Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 23 1864.

Our Financial Situation.

We recur to this subject again—not this time to present any views of our own or facts of our own gleaning, but to give the impressions of journalists whose facilities for forming correct opinions of the financial situation are not to be questioned. From the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, a most reliable paper in every way, we take the following paragraphs:

"While Congress is wasting its time over matters of secondary importance, and especially over such discussions as the Missouri affairs, it is neglecting matters of vital consequence, prominent amongst which is the need of *increased taxation*.

It urges the imposition of higher duties on imports in the following words:

"We want, then, higher duties for a double purpose—first, and most important, to diminish our imports, which are impoverishing us; and secondly to increase our customs. Let those who most indulge in superfluities of foreign origin, pay well for them. Fine silk and woolen goods, clothes, gloves, bonnets, cigars—for these cent. per cent is not too much and even at any rate that may be fixed, they will continue to be consumed in quantities larger than we can afford."

Relative to the gold question it says:

"It is our duty now to establish a tariff, such that henceforth we may cease to export gold, so that we may hereafter buy no more from foreign nations than we sell to them. Of this none will have a right to complain. Hitherto customs have been so arranged that we have bought far too much abroad, and have been perpetually drained of our specie to pay for it. By retaining our gold produce in our own hands, we give stability and security to our financial system. When gold is plenty few requisitions can take place, because every one knows that under whatever paper transactions may take place there is a sound metallic basis, and exchanges always tend to rule in favor of a country in which great quantities of the precious metals centre. Such has long been the case with England, and the security it differently exemplified at the present day in our own country, and at all times in Austria.

"As we then adopt as our future policy a tariff system such that, one year with another, our exports, exclusive of gold will pay for our imports. This is the only way in which we can stop the incessant drain of gold which is forever taking place, and to accomplish it we must raise our duties till the object is affected. In so doing we shall not raise our revenues and put some check on the extravagance which is now adding to our difficulties."

Concerning the imposition of heavier excise duties than are now levied, we quote only this sentence:—

"As respects excises on articles of home production, these should be placed heavily on those articles which are mere luxuries, especially on spirits, tobacco, and on those articles in the production of which we have peculiar advantages."

To the foregoing we add some most admirable suggestions from the Philadelphia *Bulletin*:

The writer asserts that "it is a maxim with those governments in which the art of taxation has been most attentively studied to derive revenue from high taxes on a few important articles." In this respect the present law is defective, for it places low rates on a large list. Many fruitful and proper sources of revenue are not now taxed at all.

"For instance, why should not purchases and sales of stocks be taxed? A duty of one per cent on every transaction in stocks would realize, in this city alone, an annual revenue of several millions. There is no doubt, too, that several branches of manufacture can bear, without incommodious, a considerable increase of the burden now laid upon them. Manufactures have made great fortune in the last two years; they are protected against foreign competition by a tariff which satisfies even the requirements of Mr. Morrill. When the rebellion is put down they will have a market opened to them in the South, so vast and so hungry that in supplying it the utmost power of their machinery will be strained for some years to come."

He proceeds:

It has been proposed to increase the income tax. This is the most disagreeable of all duties, but if it is to be levied at all there is no reason why at least the large incomes should not pay more than they do now. The luxuries too, such as liquors, wines, and tobacco in all its shapes, should be taxed more heavily than they are now. These ought to be made to produce the bulk of the revenue.

The cost of collecting taxes under the present law is next resorted to, and a reduction in salaries is strongly urged. The *Bulletin* further argues *that the country is able to pay higher taxes*. Money is plenty. Another argument: to levy heavy taxes would cure one of the great evils of the times, extravagance, because men would then be forced to economize.

"If people are extravagant, make them pay for their humor. Sumptuary laws are absurd and mischievous; but Congress can prune down extravagance by thorough and ingenious taxation. In the way those who are making fortunes and can afford it will be made to pay; and those whose means do not suffice will be obliged to live moderately and within bounds."

To all of which we say amen! Let Congress *tax the people*, as the only means now left to save the nation from bankruptcy. When our brothers are spilling their blood for the Union on a hundred battle fields, why should not we contribute of our substance to sustain the same great cause?

Condition of the Rebel States.

We have received a *correct* copy of the resolutions on the above subject recently introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS, member of Congress from the 22d district of this State. They are as follows:

Resolved, That the existing rebellion between the Union and the rebel States constitutes a condition of public war, with all the consequences attaching thereto under the law of nature and of nations.

Resolved, That the appeal of the rebel States from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals established by the Constitution to the arbitrament of the sword has not, however, withdrawn the case beyond the purview of the Constitution, which, in conferring the war power on the General Government, has made the law of war the rule of adjudication, prosecution, and adjustment of the pending controversy.

Resolved, That while the rebel States are by that law and by the solemn recognition thereof in the proclamation made by the President of the United States on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1861, under and in pursuance of the authority conferred on him by the act of Congress of the 13th of July of the same year, interdicting all commercial intercourse between their citizens and those of the loyal states in the attitude of belligerents, and outside of the Union as States by construction of law as well as in point of fact, and have thereby either abdicated or forfeited their rights to membership therein, the jurisdiction and powers of the Government over their territory and citizens continue unimpaired, and the latter are still amenable to the civil and judicial tribunals of the United States for their treason and other crimes against the same.

Resolved, That so long as those States continue under the armed occupation of the forces of the United States employed in suppressing the rebellion against its authority, the local laws are necessarily subordinated, and the functions of the civil authorities so far suspended thereto as to prevent the exercise of all the rights arising out of their relations to this Government, and to disable them from electing members of either branch of Congress, or electors for the choice of a President of the United States.

Resolved, That the occupation of those States by the armed forces of the United States, either under military commanders or provisional governors appointed by the Executive, resting for its authority upon the condition of insurrection existing therein, is a purely military one, and ought to determine with the necessity which produced it.

Resolved, That as soon as the rebellion is suppressed in any of the revolting states by the reconquest and occupation thereof by the armies of the United States, and the same are so tranquilized as to furnish adequate assurance against the recurrence of disturbance therein, it will become the duty of the President to communicate the fact to Congress in order that it may take the proper measures for the reorganization of the civil governments and the establishment of the civil functionaries therein, and prescribe such terms as it may deem wise and proper and consistent with the public safety for the readmission of those districts as States of this Union.

Resolved, That it is the exclusive right of the legislative power of the Government to say upon what terms those Territories shall be allowed to return to the Union; and that in the adjustment of the existing controversy in the government *de facto* of the reconquered territory, and in the arrangement of the terms of reorganization and readmission, it will be within their competency to punish treason of individuals and provide indemnity for the expenses of the war and security against any future outbreak of the like kind by removing the causes and confiscating absolutely the property and estate of the guilty authors and abettors thereof.

Mr. WILLIAMS proposing to debate these resolutions, they went over under the rules. From the great care with which they are drawn, and the well known ability of Mr. WILLIAMS, we anticipate a political sensation when the speech in their defence is delivered.

Gen. Grant's Lineage.

Gen. GRANT's family is of Scotch origin, and his immediate progenitors were Pennsylvanians. His father, JESSE R. GRANT, a tanner by trade, was born in Westmoreland county in 1794, and is now living at Covington, Kentucky. When five years old, his father removed to Ohio. In 1821 JESSE married HANNAH SIMPSON in Clermont county. She was the daughter of JOHN SIMPSON, and was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, from which her father in 1818 removed to Ohio. ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT was the first child born of that marriage, his birthday being April 27th, 1822.

Kentucky.

It seems now that the opposition to the enrollment of slaves in Kentucky has spent its force, and that the work of enrolling and drafting that unfortunate class will proceed with as great rapidity as the Government shall direct. The pro-slavery politicians of Kentucky now see that the Government is *in earnest* in its determination to make their State bear its just proportion of the burdens of this war, and they therefore content themselves with uttering curses upon the Administration and forming a league with the Copperhead Peace party.

The GUTHRIES and PRESTICES of Kentucky have all along boasted that they have heretofore filled their quota with *white men*. Waiving the question whether Kentucky has ever filled her quota under *any* call, it is worth while to inquire who the white men were that volunteered to fight the battles of the Union. A Kentucky correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* shows beyond controversy that the counties having the fewest slaves sent the most men into the Union armies, and not only most but nearly all the men; while the large slaveholding counties contributed more largely to the Rebel than the Union armies. There is the whole story of Kentucky loyalty! It flourishes only where there are *the fewest slaves*.

ILLINOIS UNION STATE CONVENTION.—The State Central Committee of the Union party of Illinois have called a Convention of delegates to meet at Springfield on the 25th day of May next for the purpose of selecting thirty-two delegates to the National Convention to be held at Baltimore on the 7th day of June next, and for the purpose of nominating candidates for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and also for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction and one member of Congress for the State at large.

"MISTAKEN LENIENCY."—Under this caption the Carlisle *Herald* bitterly complains of the President's pardon of ISAAC FISHER, who was found guilty of acting the part of a deserter and spy during LEE's raid into Pennsylvania last summer, and sentenced to be hung on Friday last. If all that the *Herald* says is true, and we can see no reason to doubt it, FISHER should have been hung instead of being turned loose in a community he had betrayed into the hands of traitors. FISHER was pardoned upon the plea of insanity, which the *Herald* regards as entirely unfounded. It thinks the War Department and the President were imposed upon. FISHER was a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle.

THE *Post* yesterday says, "Our lives and means have been sacrificed and squandered, and will continue to be, not for the preservation of our Republican system, but for its subversion." Is the *Post* edited by dead men? It would seem so, if the above extraordinary statement about the sacrifice of the lives of its editors can be relied upon as truthful.

Six Weeks' Progress.

Sundry Copperhead journals have been at great pains to prove that the Florida expedition was purely Presidential in its purpose. Their Richmond allies have gone a trifle further, and find themselves able to announce that the whole war has become a Presidential campaign. Not Florida merely—that is hardly worth mentioning—but the recent movements in Mississippi and Georgia were decided upon solely with reference to the Presidency. The Richmond *Examiner* will have it that Sherman meant to occupy enough of Mississippi and Alabama to enable a tenth part of the people of each to organize a State Government, and send delegates to the Baltimore Convention—a text which Democratic orators will doubtless improve. The advance on Dalton had the same object with reference to Georgia; "it was a method of stumping the South."

But *The Examiner* ruefully confesses that though these campaigns, whether in a military or political view, were failures, they nevertheless have been very costly to them, and avers that the rebel Territory cannot stand such work much longer. The details of the damage which Sherman's expedition did, it does not venture to give, nor has any Rebel paper that we have yet seen printed them. They insist that Johnston drove Thomas back from Dalton, and that the valiant legions of Polk discomfitted Sherman and forced him to retreat. But they were Pyrrhic victories. It is the conquerors who are the greatest sufferers. The North, says *The Examiner* may carry on such attacks indefinitely. "It is not their lands that are wasted, nor their houses that are robbed and burned down, nor their women and children who are cursed and bullied, starved and turned out homeless and naked on the world." On the contrary, it is the Confederates who suffer these calamities, and who seem to be sufficiently tired of them. They complain that provisions are burned, and cities are sacked, and the land every where plundered and ravaged, and that, in fact, the Confederacy under such an unkind method of treatment, may be said to be gone to the dogs. *The Examiner* only states the obvious question: if these are the direful results of campaigns purely political and Presidential, what is likely to happen when we begin to make war in earnest.

It did not need these irritable admissions of the Richmond press to prove that the war during the last six weeks, desultory as it has been, and checkered by undeniable defeats, has done great damage to the Rebellion materially, and perhaps not less morally, by exposing the defensive weakness of their military position. Dissatisfied as the country has reason to be with much that has been attempted, our very failures nevertheless show how strong we are, and how weak the enemy will prove against rightly directed attacks. We believe, as we have often said, in a concentration of overwhelming forces against the rebel armies, and by no means in struggling expeditions for the conquest of cotton districts, yet it would be foolish to deny that the enemy themselves admit that their resources have been weakened and their confidence to some extent impaired by every effort made against them. Our prospects are surely not any worse than they were at the beginning of the year. Can the rebels truthfully say the same? They see, and sometimes wrathfully confess, that the immense preponderance of the North in numbers and wealth tells every day more heavily against them; that though the war may be prolonged, as it has been, by imbecility on our side and by obstinacy on theirs, the result is inevitable. Of course we don't want to wait for the mathematical development of this certainty, and we don't expect to. With a soldier at the head of our armies who believes in fighting, and with the unity of purpose and resistless energy that he brings to the conduct of affairs, the country has a right to hope for decisive results in the coming campaign.—*N. Y. Tribune*

A MEETING of members of the Iowa Legislature, and others, held at Des Moines on the 5th, appointed a committee to call a canal convention, in which Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota shall be represented by friends of the ship canal project for connecting the Lakes and the Mississippi. It is proposed to hold the Convention on the first Wednesday of May next, at Dubuque, Iowa.

COUNTY Conventions in Oregon have passed resolutions endorsing the policy of the Government, and recommending Mr. Lincoln for the next Presidency.

THE Pope has officially denied that he is on good terms with the King of Italy, and states that he maintains no relations whatever with him.

A Letter from a Prisoner.

The following cheerful letter from a private soldier, who was a prisoner in Richmond from the first of October until about the first of January, and since then at Danville, Virginia, and who is well known to many of the people of this city and of Armstrong county, will be read with interest, as affording perhaps as truthful a glimpse of prison life as has been published. We withhold his name, and the name of his regiment, more out of deference to his modesty and a formerly expressed wish, than for prudential reasons. The letter came open, and was marked on the envelope "Examined:"

DANVILLE, March 5, 1864.

Dear Father: I wrote about three weeks ago. Since then I have received your letters of Dec. 22 and 29, and the Greek Testament; but deferred replying for some days, until all of a large lot of letters then received here should be given out. No more came for me, nor the box, nor the package of papers and envelopes.

[These things had been sent to him while in Richmond; but he was probably gone before they arrived. While in that city he did not receive a single letter.]

Although the letters were old, they were a great satisfaction to me, and their contents [meaning a little thread, needles, &c.,] were gratefully received. All were safe except the pencil. The Testament was especially welcome. I read it diligently, and shall be once through it in a few weeks, gaining mental, and, I hope, spiritual benefit.

We have no religious services here; we are too much crowded. The rebel chaplain—apparently an excellent man—would have preached to us had there been room.

I hope to get the things you sent. Mail me a package of envelopes, and put a little gum arabic in your next letter. You may write more at length. Long letters come as well as short. Speak more fully of home affairs. Tell me anything of interest you may have from ——Regiment. I hear that it is mustered out, to go in again for three years, after 30 days' furlough. This action does not affect my *status*. * * * But I doubt whether I shall be at liberty before the close of the war. Still, do not be uneasy about me. I shall almost certainly continue to have my health, as I have, and have had ever since my capture.

Some prisoners have escaped. I had hopes of being able to do the same, if some effective measures have been taken to prevent it, and I cannot see any way to accomplish it.

Except being crowded and closely confined, we are not very badly off. Our food is nearly enough, such as it is—mainly badly baked corn bread with the bran in. Our quarters are good brick buildings, although cold during the winter—we having no fires; and we keep the lice pretty well thinned out by daily searches. By the way, send me a fine comb; not that I need it now, but I may.

I have been able to employ about all my time, while a prisoner, without wasting it. Most of the men in this prison are not the same who were with me in Richmond, and have more reading matter. For change we have chess.

Send a small piece of lead pencil, which I can stick in a hollow pen holder. A comrade has just lost my pencil. Mail a few papers separately, so that we may find whether they will come through.

Again I say, do not be troubled about me. I am well and cheerful, and let nothing trouble me. My philosophy would bear me through this, not to speak of a higher support.

Enclose an envelope and half sheet with each letter. I have stamps.

Good bye for a time. God bless all of you. Affectionately, your son.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PAINTERS' UNION.—The members of the Local Painters' Union are hereby notified that a Regular Meeting will be held in the Hall of the Allegheny Fire Company, on THURSDAY EVENING March 24th, at 7½ o'clock. All members are earnestly requested to attend.

By order of the President.

J. A. BAKER, Secretary.

mh22:1t

BOUNTY FOR VOLUNTEERS.—The SECOND WARD, Allegheny, is now ready to pay liberal Bounties to Volunteers, on presenting unsatisfactory certificates to the Provost Marshal to WM. A. REED, Treasurer, at Allegheny Trust Co.

JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK,
ROBT. McKNIGHT,
JOHN HEATH,
GEO. R. KOBLE,
HENRY SUTHERVER,
Bounty Commissioners.

All subscribers and contributors to the Second Ward Bounty Fund are requested to pay promptly to WM. A. REED, Treasurer, and get their certificates.

JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK,
mh17:tf Chairman

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
OF ALLEGHENY.

Capital.....$300,000
With privilege to increase to.....500,000

This Bank is now fully organized and in successful operation.

We are prepared to do a general Banking business, and offer our services as Depositories to Banks and Bankers throughout the country.

Special attention gives to collection in this and the adjoining City of Pittsburgh, as well as on all parts of the country.

Moneys received on deposit, and Exchange on all the principal cities bought and sold.

DIRECTORS:

T. H. NEVIN, JOHN DUAN, WM. HARBAUGH, C. G. BOYLE, ARTHUR HODSON, | A. H. DAVIS, HENRY GERWIG, JOHN THOMPSON, D. H. WHITE.

T. H. NEVIN, President.

JOHN P. KRAMER, Cashier.

Allegheny, Jan. 20, 1864. fel:3m

REMOVAL,

122 Wood Street. } TO { 122 Wood Street

Our present location on Fifth street having, of late, become so much more undesirable for our business, we beg to announce that we will remove our MUSIC STORE, on the 1ST OF APRIL next, to

122 WOOD STREET,

FOUR DOORS ABOVE FIFTH STREET,

Nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Trust Company.

☞ The exclusive agency for

STEINWAY'S PIANOS

Will remain in our possession, as before.

H. KLEBER & BRO.

jy27:31aw-wtaw

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., February 24th, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENTUM on the income, or Third Mortgage Bonds of this Company, out of the earnings of 1863, payable in cash on the 1st day of April next. [1026] W. H. BARNES, Sec'y.

BENEFIT OF SUBSISTENCE COMMITTEE.—Visitors will be admitted into the Fort Pitt Works, 19th Ward, to see the famous 20-INCH GUN, until April 1st, 1864. Price of admission, 25 CENTS, the entire proceeds to be presented to the Subsistence Committee of Pittsburgh. Tickets sold at the office of the works, at Monongahela House and at St. Charles Hotel.

6:27:1m

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The owners of Oil at the Allegheny landing are requested to remove their Oil at once, otherwise it will have to be removed at their expense, as there is not room there to do the current business. Attention to this matter will save trouble and expense.

mh11 JAMES ALLEN, Wharf Master.

AN ELECTION for President and Six Directors of the Manchester Savings Bank will be held at the Banking House on SATURDAY, the 26th day of March, 1864, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock p. m.

THOS. B. UPDIKE, Cashier.

Manchester, Feb. 25th, 1864. mh10

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STORE SHADES,

Made to order on short notice, at

No. 107 MARKET ST., between Fifth and Liberty.

fs:3t:eaw:n JOS. E. HUGHES

ACCOUNTANT WANTED.—Wanted, a thoroughly experienced BOOK-KEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT. Address, BOX No 612 Pittsburgh P. O., with name and reference, and the note will be replied to if an interview is desired by the advertiser. mw22:3t

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Mr JOHN T. McKENNAN has this day become associated with me as partner in the Drug Business carried on at No. 59 Federal street, and corner of Federal and Ohio streets, Allegheny, Pa. The name and style of the firm will hereafter be GEO. A. KELLY & CO.

Allegheny, March 21, 1864. mh22:6t

LOST—At Federal Street Passenger Station, Allegheny City, a CHECK ON THE CITIZENS' BANK, Pittsburgh, dated March 19th, calling for $23 87. Drawn by J. P. Henderson, Tree ureer, in favor of John Crawford, and endorsed by John Crawford. All persons are hereby notified not to negotiate the same, as payment has been stopped. mh22:1t

PEW FOR SALE.—That eligible Pew No. 174, in the Second Presbyterian Church. If not sold by the 1st of April, it will then be offered at Auction. Apply to

mh19 R. McLEAN & CO., 102 Fourth street.

$1000 WILL PURCHASE A TWO-STORY BRICK STORE, DWELLING and LOT, at the foot of Liberty street, in No. 10 of Haughey's Row. Apply to

mh19 R. McLEAN & CO., 102 Fourth street.

WANTED—An intelligent, business man, with $250, to take charge of an office that pays $50 per week. Address BOX 1297 P. O., Pittsburgh. mh19:1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Testamentary on the estate of Samuel G. Edmunds, late of Elizabeth township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate of said decedent will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

mh22:6t* TB. S. KENNEY, Ad'm'r.

1864.....1864.

"COSTAR'S" RAT, ROACH, &c.,

EXTERMINATORS.

"15 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only in a little remedies known."
"Free from Poison."
"Not cancerous to the Human Family."
"Sure cure—cost of that kind to die."

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
BEWARE of all worthless imitations.
Costar's Depot, No. 482 Broadway, N. Y.

For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK, SON & CO., and R. E. SELLERS & CO., Wholesale and Retail Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa.; HENRY P. SCHWARTZ, Allegheny City. m:2:6m

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,
No. 20 S. 10TH STREET,
Baltimore, Md. March 21st, 1864.

Seal's Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 m., on FRIDAY, April 1st, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—

FIFTEEN THOUSAND (15,000) HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales, at Baltimore, Md., in four or five (4 or 5) equal thousand each, every (10) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival at the respective localities. They must average about (1,300) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight, and falling short of (1,000) ten hundred pounds gross weight, Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers and Boneless Cattle will be rejected.

A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pen two and one half hours before being weighed, or must weighed immediately after removal from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail, or telegraph.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance calls for it, and if the weight then is not satisfactory the expense of weighing will be paid by the party serving judgment.

No bid, to receive consideration, must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:

We ——, of the county of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that ——— is (or are) able to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will enter into such contract, in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his security, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney to be duly certified thereto.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payments to be made after each delivery, in such funds as may be on hand, if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be addressed distinctly, "Proposals for Beef Cattle," and addressed to "Capt. THOS. O. SULLIVAN, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland."

If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their post office address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it by an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

TH. T. SULLIVAN,
Capt. and C. S. U. S. A.

mh22:4d

1000 MEN WANTED,

TO BUY

CAVALRY BOOTS

AT

McCLELLAND'S AUCTION,

55 FIFTH STREET,

Masonic Hall Building.

mh21

PLUMBING,

Gas and Steam Fitting.

In all its branches, carefully attended to, by experienced, practical workmen. A fine assortment of

GAS FIXTURES,
SINKS,
BATH TUBS,
SHOWER BATHS,
WATER CLOSETS,
HYDRANTS, &c.,

Constantly on hand and made to order.

TATE & SEVILLE,

No. 59 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny;

And 127 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

mh11:2m:ed1y

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals are invited for the Graduation, Masonry, Bridge Piling, Ballast Timber and Track laying of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad, between Connellsville and Cumberland, embracing a distance of about eighty-seven (87) miles in sections of about one mile each. Specifications will be ready at the Company's Office, in Pittsburgh, on and after the 1st OF APRIL proximo, and proposals will be received until the 21st OF APRIL, ensuing.

BENJ. H. LATROBE, President.

Office of P. & C. R. R Co.,
Pittsburgh, March 15th, 1864. } mh19:4t

OPENING.

Mrs. M. KITCHIN

Will open on THURSDAY, 24th instant, a large and handsome assortment of

Fashionable Millinery,

At No. 123 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City.

m:20:1w

NEW BOOKS—School Economy, by the Principal of the Pennsylvania State Normal School.

Aunt's Watleigh's Fortunes.
Will's Evidence.
Grant's Campaigns.
Wife's Secret.
Red and White.
Mein Inn's Housekeeper.
Wo ung's Ransom.

For sale by

mh21 T. K. WAKEMAN
No. 101 Federal street, Allegheny.

LSNIVELY,
Wholesale Manufacturer of
LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 15 NORTH FOURTH STREET, Philadelphia.

Has constantly on hand a general assortment of LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES, suitable for city and country trade.

mh10:1m

OPENING.

C. REGGS

Would announce to the public that she will open on THURSDAY, the 24th inst., and be admitted into the Fort Pitt Works, 19th Ward, to see the famous 20-INCH GUN, until April 1st, 1864. Price of admission, 25 CENTS, the entire proceeds to be presented to the Subsistence Committee of Pittsburgh. Tickets sold at the office of the works, at Monongahela House and at St. Charles Hotel.

6:27:1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE LADIES.

New Store, No. 43 St. Clair St.

MISSES ELLIOTTE

WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY, the 22d instant, a complete stock of

Ladies' Furnishing Goods.

Also, a choice selection of

Point, Maltese and Valenciennes Laces;
Collars & Sets; Fancy Ruffs and Ties;
Black Laced Garibaldi Sleeves;
Black Lace Veils; Coiffures and Barbes;
Black Crape Collars; Collarettes and Veils;
Lace, Embroidered and Mourning Handkerchiefs;
Dress Trimmings, latest styles;
Patent Water Proof Skirt Factings;
French Embroidered and Plain Collars;
Balmoral Skirts, &c.
Rich Cloaks, of the very latest and most fashionable styles.

Stamping for Braiding and Embroidering particularly attended to. mw22:4t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, I will expose to Public Sale, at the COURT HOUSE, in the City of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of March next, at 5 o'clock p. m.,

The House and Lot No. 94 Grant street (opposite the Cath. dral,) Pittsburgh, occupied by Bruce & Hepley, and others, as law offices.

Also, Two contiguous Lots of Ground on the west side of Congress street, Pittsburgh, Nos. 33 and 34 in the plan of Watts's estate, each lot having a front of 20 feet and a depth of 90 feet.

Also, A Lot at the corner of Fulton street and Bedford alley Pittsburgh, being 28 ft. and 11 inches front by 123 feet 6 inches in depth.

Also, Lots 64, 65, 66 and 67 in Reis & Carling's plan, in Wilkins township, together containing upwards of four acres.

Also, Ten Shares of the Stock in the Pittsburgh Coal Company, of which Hon. Thomas Mellon is Trustee, as it was at the decedent's death.

Also, Six Shares of stock in the Iron City Land Association, subject to a transfer of two quarter sections of land made to W. L. Jones and W. H. Long.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH, and conveyances at the expense of the purchaser, from the date of sale, subject to the taxes for the year 1864 and the purchaser to pay expense of the conveyances, and the requisite Revenue Stamps thereon.

HUGH McMASTER,
Administrator of Andrew McMaster, d'c'd.

mh18:td:4t30ds

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Great Gift Distribution.

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Send 25 cents for a Sealed Envelope, containing a Certificate which tells what you have drawn, for ONE DOLLAR. No Blanks. You may get a GOLD WATCH or a DIAMOND RING. You must get the value of your money and need not pay the dollar until you know what you have drawn. We will forward the articles by mail or express. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send a stamp for circulars.

Address, WOOD, HOYT & CO.,

BOX 5298, New York.

THE POLAND UNION SEMINARY, located in Poland, Mahoning county, Ohio, will open the Spring Session on WEDNESDAY, March 23d, 1864, continuing fourteen weeks. It is easy of access by the Sort Wayne and Chicago R. R. to Youngstown, thence by stage 14 miles.

Every facility is afforded to students for acquiring a thorough Classical and Scientific Education.

Instrumental and Vocal Music, Painting and Drawing, are taught by accomplished instructors at very moderate extra charges, as also the Modern Languages—French, German and Italian.

The Seminary is under the supervision and patronage of a Board of Trustees, taken from the various Christian denominations.

Proper attention will be given to the moral as well as the intellectual training of pupils.

For further particulars address, enclosing a stamp,

JAMES THOMPSON, A. M., Principal.
(formerly of Somerville Institute, Pittsburgh)
or, J. M. LEONARD, A. M., V. P.,
(Late of Kentucky University, Tennessee.)

mh8:1w&eod3:1w

W. W. MOORHEAD. | D. DENNISON.
Formerly with Eaton, Macrum & Co. | W. S. SMITH.

MOORHEAD, DENNISON & CO.,

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Have just received a full stock of EMBROIDERIES TRIMMING, THREAD LACE, ENGLISH and FRENCH CAMBRIC, SILK and LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS; best quality COTTON, MERINO and SILK UNDERGARMENTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES; best WHITE SHIRTS, LINEN and PAPER COLLARS, BUTTONS, all kinds; SEWING COTTON; latest styles BONNET RIBBONS, &c., &c., which are offered to the trade, at wholesale and retail, on the most favorable terms for cash.

mh7:6t:aw

THE SUBSCRIBER,

AGENT FOR

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Is constantly receiving the same, which he will sell on the most favorable terms. This Ash is particularly adapted to the manufacture of Glass.

C. W. CHURCHMAN,

32 SOUTH FRONT STREET, Philadelphia.

fs:6:6mos

UPHOLSTERING.—Having purchased a large stock of goods for CASH, I am able to offer great bargains at extremely low prices PARLOR DESKS, Hair, Husk and Spring MATTRASSES; a great variety of SHADES, TABLE & PIANO OIL CLOTHS; CARPETS, EMBOSSED TABLE COVERS; Adilaide, Green, Cocoa and Matting Bordered MATS, of the best quality, and cheap as the cheapest.

All orders promptly attended to.

House No. 179½ FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny (formerly occupied by Mr. Semple.)

4:62 THOMAS BARKER.

METROPOLITAN

AND

LEONARD SUITS,

FOR BOYS.

The very latest styles for Spring.

GRAY & LOGAN,

No. 19 FIFTH STREET.

mh10

AGENTS WANTED, to sell the

Standard History of the War.

A rare chance to make money. Agents are clearing from $100 to $200 per month. 2,000 copies already sold. Send for circulars.

Address, JONES BROS & Co., Publishers,
mh19:1w 71 West Fayette st., Baltimore.

PUBLIC SALE—The undersigned will expose to Public Sale on WEDNESDAY, March 23d, at his residence on Market street, in the Borough of Manchester the following property, viz: 13 large Draft Horses, with 7 double sets of Harness; 6 Wagons in good running order.

A reasonable credit will be given. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

HENRY SCHNIDER.
MATTHEW HARRISON, Auct'r. mh16:6t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary have been this day granted to the undersigned (Executors,) on the estate of George Gillott, late of Ta ential Borough, deceased. All persons who know themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. V. EVANS,
JAMES GILLETT, Executors.

Tarentum, March 20th, 1864. mh22:4awd6w

$700 WILL PURCHASE a convenient DWELLING HOUSE in Sharpsburg.

$1,600 a TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE in Birmingham.

$3,000 a fine property on Wylie street.

J. K. MORANGE,
Real Estate Agent and Broker,
No 107 Fourth street, near Smithfield.

fs22:1awm6

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A large assortment of POCKET AND COUNTING HOUSE DIARIES, for 1864—in paper, in cloth, in roan, in imitation Turkey, in Turkey Morocco—with gilt edges and with marble edges—with locks, patent clasps and elastic fastenings. All sizes, and from the commonest to the very best. For sale at reasonable rates by

WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO., Stationers,
sold:2aw-wtaw 57 Wood street.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of George J. Townsend, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make them known the same without delay, to

ROBERT S. TOWNSEND, Administrator,
mh11:4w&w Nos. 12 Fourth St., Pittsburgh.

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A large supply, low, by the dozen.

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PAPER HANGINGS, elegant and cheap, from the Imperial City of Paris. Beautiful and moderate, from the gay "City of Do Ium" and "City of Brotherly Love." Pretty and cheap, from the "Land of Wooden Nutmegs" and "steady habits." Exhibition and for sale at 87 Wood street.

mh19 W. P. MARSHALL.

NOTICE—FLAT BOATS FOR SALE.—Will be sold, at the Allegheny Wharf, on April 1st, several FLATS and FLATBOATS, by way of wharfage. The owners are requested to come forward and pay charges, otherwise they will be sold according to law.

JAS. ALLEN,
mh18:td Wharfmaster, Allegheny Wharf.

DOCTOR F. IRISH,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

No. 229 PENN STREET, below Road, Pittsburgh.

FRESH ROLL BUTTER.—6 boxes prime Roll Butter received and for sale by

mh21 POTTER, AIKEN & SHEPARD.

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HIGHEST PREMIUM

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THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND BEST.

Principal Office and Wholesale Emporium,

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Three doors below Bank Block.

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WESTERN AGENTS.

fs:6:6m:aw

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Has met with great success everywhere. It is acknowledged by all to be

The Book for the Times.

It gives the distance from place to place, a full and authentic description of all places of importance in the South, which has for years, conducted and prosecuted the commerce east of the war, from which the intelligent reader can judge of their strategic value to armies, and form an idea of the plans and movements of our army, in which all Americans are now so deeply interested; with fine large Maps of the Border and Southern States.

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mh18

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Participating P lies issued by this Company, their Scrip Dividends having been sixty per cent. per annum for 1861, 1862 and 1863.

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Capital paid up in cash $500,000, with a large surplus.

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