Pittsburgh Gazette.

E. RIDDLE & CO.,

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Morning and Evening Editions daily, containing the Latest News up to the Hour of publication.

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PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1861.

THE THREE MILLION BILL.

The bill introduced by Mr. Ball into the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, provides for borrowing three millions, upon the credit of the State to arm her citizen soldiers and put them into active service ready for any emergency that may arise; but it makes no adequate provision for guarding the proper expenditure of that large sum of money.

Three months ago, a proposition to spend so much money for such a purpose, would not have been entertained; but the events of the last month have changed the temper of the people, and they are now willing to see that much and as much more as may be necessary, spent to promote the patriotic purposes of the National Administration.

But, while willing to see this much additional debt contracted, they are not willing to see the money lavished upon favorites or thrown away in purchases of material unfit for the use of the army. They demand, and they have a right to demand, that the legislature shall so guard its expenditure as to prevent waste, fraud and favoritism.

The citizen soldiers who have volunteered in this hour of peril, are not only *men*, and therefore entitled to be treated in camp *as* men, but they are men who have been used to the ease and conveniences of comfortable homes; and having volunteered to save the homes of those who remain behind in comfort, it behooves the people of the State to see, through their representatives at Harrisburg, that the soldiers are properly cared for, and that they are not defrauded in the supplies they receive, but poor at best.

Rumors are in circulation, we know not with how much reason, of rotten blankets furnished to the troops, made of shoddy; of pork and beef unfit for any human being to eat; of suits of clothing made by patriotic women for nothing and charged to the State at full price, &c., &c. Of course, all such rumors are much exaggerated, and may have no real foundation; but it is the duty of the Legislature to guard securely against the possibility of such things.

Just such abuses prevailed in the British army, at the opening of the war with Russia, and we see that similar complaints are now making in New York. They seem inseparable, from the early movements of large bodies of military, and it is not reasonable, perhaps, to expect any other result at first. But time and experience have now been afforded for correcting them; and if the Legislature fails to surround this new appropriation with every guard necessary to prevent extravagance, fraud and waste, it will be derelict in duty and guilty of a negligence more criminal than the wrongs it is called upon to prevent.

The general sentiment of the State is, appropriate as much money as may be necessary, no matter how much; but let not one cent be thrown away.

STOLEN CAPITAL.

Somebody reported that Gen. Jackson, during his great battle with the United States Bank, uttered the harsh remark, that "the man who goes into business on *borrowed* capital ought to break." The firm of Jeff. Davis & Co., however, do not come under the rule. They go into business on *stolen* capital. They cannot borrow; but at stealing they have never been equalled. Forts, armories, custom houses, mints, ships, arms, munitions, stores of every kind, and millions of money, all stolen, constitute their stock in trade. Having stolen all these from poor old Uncle Sam, during Mr. Buchanan's reign, and that game having been effectually stopped by Mr. Lincoln, they have no alternative now but to rob their own people. The banks are obliged to submit to forced loans; the rich to make contributions, or do worse; and now, by a law of Virginia, "any officers in command of any corps or detachment of the militia or other troops in the actual service of the State," is authorized to seize and appropriate any property he may need, wherever he may find it, *giving the owner a certificate of the value thereof.* Such are the measures to which the leaders of this infamous movement have already resorted, and which, if not quickly arrested by the strong arm of the Government, will ruin all the States where it has obtained the mastery.

MARAUDERS IN VIRGINIA.

We spoke on Saturday of the outrages and plunder to which the people of Virginia would be exposed at the hands of the vagabonds who are playing the military under the rebel flag, and expressed the belief that the President's troops would be hailed as deliverers. This is already verified, according to the following, which we take from a late letter of the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*. Bear in mind that the pillage complained of is perfectly legal in that State under the statute which we published on Saturday:

"I learn from a perfectly reliable source that the 1,500 secession troops lately quartered at Alexandria started yesterday for a point some 50 miles in the interior, having entirely exhausted the supplies they were able to steal in that neighborhood. Only 50 secession troops are left in Alexandria. My informant states that the people of the adjacent countries in Virginia are beginning to be anxious for an invasion from Washington, to protect them from the Virginia troops, who seize their horses and cattle, and anything else which they want, and hand them Virginia scrip in payment. The new residences of these secession locusts, who devastate the land, is understood to be in Culpepper county."

A New Cause for Thankfulness

We have read stories of beggars on horseback. We have perused homilies on the corrupting tendencies of wealth. We have heard of anchorites who dignified squalor into cardinal virtues and filth into Godliness. But it is reserved for the philosophers of the secession school to improve upon the creed of Diogenes, and place the power of State in the absence of material resources! The Atlanta Confederacy expounds the new doctrine of national greatness as follows:

"Thank God! we have no commerce nor ships to be seized upon. We have nothing that the greedy, perfidious North can touch! What we have is around us—in our own country, which no foreign foe can invade to any serious extent. Surely everybody will see the advantages of being an agricultural people, and hiring others to do our manufacturing and carrying. During the coming war—if we have it—our houses and all our interests will be secure, while we invade the enemy's country and seize on their commerce everywhere. Our condition is enviable. Truly we are favored of Heaven."

A most comfortable and comforting doctrine! On the same principle Dahomey should be able to conquer England, and the Feejee Islands to overcome the might of France. On the same principal, too, a man born without arms and legs ought to make a better soldier than a full developed person, since their chances of mutilation would be lessened! According to the same original reasoning, too, blindness is a prime requirement in an astronomer, and idiocy the grand desideratum in a statesman, since the one will have nothing to fear from opthalmia and the other will be proof against the ravages of lunacy. The Confederacy should lose no time in getting a patent for this brilliant discovery.

TENNESSEE.—We learn from a private letter to a gentleman of this city, from some of his relations in Tennessee, that the war feeling in that State is very strong. The interior counties are volunteering almost to a man. Those who have been hitherto considered Union men are also being forced into secession ranks, to avoid personal danger.

THE steamer Lioness, commissioned as a privateer by the secession leaders in Baltimore, was captured by a U. S. vessel at Chesapeake Bay a few days since

WE LEARN that Gov. Magoffin, during the last few days, has been receiving better counsellors than before. We hope so. There was room for improvement.—*Louisville Journal.*

Magoffin made his flying trip from Frankfort to Covington in a special train, in good company. The Hon. John J. Crittenden was with him. The special train that night contained the head and tail of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, May 2, 1861.

EDS. GAZETTE: In the House to-day, Mr. Ball, from the Select Committee, to which the Governor's message was referred, reported a bill appropriating $3,000,000 for arming the State and paying the expenses of the calling out of the Volunteers. No action was had upon it.

Mr. DeHaß, from the Select Committee, reported a Stay Law, which was made the order of the day for to-morrow, and until disposed of.

In the Senate, Mr. Penney, read in place a bill to authorize the City of Pittsburgh to borrow $50,000 for home defense.

He also read a bill legalizing the subscriptions made by counties for the relief of the families of volunteers, authorizing them to borrow money for that purpose on bonds running from one to ten years, at a rate not exceeding 7 per cent., and to levy a tax not over 2½ mills to pay principal and interest.

The bill was immediately taken up and amended so as to include municipal corporations, and subscriptions made to arm and equip volunteers, when it was committed to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Lawrence introduced a bill, which passed, authorizing the Governor to appoint a Brigade Inspector for the Washington county Brigade, in place of Maj. Mellinger, who has gone to the wars.

The Governor sent into the Senate to day, a huge batch of vetoes, including the bill to vacate Strawberry Lane, in Allegheny City, and the bill to abolish the Court of Nisi Prius. No action was taken on them.

He also had another huge batch for the House, which included the Philadelphia Police bill; but the House adjourned before they could be sent in; and as this was the last day on which they could be sent in, the bills become laws in spite of the effort to veto them. E.

A Conference of Governors.

A communication has been received by Gov. Curtin, says the Philadelphia "Bulletin," from Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, requesting Governors Curtin, and Morgan of New York, to meet himself and the Governors of Indiana and Illinois in council at Columbus, on next Monday evening, to compare plans of the campaign. The proposition of Governor Curtin to the Governor of Ohio, to march the volunteers of Pennsylvania, in connection with the troops of the Northwest, to Washington City, by way route decided upon, was at the first, we believe, informed you by telegraph, received very favorably. But since that time there have been reasons to suppose that the first battle would not be fought at the capital, and hence the change. The plan of Dennison is to march an army of eighty thousand men to Richmond, and there await the attack of the Southern army—as it is generally believed that Jefferson Davis is making towards that point; the Ohio volunteers, now at Lancaster to be reinforced from time to time, and they in connection with the Pennsylvania volunteers, prepared to cut off any invasion from this side of Maryland. In consequence of the meeting of the Legislature on this day, it will be impossible for Gov. Curtin to be present, although it may be convenient for Gov. Morgan to accede to the request. Outside of the reason assigned, it is the desire of Governor Dennison not to draw his troops too far away from home at the present time, until something definite as regards the movements of the Southern army is ascertained.

The Cincinnati "Commercial" very properly remarks, after quoting the above:

We may have been overlooking remarkable events, but really we had not heard that Governor Dennison had succeeded Gen. Scott, and taken to managing the campaign.

Excellent Feeling.

Some of the journals are reiterating the assertion that the Government is about to act vigorously against the traitors, but will not INVADE the seceding States! Is it not time to have done with this delusive nonsense? There is no foot of ground within the boundaries of the United States which the Government has not a perfect right to occupy when such occupation shall be essential to the vindication of its constitutional authority; and of the necessity it is its own judge. Federal forces are always marched into and through the States when the Government sees fit, without asking leave of the State authorities. And if the Government should see fit to send an army of One Hundred Thousand men to the relief of Fort Pickens, that army might march through Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, without invading one of them, even though it should be obliged to crush out half a dozen separate nests of rebellion and treason on the way.

Let us have an end forever of all talk about the Federal Government invading any of the United States. It might invade Cuba, Mexico or Canada, but these States never. And let there be no more definitions and limitations of the area whereon it is to grapple with armed treason. "Wherever you see a head, hit it," was the Irishman's injunction to his son bound for Donnybrook, and the spirit of that injunction should govern the Government's dealings with treason.—[N. Y. Tribune.

NEGRO INCENDIARIES IN LOUISIANA.—A letter has been received in New York, from the wife of Bishop Polk, of Louisiana. She, with her family of three daughters, was alone in their new house at Sewanee, Tennessee. On the night of the 12th of April, their house was burnt over their heads by negroes At the same time the residence of Bishop Elliot was fired also. The ladies escaped with some few trifling injuries, but lost almost all their clothes. Books, jewelry, pictures, all were destroyed by the devouring flames. Their own family servants aided in extinguishing the fire, the women bringing their Sunday clothes to dress their mistresses. Much dissatisfaction exists among the slaves, and insurrections are likely to occur.

THE force already in the field, called out to sustain the Government, is as follows: Washington, or now on their way to the capital, including the Pennsylvania troops, 29,000; ready and waiting for transportation, 23,000; regiments forming in New York, 21,000; regiments forming in New England, 23,000, or a total of 94,000 men. This includes only about 9,000 of the Western troops. When the new quota and the Western troops are added, it is believed that the force will amount to 150,000 men. The Confederates say they will have a force of 200,000 in the field in a few weeks. If they have that number in a few months, they will be doing very well.

UNLOOKED FOR APPLAUSE.—A passage in "Hamlet" was greeted with applause at the Howard Athenæum on Monday evening, which has never before elicited such a demonstration. In the allusion to *Lucrece* to *Lucrèce* by *Polonius* are the following words:

> Beware of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in,
> Bear't, that th' opposed may beware of thee.

When Mr. Gilbert retired these lines the applause was general in all parts of the theatre, and the incident revealed what an all-exclusive prominance in men's minds the state of the country now occupies. In the church, the street, the place of business, the theatre, and at home, the Southern rebellion is the great theme of thought and conversation.—*Boston Transcript.*

A CORRESPONDENT writes: I notice that much apprehension exists in relation to sunstroke among our brave volunteers, and having had considerable experience in working in the sun upon house-tops during the Summer, I can safely say, that to carry a silk handkerchief in the hat will prove to be a perfect protective against any effect from exposure to the sun's rays. The silk being a non-conductor of heat and electrically, is assigned as the cause.

A CORRESPONDENT of one of the New York journals, who was employed as a bearer of dispatches, writes:

When I delivered some of my dispatches at the head-quarters of the army, the President and secretary of State, and Secretary of War were in consultation with General Scott. This meeting was held at the General's head-quarters out of deference to his age, and in view of the arduous labors he is now undergoing.

The President never looked better than now, and seems the man for the crisis.

THE Peoria (Ill.) "Transcript" contains a notice from the committee of safety, that from and after that date, no grain, provisions, or munitions of war, taken or shipped on the Illinois River, or upon any railroad destined for any southern point, shall be allowed to pass Peoria, until otherwise ordered.

We must not calculate upon any great scarcity of arms among the Southern rebels. They have helped themselves from the United States arsenals. The arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C., was seized by the rebels last week. It contained thirty-seven thousand stand of arms, 6,000 pistols, and 3,000 kegs of powder.

COL. COLT, of Hartford, has offered his services to the Governor of Connecticut to raise a regiment, and has agreed to arm the men with breech-loading rifles at his own expense. These arms, which are of the latest improvement, would sell in the market for $50,000. The regiment is being rapidly raised.

IT is a very general impression at the North that one Northern man can whip three Southern ones, and an equally general impression at the South that one Southern man can whip ten Northern ones. Both sections are destined to be astonished.—*Louisville Journal.*

Military Notices.

A FIFER WANTED, by the ANDERSON INFANTRY. Inquire of Capt. GEORGE S. MAYER any of the Commissioned Officers, at Camp Wilkins ap29-tf

☞ THE COMMITTEE ON HOME DEFENSE will meet at the City Armory, City Hall, EVERY DAY, from 9 until 10 in the morning, and from 2 until 3 in the afternoon, when companies for Home Guard must report themselves to be organized. All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

JOHN M. TIERNAN, Secretary.

ap20:tf

Public Notices.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY GAS CO., May 24, 1861.

☞ AN ELECTION for President and Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Allegheny Gas Company, No 75 Diamond, on MONDAY, May 13th, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock p. m.

my2:td J. D. PORTER, Treasurer.

New Advertisements.

MAUVE INK!

Beautiful in Color!

Delightful in Odor!

for sale at W. S. HAVENS',

corner Wood and Third streets.

Mauve Ink,

For Ladies' use. ap5:ME

GIMPURE LACES, Brussels Lace, French Lace, Thread Lace.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, BONNET RIBBONS, FLOWERS AND BROCHES.
Magic Ruchings, Victoria Ruchings, Dimity Ruchings.
UNION BADGES, UNION NECK-TIES, UNION BUTTONS.
Lace Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Hemstitch Handkerchiefs.
MOURNING SETS, EMBROIDERED SETS, LACE SETS, LINEN SETS.
Ladies' Kitts Gloves and Gauntlets, Cotton and Silk Hose.
LADIES' AND GENTS' SILK UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
GENTS' GLOVES, HOSE, COLLARS, NECK TIES, SILK AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Ribbons, Ladies' and Gents' Silk Suspenders and Gents' Kid Gloves.

All are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

CHARLES GIFFNEY, 78 Market Street.

Statement of the Citizens' Bank.

Pittsburgh, May 4, 1861.

ASSETS.	
Loans and Discounts	$96,867 55
Coin in Vault	843 07
Notes and Checks of other Banks	2,144 45
Due from Banks and Bankers	62,831 61
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	$500,000 00
Circulation	42,944 00
Depositors	19,837 16
Due to other Banks	3,726 33

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS T. FAUNDERS, Cashier.

Affirmed before me this 4th day of May, 1861.

SAM'L HARPER, Notary Public.

GUM BELTING AND GUM GASKETS of which will stand 300° Fahrenheit without being affected, and the severest cold will not diminish its pliability, you can get at the Leather Store of M. DE LANGE, 223 Liberty st., opposite head of Wood. my6:tw

LEATHER BELTING, of the best Eastern oak tanned, and superior article, on hand and for sale by my6:tf W. DE LANGE, 223 Liberty st.

PATENT CONSOLIDATED RUBBER BELTING, a new and superior article, on hand and for sale by my6:tf W. DE LANGE, 223 Liberty st.

OIL LEASES—Blanks for Leasing Oil Wells or Oil Locations, carefully prepared forms printed and for sale by

WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO., Publishers, my6 Stationers and Printers, 91 Wood st.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!

New Styles.
Low Prices.
Suits everybody.

At old stand, 57 Wood st. W. P. MARSHALL.

my6

FRESH LAKE FISH,

LAKE SALMON,
LAKE HERRING,
and WHITE FISH.

Hummel's Extract of Coffee!

NEW CROP TEAS!

With a large assortment of **Family Groceries**, choice and well selected, always on hand and for sale cheap for cash at FERGUSON'S Grocery, corner High and Wylie sts.

Goods delivered when ordered. my4:tf

BELLINGHAM'S ONGUENT,

Heimstreet's Hair Restorer,
Hair Dyes, all kinds,
Wood's Hair Restorative,
Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorer,
Holland Bitters, cheap,
Hoofland's Bitters,
Hostetter's Bitters,
Oxygenated Bitters,

Wood's Restorative Cordial,
Hutching's Exhilerant,
Lindsey's Blood Searcher,
Schenck's Medicines,
Cephalic Pills, for Headache,
Sarsaparillas, all kinds,
Liver Invigorator,
Hall's Balsam for the Lungs,
Bininger's Old Gin,

Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps,
Traveling Flasks,
Citrate of Magnesia, in powder,
Olive Oil, for table use,
Bathing Sponges,
Toilet Soaps,
Castile Soap, genuine,

With everything to the Drug and Medicine line, of superior quality, at prices "to suit the times."

For sale by

SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist,

and Dealer in CHOICE FAMILY MEDICINES,

mh1:2d corner Smithfield and Fourth sts.

BATH TUBS,

Lead Baths,
Wooden Baths,
Iron Sinks,
Planished Copper Sinks

Iron Portable Wash Stands
Marble Top Wash Stands,
Lead Pipe,
Block Tin Pipe,
Iron Hydrants,
Cisterns and Well Pumps,
Hydraulic Rams,
Garden Engines,

Chandeliers,
Pendants, Brackets,
Fancy Portables,
Glass and Paper Shades, &c.,

for sale by

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

my1 No. 129 Fourth street, near Smithfield.

GUNS, PISTOLS, RIFLES.—The attention of those in search of

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c. &c,

is directed to our splendid stock.

W. W. YOUNG,
(successor to Carr wright & Young,)
No. 97 Wood Street,
my6 corner of Diamond alley.

DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT their stock of DRY GOODS,

BURCHFIELD & CO.

from this date sell their entire stock of Goods at the

Greatest Bargains to be found!

my4

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR—40 hhds. good fair, landing from str's Silver Wave, for sale by

SCRIVER & DILWORTH,
my4 Nos. 185 and 122 Second street.

POTATOES—One car load Neshannocks in store for sale by

J. S. CANFIELD & CO.,
my4 First st., near Wood.

BURCHFIELD & CO. will close out their

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS!

at unusually low prices. my2

BLACK WOOL DELAINES,

CHEAP, at

my2 BURCHFIELD & CO'S.

LOCUST POSTS—600 Sawed Locust Posts, for sale by

my2 WATT & WILSON, 128 Liberty st.

FEATHERS—20 sacks in store for sale by

my2 ISAIAH DICKEY, & CO

New Advertisements.

AN ACT relating to Allegheny County.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That within twenty days after the passage of this act, the judges of the District Court and the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny shall appoint a citizen of said county, who shall be a competent accountant, to serve as Controller of said county until the first Monday in December, A. D. 1862, or until his successor shall be elected and qualified. If he so long behave himself well; and the qualified voters of said county shall, at the regular annual election on the second Tuesday of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and at the same election in every third year thereafter, elect one person qualified as aforesaid to serve as controller of said county for a term of three years from the first Monday of December, then next ensuing, and until his successor shall be qualified.

SEC. 2. No person holding office under the United States or this State, the county of Allegheny, or any city therein, shall be eligible to the office of county controller during his continuance in office as aforesaid, nor until one year thereafter, except that the said controller shall always be eligible for re-election or appointment, and the County Treasurer and Commissioners shall be eligible to said office for two years.

SEC. 3. Before entering on the duties of his office, the controller shall give bond to the county, with at least two sureties in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be approved by the Court of Common Pleas of said county, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties and those of his chief clerk. The controller and his chief clerk shall also each take and subscribe an oath or affirmation well and faithfully to perform their said duties, a wilful violation of which shall be perjury; said oath and bonds to be recorded in the recorder's office in said county and then filed and kept in the commissioners' office and the records thereof or certified copies of the same shall be used in evidence in all judicial proceedings, with the same effect as the originals.

SEC. 4. The salary of the controller shall be twenty five hundred dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly out of the treasury of said county; and the controller and his chief clerk are authorized to administer oaths and affirmations for the discharge of the duties of their office, such a wilful violation of said oaths or affirmations, (or false swearing before them,) shall be perjury.

SEC. 5. The said controller shall have a general supervision and control of the fiscal affairs of the county and of the accounts and official acts of all officers or other persons who shall collect, receive or distribute the public moneys of the county, or who shall be charged with the management or custody thereof; and he may at any time require from any of them, in writing, an account of all moneys or property of the county which may have come into their hands or under their control, and he shall immediately on the discovery of any default or delinquency report the same to the commissioners and to the Court of Common Pleas of said county, and shall take immediate measures to secure the public moneys or property and enforce the delinquent party, if in office and not removed by the commissioners.

SEC. 6. He shall cause to be kept a full and regular set of books in detail, by double entry, of all the fiscal operations of the county relating to money and property, and of all the duties at any time necessary to show distinctly and separately all the property of the county, its receipts and expenditures, and all the sources and channels of each; and all the moneys raised from each source of revenue and the expenditures in detail and classified by objects charged thereto. He shall also prescribe the form and manner of keeping all books and papers used by any officer in connection with the fiscal affairs of the county, and he shall, so far as the controller of said county and the commissioners shall deem necessary to show distinctly and separately all the property of the county, its receipts and expenditures, and all the sources and channels of each; and all the moneys raised from each source of revenue and the expenditures in detail and classified by objects charged thereto. The controller and Commissioners of said county are hereby authorized to appoint a solicitor for the county, who shall hold his office for and during the term of three years, without bond, and shall be five hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 7. That whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Controller of said county, by reason of death, resignation, removal or otherwise, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said county shall appoint a suitable person to fill such vacancy until a successor is duly elected and qualified. *Provided*, That if such vacancy occur within twenty days of the next general election, no election shall be held to supply the same until the second general election thereafter, at which time an election shall be held to supply such vacancy, unless an election for the full term shall occur at the same time, under the provisions of the first section of this act.

SEC. 8. That from and after the first day of May, A. D. 1861, it shall not be lawful for the Treasurer of said county to receive out of the county treasury of said county, any fees on commitments or discharges of any prisoner committed for vagrancy, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, or any criminal matter, but in lieu of all such fees he shall be entitled to receive as the salary for his office the sum of one thousand dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly, and the further sum of six hundred dollars per annum as the salary of an assistant; both to be paid in the same manner.

SEC. 9. That from and after the first day of May, A. D. 1861, it shall not be lawful for any Mayor, Alderman or Justice of the Peace in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, to charge or receive out of the county treasury any fees or costs for trying or committing any person charged with larceny, drunkenness or disorderly conduct; but it shall be the duty of the constable or other officer arresting any person for either of said crimes, to take him or her before the Mayor of the proper city, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine all such cases, and in lieu of all fees heretofore authorized by law in such cases, the Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh shall receive out of the county Treasury one thousand dollars per annum, and the Mayor of the city of Allegheny two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and no more, to be paid quarterly, and so much of any act of Assembly as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. That the Controller shall, if he deem it necessary, appoint a chief clerk whose salary shall be eight hundred dollars. The chief clerk shall, during the necessary or temporary absence of the controller, perform all his duties and also, in case of a vacancy until a successor is qualified, but in the latter case neither the controller nor his sureties shall be liable, on his official bond or otherwise, for acts done or neglected, more than one month after the vacancy occurred, and the Court may, if the public interest demand it, on the application of any tax payer in the county, declare the said office vacant at any time when the duties of the controller shall, under the provisions of this section, have devolved on the chief clerk for a period exceeding three consecutive weeks, unless new securities be given or the sureties on the official bond of the controller shall agree to be held liable on said bond, notwithstanding the preceding provision in this section, releasing them from liability, which agreement shall be made a record of said Court, and the jurisdiction conferred by the act of the twenty-first April, one thousand eight hundred and forty one, entitled, "An Act in relation to public officers and their sureties," may, in all cases, be exercised by the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny county, whenever the said Court may deem the public interests require it, either with or without the petition required by the first section of said act.

SEC. 11. Every County Commissioner hereafter elected in said county shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give bond to the county, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with two sureties, to be approved by the Court of Common Pleas, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in said county, the record or copies thereof to be used in evidence, as provided in the third section of this act.

SEC. 12. That the salaries of the controller and his clerk and the commissioners and their clerk, appointed under the twentieth section of the act of the fifteenth of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, shall be paid quarterly out of the county treasury, on warrants drawn and countersigned, as provided for in the twelfth section of this act, but all other writing or work done in or for either of said offices shall be done by contract, and all the claims therefor provided for, except that in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny the poor tax shall not be paid to nor deposited by the Treasurer.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer of said county to receive the amount of all taxes as above, less the deduction, he shall be entitled to a deduction of five per centum thereon, and said taxes may be paid to the Treasurer at his office subject to the deduction of five per centum as aforesaid, at any time within three months after the time fixed as above for the payment thereof in the proper district.

SEC. 14. If any said taxes shall remain unpaid in any of said districts for a period of four months after the day fixed as aforesaid for the payment in the proper district, the Treasurer shall issue his warrant accompanied by a schedule of all unpaid taxes in each district and the names of the persons respectively by whom the same are due, directed to the constable of said county, authorizing and requiring him to demand and receive from the persons named in the schedule the sums therein charged against them respectively, together with five per centum in addition thereto, which shall be in full compensation to such person for the collection thereof, but neither the Treasurer nor the collector appointed by him as aforesaid shall at any time after the issue of said warrants be required to receive from any person less than the whole amount of taxes assessed against him or his property in any one ward, borough or township, as foresaid or charged in the duplicate by the county Commissioners and controller. The collector appointed by the treasurer shall be responsible to the treasurer for the faithful performance of the duties and for the amounts collected by them, and shall have all the powers conferred on collectors of taxes by the twenty-first section of the act of fifteenth April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

SEC. 15. Whenever the certificate of exoneration delivered to the Controller under this act shall embrace any taxes assessed on real estate, the Controller shall within thirty days thereafter deliver to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of said county a certified statement of all such taxes for each ward, borough or township, stating forth the amount, the name of the party charged, and a description of the property assessed in each case, and the Prothonotary shall docket and file the same in a docket to be prepared for that purpose, and enter the names of the parties so charged, with the respective amounts, in the proper places in the judgment index of said court, which shall constitute a lien on said property until fully paid, and be first paid out of the proceeds of any judicial sale of said property, but no such lien nor any judicial sale thereon shall operate as against the lien of any mortgage protected by the act of the Assembly, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, entitled "A Supplement to an Act for taking lands in execution for the payment of debts," and the several supplements thereto, and whenever the amount of any such lien shall be paid to the Treasurer, it shall be the duty of the Controller to enter satisfaction upon the record thereof on the payment of costs.

SEC. 16. That a *scire facias* in the form of a *scire facias* on a mortgage, in the name of the county of Allegheny, may be issued against the parties so charged and prosecuted to judgment; after which a writ of *levari facias* may be issued for the collection of the same. *Provided*, That no *levari facias* shall be issued until one year after the return day of the writ of *scire facias*. And *Provided*, That no Attorney's fee shall be taxed when the amount of the judgment shall be less than fifty dollars, and all laws relative to the sale of lands for taxes, so far as relate to Allegheny county, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 17. That the Treasurer shall receive as a compensation for his services and the service of such clerks as may in the duties of his office may require him to employ, the sum of four thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 18. The Controller and Commissioners of said county are hereby authorized to appoint a Solicitor for the county, who shall hold his office for and during the term of three years, without bond, and shall be five hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 19. That whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Controller of said county, by reason of death, resignation, removal or otherwise, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said county shall appoint a suitable person to fill such vacancy until a successor is duly elected and qualified. *Provided*, That if such vacancy occur within twenty days of the next general election, no election shall be held to supply the same until the second general election thereafter, at which time an election shall be held to supply such vacancy, unless an election for the full term shall occur at the same time, under the provisions of the first section of this act.

SEC. 20. That from and after the first day of May, A. D. 1861, it shall not be lawful for any Mayor, Alderman or Justice of the Peace in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, to charge or receive out of the county treasury any fees or costs for trying or committing any person charged with larceny, drunkenness or disorderly conduct; but it shall be the duty of the constable or other officer arresting any person for either of said crimes, to take him or her before the Mayor of the proper city, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine all such cases, and in lieu of all fees heretofore authorized by law in such cases, the Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh shall receive out of the county Treasury one thousand dollars per annum, and the Mayor of the city of Allegheny two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and no more, to be paid quarterly, and so much of any act of Assembly as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

SEC. 21. That all duties imposed on the County Auditors by the act of April fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and all powers conferred on them by said act shall be performed and exercised by the County Controller, so far as regards county accounts and State taxes for which the county is or may be liable, and all other accounts of the Treasurer and the Commissioners shall be audited by the Auditor of accounts of Prothonotaries, Clerks, etc., appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, under the act of twenty-first April, one thousand eight hundred and forty six, and its supplements, and the report required by the seventh section of this act shall have the same effect as the report of the Auditors under said act of fifteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, and all the provisions of said act in reference to appeals from the Auditor's report are extended to the report of the Controller under this act.

SEC. 22. That all laws requiring the election of County Auditors in said county of Allegheny be, and the same are hereby repealed, and the persons heretofore elected as County Auditors in said county shall continue to act as such on and after the first day of October, A. D. 1861, the duties now performed by said Auditors as a board of Revenue under the act of April 20th, A. D. 1858, shall, after the first day of October, A. D. 1861, be discharged by the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county.

SEC. 23. That the Commissioners of said county in the month of February in each year, shall make fair duplicates of the assessment of Taxes for State, county and military purposes, for each ward, borough and township, and the Directors of the Poor shall make a fair duplicate for poor taxes for each borough and township according to the form prescribed by the Controller, with a certificate that the taxes charged therein have been duly assessed according to law, and shall deliver the same to the Controller, who shall without delay make the proper entries thereof in the books of his office and deliver the same to the County Treasurer, who shall be liable for the whole amount of taxes contained in each duplicate, from which liability he and his sureties shall only be discharged by accounting for the amount thereof after deducting such exonerations as may be allowed, and the certificate of exoneration authorized by the forty-eighth section of the act of fifteenth April, one thousand nine hundred and eight-four, shall be given to the Treasurer and directed to the Controller, and shall embrace the names of all persons exonerated, with the respective amounts as entered on the books required by the said section. And it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to obtain his receipts and settle the accounts with the Controller within four months after the time hereinafter fixed for issuing his warrants for collection.

SEC. 24. The Treasurer of said county shall immediately after the receipt of said duplicate, give at least thirty days notice by publication in two English and one German newspaper printed in said county of the time and place at which he will attend in each ward, borough, township or election district in said county, for the purpose of receiving State, county, poor and military taxes, and he shall attend personally or by deputy at least one day in each of said wards, boroughs, townships and precincts previous to the first day of July in each year, and receive and give receipts for said taxes in the proper district to any person paying the same. The amount of said taxes shall be entered in the proper ward, borough and township, less the deduction hereinafter provided for, except that in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny the poor tax shall not be paid to nor deposited by the Treasurer.

SEC. 25. If any person shall at the time and place appointed as above or at the Treasurer's office before such time pay the full amount of his taxes as above, less the deduction, he shall be entitled to a deduction of five per centum thereon, and said taxes may be paid to the Treasurer at his office subject to the deduction of five per centum as aforesaid, at any time within three months after the time fixed as above for the payment thereof in the proper district.

SEC. 26. If any said taxes shall remain unpaid in any of said districts for a period of four months after the day fixed as aforesaid for the payment in the proper district, the Treasurer shall issue his warrant accompanied by a schedule of all unpaid taxes in each district and the names of the persons respectively by whom the same are due, directed to the constable of said county, authorizing and requiring him to demand and receive from the persons named in the schedule the sums therein charged against them respectively, together with five per centum in addition thereto, which shall be in full compensation to such person for the collection thereof, but neither the Treasurer nor the collector appointed by him as aforesaid shall at any time after the issue of said warrants be required to receive from any person less than the whole amount of taxes assessed against him or his property in any one ward, borough or township, as foresaid or charged in the duplicate by the county Commissioners and controller. The collector appointed by the treasurer shall be responsible to the treasurer for the faithful performance of the duties and for the amounts collected by them, and shall have all the powers conferred on collectors of taxes by the twenty-first section of the act of fifteenth April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

SEC. 27. Whenever the certificate of exoneration delivered to the Controller under this act shall embrace any taxes assessed on real estate, the Controller shall within thirty days thereafter deliver to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of said county a certified statement of all such taxes for each ward, borough or township, setting forth the amount, the name of the party charged, and a description of the property assessed in each case, and the Prothonotary shall docket and file the same in a docket to be prepared for that purpose, and enter the names of the parties so charged, with the respective amounts, in the proper places in the judgment index of said court, which shall constitute a lien on said property until fully paid, and be first paid out of the proceeds of any judicial sale of said property, but no such lien nor any judicial sale thereon shall operate as against the lien of any mortgage protected by the act of Assembly, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, entitled "A Supplement to an Act for taking lands in execution for the payment of debts," and the several supplements thereto, and whenever the amount of any such lien shall be paid to the Treasurer, it shall be the duty of the Controller to enter satisfaction upon the record thereof on the payment of costs.

SEC. 28. That a *scire facias* in the form of a *scire facias* on a mortgage, in the name of the county of Allegheny, may be issued against the parties so charged and prosecuted to judgment; after which a writ of *levari facias* may be issued for the collection of the same. *Provided*, That no *levari facias* shall be issued until one year after the return day of the writ of *scire facias*. And *Provided*, That no Attorney's fee shall be taxed when the amount of the judgment shall be less than fifty dollars, and all laws relative to the sale of lands for taxes, so far as relate to Allegheny county, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 29. That the Treasurer shall receive as a compensation for his services and the service of such clerks as may in the duties of his office may require him to employ, the sum of four thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 30. The Controller and Commissioners of said county are hereby authorized to appoint a Solicitor for the county, who shall hold his office for and during the term of three years, without bond, and shall be five hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 31. That whenever a vacancy shall occ