# The Daily Post.

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TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1864.


## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### Time's Changes.

Three years of war have effectually worn off the novelty of the pageantry and paraphernalia thereunto belonging. The noble science of killing and being killed is now looked upon much as other kinds of business—a thing at which to gain position and make money, or a matter to be avoided as a disagreeable and terribly risky requirement. The patriotic and those whom nature has fitted for the calling of arms have long since been in the lists, and many, alas, have fallen to rise no more. The remainder of our population in general are not *of* war, even if *for* war ever so vehemently. They seem to believe that peace hath its victories, and while cheering the armies on to deeds of noble daring, themselves prefer to win and wear the laureis and perquisites appertaining to the civil and political functions of life. This is not spoken as faultfinding, but as a state of feeling the result of three years of war. All men are not constituted warriors, and when there is choice left to such persons they prefer to remain at home. Many, too, who might enjoy the felicity of destroying life at good wages find it more remunerative to supply the means for others to do so, and to cheer them on by cheap praises and delicate allusions to the dear old flag and the glorious Union—as it is to be.

Formerly the arrival or departure of a regiment was the occasion for a grand ovation. Every private was a hero and each officer a double hero, even though the smoke of distant battle had not yet tarnished the tinsel upon the fine cloth of his uniform. But those things exist now only in the memories of the past. Regiments, companies and squads arrive and depart, and, beyond the Committee of Subsistence, little is known or said of the matter by any one. Bodies of soldiery used to march along the streets of our cities followed by crowds of enthusiastic admirers and cheered on their route from every window by the approving smiles of the fairest women of the land. Are we not a changeable people? The same soldiery that months or years ago were feted and feasted are the same men, yet fewer, perhaps, in numbers—but improved and made more worthy of respect and good treatment by the honorable battle-scars they bear upon them; and yet who goes aside to do them reverence? Why is this? Have the Union leaguers, who heretofore monopolized the business of receptions and ovations, tired of their "loyalty," or are they merely running after new and strange gods before which to bow down and worship? Upon this point the New York correspondent of the London *Times* may throw some light in the following account of a recent ovation in the great metropolis:

A NEGRO REGIMENT IN NEW YORK.—The Union League of this city, an association composed principally of war contractors, jobbers, politi-al clergymen, and other devoted admirers of the Administration, organized on Saturday last a novel spectacle for the amusement of the multitude. Regiments of white men going to or returning from southern battle-fields have long ceased to attract notice. They pass up or down Broadway without exciting even the cheap compliment of a cheer or the flutter of a pocket-handkerchief. It seems, however, to have struck the mind of some more than usually imaginative member of the League that if white heroes could no longer move the crowd to sympathy or rapture, black heroes might. The idea took root and flourished. The fair ladies who, though not members of the League, were mothers, sisters or sweethearts of those who were, took up the notion with avidity, and wrought with their own delicate hands a silken banner to be presented to the 20th regiment of New York volunteers, a black regiment commanded by white officers. The flag was publicly presented to them in their square, on Saturday; a "spread eagle" address was read, and a "spread eagle" speech was made in presence of a large multitude; the white Colonel returned a "spread eagle" reply on behalf of his black fellow-soldiers; the officers, all white men, having been regaled inside, at the Everett House, and the rank and file having been regaled on less sumptuous and luxurious fare outside in the open square, marched down Broadway amid the vociferous cheers of a great multitude of spectators.

The black soldiers looked very fine fellows. They were dressed in bran new uniforms, marched jauntingly along, with their new banner fluttering in the sunshine, and seemed a thousand fold more delighted with themselves and their reception than white soldiers would have been under similar circumstances. A year ago such a spectacle in New York would have been a perilous experiment on the temper of the people; and, if attempted, would have led to serious breaches of the peace. It may be asked if the principles of those who acknowledge the negro as a man and a brother, and as a person as fully entitled as themselves to all the political rights and social privileges that belong to honest manhood, have made such progress in the interval as to have effaced the ancient antipathies and prejudices of race, and produced that moral sympathy between white and black which is hereafter to produce that physical "miscegenation" to which the advanced humanitarians of this continent look forward as the perfection of our species? The answer is, decidedly not. The crowd which cheered the negro soldiers cheered in derision. They looked upon every black recruit as a satisfactory reason for the non-employment of a white conscript. "The greater the number of black men who fight in this war, the smaller number of white men who will be required." "Let the niggers go—and if they never come back, so much the better." "Black food for powder is better than white." Such, without the profanity and obscenity with which they were mingled, are but a few specimens of the comments of the crowd which witnessed the procession, though, like beribanded and garlanded bulls of ancient Greek sacrifices, the joyous negroes knew nothing of the fate to which they were so coolly consigned.

**The Great Pipe Project.**—The Venango *Spectator* writes facetiously as follows upon the above project: "The railways in London over the tops of the houses, and the railway under the streets, through an immense tunnel, are fixed facts. The contemplated underground railway through New York city will be a thing accomplished; but these are small undertaking when compared with the Great Pipe Project now before the Legislature. A company is asking at Harrisburg a charter to lay pipe from Oil creek to Pittsburgh for the transportation of oil direct from the wells. The oil is to be poured in at one end of the pipe at Oil City and run out at the other end in Pittsburgh. If the scheme will work as far as Pittsburgh we see no reason why a liberal grant should not be given to pipe all the way through to Philadelphia, New York and Boston and across the Atlantic.

In case the Atlantic is pipped the telegraph cable could be run through the pipe without interfering with the oil, and a union of the two concerns under the title of the Great Oil Pipe and Atlantic Telegraph Company would be advantageous to both. The only difficulty that strikes us now is to know whose oil is coming through and when any particular lot is finished. This could be arranged in several ways, which are all perfectly feasible. A telegraph line inside the pipe could be made to announce that John Smith's oil had just started from his well, destination Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or London, as the case might be, and also that John's oil was all in the pipe. To expedite its passage a heavy blower might be used at the shipping end. The company will find no difficulty about the blower.

In case the Great Pipe Company project assumes the vast proportions, we have indicated, legislation will have to be had from New Jersey and other States and a permit procured from Grandfather Welles to cross the Atlantic. It would also require the co-operation of the British Government.

Like all other great schemes this has its disvantages and its objections. There are few men so gifted as to at once comprehend an undertaking so gigantic, with all its benefits. We enumerate a few:

1. It will save barrels, and release thousands of coopers from disagreeable work.

2. It will make the oil region a paradise for horses and teamsters. They can sit down and see the oil run to market.

3. It will supercede the necessity of the Allegheny river and do away with stern wheel dinkeys in a great measure, and thus make better fishing.

4. It will put a veto upon railroad building to the oil region and bring back to us the quiet and repose we once enjoyed. Railroads seriously interfere with grounhog catching and scare away game.

5. It will immortalize the Legislature that grants the charter and the Governor who signs it.

6. It's the biggest thing out of doors, on the top of the earth, in the water or under the earth. That's something.

Who shall say that with a proper discrimination in favor of the through freight and care at the way stations, the Great American Oil Creek, New York and London Subterranean Pipe Company and Atlantic Telegraph Attachment is not worthy of all we have said in its behoof."

**Second Annual Report of the U. S. Christian Commission.**—The report of the Commission for 1863 states that the year opened with great promise, and closes with every promise more than fulfilled. The entire report seems cheering. A Thanksgiving offering of nearly $60,000 is noticed, and copies of the subscriptions contributed by the American Bible Society for the year are estimated at $45,071. The following are extracts from the report made to the Commission from the Pittsburgh Committee:

PITTSBURGH COMMITTEE.—The Army Committee of Western Pennsylvania was organized April 4th, 1863. Prior to that time the only association which had been regularly and systematically forwarding hospital stores to the army was the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee, appointed by the citizens of Pittsburgh at a meeting held in August, 1861. Its proper duty was the forwarding of refreshments for all regiments or companies passing through the city to or from the seat of war. After the reception from several hospitals of pressing appeals for stores, the Committee opened depots for receiving articles for the sick and wounded soldiers, and sent or appointed agents at various points to attend to the proper distribution of the goods donated. Depending entirely on the free will offerings of the people, the contributions poured in so rapidly and continuously that goods, amounting in value to $60,000, were forwarded and distributed by the Subsistence Committee between January, 1862, and April, 1863.

The first public meeting was held on the evening of April 16th, 1863, at which time the new committee began to work in connection with the United States Christian Commission. The results of its operations during the last nine months may be briefly summed up as follows:

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|---|---|
| Cash contributions received | $21,348 81 |
| Estimated value of stores donated | 45,708 79 |
| Estimated value of stores sent to the armies | 54,026 01 |
| Estimated value of reading matter sent to the armies | 4,635 29 |

THE PITTSBURGH SUBSISTENCE COMMITTEE.—Of the valuable aid rendered by the ladies of the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee we cannot speak in too unqualified terms of praise. Already engaged in arduous and pains-taking effort in the department of subsistence, taking care that no soldier should pass through the city at any hour of the day or night without being offered a wholesome meal, they have yet found time, with busy hands and warm hearts, to do incalculable service in behalf of the United States Christian Commission. With rare assiduity and unaffected cheerfulness they have responded to every call made upon them, often generously pledging themselves to duties demanding no trifling self-denial for their faithful and effective discharge. If that womanhood is the richest which is oftenest engaged in beneficent tasks, and quickest to do where the doing is likely to go untrumpeted, then are the ladies of the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee "adjurent with more than the matter of barbaric pearls and gold." They are busy, bustling Marthas, each with Mary's loving heart.

**You Pays your Money and you Takes your Choice.**—The Pittsburgh *Advocate*, in an article on "National Extravagance," says the brokers and bankers of New York city "are the most dangerous enemies now fostered in the bosom of the Republic," and "wishes they could all be expelled from the country as traitors," because, as it says, they have produced the present great difference between paper currency and specie. Then it proceeds to say "the nation at large is guilty of a ruinous and even criminal policy for indulging in extravagant living," and "already the foundations of society begin to feel uneasy; the price of labor is unsteady, many are looking doubtfully into the future, and unless we soon veer about we shall be involved in a not distant ruin." It follows this up by appealing to religion and patriotism to "retrench"—"economize"—and says, "It will be well if the Republic does not perish yet by the indiscretion of its friends." The reader will perceive that he is left free to choose the authors of our present troubles—from among either the New York traitorous brokers or friends of the Republic—but he must not forget to pitch into the brokers and bankers of New York anyhow.

**Theater—Uncle Tom's Cabin.**—This world-renowned moral Drama was re-produced again last evening, to a full house—as usual—in fact the success of this fine play seems unbounded, as our exchanges informs us of its continued revival throughout the country.

The piece was well performed last evening, the whole company being perfect in their respective roles—the Scenes, Tableaux &c., were very effective indeed.

Mr. Loneday, as Geo. Harris—Mr. Chippendale as Deacon Perry—Mr. Simpson as Fletcher, the Kentuckian—Mrs. Ryner as Eliza and we might add many others in the company. Not the least of which is Millie Marden as Topsy the girl that "nebber was born." Great applause throughout the entire play. Manager Henderson announces "Uncle Tom" again for this evening when we anticipate another full house. We understand that the Wonderful Moral Drama entitled the "Octoroon" has been in preparation for some time and will shortly be produced.

**Which is the worst?**—The following are the objectionable and "treasonable" words spoken by Mr. Long, in the House, about which so much clamor was raised by the radicals and for which they passed upon him a vote of censure:

"I believe that there are but two alternatives, and these are, either an acknowledgment of the independence of the South as an independent nation, or their complete subjugation and extermination as a people, and of these alternatives I prefer the former."

Now read what Mr. Grinnell, Abolition member of Congress from Iowa, said, and judge which of the two most deserve expulsion or a vote of censure:

"*I would rather say a thousand times, let the country be divided—the South go their way all slave and the North all free—rather then to see the country once more under Democratic misrule.*"

**To Capitalists.**—In our advertising columns this morning there is a notice for the Sale of the Belimont Coal Farm. This farm is in most elegibly situated—being on the first pool of the Monongahela River—within convenient distance of the city, and possessing advantages for the mining and running of coal, which cannot be purchased elsewhere within the same distance. It is very desirable for any manufacturer or dealer in coal—and to either we commend it.

**Fifty Ladies and Gentlemen** wanted to engage in a permanent and paying business to whom good salaries or liberal commissions will be proposed, or to parties having small capital. An arrangement will be made to take charge of the State of Pennsylvania, upon proper security and specie. Then it proceeds to say "the nation at large is guilty of a ruinous and even criminal policy for indulging in extravagant living," and "already the foundations of society begin to feel uneasy; the price of labor is unsteady, many are looking doubtfully into the future, and unless we soon veer about we shall be involved in a not distant ruin." It follows this up by appealing to religion and patriotism to "retrench"—"economize"—and says, "It will be well if the Republic does not perish yet by the indiscretion of its friends." The reader will perceive that he is left free to choose the authors of our present troubles—from among either the New York traitorous brokers or friends of the Republic—but he must not forget to pitch into the brokers and bankers of New York anyhow.

**The Soldiers' Vote.**—Both branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature have passed the bill providing for a *special election* throughout the State on *the first Tuesday in August next*, at which the people shall decide whether the proposed amendment to the Constitution permitting soldiers to vote shall be adopted. The Legislature is to meet on the 23d day of **August** to receive returns.

**Gen. Sigel** has commenced the work of disarming all the citizens in his department who do not belong to either the State militia or scouts organized under a special act of the West Virginia Legislature. Persons found with arms in their possession, in violation of the General's order will be tried by military court martial. Neither loyal nor disloyal shall be allowed the right to keep and bear arms.

**Two New Rolling Mills** are about to be erected in Allentown—both by joint stock companies. One of the companies has a present capital of $75,000 with privilege to increase to $500,000, and is called the "Jordan Manufacturing Company." The other is the "East Pennsylvania Iron Works." Ground has already been broken for both mills and the work commenced.

**Accident and Death.**—A blind man named John Converney, fell out of a third story window in the Girard House, Smithfield street, on Saturday afternoon, and striking upon the pavement crushed both his knees in a shocking manner. He was removed to the Mercy Hospital, where his injuries were attended to. From the effects of his injuries he died on Saturday night.

**Payment of the Militia of 1862.**—An office will be opened to-day in the third story of the Custom House, by Maj. Russell Errett, and it is supposed the long deferred payment of the Militia of 1862 will shortly be commenced.

**Rankin's** Spiced Blackberry is recommended for diseases incident to the summer months, such as Diarrhœa, Dysentery, &c. It is sold by all Druggists and can be relied upon as a reliable and indispensable remedy in the family.

**The Draft.**—Credits will be given to districts for enlisted men from the 15th up till the time of draft. No time for the latter event has yet been mentioned.

**Marble Top Tables** Strands and Arm Rockers, and Carpets at auction this morning at 10 o'clock, at McClelland's Auction House, No. 55 Fifth street.

**Smithfield** street is undergoing the purifying process at the hands of employees of the railroad company.


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## TELEGRAPHIC

### FIRST EDITION.

### Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, April 18.

Special to the Post:

The Revenue bill being the special order was considered. Lengthy debate ensued upon whether gross income or net receipts should be subjected to taxation.

Mr. Cochran, of Philadelphia, proposed a substitute for the original bill which was precisely that proposed by the Revenue Commissioners in 1862.

Mr. Pershing has the floor for to-night. He was addressing the House when it adjourned until half-past seven.

Night Session.—The consideration of the Revenue bill was resumed. A proposition to make the net receipts a basis of taxation was lost; yeas 28, nays 55. The gross receipts therefrom is a basis of taxation. A motion to insist on receipts from net earnings was adopted; motion to except railroads not paying dividends lost.

The House has progressed, at quarter to 10 o'clock, to the 18th section. Will not get through on second reading to-night.

SENATE.—The Senate did not meet until to-night.

Motion to reconsider supplement to Anthracite Coal Iron Co., gridironing with railroads Erie, Venango, Crawford, Mercer and Butler counties; reconsideration carried.

Mr. Lowry favored its passage. Postponed until to-morrow and printed.

The latter called up passed supplement to the Fayette County Railroad, connecting with any road near Greensburg, Westmoreland county.

Mr. Graham: Passed charter of Western Coal Co.

Mr. Hopkins: One to pay back bounty monies paid by Hopewell township, Washington county.

Mr. McCandless: Bill in place for the relief of executors of Robert List, Butler county, passed.

## XXXVIIIth CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

HOUSE.—Mr. Pendleton, (Ohio,) proposed the resolutions of the Legislature of that State, relative to making provision for the destitute people of East Tennessee.

Mr. Farnsworth, (Ill.,) presented a remonstrance against the extension of the Goodyear patent.

The House will take a recess till 4 30 p. m., to meet again at 7 o'clock for business. During day session the House will consider the Internal Revenue bill, and during the evening session such bills as the House may order read; it was agreed to, yeas 88, nays 22.

Mr. Arnold, (Ill.,) offered the following:

*Resolved*, That in the present condition of the country and its finance, it is the imperative duty of Congress to raise the tax so as to largely increase the revenue of gold, and that for this purpose a much higher rate of duties shall be imposed in the United States.

*Resolved*, That the expansion of the Bank circulation of the country is producing a general and ruinous state of affairs, and should be repressed by taxing the issue of such state banks.

The above resolutions were agreed to—the latter by vote of 62 yeas, 46 nays.

Mr. Dolman, (Ind.,) offered the following:

*Resolved*, That in the judgment of this House, the present deranged condition of the public finances can only be effectually remedied by taxing the amount of paper currency in the country and that as the only effectual remedy the law of Ways and Means are instructed to report a bill repealing the National Banking Law, and to provide for limiting the circulation of legal tender notes, issued by the Treasury Department under authority of the United States.

The House refused to second the demand for the previous question on their resolution. Yeas 41, nays 66. Debate arising from the resolutions lies over.

Mr. Stevens offered the following joint resolution:

*Resolved*, That for sixty days after the passage of this resolution all the duties on imported goods, wares and merchandise now proved by law shall be increased by an addition of 50 per cent. thereto. Objection was made to the consideration of the resolution.

The Speaker said it being a tax bill it must go to the Committee on the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Stevens gave notice that he would ask for action on the resolution at another time.

Fernando Wood introduced a resolution to restrain the working of the mineral lands and mines in Colorado and Arizona until provision be made by the Government for their working.

The National Bank or Currency bill was then passed by yeas 88, nays 63.

The House considered the Northern Pacific R. R. bill. Mr. Wilson opposed the bill, followed by Mr. Sweet in favor of further consideration of the bill. It was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Stevens offered a resolution to increase the present foreign duties 50 per cent, and tax articles now free 10 per cent. The House refused to suspend the rules. Yeas 74, nays 34.

Mr. Merrell offered a resolution proposing that until July 1st the foreign duties be increased 25 per cent, and articles now free pay 5 per cent. He moved suspension of rules but no quorum voted—adjourned.

SENATE.—Messrs. Doolittle and Howe presented a memorial from citizens of Wisconsin praying for an increased duty of 10 per cent. on wool of foreign production. Referred to Finance Committee.

Numerous remonstrances against the same were presented and referred.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, called up his substitute for the bill concerning the disposition of convicts in the courts of the United States, the subsisting of persons in the jails charged with violating the laws of the United States, and diminishing the expenses in relation thereto. Objection was made to the consideration of the bill.

The act making appropriations for legislative, executive and judicial expenses was taken up. Discussion on the bill will occupy the entire session.

Mr. Wilson presented a petition of the Boston Board of Trade praying for the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Doolittle reported back the report of the Secretary of the Interior in reference to the Idaho Indians.

Mr. McDougal introduced a bill to ascertain the settlement of certain private land claims in California. Referred to Committee on Lands.

Mr. Wilkins introduced a bill for the construction of railroads in Minnesota. Referred.

Mr. Fessenden reported from Finance Committee the Army Appropriation bill with a few unimpotant amendments. Adjourned.

## Arrival of the Steamer Saxonia.

### Highly Important Foreign News.

### CONFEDERATE LOAN.

### The Bombardment of Sundenberg.

### 80 Women and Children Killed.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The steamer Saxonia brings London papers of the 7th.

The House of Lords had given judgment in the Alexandria case adverse to the Crown and dismissing the appeal from the judgment of the courts.

Late news states that the difficulties about the acceptance of the Mexican crown by Maximillian have been solved by compromise with the Emperor of Austria, and the Archduke will shortly proceed to Mexico.

The Prussians had driven in the Danish outpost and occupies a position 250 paces nearer Dupyel than the first parallel. The works were uninjured by bombardment.

The bombardment of Sunderberg had ceased. The town was burning in several places. Eighty women and children were killed and the town deserted by the inhabitants.

The *Times* says the question of the acceptance of the Mexican throne by Maximillian is doubtful.

The Confederate loan is quoted at 51@53; French rentes 66f. 5c. Virginia sixes have declined 1 per cent.

All the powers interested have agreed to the holding of a conference. France will only ask the inhabitants of the Duchies to declare what government they prefer. In the event of the greater part of the powers abandoning the treaty of 1851, the courts of London, Rome, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Spain and France have agreed to recognize the Emperor of Mexico immediately on his acceptance.

The Pope has entirely recovered.

The King of Sweden will endeavor to obtain peace, but in the event of a failure he says he must render assistance to Denmark against an overpowering force.

The Danes had defeated the Prussians at Vide.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—Cotton flat and unchanged. Provisions—no sales. Sugar active.

## From Newbern, N. C.

### CONFEDERATE OFFICERS HUNG.

NEWBERN, N. C., April 14.—According to the Raleigh *Progress* the people of western North Carolina have recently hung several Confederate officers and soldiers for attempting to enforce the conscription. The Raleigh, N. C. *Confederate* says the election in that State depends upon the success of the armies. If defeated, Holden will be elected by a large majority. Frequent arrivals of steamers at Wilmington, with valuable cargoes for the Confederates, are announced. The railroads in North Carolina are busy transporting rebel troops and supplies.

## FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

### Gen. Washburne Ordered to West Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The House will probably pass the legal gold bill by a small majority.

General Grant well review the army of the Potomac within a day or two.

Maj. Gen. Washbourne has been ordered to the command of West Tennessee, in place of General Hurlbut, and leaves to-night to assume command.

### Late Foreign News.

SANDY HOOK, April 18.—Steamer Saxonia, from Southampton the 6th, has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, April 5.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Manchester market very dull and tending downward. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet.

Garibaldi landed at Southampton on the 3d, and was received with enthusiasm.

### Important about the Draft.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—In order to correct erroneous impressions it is possible that the first order of March last requires that the amount of men raised by voluntary enlistments be made up to April 15th, and the draft be made as soon thereafter as practicable. No authority is given for the assertion that it will take place May 1st.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The President has approved the bill extending for two years from date the time within which the States and Territories may accept the grants of land donated for the establishment of colleges for the benefit of agricultural and mechanical arts. West Virginia is now included within the limits of this law.


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LOOK ON THIS PICTURE,

And if suffering from Headache, go at once and buy a box.

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Are prepared from the active principle of his celebrated Vermifuge. They are put up in a nice and palatable form, to suit the taste of those who cannot conveniently take the Vermifuge. Children will take them without trouble. They are an effective worm destroyer, and may be given to the most delicate child.

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Chemicals, Chemicals,

Dyes, Dyes,

Paints, Paints,

Oils, Oils,

Spices, Spices,

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CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS, Silver and Brass Platers,

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NEW STYLES

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Received THIS DAY.

NEW SPRING STOCK OF

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Well seasoned

OIL CLOTH,

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CARPET STORE,

NO. 87 FOURTH STREET.

Coal Land on the Penn'a. R. R.,

FOR SALE.

A VERY VALUABLE TRACT OF excellent COAL, situate on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near "Hawkins' dump," about 10 miles from Pittsburgh. If not sold at private sale before that time, this property will be offered

At Davis' Auction House,

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 3d, 1864.

Inquiries as to terms, &c., may be made of Col. W. G. Hawkins, near the premises.

Ref: W. F. LAUCK, Braddock's Field, or HOPKINS & LAZEAR, Attorneys-at-Law, ap12-law2w No. 103 Fifth st.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between A. J. BAKER, THOS. WILSON, WM. WILSON, GEORGE FRANTZ and others, doing business under the name of MONONGAHELA COAL CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by A. J. Baker, and all having claims will present them immediately; those owing the said firm are expected to call and settle.

A. J. BAKER,
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WM. WILSON,
GEO. FRANTZ
and others.

ap14-lwd

AMUSEMENTS.

☞ PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager..... W. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....H. OVERINGTON.

Revival for two night only of the great moral drama, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, in obedience to the public, who were prevented from seeing this great work, on its first production, by other engagements.

THIS EVENING, will be presented,

Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Uncle Tom.....Mr. Burgess
George Harris.....C. Loveday
Phinias Fletcher.....C. Wilkinson
Deacon Perry.....Mr. Chippendale
Topsy.....Millie Marden
Eliza.....Kate Rynor

In rehearsal, the Duke's Signal and Octoroon.

☞ IN POPULARITY, STILL WE GAIN.

The Old Original and Only

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS!

Will give three of their refined and pleasing Ethiopian Entertainments

AT CONCERT HALL,

Commencing on

Monday Evening, April 18, 19, and 20.

18 Accomplished and Established Performers,

In New Songs, Dances,

Witticisms and Burlesques.

☞ See bulletin boards and programmes.

Cards of Admission.....25 Cents.

M. C. CAMPBELL, Manager.

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☞ MASONIC HALL.

WOODROFFE'S

Old Original Bohemian Troupe of

GLASS BLOWERS,

Will open their Grand Gift Promenade Entertainment at the above Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, March 28th, and exhibit every evening and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

At each entertainment the celebrated Low Pressure Glass Steam Engine Monitor, made entirely of Glass, will be in full motion. Another great feature, all the magnificent work of art, manufactured by the company, will be gratuitously distributed to the visitors.

On FRIDAY EVENING, April 1st, a beautiful case of work will be presented to the Author of the best original Conundrum on the Glass Steam Engine.

Admission to evening entertainments, 25 cents; afternoons, 15 cents. No half price. Doors open in the evening at 7; afternoons at 2 o'clock. Exhibition commences half an hour later.

WM. WOODROFFE, Manager.
E. M. GARDNER, Gen. Agt. mh25-ta27

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SEWING MACHINES

GO TO THE AGENCY AND EXamine, and you will then agree with us, that it is an almost perfect instrument.—*Evening Post.*

EVERY FAMILY is made happier by the introduction of this trustworthy machine.—*Christian Intelligen.*

THERE are good, better and best, and the best machine, we feel entirely safe in saying is "Wheeler & Wilson's."—*Western Advocate.*

THEY HAVE NO RIVAL.

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HAVE received the Highest Premiums wherever exhibited.

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EASILY MANAGED, not liable to get out of order, very beautiful and simple in construction.—*N. Y. Evan.*

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SURPASSES all others.—*Ladies' Repository.*

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These Machines are Warranted for Three years.

Prices from $50 upwards.

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NO. 27 FIFTH STREET,

WM. SUMNER & CO.,

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I HAVE BEEN DULY COMMISSIONed and licensed to act for the following reliable

Fire, Marine and Life Insurance COMPANIES:

PHŒNIX of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Capital.....$500,000,

With a large surplus.

WASHINGTON of New York.

Capital.....$400,000 00
Assets Feb. 1, 1864..... 585,138 45
Unsettled claims..... 2,226 00

Capital and Surplus..... $582,810 45

This Company issues Participating Policies. Its scrip dividend have been 50 per cent. per annum for three years past.

American Life & Trust of Phila.

Capital.....$500,000.

For further information apply to

S. S. BRYAN,

Broker and Insurance Agent,

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500 BBLS FAMILY FLOUR,

50 bbls Beans,
100 " Red Potatoes,
75 " Romanite Apples,
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In store and for sale by

PATTERSON & AMMON,

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LARGE AND FRESH ARRIVAL OF Spring and Summer BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS and BALMORALS of the latest styles, opening every day, and the cheapest in the city. J. H. BORLAND,

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## COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL.

### LOCAL STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 69 4TH ST.

| Banks. | Par Value. | Last Sales. |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of Pittsburgh | $ 50 | $ 68 |
| Exchange Bank | 50 | 68½ |
| Merchants' & Manufac. Bk | 50 | 58¾ |
| Mechanics' Bank | 50 | 63¼ |
| Allegheny Bank | 50 | 67¼ |
| Citizens' Bank | 50 | 61½ |
| Iron City Bank | 50 | 63¾ |
| Iron City Trust Co | 50 | 64¾ |
| Manchester Savings Bank | 50 | 61 |
| **Railroad, Gas and Insurance Stock.** | | |
| Birmingham Gas Co | — | 81¾ |
| Citizens' Insurance Co | 50 | 60¾ |
| Western Insurance Co | 42 | 53¾ |
| Eureka Insurance Co | 50 | 48 |
| Mong. Insurance Co | 32 | 33½ |
| Allegheny Valley R. R | 50 | 14¾ |
| Pittsburgh & Conns. R. R. | 50 | — |
| do interest bearing | 50 | — |
| Monongahela Nav. Co | 50 | 47¾ |
| Monongahela Bridge | — | 27¾ |
| Allegheny Insurance Co | 25 | 27½ |
| Peoples Insurance Co | 25 | 28¾ |
| Pittsburgh Gas Co | 50 | 80¾ |
| Western Penna. R. R | 50 | — |
| Pitts. & Steubenville, R. R | 50 | 13½ |
| Penna. Ins. Co | 50 | — |
| **Copper Stocks.** | | |
| Mass Mining Co | $— | 10 |
| Northwestern Mining Co | 7 05 | 16 |
| Great Western " | 1 50 | 5¼ |
| Dacotah " | — | 6 |
| Pitts. and Boston " | 5 55 | 26 |
| National " | 5 50 | 24 |
| North Cliff " | 3 00 | 8¾ |
| Bay State " | 1 75 | 22 |
| Central " | 5 00 | 74 |
| Isle Royal " | 16 10 | 26 |
| Minnesota " | 8 50 | 29 |
| Aztec " | — | 9 |
| **Bonds.** | | |
| Allegheny Co. Compro. 6s | $ | 81 |
| Pittsburgh " 6s | | 77 |
| Pitts. Municipal 6