Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY.....MARCH 31, 1864.

BOUNTIES!—After to-day the Government bounty to all recruits will be only $100. Those who wish to secure the $300 or $400 should be lively.

AN ELOQUENT LETTER from Gov. CURTIN to the President of the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee will be found in our locals columns this morning.

IF THERE are any of our readers who think that the teachings of Copperhedaism do not lead to armed resistance to the Government, a dispatch from Chicago in our news columns should dispel the delusion.

Who Caused the War?

The Pittsburgh *Post* had the unblushing audacity yesterday to republish that stale falsehood that the "leaders of the rebellion and the leaders of Abolitionism are *alike* guilty of our country's troubles"—meaning the present war. Does the *Post* remember that a distinguished leader of its own party—ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, now Vice President of JEFF DAVIS's Confederacy, and the ablest man in it—in a speech to the Georgia Convention in January, 1861, frankly met and ably refuted the charge that the South had been goaded, or taunted, or somehow driven into rebellion? If it has forgotten that refutation of the charge it is now so stupid and so unpatriotic as to repeat, we will refresh its memory by citing an extract from MR. STEPHENS' speech.—Speaking of the threatened rebellion, he thus admonished his hearers—:

"Pause, I entreat you, and consider for a moment what reason you can give that will even satisfy yourselves in calmer moments—what reasons you can give to your fellow sufferers in the calamity that it will bring upon us? What reasons can you give to the nations of the earth to justify it? They will be the calm and deliberate judges in the case; and to what cause of one overt act can you name or point on which to rest the plea of justification? What right has the North assailed? What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied? and what claim founded in justice and right has been withheld? Can either of you to-day name one Governmental act of wrong, deliberately and purposely done by the Government at Washington, of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer.

"Now, for you to attempt to overthrow such a Government as this, under which we have lived for more than three quarters of a century—in which we have gained our wealth, our standing as a nation, our domestic safety—while the elements of peril are around us, with peace and tranquility accompanied with unbounded prosperity and rights unassailed—is the blight of madness, folly, and wickedness, to which I can neither lend my sanction nor my vote."

The *Post*, however, is not satisfied with one misrepresentation, but in the same article prints half a dozen others, one of which reads thus: "Abolitionism prevented a settlement of our troubles by the Peace Convention which assembled in Washington three years ago." As this charge may be repeated during the campaign, we here take the opportunity to nail it to the counter as base coin:—

The Peace Conference, which met in February, 1861, appointed a Committee on Propositions and Resolutions, which in due time reported a proposed amendment to the Constitution, embodied in a new article of seven sections, to be called the thirteenth. This article was so wholly in the interest of slavery, as the intelligent reader will remember, that the Republican members of the Convention, upon consultation, proposed a substitute in the form of a preamble and resolutions. The preamble declared that the Convention recognized and deplored the divisions and distractions of the country, but denied that any existing alienations or dissensions justified revolution, or were such as could not be overcome by the patriotism, honor and interest of the country; that the Constitution, expressing the combined wisdom of the founders of the Government, was still adequate to every emergency, and entitled to the support of every good citizen; that if, however, any portion of the people believed that they ought to have their rights more exactly defined or more fully explained in the Constitution, it was their duty to seek a remedy by amendment, and the equal duty of all the States to consider the claims of those who thought themselves aggrieved, and to concur in such amendments as might be found necessary to insure exact justice to all. The resolutions following this preamble declared, *First*, That the Constitution gives no power to Congress or to the Federal Government to interfere in any manner with Slavery in any State, and that neither of the great political organizations existing in the country contemplate any violation of the spirit of the Constitution in this respect. *Second*, That if the people of any State were or should be deprived of the benefits intended to be secured to them by the Constitution, or their rights were or should be disregarded, their tranquility disturbed, their prosperity retarded, or their liberty imperiled, by the people of any other State, full and adequate redress should be provided; and, *Third*, That the Convention would recommend to the Legislatures of the several States of the Union to follow the example of the Legislatures of the States of Kentucky and Illinois in applying to Congress to call a Convention to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States, pursuant to the fifth article thereof. Upon this substitute, which contained every concession that slavery should have asked for or the North should have submitted to, the question was taken and it was *rejected* by the following vote:

AYES—Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, New Hampshire, Vermont—9.

NAYS—Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia—11.

Every Republican State represented in the Convention except *three* voted *for* the substitute, while *all* the pro slavery and Democratic States represented voted *against* it.

At the time the substitute above recited was submitted to the Convention by the Republicans and rejected by pro-slavery and Democratic votes, *seven* States had seceded from the Union, and JEFF. DAVIS had been inaugurated President of the new Confederacy; the war against the Union had already commenced, as STEPHENS had demonstrated, *without cause*; JAMES BUCHANAN had made no effort to prevent it; and FATOR of Virginia had sent his famous message, "We can get the CRITTENDEN Compromise, but won't take it." And yet, because the North would not humble itself still further at the feet of the slave power than it proposed to do in the rejected substitute, the *Post*, believing history, says that "Abolitionism prevented a settlement of our troubles by the Peace Convention!" The statement does not contain one grain of truth. It was the *pro-slavery* and *Democratic* side of the Convention that prevented that "settlement," if, indeed, that could have been called a "settlement" which seven Southern States, by declaring war against the Union, had taken the most deliberate and determined way to show to the world they would not accept.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Battle for Bread.

Editors Gazette—The facts and reflections presented in one of your recent able editorials, concerning the prevailing extravagance on the one hand, as exhibited in our cities—especially New York—and of poverty and want on the other, are truly worth "pondering" by every one who feels any interest in the welfare of his kind.

To how many millions in this life a mere *battle for bread!* Not only men and women are "drafted" into this battle, by the hard hand of necessity; but little children, who should be out on the hill sides free from care, and knowing nothing but the freshness, the health, and the elasticity of a new-born existence, are pressed into this weary conflict with want, to save a sorrowing mother or a decrepid father from starvation's doom. How many sighs are heard; how many tears are wept; how many hearts are broken; how many souls are forced to stand in the places of sin and shame, because of this unequal battle for bread, which wages unceasingly from day to day! To millions this is the battle that knows no truce, no armistice, no capitulation. "Do or die" is the inevitable alternative.

For making a pair of cotton drilling drawers, with buckles, button holes, straps and strings; a sewing woman is paid four and one-sixth cents. A smart woman, using a sewing machine, can make four pairs in a long day—working, that is to say, from seven in the morning till nine at night. For such a day's work the reward is sixteen and three-quarter cents. Another sewing woman receives five and a half cents for making large canton flannel drawers by hand, each pair containing two thousand stitches, and having buttonholes, eyelet holes, buttons, stays and strings; but this poor woman has to furnish her own thread. She is able to make two pairs of such drawers in a very long day, which includes a considerable part of the night.

These, among other facts set forth by the needle-women at their recent meeting in Cooper Institute, New York, are additional confirmations of the terrible struggle to which thousands of poor, worthy women are subjected, and of the meanness and inhumanity of their employers, who are willing to make money out of their very life-blood.

We read of the noble daring, the beautiful self-sacrifice of a Capt. Herndon, who not only put forth every effort in his power, but gave his life to the sharks of the deep, to save from a like fate the women and children that thronged his doomed vessel! Universal humanity applauded a deed so self-denying, so heroic, so grand!

But what shall we say of those unfeeling speculators—those shrivel souled money-mongers, who, if possible, would monopolize the very air, and water, and sunshine—would fain sip the very rivers of life and sell the Morning Stars, if thereby, they could subserve their selfish and unhallowed purposes? Such men care not who *sinks, so they swim*. Unlike the noble Herndon, they turn not to help the perishing; but, seeking their own safety, with an indifference and heartlessness befitting the pirates that sail upon the high seas, they allow their struggling, sinking brothers and sisters to go down in the surging waters of poverty, sorrow and desolation. It was said of the excellent Paraloroli, that "There is no happiness for him who oppresses and persecutes; no, there can be no repose for him; for the sighs of the unfortunate cry for vengeance to Heaven." It is not in the nature of things, that men can waste the gifts of God, or shut themselves up in their palaces of wealth, and yet be happy, while needy ones are suffering in want and poverty all around them. God will not let such men be happy. He will haunt them with the ghosts of a thousand imaginary wants; and with a restless craving, they must go up and down the earth, "seeking rest but finding none."

Some one has remarked, that "Heaven is for those who have not succeeded in this life." It might be said with greater force, perhaps, that heaven is not for those who have succeeded *selfishly* in this life. The Bible speaks of those who have their portion in this world, as Dives, the rich man, who in his lifetime "had his good thing;"—his wealth and great possessions; but living them selfishly, and without reference to the good of others, was tormented in the future life, while the poor, ragged, but kind-hearted Lazarus, was comforted and made happy.

So long as mankind set no *limit* to their desires and struggles for worldly riches—houses, property and lands—and so long as they *do not limit* to their aspirations and desires for intellectual and spiritual riches—Wisdom, Goodness, Justice, Righteousness—just so long shall we have extravagance, pomp and "giddy vanity" on the one hand, and poverty and want on the other, with harmony and happiness on neither. While this spirit of avarice lasts, how can the Kingdom of Heaven descend upon the earth? May we not hope that,

"The arrival of sin is almost over,
The great world's Paradise-week is near at hand,
Freedom derided, crucified and slain,
Shall roll the rock from its dark sepulchre,
And throne itself in majesty the throne,
With face like lightning and with robes like snow
M'Clintock.

March 27, 1864.

The Personal Character of Mr. Lincoln—Remarks of Mr. Arnold in the House of Representatives.

In the course of an elaborate and able speech on the question of reconstruction, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 19th inst., Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, spoke in this wise of the personal character of Mr. Lincoln:

"Let us see what had been his previous training for his great work. It was not the training of the schools; it was better. It was a struggle with difficulties among the people. He had the foundation of perfect integrity, truth, candor, sobriety, self control, self-reliance, modesty. With clear judgment, sound common sense, shrewd knowledge of human nature, he is most American of Americans. He had served a single term in Congress, but his education, his preparation, was among the people, humble and homely patriots, a Bathurst man, a rail splitter, a surveyor, a member of the legislature in a frontier State, a lawyer in the log court houses of the West. While he had no university schooling, few, if any, have had a better training to develop and strengthen their intellectual powers than he. This may seem strange, but let me explain, and its truth will, I think, be acknowledged.

"He was trained at the bar in a school where giants were his competitors, and he bore off the crown.

"Some twenty years ago there gathered around the plain pine tables of the frontier court houses of Central Illinois a very remarkable combination of men. Among them, and concededly their leader, was Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, his great political rival; Lyman Trumbull, chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate; E. D. Baker, the able, the eloquent Senator, soldier, and martyr to liberty; General James Shields, who won a high reputation at Washington and on the battlefields of Mexico; Colonel John J. Hardin, an able and eloquent lawyer, who fell on the bloody field of Buena Vista; James A. M'Dougal, the present Senator from California; William A. Richardson, present Senator from Illinois, and General John A. M'Clernand, now in the field. Besides these was the late Governor Bissell, whose manly vindication of the bravery of the Illinois volunteers in Mexico against the aspersions of Jefferson Davis will be well remembered; a vindication which resulted in a challenge from the traitor, which was accepted by Bissell, but from which Davis backed down, it is said, under the advice of General Taylor. These men, of national reputation, and others equally able, but whose pursuits have been confined at home, were the competitors with Lincoln. These were the men in contest with whom Abraham Lincoln was trained for the terrible ordeal through which he is passing.

"The contest between Lincoln and Douglas, in 1858 was the most remarkable in American history. They were the acknowledged leaders, each of his party. Both men of great and marked individuality of character. The prize was the Senatorship of the great State of Illinois, and the success of the Republican or Democratic party. Douglas had the additional stimulant of the Presidency in view. These trained leaders met, at designated places, and in the presence of the immense crowds of people debated the great questions at issue.

"Douglas went though this campaign like a conquering hero. He had his special train for cars, his band of music, his body guard of devoted friends, a cannon carried on the train, the firing from which announced his approach to the place of meeting. Such a canvass involved, necessarily, very large expenditures, and it has been said that Douglas did not expend less than $50,000 in this canvass. Some idea of the plain, simple, frugal habits of Mr. Lincoln may be gathered, when I tell you that at its close, having occupied several months, Mr. Lincoln said, with the idea, apparently, that he had been somewhat extravagant, "I do not believe I have spent a cent less than five hundred dollars in this canvass."

Mr. Arnold sketched the scene at the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, rapidly reviewed the condition of the country at the outbreak of the rebellion, and continued as follows:

"However others have doubted and hesitated, Mr. Lincoln's faith in the success of our cause has never been shaken. He has been radical in all that concerns slavery, and conservative in all that relates to liberty.

"His course upon the slavery question has shown his love of freedom, his sagacity and his wisdom. From the beginning he has believed that the rebellion would dig the grave of slavery. He has allowed the suicide of slavery to be consummated by the slaveholders themselves. Many have blamed him for going too fast in his anti-slavery measures; more, I think, have blamed him for going too slow, of which I have been one. History will perhaps give him credit for acting with great and wise discretion. The calm, intelligent, philosophic abolitionists of the old world, uninfluenced by the passions which surround and color our judgments, send across the ocean congratulation and admiration of the success and wisdom of his course. The three leading features of his administration on the subject of slavery are:

"1. His proclamation of emancipation.

"2. The employment of negroes as soldiers.

"3. The amnesty proclamation; making liberty the cornerstone of reconstruction.

"The emancipation proclamation will live in history as one of those great events which measure the advance of the world. The historian will rank it along side with the acquisition of *magna charta* and the declaration of independence. This great state paper was issued after the most careful and anxious reflection, and concludes with these solemn words: 'And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution and military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.'

"The considerate judgment of mankind, on both sides of the ocean, has already approved it, and God has seemed to favor it with a series of victories to our arms never witnessed before its issue—a series of victories, for which we are more indebted to the President than any other man.

"Mr. Arnold has enjoyed the intimate acquaintance of Mr Lincoln for twenty years and therefore this graceful tribute is the expression of personal knowledge of the President's character.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, PAINTERS and PUBLISHERS, of Pittsburgh, are requested to meet this (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Board of Trade, rooms to take action in reference to the Sanitary Fair.
mh31 It By request of Chairman of Ex. Com.

LECTURE by the Rev. J. P. BAKES, D. D., of Philadelphia, entitled "Olympus or Travel light month in the East," will be delivered in the FIRST U. P. CHURCH, (Dr. Prosser's) Allegheny, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the Thirty Ward Mission Sabbath School. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock.
mh31 It

PROGRESS MEETING—THE REAL TALLOW CANDLES of Pittsburgh Allegheny Bivouac hereby notify and call their brethren to assemble at the Mechanic Exchange, Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on ONE SECOND, April 6th, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of taking such measures as may be deemed necessary to assist in the approaching military fair.
JOHN A. RESHAW,
mh31 JAMES HONDOLD.

SIXTH WARD NOTICE!—Democratic Citizens of the SIXTH WARD of Allegheny City, on THURSDAY EVENING, 31st inst., at 7 o'clock, at the usual place of meeting. No doubt a numerous first turn out is desirable, as no pains will be attempted, but in order to insure the best administration of Democratic affairs, it might be well for each ward speaker to report himself in person fully armed and equipped, with his powder dry and ready for action.
mh31 1t

EXCELSIOR INSTITUTE.—The Spring Term of this Institution will commence MONDAY, April 4th, 1864, and continue twelve weeks, closing Friday, June 24th.

For catalogues, &c., address the Institute Rooms, from 2 to 3 o'clock p. m., or at the residence of the undersigned.
Rev. W. GRAY,
mh30 2t Corner Penn and Pine streets, Pittsburgh.

MASS MEETING. The citizens of Lawrenceville are requested to assemble at the Lecture Room, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 31st inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of considering the best method of raising sufficient money to pay the bounty of our quota of the ward. Prompt attendance of committees and citizens is expected, as business of importance will be transacted.
W. CHARRIS, Pres't.
W. W. ALEXANDER, Sec'y. mh30 2t

COMMITTEE OF THE PRESS.—The following gentlemen, appointed by the Executive Committee in the approaching Sanitary Fair, are requested to meet at the GAZETTE READING ROOM, on SATURDAY, April 2d, at 10 o'clock a. m., to vote upon the increase of the Capital Stock of said Company, for the purpose of issuing the bonds of said Company to be converted into stock. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 23d day of April and open on the 5th day of May. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. N. MCCULLOUGH, President.
Cleveland, March 28, 1864. mh30 mp7

UNITED STATES NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.—Men who are hereby authorized to receive recruits for these organizations under an order from the War Department, dated March 25th, 1864. Able or ordinary seamen not less than four years service constitute an able seaman, and not less than two years an ordinary seaman will receive transportation to Philadelphia. Three months pay in advance, to be refunded from any prize money, to which they may be entitled. In the MARINE CORPS there is no advance pay or bounty, but the recruits will receive PRIZE MONEY. Men for be Naval Service or Marine Corps, will be credited on the *Quota for Draft* the same as men for the army.
J. W. KIRKES,
Captain and Provost Marshal.
Provost Marshal's Office, 23d District Pennsylvania, Allegheny City, March 28, 1864. mh30 3t

FIRST WARD BOUNTY FUND.—The friends of the First Ward of Pittsburgh met in the Public School House on Tuesday evening, March 29th, and organized by appointing ADAMS GETTY Chairman, and A. B. MCQUEWAN, Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to consider the decision of the School Board on the subject of issuing Bonds, to pay Bounty to volunteers to fill the quota of Ward.

Jas. Hunter, on behalf of the School Board, reported that the First Ward School Board had met this evening, and resolved to issue bonds to meet the expense of filling the quota of the Ward by paying bounties. On motion

Resolved, That the subscription books be handed to the Sub-Committees, with a request that they proceed at once to collect the money subscribed and give receipts for the amount paid by subscribers, which receipts would be exchanged for Bonds, as soon as the School Board can have the Bonds prepared for distribution.

The Committee, Adams Getty, of the firm of Hays & Getty, will also receive money from subscribers.

On motion adjourned
ADAMS GETTY, President.
A. B. MCQUEWAN, Secretary. mh31

UNITED STATES NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

I am authorized to receive recruits for these organizations, under an order from the War Department, dated on March 25th.

Able or ordinary SEAMEN will receive transportation to Philadelphia, three months pay in advance, to be refunded from any prize money to which they may be entitled; in the MARINE CORPS there is no advance pay or bounty, but the recruits will receive PRIZE MONEY.

Men for the Naval Service or Marine Corps will be credited on the quotas for draft, the same as men for the army.
J. HENON FOX, U. S. N.
Captain and Provost Marshal.
PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 22d D. t. Pa.
PITTSBURGH, March 26, 1864. mh28 6t

NOTICE.—Several of the Police Officers of the city of Allegheny having resigned, the Committee are desirous of obtaining a number of competent and trustworthy MEN to fill the vacancies. Applications either personally or in writing, will be received until TUESDAY, April 5th, at the Mayor's Office. All applications must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence of good character. Liberal compensation.
mh28 td2 J. L. L. KNOX, Chairman.

NOTICE.—Owing to the inclemency of the weather on Friday evening last the Builders and Carpenters meeting was postponed until THURSDAY EVENING, the 31st instant, at 7½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when it is expected all will be in attendance.
By order of the Committee.
W. M. EDGAR,
ALEX. MOORE,
JAMES MILLENGER.
mh28 It

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS.
OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY,
23 d March, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that all Gas furnished after the FIRST OF APRIL, 1864, will be charged at the rate of One Dollar and Sixty Cents per thousand cubic feet, net cash, with the addition of the United States Revenue Tax.
JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treasurer.
mh29 td

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.
JAMES ALLEN, Wharf Master.
mh31

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.
Several good Pattern Makers.
Inquire of JAMES MARSHALL & CO.,
at the "Franklin Foundry,"
mh31 3t cor. Locust & Butler sts. 4th ward.

ISAAC HOUGH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of
Crude and Refined Petroleum,
416 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
mh31 3t PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
ENGINEER'S OFFICE OHIO RIVER BRIDGE,
BELLAIR, Ohio, 24th March, 1864.
Proposals will be received at this office until the 25th DAY OF APRIL, next, for the Masonry of the Railroad Bridge to be built over the Ohio river at this place.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Engineer's Office, in Bellair, from the 12th to the 22d day of April.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Payments monthly, in cash, with proper reservation as security for fulfillment of contract.

This will be an extensive work, and well worth the attention of first class contractors.
JAS. L. RANDOLPH, Engineer.
mh31 mod tap 10

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., until 12 m., of the 1st DAY OF MAY, 1864, for all the FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES AND VAULTS required by the Treasury Department prior to May 1st, 1864.

Plans and specifications can be obtained by application to this office, personally or by letter.

Bids to be per superficial foot, including door and all necessary fixtures, measured on the outside; the price named to cover all charges whatever, except the freight and the actual traveling expenses of workmen to the place where the vaults are to be erected.

Safes to be delivered at the Railroad Depot or Steamboat Wharf for transportation, in good order and condition, without charge.

Locks for the Vaults or Safes will be furnished by the Department, but must be properly put on by the contractor without charge.

All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be considered its interest to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not comply with all the requirements of the advertisement.

Bids to be enclosed in a sealed envelope, endorsed "Proposals for Safes and Vaults."
I. HOWARD HOGBES,
mh31 2wtd Supervising Architect.

CHARTER 1829. PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1864, $2,457,815 95

Capital $400,000
Accrued Surplus 457,815
Invested Premiums 1,596,218
Unearned Premiums ..... $ 414,000
Income for 1863 350,000
Loss Paid in 1863 320,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on liberal terms.

DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, Isaac Lea,
Tobias Wagner, Edward L. Dale,
Samuel Grant, Geo. Fales,
Jacob E. Smith, Alfred Fitler,
Geo. W. Richards, Frag. W. Lewis, M. D.
HARRISON BANCKER, President.
EDWARD DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. MCALLISTER, Sec. Pro. Tem.
CHARLES CHAUNCEY, Agent,
Office, Second and Third streets.

METROLOGIAN AND LEONARD SUITS,
5th Rich.
The very latest styles for Spring.
GRAY & LOGAN,
No. 75 FIFTH STREET.

SILKS!
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
No. 95 Fifth Street.
Offer for sale a full and complete assortment of
DRESS SILKS,
Among them some very choice goods.
mh31 It

TO NUMISMATISTS.—I have a fine collection of
RARE COINS,
Comprising 3 varieties of WASHINGTON PIECES, two varieties of BANKS' COPPER, LIBERTY CAP THREE CENT PIECE, Feuchtwanger's Comp. Gold PROOF SETS OF SILVER COIN and a large lot of miscellaneous AMERICAN COINS and MEDALS, which I will sell cheap, as the owner wants them sold immediately.
J. M. DONALDSON,
Allegheny end St. Clair street Bridge.

TEMPORARY REMOVAL TO
WILKINS HALL, 4th STREET.
We have temporarily removed to WILKINS HALL, where a splendid stock of Steinway's, Gabler's and other Pianos, as also a superior selection of Carhart's Melodeons are offered for sale at the *lowest Bottom Factory rates.*
Remember WILKINS HALL, FOURTH STREET, over the Mayor's office.
H. KLEBER & BRO.
mh29 tf

DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.—The undersigned having opened his establishment at No. 45 FOURTH STREET, between Market and Ferry, for the purpose of carrying on the
DYEING AND SCOURING BUSINESS,
respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Having spent nine years in the establishment of Mr. Weaver, he flatters himself that he can give the fullest satisfaction to his customers. All goods taken will be returned in two weeks.
OSWALD WERNER.
mh30 3w

NEW BOOKS—School Economy, by the Principal of the Pennsylvania State Normal School.
Anna's Warleigh's Fortunes
Wife's Evidence.
Grant's Campaigns.
Wife's Secret
Rejected Wife.
Maintons's Housekeeper
Woman's Ransom.
For sale by T. R. WAKEMAN
mh31 No. 104 Federal street, Allegheny.

SEWICKLEY ACADEMY, a Classical and Commercial BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., 12 miles from Pittsburgh. Rev. J. G. TRAWAUGH, A. M., Principal. The Forty fourth Session will commence on MONDAY, May 2d, 1864.
For Circulars or further information apply to T. H. NEVIN & CO., 20 Wood street, or to the Principal, Sewickleyville P. O., Allegheny county, Pa.
mh31 3tawdawS2w F

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.
Subscriptions to
GOVERNMENT 10-40 LOAN,
Received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30 f JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

$265 LOCAL BOUNTY!
A few good Men Wanted.
For Salisbury township. Apply immediately, at WM. FRANCK'S GROCERY STORE, Federal St., Allegheny, near the Provost Marshal's office.
mh30 3t JOHN WAY, Jr.

CORN! CORN!
3,200 bush choice Muskingum River Ear Corn;
200 do do do do Shelled do;
In barge "Colombia" and "Burnside," now at Monongahela Wharf, for sale by
SCHOMAKER & LANG,
mh30 322 Liberty street.

BLOATER HERRING.—20 bbls. fresh smoked Bloaters, a nice relish for breakfast and tea, just received from New York, and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RESHAW,
mh31 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

SPRING WAGON FOR SALE.—Will be sold low, by the subscriber a good second-hand one-horse spring Wagon, suitable for express purposes. Apply soon, to
JOHN A. RESHAW,
mh31 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

FINNIN HADDIES.—Smoked halibut and smoked salmon, a fresh supply just received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RESHAW,
mh31 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

BOXES, HIDES, &c.—100 empty Boxes suitable for packing Glassware, &c.
100 Dry Hides Hides, to arrive per steamer Gem, for sale by McDONALD & ARBUCKLES,
mh30 Nos. 243 and 245 Liberty st., near Wood.

CLOTHES BASKETS—An assortment of Willow Clothes Baskets received and for sale by JOHN A. RESHAW,
mh31 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

ROSENDALE CEMENT.—100 bbls. in store and for sale by
HENRY H. COLLINS.

LIME—200 bbls. fresh, this day received and for sale by
HENRY H. COLLINS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—A FLOURING MILL—Will sell our Flouring Mill in Centre Wheeling, on Baltimore and Ohio R. R., a short distance below the B. & O. R. R. Depot, on river bank.

The Mill has four run of French burrs, and all the modern improvements in machinery. The capacity of the Mill is 150 barrels per day.

Size of engine 10 inch bore, three feet stroke, estimated at 60 horse power; three cylinder boilers, 26 feet long, 38 inches in diameter. The main building is 66 feet by 40, four stories, and warehouse attached, 66 feet by 40, three stories, including basement; also a new stable 85 by 34. The lot on which the Mill stands is 84 by 44 feet. All will be sold with the Mill.

We would call the attention of capitalists to this property, as there is no Mill more favorably situated than this in the western country. We have a good grain growing country surrounding us—and then we have the Ohio river at our door that we can at all times get a supply of grain.

We are also favorably situated to ship our flour to the eastern markets, both by Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Pennsylvania Central. We also have a good local trade for our flour and feed, at fair prices.

We have a railroad from our Mill down to the low water mark, by which we draw our wheat from the landing into the Mill, by machinery. Three men can take in from two to three thousand bushels of wheat in a day, saving the heavy expense of drayage. Should the property not be sold by the 1st of April, at private sale, we then will offer it at public sale on that day, at two o'clock p. m., at the Court House in the city of Wheeling.

Terms will be made easy.
mh30 tap20 A. H. DETWILER & CO.

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS,
AT HUNT'S.
Vigor. A novel; by Walter Barrett, clerk.
The Campaner Thal, &c. By Jean Paul.
McClellan's Report. Various editions.
Cudjo's Cave.
A Woman's Ransom.
Counsel and Comfort. By the Country Parson.
Elfrea Woodson.
Held in Bondage. By De Vigne.
Whip, Hoe and Sword.
A View of Slavery. By Bishop Hopkins.
Renan's Life of Jesus.
Butler at New Orleans
Industrial Biography. By Smiles.
Gen. Grant and his Campaigns. By J. K. Larke.
Pecullar.
Letters to the Joneses.
Dreamthorp. By Alex. Smith.
Husks. By Marion Harland.
Lights and Shadows of Parlo. By T. S. Arthur.
The Old Helmet. By the author of Wide Wide World.
Gurowski's Diary.
The Perfect Gentleman, or Etiquette & Eloquence.
Breakfast in Bed. By Sala.
The Great Consumation.
Tales of a Wayside Inn.
Broken Columns.
The Ring of Amasis.
Three months in the Southern States
The Young Parson.
Thackeray, the Humorist.
The Chevalier of the Legion of Honor
Author Ballantyne's Romances
And all other new books, can be had at
HUNT'S,
mh28 89 Fifth street, Monongahela.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.
THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND BEST.
Principal Office and Wholesale Emporium,
No. 27 FIFTH ST.,
Three doors below Bank Block.
WM. SUMMER & CO.,
WESTERN AGENTS.
Feb 29 mwf

HENRY G. HALE & CO.
Are now receiving their
Spring Stock of Goods,
Which in extent, choice and taste will surpass anything we have ever offered to the public, returning thanks for a share of their patronage heretofore received, and trusting, by close attention to business, to meet all our old friends and many new ones.
A choice collection of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
always on hand.
CORNER OF PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
mh7

LEFFINGWELL'S
GAS SAVING GOVERNOR.
Warranted to save from 15 to 40 per cent.
No quicksilver or other fluid used in this machine. The pressure of gas from the street mains acts upon a flexible diaphragm, to which is attached a valve that is made to close as the gas is shut off, and to open to meet the demand, always and invariably adjusting itself as the circumstances require.
N. B.—Each machine is tested by the meter when applied, and is no case will it be left unless it accomplishes all we promise.
Applied by
Bailey, Farrell & Co.,
Sole Agents for Western Pennsylvania.
mh28 No. 120 FOURTH STREET.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE
TEXT BOOKS.
Ware's Sensille's Philosophy of Natural History
Johnson's Chemistry Orations.
Wayland's Moral science.
Wo de's Cause Book of Nature.
Alexander's Evidences of Christianity.
Rane's Elements of criticism.
Johnston's Turner's Chemistry.
Colton & Fitch's School Geography
Parley's First Book of History.
Ackerman's Natural History
Goodrich's Pictorial United States
Warren's Physical Geography.
Quackenbos' Rhetoric
Duff's Book-Keeping.
Parker's Exercises in Composition
Ray's Algebra. Stoddard's Arithmetics and Pinnee's Grammar, for sale by
KAY & CO., 56 Wood street.

CARD.
Temporary Removal.
On MONDAY NEXT we shall remove our stock of Pianos and Musical Goods generally to WILKINS HALL, over the Mayor's Office, Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, where we shall be happy to wait on our friends and the public.
The unfinished state of our new store on Wood street has rendered this step necessary and hence by the kindness of the Managers we shall occupy Wilkins Hall as above, for a few weeks.
H. KLEBER & BRO.,
mh28 tw WILKINS HALL, Fourth St.

BY COOK, PETTIT & CO.,
No. 12 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received in store:
50 tierces prime Leaf Lard;
5,000 pieces new Bacon;
10,000 do do Plain Hams
10,000 do Cincinnati Sugar Cured.
5,000 clear and ribbed sides;
400 bush Dried Apples.
mh24

WALL PAPER.
NEW STOCK,
NEW STYLES,
AT LOW PRICES
BAGS and PAPER bought, at the Book Store No. 104 Federal street, Allegheny.
mh26 T. K. WAKEMAN

L. SNIVELY,
Wholesale Manufacturer of
LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 18 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

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF OIL OR SALT WELLS.—We have in store, in good order, 600 feet of Copper Tubing, 2¼ inch, and 900 feet of Patent Brass Tubing, 3 inch, Working Barrels and all complete, which we offer for sale at low rates, for cash
FLEMING BROS.,
mh8 1m No. 24 Wood street.

STORE SHADES,
Made to order on short notice, at
No. 107 MARKET ST., between Fifth and Liberty.
feb 6 mwaas 1c JOS. R. HUGHES

250 PIGS SOFT GALENA LEAD,
In store and for sale by
ALEXANDER GORDON,
mh28 2w No. 121 Second street.

DOCTOR F. IRISH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
No. 229 PENN STREET, below Hand, Pittsburgh.
mh16 3md

$1000 WILL PURCHASE A TWO-STORY BRICK STORE, DWELLING and LOT, at the East of Liberty street, in No. 10 of Vaughn's Row. Apply to
B. McLAIN & CO., 109 Fourth street.
mh19

DEW FOR SALE.—That eligible Pew in No. 104, in the Second Presbyterian Church. If not sold by the 1st of April, it will then be offered at Auction. Apply to
B. McLAIN & CO., 109 Fourth street.
mh19

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUMPHREY'S
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
FOR THE PEOPLE.
A Fresh Supply Just Received.
HE HAS ALSO IN STORE
The under signed agent for DR. HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES in our city, has received a fresh supply, and has long full confidence in recommending family and efficacy, the entire line of specifics, as perfectly adapted to the wants of the sick and afflicted, and adapted for private use, as the direct reliance of the sick and afflicted.

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, author of the "Other Infinite," Auburn, N. Y., the Rev. Dr. Cheever, Author of the "Pilgrim's Progress," the Rev. Dr. Peters, Auburn, N. Y., the Rev. R. H. Ives, Chaplain in the Auburn State Prison, the Rev. Spencer Driggs, Rector, New Bedford, Mass., the Rev. Alfred Nevin, of New York, the Rev. Dr. Cheever, Author of "Lost Children," Conference, N. Y., the Rev. Dr. Bacon, Detroit, Vt., the Rev. John F. Robb, Buffalo, N. Y., Hart Esq., Utica, N. Y., the Hon. Noah Davis, Auburn, Mass., the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South Bend, Ind., the Hon. George Humphrey, N. Y., Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of the *Other State Journal*, Columbus, Ohio, the Hon. R. H. Graham, Morris, Ill., the Hon. Thos. J. Chase, formerly the Hon. *Joseph Bonaparte*, Utica, N. Y., Wm. Burch, Esq., Utica, N. Y., A. S. Ford, Esq., Utica, N. Y., Jas. Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation
No. 2—For Worm Fever, Worms, Colic and Wetting the Bed.
No. 3—For Cholic Crying, Teething and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infant