft Rubber Syringes,
Soft Rubber Syringes.
Hard Rubber Syringes.
Hard Rubber Syringes.
MALE AND FEMALE SYRINGES,
MALE AND FEMALE SYRINGES,

Our stock of India rubber (both soft and hard,) Syringes, together with glass and metal, is very complete. They are selling at very moderate prices and are warranted of the best manufacture.

A. J. RANKIN & CO.,
33 Market St. 3 doors bel w Fourth.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes.
ap2

REPAIRS TO DEFECTIVE GRAVEL Roofs! Canvass or Metallic Roofs, promptly attended to at low prices

LUPTON & OLDDEN,
corner 5th and Wood street.
mh30

First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Battle Near Somerset.

Federal Force Outnumbered Two to One.

REBELS TOTALLY DEFEATED.

IMPORTANT FROM CALIFORNIA.

ELECTION IN RHODE ISLAND.

Letters to Soldiers

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

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The following has been received at Headquarters of the Army:

LOUISVILLE, April 1, 1863.

To Major General Halleck, General in-Chief:

The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Gilmore, giving the details of his successful attack upon the enemy in Central Kentucky:

SOMERSET, KY., March 31.—I attacked the enemy yesterday in a strong position of his own selection, defended by six cannon, near this town, and fought him for five hours, driving him from one position to another, and finally stormed his position, whipped him handsomely, and drove him in confusion towards the river. His loss is over 200 killed, wounded and prisoners.

The enemy outnumbered us two to one, and were commanded by Pegram in person. Night stopped the pursuit, which will be resumed in the morning.

We captured two stands of colors.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing will not exceed thirty.

Scott's famous rebel regiment was cut off from the rest and scattered.

[Signed] GILMORE, Brig. General.

The entire rebel force has been driven out of Central Kentucky, and much of their plunder recaptured. Their reported force has been greatly exaggerated, as well as the amount of plunder taken by them.

I have this moment received this second dispatch from Gen. Gilmore, dated this morning, from Slagale's Ferry, on the Cumberland river, April 1st:

I undersated the enemy's force in my report of yesterday's fight. They have over 2,600 men, outnumbering us more than two to one. During the night their troops re-crossed the Cumberland in two places. We have retaken between 300 and 400 cattle. Pegram's loss will not fall short of 500 men. (Signed,)

GILLMORE, Brig. Gen.

The alacrity with which the troops were concentrated, and the vigor and gallantry of their attack are highly commendable.

(Signed,) A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major Gen. Commanding.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—A Lexington dispatch says that Gen. Gilmore arrived from the battle field of Somerset this morning.

The enemy, numbering twenty-six hundred, were overhauled four miles North of Somerset, when skirmishing commenced, the rebels falling back to Somerset, where they made a stand.

The battle then began in earnest. After five hours' fighting the rebels fled, pursued by our cavalry to the river.

Night coming on, and their arrangements having been previously made, they effected a crossing, leaving four hundred cattle. They had no train.

Their loss was fifty killed, nearly four hundred prisoners, including twenty commissioned officers.

Our forces numbered twelve hundred. Loss ten killed and twenty-five wounded.

Cluke's rebels have been completely dispersed by the 10th Kentucky cavalry.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The excitement continues in Napa and Solano counties. It is believed that many of the secessionists have a secret organization, and are contemplating some horrible movement. Many of the loyal citizens have armed themselves. Gen. Wright has ordered a detachment of troops to increase the garrison at Benicia. Nothing but recklessness, amounting to insanity, could induce the secessionists to make any hostile demonstrations.

The State Assembly has passed a bill punishing privateers and aiders and abettors of treasonable enterprises, fixing death as the penalty.

During the month of March two hundred gold, silver and copper mining companies were organized in San Francisco for the purpose of developing the mines of California, Nevada and North-western Mexico, having a capital of upwards $80,000,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2.—The Republican Unionists have carried every county in the State, and every town in the Eastern Congressional district except Newport. J. B. Smith was elected Governor by about 2,300.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Postoffice Department is making arrangements to secure the prompt conveyance of letters to and from the soldiers in the army of the Potomac and those in the neighborhood of Washington. Particular instructions have been given to the postal agents on this subject.

STRICTLY PURE ARTICLES
Low Prices.
PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE,
TORRENCE & McGARR,
APOTHECARIES.
Corner Fourth and Market streets,
PITTSBURGH.

Drugs,	Lead,	Cream Tartar
Medicines,	Paints,	Baking Soda,
Perfumery	Dye Stuffs,	Eng. Mustard,
Chemicals,	Spices,	Oils,
&c.,	&c.,	&c.

☞ Physicians Prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.
Pure Wines and Liquors, for medicinal use only. feb9:d

CONCORD

GRAPE VINES.

WE WERE AMONG THE FIRST TO secure this INVALUABLE GRAPE, and have fruited it for five years. We obtained our original vines from Mr. RISEL, who originated it. The Pittsburgh Horticultural Society in 1858 awarded us a diploma for its exhibition, and the Allegheny County Agricultural Society, in 1860, a premium for it as "the BEST new seedling grape, in all respects superior to the Isabella."

Our stock of Vines is unequalled anywhere, which we offer at 25 cents each, $2 50 per doz, $12.50 per 100, $100 per 1,000. Small vines at less prices.

We can furnish a few extra large vines at from 50 cents to $1 each.

J. KNOX,
No. 29 Fifth Street.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Western State Penitentiary, until Saturday, April 4th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., of that day, for furnishing NUT and LUMP COAL and good FRESH BEEF, free of bone, (in all cases the bone will be deducted.) The contract for one year from the 4th of April, 1863.

JOHN BIRMINGHAM,
Allegheny City. Warden.
mh30

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. H. S. S.

NEW
NEW NEW
NEW NEW
NEW NEW
SPRING STYLES
SPRING STYLES
OF OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
BOOTS AND SHOES
ARRIVING ARRIVING
ARRIVING ARRIVING
EVERY DAY
EVERY DAY
AT AT
AT AT

CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE,
62 Fifth Street,

☞ Next door to Express Office. ap3
Selling as usual, much under the regular prices

GREAT ATTRACTION

AT THE

Pittsburgh CLOAK and MANTILLA STORE,

NO. 73 MARKET STREET.

We have in store some sublime and beautiful garments adapted for the Season, made of light cloth, and of extra heavy Blue Silk.

We have a full line of Children's CLOAKS on hand.

M. J. SPENCE.

ap3

GENTS CLOTH SLIPPERS,
GENTS MOROCCO SLIPPERS,
GENTS PATENT LEATHER SLIPPERS,
D. S. DIFFENBACHER,
ap3 No. 15 Fifth St.

WHEN THIS CRUEL WAR IS OVER; or WEEPING SAD AND LONELY, Song and Chorus. 320 copies of this beautiful new Song, just received.

Price 25 Cents,

On the receipt of which it will be sent by mail, free of postage, by

CHARLOTTE BLUME,
43 Fifth street.

For agent for Knabe's Pianos and Prince's Melodeons. ap3

STATEMENT OF CITIZENS' BANK
Pittsburgh, April 1, 1863.

Loans and Discounts	$271,224 09
Coin	169,115 33
U. S. Legal Tender Notes	6,000 00
U S Bonds, 7 3-10 per cent	1,000 00
U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds	100,000 00
U S. 1 year certificates, (6 3 cent.)	405,000 00
Deposit with U. S. Treasurer, 4 ⅝ cent	100,000 00
Notes and Checks of other Banks	52,547 80
Due from Banks and Bankers	222,683 62
Capital Stock	500,000 00
Circulation	792 100 00
Depositors	390,222 87
Due to Banks and Bankers	9,401 24

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. ZIMMERMAN, Assistant Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 1st day of April, 1863.

H. E. DAVIS, N. P.

ap1

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
Pittsburgh, Wednesday Morning, April 1, 1863.

Capital Stock	600,000 00
Circulation	1,337,733 00
Due Depositors	441,118 21
Due other Banks	31,768 52
Loans and Discounts	611,045 58
Coin	270,745 02
Notes and Checks of other Banks	226,879 87
Due by other Banks	181,078 21
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Loan	50,000 00
United States Government Loan and Treasury Notes	1,222 000

The above Statement is correct and true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. DENNY, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 1st day of April 1863.

W. H. WHITNEY,
Notary Public.

ap2

ALLEGHENY COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

OWING to the difficulty experienced in fitting up their new Hall, at the

Corner of 5th and Smithfield Streets,

the above named Club have decided to defer their first meeting thereto, until the 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M. when an address will be delivered by one of the most distinguished men of our County and State.

Democrats generally, and especially the members of our branch Clubs throughout the County are invited to attend on that occasion.

J. D. HANCOCK, Cor. Sec'y.
JOHN COYLE,
J. C. BUFFUM, Committee.
ap1

LESS THAN PHILADELPHIA OR NEW YORK PRICES.
Dry Goods Wholesale and Retail.
BOUGHT BEFORE THE LATE ADVANCE.
DOMESTIC AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS.
New and Beautiful Styles.
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
74 & 76 MARKET STREET.
mh28

PAPER HANGINGS.
1863.
Now Or Never.
WM. P. MARSHALL
Again beats all the West in
STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE.
WALL PAPERS.

Borders, Decorations, Testers, Curtains, Landscapes, Fireboard Prints, etc., of Foreign and Domestic manufacture, for sale by

W. P. MARSHALL,
57 Wood St., near Fourth,
mh28:3m PITTSBURGH.

MANHOOD—
HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!
Just published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.
A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book*, &c.
☞ A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post paid*, on receipt of Six Cents, or two postage stamps, by Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE,
127 Broadway, New York,
mh31:d&w3m Post Office Box, 4586.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A suit of well furnished rooms suitable for a PHYSICIAN'S RECEPTION ROOM AND OFFICE, in a locality easily found and accessible, with or without board. Address, stating terms, including fire and gas, to A. W. B., DISPATCH OFFICE. mh31:tf

400 BUSH. prime NESHANNOCKS, just received and for sale by
mh30 JAS. A. FETZER.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

1860—X

DR. DRAKE'S
Plantation Bitters

They purify, strengthen and invigorate
They create a healthy appetite
They are an antidote to change of water and diet
They overcome the effects of dissipation and late hours
They strengthen the system and deliver the mind
They prevent miasmic and intermittent fevers
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus
They cure Liver complaints and Nervous Headache
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are an unequaled nature's great restorer. They are made of Pure St. Croix Rum, and the celebrated Callaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasant of beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant.

Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
feb4:3md No. 202 Broadway, New York.

AUCTION SALES.

BY T. A. M'CLELLAND

CARPETS, FURNITURE, &c., AT Auction.—FRIDAY AFTERNOON, April 3d, at 2 o'clock, at Masonic Hall Auction House, will be sold Brussels, ingrain and stair carpets; wardrobe, bureau; sofa seat chairs, side tables, dining and kitchen tables; child's crib, chairs, lounge, matrasses, queensware, fenders and a large quantity of everything in the household line.

T. A. McCLELLAND,
ap1 Auctioneer.

SHELLS, CORALS, PEARLS, JAPANESE, Chinese & Squaw Goods, at Auction every evening at M'Clelland's Auction House.

T. A. M'CLELLAND,
mh27 Auctioneer.

TO THE LADIES—Call at M'Clelland's 55 Fifth St., and examine the new style of

BOOTS,
BALMORALS,
GAITERS, AND SLIPPERS:

Just received from Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and selling at low prices.

mh27

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

FAMILY DYE COLORS,
FAMILY DYE COLORS,
FAMILY DYE COLORS,
FAMILY DYE COLORS,
FAMILY DYE COLORS,
FAMILY DYE COLORS,
FAMILY DYE COLORS,

This a new preparation and of the most useful that has lately come into notice. These Dyes are expressly for family use, have been perfected at great expense, after many years of study and experiment, and make easy to the purchaser of eight per cent. by their use. The articles are ready to wear in from one to three hours, thereby saving time, with great economy and certainty of perfect colors. These dyes are mixed in the form of powders. For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would cost ten times that amount, and all within three hours. You can get every imaginable color. For Sold at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
JOSEPH FLEMINGS,
JOSEPH FLEMINGS,
corner of the Diamond and Market street.
corner of the Diamond and Market street.
corner of the Diamond and Market street.
corner of the Diamond and Market street.
mh30

GO TO PITTSBURGH BOOK, STATIONERY and NEWS Depot, opposite the Post Office, for the best editions of Les Miserables—Five volumes, cloth $1 50.

U. S. CONSCRIPTION LAW, 5 cents.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS—BEST assortment in the city—all prices.

CURRENCY HOLDERS AND WALLETS—75 different kinds—5 cents up.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF ALL prominent persons.

ANYTHING IN THE BOOK AND Stationery line, go to Pittock's, opposite P. O

Steamship Great Eastern

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

THE STEAMSHIP

Great Eastern,

WALTER PATON, Commander

WILL SUCCEED THE

From Liverpool,	From New York,
Saturday, April 4,	Saturday, April 25,
Tuesday, May 19,	Tuesday, June 9.

FIRST CABIN, from ..... $95 to $135

Each berth, according to size, situation and accommodation of the State Rooms; all having the same privileges in the Saloon and in regard to meals and attendance. Suits of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Excursion Tickets out and back, in the 1st Cabin, only a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

SECOND CABIN.—State Room berths, meals furnished at separate tables. $70

THIRD CABIN.—Intermediate State Room for passengers found with beds, bedding, tables, utensils, and good substantial food. $50

STEERAGE, with superior accommodations $35

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

Each passenger allowed Twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board.

For freight or passage apply to

CHAS. A. WHELEN,
At the Office, 29 Broadway.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
or to THOMAS RATTIGAN,
mh28:tjnl No 122 Monongahela House.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
Sewing Machines,
NO. 77 FIFTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

THESE UNRIVALED FAMILY MACHINES have just been awarded the highest premium at the WORLD'S FAIR, London—all the Machines in the world competing.

Over 100,000 have already been sold, all giving universal satisfaction.

This machine makes the lock stitch impossible to unravel with the essential advantages of being alike on both sides, forming no ridge or plait, it will quilt, stitch, hem, fell, gather, bind, cord, tuck and braid.

The elegance, speed and simplicity of this Machine, the beauty and strength of stitch, and adaptability to the thickest or thinnest fabrics, render it the most SUCCESSFUL and POPULAR Sewing Machine now offered to the public.

☞ Warranted for Three Years.

Call and examine them, at No. 77 FIFTH STREET.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,
Jan10 Western Agents.

CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, CORNICES, CANDELEBRAS, LAMPS, &c.,
REGILDED OR REBRONZED,
and made equal to new. Also, Chandeliers, &c., altered to burn Carbon Oil, at the
Lamp and Oil Store of
WELDON, REINHEIMER & KELLY,
ap2:1y 184 Wood street, near 4th.

GARDEN AND CANAL WHEELBARROWS for sale by
BECKHAM & LONG,
mh28:w 127 Liberty street.