Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING ——APRIL 1, 1864.

The Rise in Prices.

It is not gold alone that is advancing in price. Houses, lands, rents, the necessaries and the luxuries of life, labor—in fact everything that men buy and sell share the upward tendency. Within the past month the advance in prices has been considerably accelerated, and that, too, without any disaster to our arms or any unfavorable news from abroad. What are the causes?

The high *price of gold* is, of course, the primary cause. Gold is the standard of value. It is needed for exchange and for the payment of import duties, and the more of it that is required for these purposes, the scarcer it becomes and the higher goes the price. We do not receive as much gold as we send abroad. The balance is therefore against us, and we are constantly depleting our supply. Until we reduce our large imports, this drain will consequently go on. But the demand for import duties also diminishes the supply, for all the gold that is paid upon this account into the Treasury does not return to the channels of trade. Until the passage of the gold bill, there was no law or regulation that could prevent the Government from accumulating a larger amount of specie than its wants required, and withdrawing to the extent of the needless accumulation that amount from the market. This evil has been remedied by recent legislation. But no legislation can reach a greater evil. Most of the gold paid out by the Government is for interest on its bonds. We do not know what proportion of these bonds is held by private individuals, but certainly it must be very large. These holders, upon receiving their interest in gold, do not as a rule throw it again into the market. *They hoard it.* To all intents and purposes it might as well be buried out of sight. The drain for exchange and the disposition to hoard will therefore, as seems to us, if not counteracted by prompt legislation, continue to eat up the specie capital of the country, and as fast as it is consumed, just so fast will the premium rise.

There is another cause for the rise in prices, and that is, the *abundance of paper money.* The law of supply and demand applies to money as fully as to every value it represents. If the crop of potatoes or wheat is large, down goes the price; if the crop of paper money is abundant, down goes its price as compared with the standard—*gold.* There can be no doubt that we have to-day in this country more paper money than the Government or the people need. If the people had courageously resolved two years ago to tax themselves heavily for the support of the war, the four hundred and odd millions of greenbacks would have furnished a sufficient amount of the circulating medium to conduct the war and secure the prosperity of the people. But we have not done this. On the contrary, we have added largely to the issue of legal tenders by creating certificates of indebtedness, interest-bearing notes, and national currency—this, too, without restricting in the least the issue of the notes of State banks. We have more money than we need, and the result is, high prices and wasteful extravagance.

Still another cause of the inflation of prices we apprehend is found in the anxiety which is manifested with regard to the *ultimate payment of our public debt.* This anxiety is fed daily by the predictions of bankruptcy in which the Copperhead press freely indulges. In proportion as this feverish condition of the public mind becomes contagious, just in that proportion will *faith* in the promises to pay of the Government be lessened, and when men commence to lose their faith in a bank, they commence to discount its notes. The *masses* do not share this anxiety, but many timid persons do, and their fears help to depreciate our paper money and put up prices.

There is a remedy for the tendency to still further inflate prices. *First*, prevent the drain of the precious metals to Europe by imposing a tariff that will absolutely be prohibitory on many articles that are mere luxuries; *Second*, in some manner—we do not now undertake to say how—prevent the further increase of paper money; *Third*, at once levy a heavy tax upon the people, to provide for the pecuniary wants of the Government and to show to the holders of Government securities that we are not to go on blindly increasing the public debt until, like the Southern Confederacy, the bottom shall be out of our financial tub; and, *Fourth*, secure an early and overwhelming victory by our armies over those of the rebels—a victory which will at once and forever insure the establishment of the authority of the Government over every foot of Union territory. Let these things be done—let our imports be diminished, the further increase of paper money be prevented, the people taxed, the rebels driven from Richmond, and prices, like Capt. Scott's coon, will at once come down. Men will not then hoard their gold, but will *sell* it. And when prices do fall, as fall they eventually will, somebody will be badly hurt. Now is the time for the wise to prepare to stand from under.

Desertions from the Army.

General WILSON stated a few days ago in the Senate that the number of deserters now reaches about forty thousand. This is the lowest estimate we have seen, the number having been variously estimated during the past year at from fifty to a hundred thousand. We presume General WILSON, who is chairman of the Senate Military Committee, knows what are really the facts. Of the forty thousand now "absent without leave," it is said that not far from fifteen thousand, or about one third of the whole number, are across the Canada border.

Deserters can only be *induced* to return to their regiments by the offer of pardon, and we see no reason why the President, who has once already granted permission to deserters to return to duty without punishment, should not now issue a proclamation inviting the forty thousand absentees to take part in the coming campaign. This is the only way the fifteen thousand in Canada, or any considerable part of them, can be brought back to the army. And there is encouragement to believe that a large proportion of them would embrace the offer of pardon. Many have quite recently asked permission to return to their commands, and their request has been granted.

But, if the Government shall not see proper to adopt the policy which seems to us so reasonable, can there possibly be any objection to the adoption of means which will compel the twenty-five or thirty thousand deserters who are not in Canada to go back to the ranks? As the regulations of the War Department now read, the duty of arresting deserters and returning them to their regiments is intrusted to the provost marshals and their deputies, and for every deserter arrested and so returned a reward of *fifteen dollars* is paid. To these regulations we object, first, that the reward is not a sufficient inducement to incur personal risk in the attempt to arrest deserters; and, second, that no reward whatever is paid to private citizens who may give information of the whereabouts of deserters or assist in their capture. We believe we state the facts correctly.

A revision of the regulations seems necessary. If the reward of fifteen dollars has proved to be insufficient to secure the return of deserters, multiply it by five or even ten. A deserter returned to the ranks cannot be worth much less than a new recruit, for whom the Government has been paying three hundred dollars. And in all cases where the arrest of a deserter shall in any way be procured or facilitated by the assistance of a civilian, let him share the reward. We feel convinced that, if the Government would promptly initiate this change in the mode of apprehending deserters, the number estimated by General WILSON would soon "grow smaller by degrees and beautifully less."

WE LEARN from Washington that some of the influential friends of General FREMONT are making strenuous exertions to effect a postponement of the meeting of the Union National Convention until September. They are also endeavoring to have the location changed from Baltimore to Cincinnati. We do not belong to the class of "influential friends of General FREMONT," but we heartily second the motion to extend the time for holding the Convention from June to September. We can lose nothing and may gain much by the delay.

SANTA ANNA, who has been an exile from Mexico for eight years, recently returned to Vera Cruz and declared his adhesion to the French party. Soon after doing so he issued a pronunciamento, which did not please the French General, who ordered the ex-President and his son to leave Mexico once more, which they did. They are now at Havana.

OUR attention has been called to an error in the report published in our columns of the resolutions recently introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS, of this city. Instead of "rebellion" in the first line read "relation." Those who preserved a copy of these resolutions will now read the first one more intelligibly.

WE have received a pamphlet copy of the speech delivered in the House of Representatives on last Saturday, by Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD, of Pittsburgh.

For the Pittsburg Gazette.

Union for the Sake of the Union.

In the midst of the tremendous events now transpiring; with a yet unabated rebellion on our hands; with a vast and still increasing national debt; with a numerous, active and unscrupulous party, whose sympathies are with the open enemies of the Union; with a currency which is descending lower and lower as compared with the metallic standard of the world; and with a condition of things in the business world, from the highest mart of commerce to the stall of the huckster in the market place, exceedingly feverish, unsettled and unwholesome, the friends of the Union cannot afford to divide among themselves on the question of a Presidential candidate.

We have a President who, notwithstanding his slowness to come up to the great demands of the times, and his unwillingness to shake from his skirts some men who are almost regarded as clogs and hindrances to the great work of restoring the Union and vindicating the cause of human freedom, has fairly won and yet holds more of the confidence of the country than any other man in the Republic. Under his administration a revolution in opinion on one great and all absorbing question has taken place, such as the wildest and most enthusiastic never dreamed of; and, with all his seeming slowness, ABRAHAM LINCOLN has kept abreast with the mighty movement.

If he has not dashed forward like Luther, the pioneer and leader in a great reformation, or he has not failed, at the right moment, to set his seal to all that has been gained, and thus made it secure. Of this nature were his preliminary and final proclamations of freedom to the slaves in the rebellious States. No timid conservative, no half hearted Union men, indeed no man *whose* sense of duty did not rise infinitely higher than the mere dictates of expediency, would have done it at all; and no man less wise would have timed it so well. Gen. Fremont would have given it to the country prematurely—and thus, by putting new wine in old bottles, would have exploded and spilled the other; but Mr. Lincoln, with that strange, innate sagacity for which he is distinguished, watched the progress of opinion as it was indicated in the stern school of terror and disruption, calamity and war, until he saw that the process was complete, and then struck the blow that shivered more shackles than any blow ever struck by mortal man.

We freely admit that the slave does not owe his deliverance to Abraham Lincoln, no more than the impotent man in the porch of the temple of Jerusalem owed his cure, and his ability to leap and walk, to Peter and John; yet it is a great thing to be even the Heaven-ordained instrument of so great a deliverance; therefore let us beware how we repudiate a man so honored.

But the question is not whether we might find a man more in accordance with the impetuous spirit of the hour—a man who would push on the war against the rebellion with more vigor—a man who would fling old fogies from him, and employ only such as are hearty in the cause of liberty and Union; but it is that we do not fall out among ourselves. Either Fremont or Butler might be that man; but could either of them unite, as Lincoln does, the whole loyal people of the country? Would either of them be so generally confided in as he is?

In this fearful crisis no man living is strong enough to give direction to the Ship of State; and it is well that it is God alone that can do that. He gave us Lincoln when we little dreamed of what lay before us; and He can guide us to a home of safety under His rule as well as that of any other man; hence we may accept it as an index of His will, that amid all the tossings of the past three years, the agonizing struggle, the lights and shadows, the hopes and fears, and the tremendous sacrifices which have marked that period, the great heart of the nation has ever turned towards that man in confidence and affection; and none the less so because that heart felt that, if he was not *strong* he was *honest*. He was trusted and beloved, but not idolized, as he would have been, had he been a JACKSON or a WEBSTER. The American people, with the universal instinct of humanity, is sighing after an idol; but God in mercy has refused to give us one, either in the shape of a great captain or a great statesman, which we think is an indication that He intends to save us without one, provided we keep together in heart, in purpose, and in trust. O.

The Rebel Naval Report.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of March 17th publishes two letters, one from J. P. Benjamin, who styles himself Secretary of State; the other from S. R. Mallory, calling himself Secretary of the Navy, and both confirming the statement of M. F. Maury, made in the London *Times*, that a document published in December last, and purporting to be the Report of Secretary Mallory, is a forgery. This report first appeared in the *Sun* of this city. If our memory serves us, it was not reprinted in any other of the New York morning papers at the same time with other official documents emanating from the Rebel Government at the opening of its Congress, and was not published at all in the columns of the *Tribune*. Not finding it in our own files of Richmond papers, we were not sure enough of its authenticity to reproduce it; but as these files are often necessarily imperfect, it was quite possible that other journals might receive a paper containing the report which we had failed to get. In not reproducing it we were only governed by our usual caution in hesitating to give credit to a document which appeared in a somewhat irregular way, and of which, of our own knowledge, we knew nothing.

But if this document is a forgery, who forged it? The mere fact that the rebel authorities declare it to be so is not to be accepted as proof that they did not put, or cause it to be put, in circulation. The evidence, indeed, is the other way. It is quite possible that they may have had a purpose to serve, first, in giving such a document a wide circulation, and then, by denouncing it as a forgery, to discredit all that might thereafter appear in relation to the affairs of the rebels, with Maury's broad assertion that the "Yankees were in the habit of making facsimile copies of Richmond papers." If it was not a chemed of their own concocting, or one which, at least, they were quite willing should be imposed upon the public, why have they not exposed it before? The New York papers are received at Richmond with a great deal more regularity than the Richmond journals are here. Why did they wait three months after the perpetration of the fraud, if fraud it is, before they expose it? Or was it no fraud at all? Mr. Maury's duty in London is to look sharply after Rebel interests, and it is by no means improbable that he found this report of Secretary Mallory so damaging that the easiest and the only way to deal with it was to denounce it as a forgery. On such a point the Richmond authorities would defer to Mr Maury's judgement, and would follow his "sailing directions"—with more exactness than he was accustomed to command when at the head of another sort of Observatory—by strengthening his assertion. When we remember that the T. Butler King letter, was, without doubt, a forgery—a forgery both as to the name of the assumed writer and as to the facts it pretended to state—the theory that this "bogus" report was of Rebel contrivance, to be repudiated when the proper time came, or else necessarily repudiated as the best way to dispose of a mischievous document, seems the most reasonable in the catalogue of crimes of which these Rebel gentlemen have been guilty, forgery may be ranked as only a peccadillo.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

OUR thousand recruits to the Federal army are reported on their way from Germany to this country.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AS REQUIRED BY ACT OF ASSEMBLY, notice is hereby given that ANDREW LUND has been appointed Assistant Cashier of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1864. apl 1d

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

For terms, &c., call daily, at the Institute Rooms, from 2 till 5 o'clock p. m., or address the Regular,

Rev. W. S. GRAY,
No. 755, Pittsburgh.

mh30:1w

GROCERS MEETING.—THE RETAIL GROCERS of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Birmingham and surrounding districts are requested to meet at the Mechanics' Exchange, Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, April 4th, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of taking such measures as may be deemed necessary to assist in the approaching sanitary Fair.

JOHN A. RENSHAW,
JAMES MONTGOMERY.

mh31

MASS MEETING.—The citizens and enrolled men of the Borough of Lawrenceville are earnestly requested to attend at ROBINSON'S HALL, on SATURDAY EVENING, April 2d, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of considering the best means for raising sufficient money to pay to each of the drafted men of said Borough, the difference between the commutation and the sum required, as loans, as of importance will be transacted.

WILLIAM JANCKOW, Committee.

mh30:2t

COMMITTEE OF THE PRESS.—The following gentlemen, appointed by the Executive Committee of the approaching Sanitary Fair, are requested to meet at the GAZETTE EDITORIAL ROOMS, on SATURDAY, April 2d, at 10½ o'clock a. m.

Committee of the Press—Charles McKnight, J. Heron Foster, O. D. Brisham, J. P. Barr Rev. Hr. Hibben, Rev. R. H. Nesbit, Rev. Dr. Keech, J. C. Scarlett, Rev. Dr. Kerr, C. F. Bauer, W. Noble, Rudolf Koenig, J. F. Zeiler.

mh30:2t

JAMES RIDDLE, Chairman.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company will be held at the office of said company, in Cleveland, on the 4th DAY OF MAY, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., to vote upon the increase of the Capital Stock of said Company to the amount of a loan of the board of said Company to be expended in the construction of a Second Track. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th day of April and reopened on the 5th day of May. By order of the Board of Directors.

C. H. McCULLOUGH, President.

Cleveland March 29, 1864. mh30:td

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SCHOOL BOARD OF PITT TOWNSHIP was held in the Minersville School House on Tuesday evening, 29th inst., for the purpose of receiving the returns of the election held in the township on Monday, relative to tax for bounty purposes. The vote showed 126 for and 7 against Tax. On motion it was resolved that bonds be issued, and a committee appointed to have said bonds be prepared. Due notice will be given to those holding certificates for money paid for Bounty when the Bonds are ready for distribution.

WM. DAVIS, President.

JAMES CONNAHAN, Sec'y. mh31:1t

UNITED STATES NAVY AND MARINE CORPS—I am authorized to receive recruits for the above named services, under an order issued March 8th, 1864. Able-*or ordinary seamen* not less than four years nor more than thirty years of age, and not less than two years as 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 of bounty, but the recruits will receive PRIZE MONEY. Men for the Naval Service or Marine Corps, will be credited on the *Quota for Draft* the same as men for the army.

J. W. RIEKER,
Captain and Provost Marshal.

Provost Marshal's Rendezvous, 22d District Pennsylvania, Allegheny City, March 22, 1864. mh30:6t

FREEDOM! FREE SPEECH

FREEMEN AND FREMONT!

The citizens of Allegheny county, friendly to the election of

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN C. FREMONT

to the next Presidency, are requested to meet at

WILKINS HALL,

THURSDAY EVENING, April 7th, at 7½ o'clock,

For the purpose of forming a Fremont Club, and make arrangements for the ensuing campaign. Distinguished speakers will be in attendance.

mh31:1t

REMOVAL,

122 Wood Street. } TO { 122 Wood Street.

Our present location on Fifth street having, of late, become more and 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.

1y27:23aw-WTAW

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 8th.

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, two men as one for the army.

J. SAMPSON FOSTER,
Captain and Provost Marshal.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 23d Dist. Pa.
PITTSBURGH, March 29, 1864. mh30:6t

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.

J. L. L. KNOX, Chairman.

mh28:4ps

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 28, 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 W. CHRISTY, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Pittsburgh, Pa., February 26th, 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. (f426)

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

REMOVAL.—Alderman J. DONALDSON has removed his office from No. 43 St. Clair street to JACKSON'S BLOCK, next door to the Waiting Room of the Citizens Passenger Railway, Fourth street.

FINNIN HADDIES.—Smoked halibut and Smoked salmon, a fresh supply just received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of

JOHN A. RENSHAW,
mh31 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL.

I have removed my office to

No. 65 MARKET STREET, next door to N. Holmes & Son.

ap1 1w JAMES O'CONNOR

REMOVAL.

THE GUARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Has removed its office from the Exchange Building, corner Market and Water streets, to

No. 65 MARKET STREET,

Adjoining Messrs. N. Holmes & Son's Banking House.

ap1 1w R. G. THOMPSON, Agent.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between B. L. FARMER & Co and JAMES SCHOOMAKER, under the style of the Pittsburgh White Lead works, has been this day dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm are hereby notified to make payment to the undersigned, by whom the indebtedness of the said firm will be paid.

B. L. FARMERTOCK & CO.

Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1864 ap 1w

LAW OFFICE & CLAIM AGENCY.

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

144 Fourth Street, 2d floor,

PITTSBURGH, PA

Will procure PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, And all other Military Claims promptly.

☞ No charge unless successful.

ap1 1w

SHAWLS!

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

No. 95 Fifth Street,

Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their large stock of

Spring and Summer Shawls!

apl:2t

NEW CASTLE AND FRANKLIN RAILROAD—Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the NEW CASTLE & FRANKLIN RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on WEDNESDAY the 27th of April, proximo.

In the City of Pittsburgh, at the Rooms of the Board of Trade.

In New Castle, Lawrence county, at the Office of the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad Company.

In Mercer, Mercer county, at the office of William Stewart, Esq.

In Franklin, Venango county, at the Office of the First National Bank.

BY ORDER OF COMMISSIONERS:

A. L. Crawford,	Samuel H. Kier,
F. Q. Brown,	J. Z. Leech,
Wm. Dilworth, Jr.,	G. W. Cass,
Wm. Stewart,	J. C. Morray,
J. O. Shaw,	George W. Reis,
Robert Ashworth,	Josiah King,
James Blackley,	Springer Harbaugh,
J. H. Robinson,	J. W. Marshard,
James K. Kerr,	J. H. Smith,
David Gourley,	F. D. Kinnear.

Pittsburgh, March 31, 1864. apl1d

CHARTER 1829. PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1864, $2,457,842 95.

Capital	$400,000
Actual Fire plus	1,457,842
Invested Premiums	1,056,218
Unsettled Claims	$ 8,416
Income for 1864	300,000
Loss Paid since 1829	5,000,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on liberal terms.

DIRECTORS:

Charles N. Bancker,	Isaac Lea
Tobias Wagner,	Edward C. Dale,
Samuel Grant,	Geo. Fales,
Jacob R. Smith,	Alfred Fitler.
Geo. W. Richards,	Fras. W. Lewis, M. D.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Sec. Pro Tem.

mh29 JJ. GRIFFIN, Agent, corner Wood and Third streets.

METROPOLITAN AND LEONARD SUITS, FOR BOYS.

The very latest styles for Spring.

GRAY & LOGAN,

No. 19 FIFTH STREET.

mh19

TEMPORARY REMOVAL TO WILKINS HALL, 4th STREET.

We have temporarily removed to WILKINS HALL, where we will exhibit our Stock of Piano's, Melodeons, and Piano-forte Materials, until our new Warerooms are ready for the reception of our Spring Importations of Pianos, Melodeons, &c. After several weeks spent in repairing that building, we have concluded to remain in it for the balance of our term, and have fitted up a large and convenient Warehouse for the storage of Pianos, Melodeons, &c. After several weeks spent in repairing that building, we have concluded to remain in it for the balance of our term, and have fitted up a large and convenient Warehouse for the storage of Pianos, Melodeons, &c.

H. KLEBER & BRO.

mh29:tf

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals are invited for the Graduation, Masonry, Bridge Superstructure, Ballast, Cross-ties 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 25th OF APRIL, ensuing.

BENJ. H. LATROBE, President.

Office of P. & C. R. R. Co.,
Pittsburgh, March 19th, 1864. mh19:tf

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION.—ON FRIDAY MORNING, April 1st, at 10 o'clock, at the Ma-onic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 Fifth street, walnut Book Case, Marble Top Bureaus, Extension Tables; Mahogany, Sofa, and Spring seat Parlor Chairs, Marble Top Centre Tables, walnut Bedstead Washstands, Plet Tables, Mahogany French Bedsteads, What-not, Cane Seat Chairs, Arm Rocks, and a general assortment of Household furniture and Kitchen Utensils. Also, Brussels, Ingrain and Wool Carpets, Matting, Oil Cloth and Stair Carpets, Venitian and Buff Blinds, Lace Curtains, &c.

mh31 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

TWIN CITY PLANING MILL.

White & Alexander,

Recently burned out, take pleasure in informing their friends and the public generally, that they have leased room and power in the UNION PLANING MILL, near their late location, and are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them, with promptness and dispatch.

Having a large stock of Dry Lumber on hand, not damaged by the recent fire, they will, in a few days, be prepared to furnish dry Mill Flooring, in any quantity at reasonable rates. mh31:2m

ISAAC HOUGH & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of

Crude and Refined Petroleum,

416 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

mh31:2m PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

A Military and Trimming Store.

We offer for sale a Military and Trimming Store, entire of twenty years' standing, within three hours ride of Pittsburgh, by railroad, in a town of ten thousand inhabitants.

Enquire, for address, at GAZETTE OFFICE.

mh31:2t

ASTRAL OIL WORKS.

ASTRAL MACHINE OIL.

Having purchased the Refinery lately owned by WM. E. SHANDON, we are now prepared to offer to the public our superior MACHINE OIL, manufactured on strictly scientific principles, and warranted equal to Lard Oil.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
Off w. 27 Wood st., cor.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

Corner Ohio and Federal Streets, Allegheny,

GEO. A. KELLY, PROPRIETOR.

SPARKLING SODA WATER,
PATENT MEDICINES, &c

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded.

mh30:1yw

PEARL MILL SUPERIOR FLOUR.—We have commenced receiving a very choice lot of 65,000 bushels Southern Wheat, fully equal to that from which the highest grades of St. Louis Flour is made. We are now prepared to furnish our customers with Flour equal to the best St. Louis brands.

mh18:3m R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF OIL ON SALT WELLS.—We have in store, in good order, 600 feet of Copper Tubing, 3½ inch, and 200 feet of Patent Brass Tubing, 3 inch, Working Barrels and all complete, which we offer for sale at low rates, for cash.

FLEMING BROS.,

mh31:1m No. 84 Wood street.

STORE SHADES,

Made to order on short notice, at

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

mh30:3t SOS. RAYMOND.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

300 boxes Oranges;
50 do Lemons;

For sale by POTTER, AIKEN & SHEPARD,
apl No. 139 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FOLLOWING REPORT AND ACCOMPANYING RESOLUTION were adopted by Councils, March 28th, 1864, and ordered to be published:

The Committee to whom was referred the communication of J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, would respectfully submit the following Report:

The communication announces the determination of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company not to accept the ordinance recently passed, granting that Company the right of way through the city for what they call a "branch" to their main line extending from Liberty street to the 3rd side of the Monongahela river, where it takes the name of the Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad; but the objectionable features of the ordinance are not stated.

A brief statement of the facts of the case will show that the city of Pittsburgh has acted with great forbearance and liberality towards the Penna. R. R. Company, and has asked in this case nothing unreasonable.

The city granted the use of Liberty st. on its whole length to said Comp'ny, and permitted the running of locomotives thereon, so the great inconvenience and sacrifice of its citizens; after a lapse of years of the use of Liberty street, permitted the erection on its side of a frame building for two years, against the policy and ordinances of the city; for the special accommodation of the road, occupied all the streets, in the space of about five acres in the heart of the city, and granted the exclusive use of it to said Company; and in every other respect have ever manifested a disposition to aid in granting rights and privileges. And yet for all these privileges, and all these sacrifices, the city has never received one cent, while the said Company have habitually made discriminations against our citizens.

The city had eleven thousand shares of stock in the Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad Company, and was deeply interested in the completion of that road.

In 1854, and again in 1856, the Councils passed ordinances granting the right of way through the city for that Company, under certain reasonable restrictions and regulations, which ordinances were accepted by that Company. In 1857, when the Penna. R. R. Co. undertook to complete that road under a contract with that Company, they applied to Councils for a new ordinance, change of route, &c. After several weeks spent in negotiating that ordinance, the Committee on behalf of the city, and by the Solicitor and Engineer on behalf of the Penna. R. R. Co., the ordinance was passed, and formally accepted by their letter, as a Steubenville R. R. Co. The Penna. R. R. Co. then commenced working on the route, digging down the street, and no intimation was given that they were not progressing with the work under that ordinance. Although subsequently called upon to file the bond required by that ordinance, they denied they were working under the ordinance, and claimed the right to build the road under their charter, as a "Branch" of the Penna. R. R., without the consent of the city, and denied that it was a part of the Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad. This was an entirely new feature of the case, and one of vast moment to the city. The ordinance granted the right of way to the Pittsburgh & Steubenville R. R. Co. If the Penna. R. R. should be permitted to build a "branch" to their main line on the route thus granted to the P. & S. R. R. Co., and construct it without regard to the interests of the city or of the P. & S. R. R. Co. it would result in serious loss to the city. It would kill the P. & S. R. R. Co., making it simply a feeder to the Penna. R. R. Co. It would give the Penna. R. R. Co. almost the entire control of the business of the city. It would subject the city to heavy expense in changing the grades of certain streets, and for laying, &c. it would virtually destroy one of the best streets in the city, and in several other respects would be seriously detrimental to the business and property of the city. And yet the Penna. R. R. Co. claimed the right to do these things, not only without the consent of Councils but in defiance of the city authorities. A council thought it time to ascertain whether the city had any rights; and accordingly application was made to Court to stop the work.

While the case was pending in Court, Councils, at the request of said Company, appointed a Committee to confer with them on the subject. That Committee met with a Committee on the part of the road, namely, Thos. A. Scott, Esq., Vice President, and J. H. Hampton and Wm. J. Howard, Esqs., its solicitors, and after a full conference and mature deliberation, agreed upon a new ordinance to be passed by Councils. It was substantially the same as the one passed in 1863, except that it granted the right to the Penna. R. R. Co. instead of the P. & S. R. R. Co. The only modifications were those made at the suggestion of Mr. Scott, and were for the benefit of the Penna. R. R. Co. The ordinance so unanimously agreed upon by the two active was immediately passed by Councils, with the undoubted understanding that it would be accepted by the Penna. R. R. Co., and thus end a difficulty or trouble, that never holding the matter in suspense for some four weeks, it now appears by the communication of President Thompson that the Company has refused to accept it.

The action is not, never be so willing, and still is willing, to grant all reasonable privileges and facilities to the Penna. R. R. Co. The recent ordinance contains nothing to attl ames onable. All its conditions and limitations we believe to be essential for the protection of the city's interests, and to be in no respect oppressive or hard upon the Penna. R. R. Co. They are all accepted with, at objection, by the Pittsburgh & Steubenville R. R. Co., and from the fact that President Thompson specifies no particular objections, we are compelled to the conclusion that the Company refuses to accept the rights of and concessions to, the city, on the terms and conditions, and in the same spirit in which they were offered to them, namely, that the Company may do what they please, without regard to the wishes or interests of the city.

In view of these facts and believing the principle involved in the case is the one of vital importance to the city, and that all hope of any arrangement with that Company to be an equitable one, we recommend the passage of the following

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the City Solicitor be instructed to proceed with the case against the Penn'sylvania R. R. Company without further delay.

B. PHILLIPS,
HENRY E. WHITE,
O. W. COFFIN,
DAVID BAER,
} Committee.

apl1:1t

HENRY G. HALE & CO.,

Are now receiving their

Spring Stock of Goods,

Which in extent, choice and taste will surpass anything they have ever offered to the public, returning thanks to our many friends and patrons for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and trust 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.

mh

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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 5-inch diaphragm, to which is attached a valve that is made to close as the gas is shut off, and opens 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 in no case will it be left unless it accomplishes all we promise.

Applied by

Bailey, Farrell & Co.,

Sole Agents for Western Pennsylvania,

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Wayland's Moral Science.
Wood's Class Book of Botany.
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Colton & Fitch's School Geography.
Parley's First Book of History.
Ackerman's Natural History.
Goodrich's Pictorial History of United States.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Quackenbos' Rhetoric.
Duff's Book-Keeping.
Parker's Exercises in Composition.
Day's Algebra, Davies' Arithmetics and Pinneo's Grammar, for sale by

mh25 KAY & CO., 55 Wood street.

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

MOORHEAD, DENNISON & CO.,

No. 81 Market Street,

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

mh31:6m

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 render 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.,

WILKINS HALL, Fourth St.

mh31:1w

TO NUMISMATISTS.—I have a fine collection of

RARE COINS,

Comprising 5 varieties of WASHINGTON PIECES, two varieties GENUINE COPPER, LIBERTY CAP THREE CENT PIECE Franklin's Comp. Cent, 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 and St. Clair street Bridge.

mh30:3t

TO LET.—Those two large and commodious OFFICES, now occupied by Dr. W. A. Ward, on the corner of Hand and Liberty streets, second story, over Renshaw's Grocery Store.

Possession given on April 1st.

Enquire of JOHN A. RENSHAW,
mh30:3t Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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 sup ria l ed, including door and all necessary fixtures, brought on the outside. Price named to include 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 in Washington, in good order and condition, without further charge.

Books for the Vaults or safes will be furnished by the Department, but must be properly put up by the contractor without charge.

All bids must be accompanied with the bond of two responsible persons, to the satisfaction of the bidder will be expected to execute and deliver a bond to him, the official bond 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 inter