The Daily Post.

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SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1864.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Homes for Soldiers' Orphans.—The State of Michigan has appropriated one hundred thousand dollars for the erection of schools and homes for the orphan children of Soldiers who have died in their country's service. Much credit is awarded to Rev. Isidore A. Lebel, of St. Augustine's Church for bringing the need of such institutions prominently before the Legislature and the people. His plan is to form self-supporting industrial schools. These establishments are to be, he says:

"At one and the same time a home, a school and a manual labor establishment; a training place as it were for the formation of good laborers, good artizans, good mechanics, good members of society and of a family circle. These asylums, if located on a farm (where, in fact, they could alone hope for success) would in a short time be self-supporting institutions by labor of the inmates, boys and girls, who will form respective classes, have their respective duties and mutually aid and assist each other by the performance of their tasks. To the girl's department will fall the labor of sewing, washing, mending, &c., &c., with the performance of such lighter portions of garden work as is commensurate with their strength; to the boys, the heavier toils of husbandry, also of all useful trades needed for their maintenance, as tailoring, shoemaking, carpentering and joining, even printing, if employment can be found, for while looking after the physical wants we propose also to be especially careful of the mental and moral wants: and afford them also the needful food to ensure their healthy existence.

"Schools affording a sound, earnest, religiously intellectual course of culture, will go hand in hand with the manual departments, and thus when our young citizens are of age to enter on the arena of life on their own account, they will be found well fitted to perform its duties."

Every day the necessity grows stronger, and it becomes most apparent that institutions of some kind similar to the above must be established for the maintenance and education of the children made orphans by the war. Private and public charities have done much for their relief, but, lacking system and regularity, the results attained are merely temporary and exceedingly uncertain. A system is needed that shall be comprehensive and prospective in its benefits. In no better way can the object be effected than under State guardianship and with State appropriations.

The poor and the helpless must be supported, no matter how they become so—whether through the misfortunes of a cruel war or the hardships of an unfortunate life. Better, therefore, that the State should undertake to found such institutions as will not alone become, at least in part, self-supporting, but shall train up men and women with good principles for the serious duties of life. A neglect to do so adds enormously to the tax upon the people, because it permits to be thrown upon society a host of the rising generation uncultivated and uncared for, who are driven by stern necessity and ignorance into every species of crime. Every farm or school for the destitute will be a grand purifier of society, and experience will prove that prisons and houses of refuge will be less frequently tenanted. The naturally vicious are not so numerous among mankind as many imagine. The influences of good training from early childhood, in a majority of instances, corrects and holds in check. If it does not thoroughly eradicate evil tendencies; in other words, "as the bough is bent the tree's inclined."

At this period Sanitary Committees and Sanitary Fairs monopolize almost exclusively the attention of the charitably inclined. There is really much necessity for exertion in that direction, and the soldiers in the field, the camp and the hospital need very much to relieve their wants and ease them in their sick or dying pangs; yet many a self-sacrificing and noble soldier has turned his sick and wearied thoughts to the loved ones at home with a prayer that they might be permitted to enjoy some of the many comforts lavished by generous hands for his comfort. The first thought of the true soldier is for wife, children, father, mother, sisters. He goes out to battle knowing the risks and willing to encounter them, but he must know that all is right at home. If letters come to him, as they often do, giving details of suffering and scant charity or injustice at home, his spirits fail and his arm is made weak. Here, too, "charity begins at home."

There is another matter. There are thousands of wounded and disabled soldiers scattered throughout the country—what is to be done with them? Many are forever incapacitated for employment at all, and many more are so disabled as to be capable of only the lighter kinds of avocations. Are they to endure the uncertainties and chance assistance of the multitude! Are they to go down to the grave with their marred limbs and honorable scars, wanting for bread! It would seem that this class are being entirely overlooked in the high reign of charities, and are left to grope their way along as best they can. Are only those capable of fighting worthy of relief! Then let it be remembered that many of these are yet to be added to the ranks of the neglected. While the people and their representatives are in the humor for benevolence, let some of their efforts be directed to wounded and discharged soldiers and to the orphans of those who have died in service as well as to soldiers in the field. Let farm schools, therefore, be established, and Homes and Retreats for wounded soldiers erected in every State.

Fire Marshal.—A bill for the appointment of a Fire Marshal for Allegheny county has passed the Legislature, and now only wants the Governor's signature to become a law. The bill provides that the Court of Common Pleas shall, as soon as practicable, and on the fourth Monday of March of every year, appoint a citizen to serve in said capacity for one year at a yearly salary of one hundred dollars. In case of vacancies the Court to fill. The Marshal to give bonds in ten thousand dollars and take an oath or affirmation. He is required to attend all fires as far as practicable, and endeavor to protect and save property from fire, pillage, theft, and injury and destruction generally. He shall have power to call in the aid of constables, policemen or citizens in the discharge of these duties. He shall investigate the origin and cause of every fire occurring in said county, the nature and value of the property destroyed, ascertaining whether insured or not, and the owner or owners. He shall have the same powers as a justice of the peace in issuing warrants against incendiaries and determining upon such cases. He is allowed to administer oaths and affirmations and compel the attendance of witnesses. Any person who shall refuse or neglect to obey his orders or directions in saving or protecting property, or shall wilfully hinder or obstruct him, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment. He shall keep an office in Pittsburgh, to be kept open during business hours each day, and keep a record of all fires occurring in said county and the result of his investigation, which shall be open to inspection by the public. He shall also keep on file all depositions and notes of testimony, which shall be open to inspection, and may be copied upon paying the Marshal a fee of fifty cents. He shall make report, on the fourth Monday of March, to the Court of Common Pleas, which report shall be published at the expense of the county. The above are the main features of the bill in brief.

Bridging the Ohio.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad "a contract with the Marietta and Cincinnati Company (as reorganized) for the construction of a bridge over the Ohio river, to connect the Northwestern Virginia and Marietta and Cincinnati Railroads, was presented. After a statement by the President that it was proposed to build this bridge under the charter granted by the Congress of the United States, and that the form of agreement prepared by the counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio and Marietta and Cincinnati Companies was deemed the best that could be arranged, it was approved. The President stated that the insolvent condition and great embarrassment of the finances of the Northwestern Company prevented that Company from furnishing any aid to this enterprise. It was necessary that the bridge should be built independently of that road, and the plan had therefore been proposed that the structure be erected by a fund to be contributed in the proportion of two-thirds by the Baltimore and Ohio Company and one-third by the Marietta and Cincinnati Company, the whole to be secured by a first lien upon the bridge. The proportion of the cost for the Baltimore and Ohio Company was estimated at $500,000. In view of the facts that the Marietta and Cincinnati Company, under its reorganization, had effected entire relief from its financial embarrassments, and is rapidly perfecting its line and constructing an independent route to Cincinnati, it became of great importance to secure the completion of this bridge as early as practicable. He therefore advised the adoption of the agreement, which had been favorably reported upon by the Committee of Finance, and on motion the contract was unanimously approved."

An Expensive Mania.—The Philadelphia *North American* says: The demand for diamonds has increased until it assumes nearly the dimensions of a mania. Three months ago diamonds were bringing prices beyond the figure that dealers supposed they would ever reach. They are at this moment higher than was ever before known in this country. Gold yesterday reached $1,60½, but when it was ten lower diamonds were about as much in demand as they are at this moment. There are two gentlemen in this city who are brokers in diamonds, with large orders on hand that cannot be filled at anything less than rates which they themselves acknowledge to be exorbitant. By one of these gentlemen we were yesterday shown six diamonds set in a brooch, for which he paid $1150. He sold the identical gems five years before, at a good profit, for $700. A great many people are buying diamonds—or rather have been doing so—as an investment. We were shown by a diamond broker, yesterday, orders for the purchase of diamonds to a very large sum, which the said broker was unable to fill at anything comparable to a reasonable price. During the Crimean war diamonds were lower in this country in price than at any time since 1812. They are higher now than they ever were.

New Commander.

The Department of the Monongahela having been abolished, and annexed to the Department of the Susquehanna, Gen. Couch gives the following official notice on assuming command:

HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Chambersburg, Pa., April 12, 1864.

The following extract from the orders of the War Department is published—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 6, 1864.

The Department of the Monongahela will be annexed to the Department of the Susquehanna, and *discontinued as a separate Department*

By rder of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND, *Ass't Adj't Gen'l.*

Official:

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, *Ass't Adj't Gen'l.*

In accordance with the above Order, the undersigned assumes command of that portion of this Department which has been annexed.

All orders and instructions from Headquarters Departmten of the Monongahela will remain in force unless otherwise ordered. The current orders of these Headquarters will govern where there is a conflict of authority.

Officers whom this order affects, viz: staff officers, commanding officers of bodies and detachments of troops, including those of the Departmental Corps, will report their station and duties without delay to these Headquarters.

The following are the staff officers of this Department, together with their stations:

Major John S. Shultze, A. A. Gen. Chambersburg, Pa.

Major Joan D. Burt, A. D. C. and Inspector Gen., Chambersburg, Pa.

Capt. James G. Johnson, Chief Qr. Master, Chambersburg, Pa.

Major C. H. Meneely, A. D. C. and Com. of Musters, Chambersburg, Pa.

Capt. H. F. Beardsley, A. A. A. Gen., Chambersburg, Pa.

Lieut. Col. John L. Le Conte, Medical Inspector, Philadelphia, Pa.

Surgeon John Campbell, Medical Director, Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. Brownell Granger, Chief Com. of Subsistence, Harrisburg, Pa.

Lieut. C. W. Taylor, Ordnance Officer, Harrisburg, Pa.

D. N. COUCH,
Major General U. S. Vols.

(Official)
H. F. BEARDSLEY, A. A. A. G.

Emergency Militia.—Paymaster David Taggart, announces from his headquarters in Baltimore that arrangements for the payment of the Pennsylvania Emergency troops, called into service by the Governor, in September, 1862, will shortly be completed. To facilitate the work, he has divided the State into three districts, with a supervising paymaster for each, viz:

First District, Major David Taggart, at Philadelphia, embraces the counties of Berks, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Delaware, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia, Schuylkill and Wayne.

Second District, Major D. H. McPhail, at Harrisburg. The counties of Adams, Blair, Bradford, Cambria, Centre, Columbia, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Lancaster, Lebanon, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mifflin, Montour, Northumberland, Perry, Snyder, Union, Wyoming, and York.

Third District, Major Russell Errett, at Pittsburg. The counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Crawford, Erie, Indiana, Lawrence, Warren, Washington and Westmoreland.

These, as appears from the returns to the Adjutant General of the State, are all the counties in which were organized any of the troops in question.

Any information desired by parties interested will promptly be furnished on application to the proper supervising paymaster.

An Officer Convicted.

Our readers will recollect that during the three months campaign Morgan Bryan of this city, a Lieutenant in the late gallant Col. Rippey's regiment, was charged with shooting a negro at Chambersburg, in 1861. He was tried this week. He was first Lieutenant of Co. A, 7th Pennsylvania Regiment, three months men, at Camp Slifer, in June, 1861, and while there he went to Chambersburg, a mile or two distant, in command of a squad of men, for the purpose of picking up stragglers from camp. His company was called the "Scott Legion," and there was a Philadelphia regiment so called, encamped in the vicinity. A difficulty occurred between some members of the Scott Legion, of Philadelphia which came to the ears of Bryan, who, thinking the men belonged to his company, went to the spot. A soldier had been shot, it was alleged by a negro, named Frank Jones, whom Bryan attacked, first shooting him once or twice with a revolver and then piercing him through the body with his sword. Bryan avoided arrest at the time, but the excitement concerning the affair subsiding, he surrendered himself to the authorities and was admitted to bail, it being conceded that the homicide was not of the highest grade.

His case was taken up on Monday, and concluded on Thursday, the jury rendering a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. He has not yet been sentenced.

The Draft

The following telegram was received by Capt. Kirker, Provost Marshal of the 23d District, Saturday morning:

HARRISBURG, April 15, 1864.

Captain—Credits will be given for both veterans and recruits, to include the 15th inst. Be prepared to make the draft immediately thereafter in such districts then deficient; but do not commence it until further orders.

You are hereby directed to forward the tri-monthly rolls of veterans and new recruits for the number mustered between the 11th and 15th, inclusive, immediately after the 15th instant.

J. B. BONHAM,
A. A. P. M. Gen'l.

No orders have yet been received fixing the quota under the last call for 200,000 men.

In this connection the following clause from the 3d section of the act of Congress, of Feb. 20, 1864, is very important:

"All volunteers who may enlist after the draft shall have been ordered, and before it shall be actually made, shall be deducted from the number ordered to be drafted to such ward, town, township, precinct, or election district, or county."

From this it will be perceived that the people may continue to present volunteers to meet their quotas up to the time of the draft.

Ohio River Improvement.—The Governors of the six States bordering on the Ohio were written to some time ago by a committee of the Louisville Board of Trade to nominate each a corporator in the company which it is proposed to ask Congress to incorporate, in case they shall fail to make an appropriation to do it as a Government work. Governor Brough nominated Thomas Shiriock, of Chillicothe; Governor Curtin nominated ex-Governor W. F. Johnston, of Pittsburgh, and Governor Boreman has nominated Jedon R. Mullooch, of Parkersburg, for West Virginia. The committee are awaiting nominations from Governors Bramlette, Morton and Yates for Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois.

The committee wish to receive nominations from the Mayors of the various cities on the Ohio of prominent and public-spirited citizens of their respective places, to make up the remainder of the twenty-one corporators proposed. These communications may be addressed to J. R. Wheat, esq., Secretary of the Louisville Board of Trade.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due—Rev R. C. Christy, Chaplain Seventy-Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.—From the annexed proceedings' it will be seen that the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 78th Pennsylvania volunteers have presented their worthy Chaplain, Rev. R. C. Christy, with a substantial proof of the sincere regard and esteem with which they appreciate his many sterling qualities. Rev. R. C. Christy, of the Catholic Church, is well and favorably known to many of our citizens for his acquirements as a scholar, his zeal in his holy calling, and his unfaltering devotion to the sacred cause of his country. We regret to learn that Mr. Christy is at present suffering from rheumatism, but hope that a kind Providence will soon grant him power to recommence his mission of usefulness.

Wounded.—Col. C. O. Loomis, formerly of this city was accidentally wounded a few days since at Nashville, by the discharge of a pistol, the ball entering his right leg above the knee. In the language of the gallant Colonel, "the infernal thing, after traveling nine and a half inches, grew tired and halted, and is now awaiting further orders." The ball was extricated, and the Colonel, at last accounts, was improving finely. Col. Loomis is Chief of Artillery in Tennessee, his headquarters being at Nashville. He was for many years a resident of Pittsburgh, and has been in the army since the commencement of the war. Col. L. is a nephew of Hon. A. W. Loomis of this city, and has won for himself an enviable reputation as an artillery officer since the commencement of the war.

Revenue Tax.—Notice is given through advertisements by Mr. Henry A. Weaver, Revenue Assessor for this district, that all persons who fail to make return of their income prior to the first of May, ensuing, will have their returns made out for them by the Assistant Assessors from the best information they can obtain, and a penalty of fifty per cent. added for so doing. As this matter is imperative our citizens will do well to take heed in time, and save at least 50 per cent.

Grand Opening—Frank Lutz will open his new saloon, Diamond Street Exchange, on Monday, the 18th. The house has been throughly refitted upon the European style as introduced into New York, and the proprietor has procured at considerable expense the celebrated patent beer apparatus for forcing beer and ales from his cellars to the bar. He invites the public to call at 62 Diamond Street, between Wood and Smithfield.

Lecture.—A lecture will be delivered, on next Sunday evening, in St. Patrick's church, by Rev. Dr. Keogh, for the benefit of the parochial schools attached to the church. Subject "The Saints of the 16th and 17th centuries." Tickets, 25 cents.

The Income Tax.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that commutation money paid cannot be deducted from a person's income. Also, that the amount of income tax paid is not to be deducted, though other taxes are allowed to be by the law.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade of the city of pittsburgh, held this the 15th day of April, 1864 the following recolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we see with regret that a bill has been presented to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, providing for the repealing of the charter of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company—giving as a reason that the Directors of the said Company have failed to complete it and thereby have abused or misused its privileges.

Resolved, That this Board have full faith in the integrity and ability of the said Board, and that it would be unwise, unjust and injurious to the best interest of this important Road, so much needed, to interfere in any way with its affairs at this time, as we are assured and believe that it is now in a fair way to be built.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Representatives at Harrisburg asking them to use all their endeavors to prevent any legislation interfering with the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company.

The Building Committee of the Sanitary Fair met pursuant to adjournment on Friday afternoon, when eighty-five additional days work were contributed by the following master carpenters in behalf of the employees of their respective shops, viz: L. Beatt; I. & A. Hays, M. F. Malone, John Hanlin, John Johnston, Y. C. Elliott, J. C. Binley and R. B. Megraw. The following gentlemen have been selected to act as foremen of the gratuitous labor on each of the following days next ensuing: Saturday, A. Patterson; Monday, R. B. Megraw; Tuesday, James Boyd; Wednesday, Alexander Moore; Thursday, John Alexander; Friday, A. Wilson. The meeting adjourned to meet at the Custom House on Friday next at 3 o'clock p. m.

Bad Boys Before the Mayor.—We have time and again spoken of the reprehensible practice of thoughtless urchins throwing stones. The Mayor has taken the matter in hand, and had some fifteen boys before him yesterday afternoon. They belong to some manufacturing establishments in the Second Ward, and latterly a rivalry has sprung up between them, which has led to their stoning each other on the public streets to the great danger of pedestrians and others passing in the neighborhood. The matter having been laid before the Mayor, had the little fellows arrested, and is determined now to take such measures as will prevent a repetition of these stone throwing scenes in future.

Dabb's Photograph Gallery.—We stated a day or two since that Mr. Dabbs, the widely-known photographist, had fitted up new rooms on St. Clair street, and that when all his arrangements were perfected they would be equal if not superior to any similar rooms in the United States. We repeat what we then said, and will add that all the work turned out by Mr. Dabb will bear favorable comparison with any done in the United States. We could name scores of people of our acquaintance who have in their possession large-sized photographs which, for correctness of features and artistic skill, cannot be excelled in or out of this city. Mr. D. is now in the East, and upon his return will introduce all that he may have discovered new, novel, useful or ornamental. In a word, he has determined that though Pittsburgh may be equaled, she shall not be excelled in a photograph gallery, either in the style of the rooms or the excellence of the pictures taken.

Quack preparations are the order of the day, from the fact that no one but the proprietors of them know their composition. The patient is left in the dark as to their applicability to the various affections of the human system. Rankin's Buchu Extract is not one of this class. It is prepared upon the most scientific principle from the Buchu leaf, Juniper and Cubeb berries, form all the valuable medical properties of these drugs. Physicians prescribe it, and can attest its wonderful remedial properties in most diseases of the urinary organs, such as Gravel, Dropsy, chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, &c. Try it, and be certain you get Rankin's Extract Buchu, else relief may not come.

Graduated at Duff's Mercantile College, Pittsburgh, Isaac McClure, Snowden, Penna; Frank Bowles, Sloan's Station, Ohio; Samuel H. Higinbotham, Merrittstown, Penna.; Frank S. Welty, Hannastown, Penna.; Charley Aufhammer, Pittsburgh, all of whom passed an honorable examination, and who will, no doubt, hereafter sustain the high reputation of this favorite institution by their proficiency and superior attainments in business. Each graduate was awarded the finely engraved diploma of the college, and was presented by the faculty with a copy of the College "Gems of Penmanship," an appropriate memorial of his exemplary deportment while attending college.

Theatre.—The tribute to Mr. Adams last evening was a grand ovation, every conceivable inch of room being occupied from parquette to ceiling. This was truly an evidence of the high estimation in which he is held by the theatre-goers, and we must add, argues a fine sense of their appreciation of merit. To-night he will appear as Edward Middleton, in the great drama the Drunkard, a part in which he is said to be without an equal in portrayal. We are happy to learn that Manager Henderson has succeeded in effecting an extension of his engagement for five nights.

Duprez & Green's Minstrels.—The large audience at Concert Hall last evening was an evidence of the high opinion entertained in this city of the talent of this troupe. The programme was worthy of the company, and was enacted in a manner to draw forth the hearty plaudits of the large crowd who was present to least in first-class negro minstrelsy. This evening is their fifth and last concert in Pittsburgh, and we would say to one and all go and see this famous combination of Ethiopian stars to-night.

Bargains, and Where to get Them.—It is a matter of inquiry with all classes of people where they can obtain a good article at a fair price. This question we are able to answer as far as pertains to the class of buyres in quest of dry goods, hoop-skirts, boots and shoes, of almost any article in the gentleman's furnishing line. The stock is full and complete and the prices cannot be beaten, and the place is McClelland's Auction House 55 Fifth street, Masonic Hall Buildings. Our readers will observe name and number on the window.

Brightening Up.—Brady, corner of Wylie and Chatham streets, whose establishment may justly be termed the model saloon of the city, is brushing up the paints in the bar room, (with silver pearl soap, we suppose,) which makes them look just as well as when new. In the eating line, Brady has a way of getting up things that cannot be excelled.

Shot Himself.—A drunken soldier named Heimbold—not the medicine man—in a fit of jealousy attempted to shoot his wife at the National Hotel yesterday, but through the unsteadiness of his nerves, he shot himself in the leg. He has been in the city on a furlough, and has been married but a few days. He has been sent back to his regiment.

Harper for May.—Frank Case, Fifth street, sends us Harper for May, *with all the leaves cut*. Who does not know the trouble and annoyance experienced in cutting the leaves of books and magazines; Case does away with all this, and hence the popularity of his stand.

Card Photographs of Dog Jack, Helen Western and other celebrated persons at only fifty cents per dozen and upwards at Pittock's.

Subscribe for a New York, Philadelphia or Cincinnati daily paper at Pittock's, opposite Postoffice.

Albums at low prices at Pittock's, opposite Postoffice.

All the weekly papers for this week at Pittock's.

Harper's Magazine for May, a most excellent number, just in at Pittock's. He has them cut.

Soldiers' Pocket Albums in great variety at Pittock's.

Hard Cash, Youth's History of the War, &c., at Pittock's.

JOSEPH MEYER.....ANTHONY MEYER

JOSEPH MEYER & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLAIN AND FANCY

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no9 PITTSBURGH.

CELEBRATED EXTRACTS FOR THE HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ashland Flowers,	Mignonette,
Alianna,	Musk,
Amaryllis,	Meadow Flowers,
Bouquet de Californie,	Lilac,
Bouquet d'Arabie,	Lilly of the Valley,
Bouquet de Carolina,	New-mown Hay,
Bergamotte,	Orange Flowers,
Cassia,	Patchouly,
Camelia,	Pink,
Clomatite,	Poppinak,
Cedrat,	Portugal,
Citronelle Rosat	Prairie Flowers,
Crystal Palace	Rose,
Geranium,	Rough and Ready
Gillyflower,	Spring Flower,
Garden Flowers,	Sweet Briar,
Heliotrope,	Sweet Pea,
Honey,	Sweet Lavender,
Honey Suckle,	Sweet Lettuce,
Hawthorn,	Sweet Clover,
Hyacinth,	Tuberos,
Jasmin,	Tea Rose,
Jockey Club,	Violette,
Jenny Lind,	Verbena,
Jonquilla,	Vetivert,
Mousseline,	Vanilla,
Millefleurs,	West End,
Magnolia,	White Lily,
Marechale,	Winter Blossom.

BAZIN'S HEDYOSMIA, a highly consentrated Persian Essence, the most elegant perfume for imparting to the handkerchief a very agreeable and lasting odor.

ESSENCE BOUQUET—TREBLE EXTRACT UPPER TEN. A large assortment of Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams, Preparations for the Hair, Cosmetics, Toilet Waters, Dentifrices and Perfumery of all kinds, constantly on hand.

For sale by JOS. H. SUPER,
dec20 Corner Penn and 6th-Gist sts.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH,

FOR THE POST.

☞ Owing to the lateness of the hour in which we receive telegraphic dispatches, we are compelled to go to press with only a portion. This is a general thing. How is this?

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURG, April 15.

SENATE.—A party fight occurred this afternoon over the passage of the Montgomery County Bank bill. This bill was vetoed by the Governor at the last session, and an attempt was made to pass it over his head, which failed by a vote of 15 to 12, not being two-thirds.

Mr. Graham offered a supplement to the Freeport and Pittsburgh Railroad which was passed to a third reading.

The joint resolution to recall the original bill from the Governor was on motion postponed for the present: negatived, 11 to 15.

Mr. Graham presented a bill to enable the School Directors of the Seventh Ward of Pittsburgh to borrow money not exceeding $30,000; passed finally.

Mr. Hoge presented a bill to incorporate the Franklin Hotel Co.; passed.

Mr. Wilson: Bill providing that the State shall assume the payment of all local bounties heretofore paid.

Bills reported.—Charter for McKeesport Rocks Ferry.

Bill relative to private banks and brokers.

Charter for American Life Insurance and Transportation Co.

Bill relative to Greenwood Cemetery, Lawrence county.

Night Session.—Bills passed.—Supplement to Winslow Colliery as amended.

Mr. Wallace: Sandy Lick Railroad Co. amended.

Mr. Hopkins: Pigeon Creek Coal Co.

Mr. McCandless: Relative to levying taxes to pay bounties to volunteers of boroughs and townships in Beaver county.

Mr. Lowry: Supplement to Anthracite Iron Company, granting enormous oil and railroad privileges and putting in three new parties as corporators on equal footing with the original corporators.

Mr. Hopkins: Supplement to vacate certain roads in Greene and Washington counties.

HOUSE.—Mr. Myers, of Bedford, replied to a charge made yesterday by Mr. Watson, of Philadelphia, that the former, as editor of the Bedford *Gazette*, had incited the people to riot. He made a most telling speech, and completely placed his opponent in an enviable position. The latter reiterated his charges and considerable excitement ensued.

The Appropriation bill passed finally.

A charter for a railroad from Uniontown to Greensburg passed finally.

Adjourned till Monday.

Late from Cairo and Below.

THE RAID ON PADUCAH.

Particulars of the Fight at Fort Pillow.

Familiarity of our Officers.

Hospitals Burned by the Rebels.

CAIRO, April 15.—No boats are allowed to leave for points below Columbus since the Fort Pillow affair.

The attack on Paducah yesterday proved to be a mere raid for plunder, made by a couple hundred of men who were shelled out by the fort and gunboats. After occupying a portion of the city in squads for about an hour they left, taking away a number of horses and considerable plunder, leaving behind half dozen killed and wounded. No one hurt on our side.

Several guns captured by Forrest at Fort Pillow were spiked before falling into his hands.

While the steamer Platte Valley lay under flag of truce taking on the wounded, several rebel officers, among them Chalmers went aboard and some of our officers showed them great deference, drinking with them and showing them other marks of courtesy, prominent among is said to be Capt. Woodruff, 113th Ill. infantry.

Many of our wounded were shot in the hospitals and the remainder driven out and the hospitals burned. Many of those who escaped from the works and hospitals who desired to be treated as prisoners of war as the rebels said, were ordered to fall into line when they were inhumanely shot down.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

THE TAX BILL.

WASHINGTON April 15.—The tax bill provides that coal illuminating oil, etc., shall pay a duty of 20c per gallon; ground coffee and substitutes 1c per pound; molasses, syrup, etc., 5 per cent. ad valorem; sugars 1@3c per pound; paper of all descriptions 3 per cent. ad valorem; salt 6c per 100 pounds; pig iron $1 per ton; blooms, slats or loops $1,50 per ton; stoves and hollow ware $3 per ad valorem; grape wines 6c per gallon; all other wines and liquors called wine 25c per gallon; ready-made clothing, boots and shoes 5 per cent. ad volorem; manufacturers of cotton, wool, silk and worsted 5 per cent. ad valorem; cavendish, plug, twist and stemmed tobacco, made exclusively of stems, shorts and refuse 10c; snuff and snuff flour 35c; fine cut 35c; cigars valued at $10 per thousand, $5 per m; valued at $20 per thousand, $7 per m; valued at $20 per thousand $12 per m; valued at over $75 per thousand $40 per m; first proof spirits sold or removed for consumption, prior to July 1st 60c per gallon, and after July and prior to January 1st, 1865 $1 per gallon, and after January 1st, $1,25 per gallon. Distilled spirits and refined coal oil may be exported without excise duty.

Further from Fort Pillow.

CAIRO, April 15.—Two negro soldiers wounded at Fort Pillow, buried by the rebels and afterwards worked themselves out of the grave, are among those brought up on the Platte Valley and now in the hospital at Mound City. The officers of the Platte Valley receives great credit from the military authorities for landing at Fort Pillow at eminent risk and taking our wounded, and for the kind, humane treatment manifested towards them on the way up, doing everything possible to render aid and relieve their sufferings.

The Capture of Fort Pillow.

400 Union Prisoners Butchered.

Horrible Treatment by the Rebels.

FORREST MOVING ON MEMPHIS.

CAIRO, April 14.—On Tuesday morning, Forrest, with some men, attacked Fort Pillow. Soon after the attack Forrest sent a flag of truce, demanding the surrender of the Fort and garrison, meanwhile disposing his force so as to gain advantage. Major Booth, of the 13th Tennessee Cavalry, was in command of the fort, with four hundred of that regiment, and two hundred of the 1st battalion of the 6th United States Heavy Artillery, formerly the 1st Alabama Cavalry (colored.) The flag of truce was refused, and the fighting was resumed. Afterwards a second flag came in, which was also refused. Both flags gave the rebels advantages in gaining new positions. The battle was kept up until three o'clock p. m., when Maj. Booth being killed, Maj. Bradford took command of the rebels, who now came in swarms, overpowered our troops, compelling their surrender. Immediately upon the surrender ensued a scene which utterly baffles description. Up to that time comparatively few of our men were killed; but insatiate as fiends, bloodthirsty as devils incarnate, the Confederates commenced *indiscriminate butchery of whites and blacks, including those of both colors previously wounded!* Black soldiers, becoming demoralized, rushed to the rear of the white officers. They having thrown down their arms, both white and black were bayonetted, shot or sabred. Even dead bodies, horribly mutilated, children seven and eight years of age, several negro women, were killed in cold blood. Soldiers unable to speak, from wounds, were shot dead and their bodies rolled down banks into the river. Dead and wounded negroes were piled in heaps and burned, and several citizens who joined our forces for protection were killed or wounded.

Out of the garrison of 600, only 200 remained alive. Among our dead officers are Capt. Bradford, Lieutenants Barr, Ackerstrom, Wilson, Reval and Major Booth, all of the 13th Tennessee cavalry. Capt. Poston, Lieut. Lyon, of the 13th Tennessee, and Captain Young, of the 24th Missouri, acting provost marshal, were taken prisoners. Major Bradford also was captured, but he is said to have escaped. It is feared, however, that he has been killed. The steamer Platte Valley came up about half past three and was hailed by the rebels under a flag of truce. Men were sent ashore to bury the dead and take aboard such wounded as the rebels had allowed to live. Fifty seven were taken on board, including seven or eight colored. Eight died on the way up. The steamer arrived here this evening, and was immediately sent to the Mound City Hospital to discharge her suffering cargo. Among the wounded officers of colored troops are Captain Porter, and Lieutenants Sibbarts and Lemming. Six guns were captured by the rebels and carried off, including two ten-pounder Parrots and two twelve-pounder howitzers. A large amount of stores was destroyed or carried away. The intention of the rebels seemed to be to evacuate the place, and move on towards Memphis.

Latest from New Orleans.

Gen. Banks' Department.

ADVICES FROM MATAMORAS.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The steamer Continental arrived at this port this morning, from New Orleans on the 8th inst. Advices from Alexandria to the 5th report that Gen. Banks and his staff proceeded up the river to Grand Ecore. All was quiet at Alexandria, and ample precautions had been taken against a surprise by the enemy. The heavy iron clads had dropped down to Fort De Russey. There was still sufficient water for the gunboats and transports to cross the falls. The streets of Alexandria were barricaded, in case of raids being made by the rebels.

Advices from Texas state Gen. Dana has been relieved from the command of the troops at Pass Caralio, at his own request, and been succeeded by Gen. Warren. There is no prospect of any immediate movement, either on the coast or from Brownsville. Advices from Matamoras report no French or Franco-Mexican force there, nor known to be near there.

General Asboth was in command at Pensacola. The enemy were concentrating a heavy force at Pollard, Alabama, to operate on the line of the railroad from Pensacola to Montgomery. The most terrible persecutions were inflicted on people who tried to evade conscription. Men, women and children were concealed in the swamps, and numbers die of starvation. The reports of a rebel attack on Alexandria are untrue. Cotton at New Orleans is in reduced supply, and the prices are firm; middling 72 cents. Sugar and Molasses are dull.

A fire occurred in New Orleans on the night of the 8th, in which several stores were burned. The loss amounted to several hundred thousand dollars.

The Free State Convention has completed its organization. It had voted 96 to 71 that members shall take the iron clad oath of Dec. 8th, 1863.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—*House.*—Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, again asked, but failed to obtain consent to offer a resolution providing for the holding of night sessions for the transaction of business.

Mr. Beaman, of Michigan, from the Conference Committee on the disagreeing amendment to the bill providing a territorial Government for Montana, made a report recommending a concurrence in the Senate amendment striking out the qualification of being white for voters, and substituting every male citizen of the United States and those who have declared their intention of becoming such.

Mr. Beaman said he could not at this time make any remarks upon the subject. He was well understood by every gentleman present and therefore moved the previous question.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, moved to lay the report on the table, which was disagreed to. Yeas 60, nays 67.

From Knoxville, Tenn.

KNOXVILLE, April 15.—The Knoxvile Convention met second day (Wednesday) pursuant to adjournment. Much talking and no results. Third day (Thursday)—ditto. Fourth day (Friday)—resumed the business of the preceding day, and finally, at 8½ o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. Milligan, of Green, the Convention adjourned *sine die.*, the delegates evidently well satisfied of their inability to determine for themselves the great questions affecting the welfare of the people of East Tennessee.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING AT PRESENT occupied by the undersigned, situate on the Bluff, near Marion street, 8th Ward. Possession given immediately. Inquire at No. 8 MARKET STREET.

ap14-3td S. MORROW.

COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST,
SATURDAY, April 16, 1864.

BUSINESS—Yesterday was moderately active. The demand for the leading articles was fair. Among the sales were:

CHEESE—Sales 160 boxes English Dairy at 15¼@16c.

HAY—Sales of 3 loads at the scales at $40@43 ⅌ ton; Baled was held at $31@33.

BUTTER—Sales 11 packages at 40@43@45c.

EGGS—Nominal at 20@22c.

POTATOES—Sales 200 bbls at $1.

APPLES—Sales 160 bbls at $3,50@4,25.

WHISKY—Sales of City Rectified at $1,25.

GROCERIES—Coffee—sales 70 sacks Rio at 46c. Sugars—sales of Cuba at 17@17½c; Orleans at 18@19c. Molasses unchanged.

FLOUR—Sales of 100 bbls Extra Family at $8@8,25; 200 do do at $8@8,25; 200 do do at $8,25; 125 do do at $8,25; 200 do do at $8@8,25.

GRAIN—Corn—sales 600 bush shelled at $1,30 400 do at $1,28; 300 do dar at $1,20. Wheat firm. Oats—sales 600 bush at 84@85c.

SEEDS—Small sales of Clover at $7,75@8; Timothy at $3@3.12; Flax was nominal.

HIDES—Sales 600 green salted at 11½c ⅌ lb.

SOAP—Sales 3,200 lbs Pearl Soap at 5c ⅌ lb.

LIME—Sales 44 bbls Louisville at $1,50 ⅌ bbl.

FEED—Was firm—pr