[illegible] LEAGUES.

[illegible] New York is the great [illegible] is pulsations are felt [illegible] it is the [illegible] and trade, [illegible] and several [illegible] patriotism [illegible] Union Leagues. [illegible] suggested that a [illegible] of patriots, who feel the necessity of forgetting all else save the salvation of their country, should organize themselves into more than one League in order to effect their purpose. This however has been fully explained. It seems that while these New York Leagues are ostensibly for the dissemination of inflated loyalty, the managers of them have a sharp eye to business. In other words, the two New York City Leagues represent Seward and Chase, both aspirants to the next Presidency, and are controlled by two distinct cliques of politicians. The one representing Chase is Abolition pure and simple; the other is composed of the conservative wing of the Republicans, represented by the *Times*, and aided by John Van Buren and a few other Democrats, and is in the interest of Mr. Seward. But the Seward wing must in time give way to their more radical rivals, and then Mr. Van Buren and his friends will find a resting place only in the bosom of the Democratic party.

We never thought that John Van Buren's appearance at the league of conservative Republicans in New York, was any indication of his abandonment of his old party. This conservative combination is perhaps necessary to hold the abolitionists in check. If so we expect to, when the lines are fairly drawn in a national contest, to see the conservatives under the lead of Van Buren and Brady wheel into the Democratic ranks. This, we suspect, will be the next political sensation of the comical and erratic Prince.

Particulars of the Attack on the Camp of the Texas Legion.

MURFREESBORO, April 27.

General Gordon Granger, at Franklin, pushed out his cavalry at one o'clock this morning between Columbia and Carter's Creek Pikes, and completely surprised the Texas Legion, eight miles from Franklin. The enemy were surrounded at day break. The entire force, consisting of nine commissioned officers, 112 men, 600 horses and mules, eight wagons, all the camp equipage, arms and accoutrements were captured without the loss of a man. Several rebels were killed and wounded. Colonel Watkins and Captain Russell, of Gen. Granger's staff commanded the expedition. The Texan camp was only one mile in front of Van Dorn's main force.

General Payne, at Gallatin, telegraphs that a force of rebels, preparing to attack the Louisville train, near Franklin, to-day was attacked by 150 Federal cavalry, under Col. Swept, four miles north of Franklin, and routed. The Federals killed two, wounded two and captured six.—The Federals had four wounded.

A fine lot of horses, including a few superb thorough breds, collected at Nashville, were distributed for the benefit of the public service to-day. Several magnificent stallions were reserved for future disposition.

W. D. B.

Provost Marshals under the National Enrollment Law.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Provost Marshals in New York under the National Enrollment Law, and have accepted their positions:

Dist.	Provost Marshals.	Residence
1.	Col. Edward Rose,	Sagharbor.
2.	Sam'l. T. Maddox,	Brooklyn.
3.	Stephen B. Gregory,	Brooklyn.
4.	Joel B. Erhardt,	City.
5.	John Duff,	City.
6.	James W. Farr,	City.
7.	Col. Ed. C. Charles,	City (dead.)
8.	Charles E. Jenkins,	City.
9.	Moses G. Leonard,	Rockland Co.

A New Cut-Off between the White and Arkansas Rivers.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

Admiral Porter sends the following to the Navy Department:

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, YAZOO RIVER, April 16, 1863.

SIR:—We have been threatened for sometime past with an attack from the Arkansas rebels in steamers. Every provision was made to meet it. Lieutenant Commander Selfridge saw the difficulty in defending the mouths of the Arkansas and White rivers while kept so far apart by the useless neck of land, and proposed to me to cut it.

I ordered him to do so, and he passed through with his vessels twenty-four hours after we cut the bend, thus saving a distance of over ten miles.

The mouths of the Arkansas and White rivers are now brought close together, and a small force can defend both. One of the worst points for guerrillas is also cut off, as these pests of the human race could, from the isthmus, attack a vessel on one side, and be ready to meet her on the other as she came round, the distance being ten miles around and half a mile across. I have force enough at Arkansas and White rivers to prevent any attack.

How They Live in New York.

The New York *Sun* says that there is in that city 12,347 tenement houses, containing a total population of 401,276 persons—an average of about 33½ to each house. Of this number—a good sized town of itself—22,095 live in cellars, some of them scarcely fit for brutes. The ventilation in about one-third of these houses is bad, and of course so far injurious to health. In case of fire, &c., 8,546 houses, containing a population of 255,901 souls, are provided with good means of escape, while 3,801 houses, with a population of 125,380, are deficient in this respect.

Military Governor of North Carolina.

The Governorship of North Carolina, under Federal authority, has been vacant for some time past. Gov. Stanley resigned the position as far back as February, and adhered to his determination, and, though maintaining the best relations with the President, could not entirely approve that emancipation proclamation, under which he would have to act in that quarter. Mr. Daniel R. Goodloe, has been appointed by the President to succeed Gov. Stanley, the latter and the other North Carolinians here recommending the appointment. Mr. Goodloe was one of the Emancipation Commissioner in this District.—*National Intelligencer.*

GAIL HAMILTON, talking of husbands says: 'I want him to be submissive, but I don't want him to look so. Very likely; but isn't it rather too much to ask?—To be hen-pecked, and yet to carry himself like a cock of the-walk is more than is quite possible to any male biped, with or without feathers. That's so my dear.—*Boston Post.*

[illegible] PIETY.

[illegible] from the desperation of their [illegible] cause, the rebels seem [illegible] to be growing intensely pious. [illegible] Dixie, we learn is upon his knees imploring the aid of the God of battles nearly all his spare moments, and prays audibly in church on Sundays. The rebel House of Representatives last week passed a bill [illegible] the following device for the seal of the Confederate States: An equestrian portrait of Washington, with a wreath composed of the chief agricultural productions of the South; motto: "God being our leader, we will conquer."

In addition to these evidences of increased piety among those who are laboring to destroy the government of Washington, we refer the reader to a letter from Stonewall Jackson, which we [illegible] in our columns. This intrepid [illegible] who never was always a [illegible] of the strictest sect [illegible], and his letter very plainly shows that "grim visaged war and the demoralizing tendency of the camp, the field and fight, have not at all diminished his reliance upon Providence. The letter of Jackson's, it will be seen [illegible] in relation to the necessity of the South-[illegible] a law against carrying the mails on Sunday. It informs us that Davis "urged the measure, and that a majority of Congress and of the rebel officers are professing christians. God, he says, has greatly blessed them, and he trusts that they are about to become "that people to whom He is the Lord."

There can, after this, be no doubt of the religious zeal of Stonewall Jackson. If the Lord has, thus far "greatly blessed" the rebel cause, it is that kind of blessing which we do not sigh for. Fields devastated; homes annihilated; families dispersed and scattered; coasts blockaded; cities and towns captured, while loud lamentations of desolation are borne upon every Southern breeze, are no evidences of the rebel cause being greatly blessed. Faith is a great consolation, but Jackson, like Napoleon, in order to be successful, should invoke also the aid of the heaviest battalions.

THE DEMOCRACY OF NEW YORK.

The Democratic members of the New York Legislature have issued an admirable address to their constituents from which we select the following paragraph. Fernando Wood and his frothy associates, although noisy and persistent, do not much affect the sentiments of the Democracy of the Empire State. The address says:

"In spite of the surrounding gloom, with a [illegible] forced upon us, the duty of the Democracy of New York can be clearly discerned. It is to rally [illegible] to *cultivate all constitutional energy for the successful conduct of the war till the rebellion be crushed*—the object, and aim of which we heartily condemn—*to struggle perseveringly against a dismemberment of the Union.* We must cling to the Union and stand by the Constitution, and uphold the cause of law and order. *We must save our own people. Save from overrunning, while we maintain with constancy and patience its inalienable rights of sovereignty and independence.* While the elective franchise is left, and the courts of justice are maintained in their functions, *we must trust to them for the vindication of political and personal rights. We must support the Administration of all constitutional measures to suppress rebellion;* we must even uphold it in its functions, lest, in its imbecility of judgement and lack of moral courage, it sinks out of existence before the appointed day of its expiration; lest we should realize by its death, as we have by its weakness, the fearful calamity of the disorganization of the very form and framework of our Federal system. If we do this, *if we are firm and constant, patient and reliant upon the Providence of God to overrule the follies of men, we shall yet save the Republic.*"

This, says the New York *Times*, is loyal and patriotic. Making due allowance for differences of opinion as to specific measures of policy, and for the natural interests of an opposing party, it is, perhaps, all we have a right to expect at the hands of the Democracy of this State.

THE Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says that the Court Martial upon General Porter debated the question whether he should be shot or cashiered.

FROM RICHMOND.

Fernando Wood on Peace.

The Richmond *Inquirer* of the 23d, speaks as follows upon Wood's positive assertion of peace proposition having been offered by the rebels to our government, and refused by President Lincoln.

It will be recollected that, some weeks since, Fernando Wood, of New York, in a letter or speech, said that, "it was within his personal knowledge that a proposition had been made from Richmond, on the 12th December, to Lincoln, which, if accepted by him, would have led to peace and a satisfactory settlement to the North and South," and that "he had been requested by a high officer of the United States not to make known the fact until the injunction of secrecy was removed.—On this, "Observer," a correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer* remarks:

"The inference would be, that the President of the Confederate States had directly or indirectly, submitted such propositions. But I cannot and will not do him the injustice to suppose, for one moment, that he would have been so craven as either to have made or received any such degrading propositions. The question is, who has made an effort to stultify and disgrace the Southern people? It appears some one has, and, it would seem, some one who claims to speak for us.

"Messrs. Editors, this is a subject which should not be permitted to rest whereof now does. It is calculated to do us much harm at home and abroad; and I do hope the President will authorize a disclaimor, on the part of the Confederate Government. Whoever the person may be who has submitted the proposition, will, I presume, at present, remain a secret, but, when known, will be closely watched and marked."

The *Enquirer* replies to its correspondent as follows:

"Observer—Do you not know Fernando Wood well enough to know that what he says is always to be taken with many grains of allowance! Whether any one ever made such a communication to Wood we cannot say; but that no one was qualified to make any such statement on behalf of the country is apparent to every one.—It would be the worst of folly for the President, or any one else, to undertake to contradict all the statements made by the venal and corrupt politicians of New York city. Either Mr. Wood has been egregiously sold by some wag, or in the maze of New York politics, such a falsehood having become useful, it has been made 'to order and warrant to suit.'"

WE had occasion, during the past few months, to note the differences which have gradually grown up between the conservative men of the North, and to deplore the existence of such differences at a time when the spirit of unity and harmony should prevail heartily and earnestly throughout our whole organization.—We do not mean to quarrel with the opinions of and procevilaties of any particular sect of our own party, we do not wish to thrust our own opinions upon the conservative men who differ with us upon particulars which to-day are of little practical significance. The perils which threaten us are far too imminent for us to seek occasion to disturb that concert of action whereby alone the conservative men of the country may hope to make effectual their opposition to domestic tyranny and violence, or ultimately to restore the Union. It is a time to recognize and study carefully *existing facts*, to shape our party policy and principles to conform to the immediate exigencies of the times—not for divisions and dissensions.

The conservative party has great purposes to achieve, a great labor to perform. It is invested on one side by the enemies of domestic peace; it is encountered on the other by the partizans of disunion.—These obstacles its energy and constancy must overcome, these its common enemies, it must master. All great movements and undertakings are slow of growth and we cannot expect the work before us to be otherwise than difficult, perhaps delayed in its conclusion. Too great precipitation may destroy us: too many counsels once adopted may prove our ruin.—The effort to break down our opponents begins naturally at home. Here there are no differences to distract us; here the people will be found ready to respond. Time will perfect the purposes of reunion, if the way is paved for it by the cordial and united labor of its friends.

Meanwhile, it is well not to be carried too far in the heat of partizan violence and rancor, to frighten and disturb the friendly sympathy of those who, while they confess the treachery and wrongs we suffer, are not yet prepared to sanction extreme measures for defense. Manifestly these things must be made to address themselves to the good senses and not the passions, of the people. If we are saved, it will be assuredly by their intelligence and support; if we are lost, it will be because we have counseled, like our enemies, violently and without remembering the cost.

Candor is not incompatible with zeal, earnestness is not inconsistent with caution, and a wise reserve is absolutely necessary to husband our resources against the time of need. If the country ever regains its power and prestige among the nations of the earth, it will be because the people adhered to the distinctive traditions of our history—because they could not be carried away, even in the midst of times so terrible as these, by the madness of their rulers or the reckless counsels of their would-be friends.—*Harrisburg Patriot and Union.*

Appointed Provost Marshal of the State.

We learn that Col. Charles F. Ruff has been appointed Provost Marshal of Pennsylvania. Col. Ruff is a gentleman and an officer of intelligence, and will perform the duties of his new position with honor to himself and credit to the Government. —*Phila. Ledger.*

SECRETARY CHASE has arrived at New York, and consulted with the Bankers.—They say he appears to have no intention of offering a loan, but is preparing to have his new Treasury notes printed. Rumor says that they are to be made an absolute legal tender, and bear five per cent. interest.

IT is understood that Secretary Chese urges the establishment of a national bank in New York, with a capital of twenty millions.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, April 29th, after a short illness JOHN A. FAGAN.

The funeral will take place, this afternoon, (Thursday) at 2 o'clock, from his late residence in Manchester. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER, fr.m the manner in which it disposes of Roaches, Bugs, Fleas, Ants &c., it has truly been termed "miraculous.

For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
ap27 corner Smithfield and Fourth streets

THE BEST IN USE, BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Warranted to give relief in ten minutes after use, and to cure in a few days, &c. They differ from the various preparations of Cough Lozenges and Troches by being as grateful to the taste as the most delicate confection. Put up in tin boxes, at 25 cents.

For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
ap27 corner Smithfield and Fourth streets

First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

MARMADUKE'S ADVANCE GUARD CAPTURED.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

Little Detention on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

CHASED BY A PRIVATEER.

General Banks' Expedition.

THE FRENCH AT PUEBLA.

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

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—The Democrat's correspondent with Gen. Van Dever's command, says that about ten o'clock on Sunday night, a rebel regiment under Col. Newton, the advance guard of Marmaduke's army, which was then retreating from Cape Girardeau, were surprised three miles west of Jackson, while cooking supper, and loitering around the camp fires. Two small howitzers loaded with musket balls were hauled by hand to within thirty yards, and simultaneously discharged, killing and wounding a large number. At the same time the 1st Iowa cavalry charged on them, and not a man in the entire regiment is supposed to have escaped, all who were not killed or wounded being taken prisoners. All their horses, guns, camp equipage and several thousand dollars worth of stolen plunder was captured. Early next morning Van Dever advanced, and soon saw the main body of the enemy in full retreat. He immediately followed, keeping up a constant artillery fire on their rear. At 2 p. m. McNeil joined him and the combined forces continued the pursuit. Firing was heard all afternoon, and it is scarcely possible that the rebels can escape. Marmaduke's command consists of Missourians, Arkansians and Texans, and left Powhattan, Arkansas, on the 15th instant, ostensibly for the purpose of occupying Pilot Knob and Cape Girardeau, as the base of operations for the projected expedition under Price this summer, but merely for plunder. The force composed four brigades under Gen. Shelby, Cols. Burbridge and Green, and ten pieces of artillery. The First Nebraska infantry, under Lieut. Col. Baumer, did most of the fighting in the rebel attack on Cape Girardeau, and behaved with great gallantry. They were posted in the woods about a mile from town, and kept Marmaduke's whole force in check while the guns from the fort played upon them, doing considerable execution. The rebel batteries did no injury to the town. The enemy's loss was about sixty killed and two hundred wounded.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The steamship New York, from Liverpool on the 15th, arrived at this port at eight o'clock this morning.

The Virginia, which was launched from the Clyde for the Confederates, is reported to be in the British Channel, near the French coast, where she took in her armament, and sailed westward immediately afted. She is described as a fast sailor, of great strength, armed with ten heavy guns and two Whitworth 68 pound pivot guns.

Nothing important occurred in Parliament on Monday, and the House adjourned on Tuesday in consequence of the death of Cornwall Lewis.

Langiewicz has declared to the Austrian authorities that he can no longer be bound by his parole.

Russia has granted a full and entire amnesty to all Poles and Russians who lay down their arms and return to their allegiance by the 13th of May.

The amnesty has been universally rejected, and has redoubled the intensity of the insurrection. Every one at Cracow wishes to join, even without orders.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—The following dispatch is from the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to Mr. Felton, of Philadelphia:

BALTIMORE, April 28, 1863.—The difficulty occurred west of the coal regions. None of your cars were involved. Your supplies will continue regularly. But one train of empty cars was stopped, which we have recovered. One bridge only was destroyed, west of Oakland, which we are reconstructing. We have strong forces at all points, and expect to re-open through to-morrow. No passenger or freight trains have been disturbed upon our entire line.

(Signed,) J. W. GARRETT, Pres't.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The steamer Empire City has arrived from New Orleans with dates to the 20th and Key West up to the 24th.

Capt. Baxter reports that news had been received at New Orleans that Gen. Banks had taken possession of the Opelousas Railroad and opened communication with Admiral Farragut, above Port Hudson.

Banks captured a large number of prisoners, stores, cotton, ammunition, &c.

About five hundred rebel prisoners were daily arriving in New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—Proceedings have been commenced in the United States Court to confiscate the property of Trustin Polk, formerly United States Senator from this State, now in the rebel service. Gen. Price is reported to have been at Little Rock, Arkansas ten days ago, with 8,000 troops, preparing for the campaign in May.

BOSTON, April 29.—Captain Glover, of the bark Lyeander, from Cienfugos, reports that on the 10th inst., off Colorado Reef he saw a vessel on fire, and being afraid of pirates he stood away. On the 12th inst. when in lat. 28° 18′ and long. 83° 45′ he reports he was chased by a small schooner, a privateer, which ordered him to heave to, and sent a boat to board him. He refused, and called up all hands and ordered small arms to be got ready. When the pirate saw the crew rush aft with muskets he concluded to let him pass. He then stood away in chase of the schooner under her lee.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—The steamer Constitution arrived at this port to day from Panama with dates via Acapulco from the city of Mexico to the 8th, and Puebla to the 6th instant. Since the 31st ult. the French kept up a constant bombardment of the city of Puebla, and had destroyed the convent of San Augustine and six blocks of buildings, but no special progress towards occupying the city had been made. The fighting continued on the 6th inst.

STRICTLY PURE ARTICLES
Low Prices.
PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE,
TORRENCE & McGARR,
APOTHECARIES,
Corner Fourth and Market streets,
PITTSBURGH.
Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery Chemicals, &c., Lead, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Spices, &c., Cream Tartar Baking Soda, Eng. Mustard, Oils, &c.
Physicians Prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.
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DAILY POST.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., NO. 37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK, and 6 STATE STREET, BOSTON are our agents for the Daily and Weekly Post in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at our *Lowest Rates.*

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 30.

CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD INTELLIGENCE

Lecture.

The Very Rev. James O'Conner will deliver a lecture in St. Patrick's Church on Sunday evening, May 3d, at 7½ o'clock. The subject of the lecture will be, "Catholic Missions in the United States." Admission 25 cents. 2t

The Late Raid.

A gentleman who left Morgantown after the thieving marauders disappeared says they numbered about eight hundred, and made clean work of the town, carrying off all the horses in the neighborhood, and whatever portable plunder could be seized, without regard to the feelings, prejudices or political opinions of the owners. We hope a sufficient force was on hand along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to intercept their retreat and bag the party.

Present Cost of Window Glass.

We extract the following from Thurston's Quarterly Trade Circular:

In the manufacture of this article, as well as in many others, labor is one of the heaviest items. In the window glass factories, the wages of common laboring hands have advanced from $20 to $30 per month. Blowers have advanced from $100 per month to $125; flatteners from $60 to $100; cutters from $50 to $80; and other employees in proportionate rates. The exact increase on the figures of this item are best shown by the fact that in one window glass factory the wages that in July, 1862, were $4,367 32 for a certain turn out of window glass and druggists' ware, were, in January last, $5,717.32 for the same yield of goods, being a difference of $1,350.00, or about 31 per cent. In other items the increased cost of material has been even larger. For instance, soda ash that in April of 1862 could be laid down in Pittsburgh at a cost of $2.15 per hundred, would now cost $4.40; German Clay, that cost $25.00 per ton previous to advance of prices, is now worth $48.00; sand has advanced from $2.00 per ton to $8.00, lumber from $7.00 to $12; straw from $8.00 to $11.

In the manufacture of window glass the ratio of cost is nearly as follows: Labor 59, coal 7, soda ash, 21, German clay 4, sand and lime 5½, lumber and straw 3½ per cent. The advance on labor has been equal to 31 per cent., on soda ash 105, on coal 87, on German clay 90, and sand, lime and salt an average of 33, and on lumber and straw 50 per cent., making an average advance of about 54 per cent.

For the better showing of this increase in the cost of manufacture of window glass, we exhibit in the following table the comparative cost of each item in $10,000 worth of window glass in July, 1862 and the additional cost at the present time:

$10,000 worth of Window Glass cost in April, 1862.					
Labor	59	pt at $5,900	advance 31	pt,	$1,829 00
Soda ash	21	" 2,100	" 105	"	2,205 00
Coal	7	" 700	" 87	"	609 00
Ger'n clay	4	" 400	" 90	"	360 00
Sand, lime & salt	5½	" 550 av.	" 33	"	181 50
Lumber & straw	3½	" 350	" 60	"	210 00
On		$10,000 additional cost			$5,394 50

Showing, as above stated, an average advance of about 54 per cent.

The per cent. of loss in material in mixing and melting is also as in Flint Glass, a heavy item, and is about 12 per cent. The amount of loss on a certain proportion of material costing $10,000, of course, proportionately increased when the same material costs $15,394.50. In the example given, this increase would be other over 6 per cent., which, with the Government tax of 3 per cent., makes the average enhancement of cost of manufacture full 63 per cent.

To meet this enhancement in the cost of manufacturing their wares, our window glass manufacturers have, since April 1862, made the following advances on their card rates:

April	17, 1862	they advanced	10 per cent.
August	1, "	" "	15 " "
October	28, "	" "	10 " "
November	26, "	" "	10 " "
January	6, 1863,	" "	15 " "
Being a total of			60 per cent.

In April of 1862, they were selling at 40 per cent. off the card rates then current. They are now selling at 20 per cent. above the full card rates of April, 1862; and yet, although they have in one year's time so largely increased their selling prices, it will be seen they are still below the advance they themselves have been obliged to pay on their materials some 3 per cent.

Mules a Failure.

A correspondent of the Evening *Chronicle* writing from Aquia Creek, April 25th, says:

"We have not moved. Why, we do not pretend to say. There are a thousand camp rumors accounting for our delay. The most probable is the *rain*. The President's second *visit* most probably has something to do with it. We have had issued to us eight days' rations—a *new* thing in the annals of warfare. It is more than any man can carry with him, as has been shown by subsequent results; most of the rations have been *wasted*, and the rest *spoiled*. It will be an immense expense to the Government. The usual amount of ammunition, knapsack and guns together with this eight days' rations will break the men down in a very short time. The much talked of pack-mule train has proved a *perfect failure*. We will have to return to the wagon train again. There is not one man in a thousand who knows how to pack a mule—most men cannot put fifty pounds on a saddle. I was amused at an attempt to pack the ammunition train a few days since. Each mule is intended to carry three boxes of ammunition and six days forage. The ammunition will weigh about 400 pounds—the whole load amounting to near 600 pounds. The train was packed to accustom them to the load. The first mules being packed and tied together in groups of *six*, the lead mule being *white*, as the rest will follow such an one better than a dark colored one, on which is mounted a contraband. By the time the third lot is loaded, the *first* ones are *lying down*. Then it takes half a dozen men to get one mule up, as he can't get up by himself on account of his load. If this is to be the experience of all the trains, they will not come to much.

Dead.

We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. John A. Fagan, who expired at his residence in Manchester on Wednesday morning a little after seven o'clock. Mr. F. had been sick for some ten days with fever, but appeared to be much better yesterday morning, and confident hopes of his recovery were entertained until a few minutes before his death. Mr. F. was for some time employed in the *Chronicle* office as book-keeper, but for the last four or five years had been engaged in the oil business, having an office on St. Clair street. His friends will be very sorry to hear of his demise.

Notice.

To-day, (Fast Day) the telegraph office will be open from eight till ten o'clock forenoon, and from four to six o'clock afternoon. The following offices will keep at least one operator on duty all day:—New York, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Mason Jones' Lecture Healed.

We learn that the Lecture Committee received a dispatch from Mason Jones stating that he is compelled to return to Europe immediately and cannot fulfill his engagement to lecture here on Friday evening. Shortly after Mr. Jones failed to appear on the first occasion that he was announced, he prepared to come without fail on Friday, May 1st, to which the Committee assented and so telegraphed him. He replied in a dispatch dated Detroit, April 24th, as follows:

"All right. I shall be with you. Have Garibaldi. MASON JONES."

Accordingly the lecture was announced and the public assured he would certainly appear. But the following dispatch to W. H. Kincaid, Chairman of the Lecture Committee, dated Cleveland, Ohio, makes it necessary to recall it:

"Just had a letter from, and must return to Europe by next steamer. Can not be with you Friday. Regret exceedingly. MASON JONES."

Persons holding tickets will call at the Library Room, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, and their money will be refunded.

Emma Waller's Benefit.

To-morrow evening has been set apart for the farewell benefit of this distinguished Tragedienne. The entertainments to be presented are most attractive. Mrs. Waller will sustain the character of Hamlet in that named tragedy, and her celebrated role of Meg Merrilies, the Border Gipsey, in the Drama of Guy Mannering. Hamlet by a lady is a novelty, but we can assure our readers who did not witness her realization of this great Shakspearian conception during her last engagement here that the assumption is warranted by the masculine vigor and vehemence of passion which she infuses into the character. In many scenes, she is, to our taste, superior to the majority of male artists, for there is a grace, tenderness and almost morbid sensibility in the character of Hamlet which few men can embody but which the woman's instinct readily supplies. Of Mrs. Waller's Meg it is needless to speak. All Theatre goers are familiar with the power, originality and weird majesty of that unique impersonation.

Chiropodism.

Dr. Randall continues to relieve suffering humanity by the removal of corns and bunions without pain. His office is on Diamond street, opposite the Court House, fourth door from Grant street, where many of our acquaintances have in a few minutes experienced instantaneous relief from these troublesome excrescences.

The following certificates will testify to the skill of Dr. R.:

PITTSBURGH, April 18.—We certify that Dr. Randall has operated on our feet, removing corns therefrom, doing so without pain and entirely to our satisfaction.

W. PHILLIPS, F. BOYLE.

PITTSBURGH, April 22.—I have seen Dr. Randall operate for the removal of corns from the feet. The operations were skillfully and rapidly performed, and almost painless. I take pleasure in recommending him to any who wish to be relieved from those troublesome pests—corns and bunions. H. T. COFFEY, M. D.,
105 Fifth street.

Dr. Randall has this day removed eight corns from my feet. The operation was a painless one, and the relief is such that I advise those afflicted with corns and bunions to give the Dr. a call.

ELI YOUNG,
Hotel Keeper, Smithfield st.
April 10, 1863.

Rumsey's Minstrels.

Rumsey's Minstrels will give a Matinee this afternoon at three o'clock, at Masonic Hall, for the benefit of ladies and children. Children admitted for fifteen cents. All should go.

A Good Horse Sold.

We have been informed that "Little Mc'C.," was sold, within a day or two, to Mr. Geo. Bayfield, the lessee of the new Memphis theatre. This horse was brought here two years ago, as a four year old, by Messrs Skelly & Shaffer, of Hopedale, Ohio, and at that time sold for five hundred dollars. "Little McC." is bright bay, fifteen and a half hands high, and trotted his mile in harness, in 2:50, last season. The horse is not too old to improve, and we would not be surprised to hear of his doing the same work in the "thirtys." We congratulate Mr. Bayfield and we have no doubt of the success of either the horse or the owner.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

E. M'COLLISTER.....CHAS. C. BAER.
M'COLLISTER & BAER,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
TOBACCO, SNUFF & CIGARS,
No. 108 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Keep constantly on hand a large variety of Pipes and Smoking Tobacco.
ap30:1yd.

APPLES—127 BARRELS CHOICE N. Y. Apples, just rec'd and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
ap30 Corner Market & First St.

ONION SETS—3 BARRELS ONION Sets, just received and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
ap30 Corner Market and First street

PURE LIQUORS, PURE LIQUOR
PURE LIQUORS, PURE LIQUORS,
PURE LIQUORS, PURE LIQUORS,
PURE LIQUORS, PURE LIQUORS,
PURE LIQUORS, PURE LIQUORS,
for medicinal and private use,
for medicinal and private use,
for medicinal and private use,
for medicinal and private use,
I am in receipt of an invoice of Pure Liquors for medicinal and private use, bottled expressly for such purposes by Falconer & Co., of New York. These liquors are recommended as being something superior to anything ever offered in this city. Those wishing a strictly pure article of the following liquors can obtain them at my establishment. Fine old Maderia Wines, fine old Port Wines, fine old Sherry Wines, fine old Cognac Brandy, Young America Gin, Vandivoer's Shiedam Schnapps. Also, a full assortment of California Wines always on hand.
JOSEPH FLEMING'S
JOSEPH FLEMING'S
corner of the Diamond and Market street.
corner of the Diamond and Market street.
ap29:

ROOFING AT 3½ CTS PER SQUARE foot. Roofing at 4 cts. per square foot. Roofing at 4½ cts. persquare foot.
LUPTON & OLDDEN,
Felt Cement & Gravel Roofers.
Post building, corner Wood and Fifth St.
ap23

EAR CORN—200 SACKS YELLOW Ear Corn, Forsale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
ap29 corner of Market and First St.

LARD—13 PACKAGES PRIME Lard, Just rec'd, and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
ap29 Corner Market and First sts.

PASSAGE

FROM THE "OLD COUNTRY."

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED to bring out emigrants from any part of England ireland or Scotland, either by super or fast-sailing steamers or first-class sailing vessels, at from $5 to $15 less than tickets can be purchased for at any other office in Pittsburgh. Greenbacks or sterling taken. Address D. O'NEILL,
European Agency, Chronicle building, Fifth st.
Pittsburgh, Pa mh16:6md

FOUR BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE IN LAWRENCEVILLE. Four lots 24 by 110 feet each; handsomely situated on Church street, situated near the Passenger Rail way. Will be sold cheap for cash, on application at this office.
feb17:dtf.

ELSINGBURG GRAPE.
WE CAN FURNISH A FEW VINES of this valuable Grape at $2 50 per dozen; $12 50 per 100.
J. KNOX,
ap28 29 Fifth street.

SOUTH CANAL STREET DWELling house, for sale. Price $1400, terms $600 in hand, ballance at $200 per year. Contains hall, four rooms, kitchen and good cellar.
A. CUTHBERT & SONS,
ap28 61 Market street.

DR. J. BOYLE'S
HERB PILLS.
Are composed of Roots, Herbs and Vegetables, and are the most mild and yet most effectual cathartic known to the public. They are a gentle purgative, and are recommended for the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Costiveness, Piles, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Dysentery, Fever and Ague, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Worms, Dropsy, Gravel, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, Nervous Affections, Fits, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, Erysipelas, Humors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Nettle Rash, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Nightsweats, Whites, Weakness, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Irritability, Hysterics, Sleeplessness, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Sick Stomach, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Liver, Jaundice, Dropsy, Scurv