Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 30, 1861.

A High-Handed Measure.

Mr. C. L. Rhodes, Vice President and Superintendent of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad, lately issued an order that the Cleveland *Herald* should not be sold by newsboys on the cars, and the Express Messenger was forbidden to carry packages of the paper for distribution at stations on the route. The proprietors of the *Herald* were therefore obliged to send a special messenger over the road to deliver the paper. They also addressed a letter to Hon. David Tod, President of the Company, complaining of the treatment they had received, and received the following extraordinary reply:

Brier Hill, Nov. 20, 1861.

Gentlemen: In reply to your letter of yesterday, Mr. Rhodes consulted with me as to the action proper to take before refusing to permit the *Herald* to be circulated by the agents or employees of this Company, and obtained my consent to do what he might deem best in the premises. In view of the fact that Mr. R. has ever been the friend and patron of the owners of the *Herald*, I had no fear that he would be governed by anything other than patriotism and love of country in the matter; and harsh and prompt as his action may seem to you to be, I am confident no other considerations have moved him.

That the course of the *Herald* for the past few weeks has been highly destructive of the best interests of our Government, there can be no question; and so long as its proprietors see proper to continue the same line of policy, I hope Mr. Rhodes (who, since my election, has committed to his hands the entire management of the road,) will use all legitimate means in his power to suppress its circulation.

The fact that you may own more stock in the road than Mr. R., does not appear to me to have any bearing in the matter.

Respectfully yours,

David Tod."

Messrs. Fairbanks & Benedict, Cleveland.

Mr. Tod was elected Governor of Ohio, at the late election, and if this piece of petty tyranny is a sample of what is coming, the people of Ohio will have reason to repent their selection. Whatever may be the motive which has governed this procedure, it is one of the most reprehensible character, and should be frowned down at once by the whole community. Railroads are public carriers, and they have no right to discriminate for or against any persons who may use it, on account of any favoritism, much less as a punishment. Certain franchises were granted for certain purposes, among which was not a censorship of the press. Mr. Tod sets himself up as a censor, and forbids the citizens along the route of the road he controls from receiving the *Herald* in the usual channels, because, forsooth, it does not suit his views. Such a piece of petty tyranny was never heard of before in this country, and we could never have believed it of any man, much less of a man selected for Governor of a great State, had we not his letter before us. Mr. Tod thinks the *Herald* does not pursue a right course, and therefore he hopes his agent, Mr. Rhodes, will use all legitimate means to suppress its circulation. We can tell Mr. Rhodes that his means are any thing but legitimate, as he will probably find out. This thing of setting up the business of suppressing newspapers has been tried before and failed; and we shall be surprised if the people along that road do not make the country too hot for Mr. Rhodes' comfort, unless he repeals his disgraceful order. We congratulate the people of Ohio on their new Governor. Happily his power in that office will not be quite so omnipotent as it is as President of a Railroad.

The Future in Virginia.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of November 20, contains the report of the committee appointed by the Virginia State Convention, to report on amendments to the constitution. The document is long and very curious.

The committee set out with an assertion of the old abstractions of the Virginia school, and then proceed to discuss the amendments which they deem essential to erect the state into an oligarchy. The people, they say, must be disfranchised, labor must be depressed, and free schools abolished. Free schools are denounced, and capital is to be supported at the expense of labor. The Convention also recommends that the elective franchise be greatly limited, and that the voters have the power only of electing the Legislature. This scheme is developed in the following extract:

In determining the mode of selecting officers, it seems to your committee that some regard ought to be had to the nature of the duties they will be required to discharge. No rule can be prescribed which will be free from all objection, but your committee believe that it would be safe to assume that all legislative officers should be elected by the people, but that those who are to fill executive or judicial trusts should be chosen by intermediate agents. There seems to be a good reason for this distinction. Legislation affects the rights and liberties of the whole people collectively.

Hence, those who exercise legislative powers should be elected by a direct vote of the people, and be dependent, for their continuance in office, on the will of the people. But judicial and executive officers, being entrusted with the duty of expounding and administering the public will, as expressed through the legislature, and in applying law to individual cases, have functions to perform which do not concern the people at large, and ought not to be affected by their wishes.

* * * As a general rule, it would be much safer for the people to elect, in the mode prescribed by law, representatives in whose ability, integrity and patriotism they could confide, and leave to them the duty, not merely of framing the laws, but also of selecting the higher officers, to expound and execute them.

Poor old Virginia; how is the mighty fallen!

The River Expedition.

Late news from Cairo state that two of the new gun-boats had left St. Louis and were looked for immediately. The indications for a forward movement were daily becoming more encouraging. Five hundred regular seamen from the east have arrived, for service on the new gun-boats, and four hundred more were on the way. The huge steamer Maria Denning, formerly a St. Louis and New Orleans freighter, is anchored in the Ohio, opposite there, as a receiving ship, under command of Capt. Dowe, of the Navy, and the sailors will be quartered on her until their boats are ready. She brought down from St. Louis 85 heavy guns, many of them rifled, and a large supply of ammunition, which she retains for the use of the gun-boat. Large quantities of loaded shells, shot, &c., are arriving.

The three gun-boats building at Mound City are progressing, but not as rapidly as might be desired.

Concert at the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny.

On the evening of Thanksgiving day an amateur Concert was given in the above named church, better known as Dr. Swift's. The music was all sacred, and consisted principally of anthems taken from joyous and thanksgiving psalms, and other selections from the matchless poetry of the Bible. Before the singing of each piece a brief, comprehensive, and fervidly eloquent exposition, or rather expansion, of the sentiment of the piece immediately to follow, was given by the Rev. Elliott Swift, son and co-pastor of the venerable man who has so long ministered in that house. The effect of this frequent and rapid alternation between excellent music and genuine eloquence, from a man whose voice is music, was singularly impressive and pleasing. The church was very full, and although no audible applause was given—for it would have been out of place—yet the countenances of all testified how well they were pleased.

Gen. Fremont's Body Guard.

A dispatch from St. Louis to the Chicago *Tribune* states that an order has been issued that the Fremont Body Guard will soon go into service again. Most of the men are dissatisfied with their officers, and wish to reenlist in other regiments. They believe that they were sworn only for service as "Fremont's" Body Guard, and that they were displaced with the order for his removal. Gen. Sturgis went to their quarters and tried to explain matters, and asked all who came to serve under Fremont and not under Government orders, to step forward. Hoping to be disbanded, so as to reorganize, every man stepped to the front, when Sturgis left them, saying they would be arrested if any attempted to leave the service. They then appointed a committee to wait on Gen. Halleck, explaining their oath. He said if their statement was true, they should have a chance to reorganize, and thus, what threatened to be a serious mutiny, is in a fair way to settlement peaceably.

A Slave Cannot be Confiscated.

So says the Louisville *Democrat*, as follows:

"The law, as it now stands, invalidates the title of the master, if it be made appear to a court that he was used for purposes of the rebellion with the master's consent. Still, when this matter is settled, State laws are supreme on this subject, and will determine the status of the negro, the Federal Government having no constitutional power on the subject. *Military necessity may relieve the negro temporarily from the possession of the master; but that is mere power which will not last longer than the necessity lasts.*"

We shall see about this supreme State law when the proper time arrives. The laws always seem to favor slavery. When it is necessary for the security of the institution, the slaveholder claims that the national Constitution protects it, and then when it suits better, their state law is supreme. However, we shall not argue the question now, we only wish to show what sort of dependence can be put in one of the most loyal of Southern papers, where slavery is concerned.

"*The loss of slaves may be made as effective for victory as the loss of life.*" So says the St. Louis *Democrat*. True, but slaves are property, and therefore more precious than the lives of our soldiers! What difference does it make how many lives are sacrificed so that the institution of slavery remains intact.

Gen. Fremont passed on East, through Cincinnati and Cleveland, without stopping. Arrangements had been made at Cincinnati to give him a public reception, but he declined it, and merely passed from one train to another, without making any stay. The people there were greatly disappointed.

Gen. Jim Lane has gone East, with his family, to take his seat in the United States Senate. He declined a public reception in Chicago.

Speech of Charles Sumner.

Hon. Charles Sumner, on Wednesday evening last, delivered a speech on "The Rebellion—Its Origin and Mainspring," at Cooper Hall, New York, before the Young Men's Republican Union, and an immense audience of ladies and gentlemen. This speech shows that the distinguished Massachusetts Senator retains all his former vigor and power. It is a powerful argument, rich in classical allusions, and contains passages of great eloquence. We quote as much as our space will allow:

THE GRANDEUR OF THE PRESENT.

The Present is too apt to appear trivial and unimportant, while the Past and the Future are grand. Rarely do men know the full significance of the period in which they live, and we are all inclined to sigh for something better in the way of opportunity—such as was given to the hero of the Past, or such as our imagination allots to the better hero of the Future. But there is no occasion for such repining now. There is nothing in the Past—and it is difficult to imagine anything in the Future—more inspiring than our Present. Even with the curtain yet slightly lifted, it is easy to see that events are now gathering, which, in their development, must constitute the third great epoch in the history of this Western Hemisphere, the first being its discovery by Christopher Columbus, and the second being the American Revolution. And now it remains to be seen if this epoch of ours may not surpass in grandeur either of its two predecessors, so that the fame of the Discoverer and the fame of the Liberator—of Columbus and Washington—may be eclipsed by the mild effulgence beaming from an act of god-like justice, which, within its immediate influence, will create a new Heaven and a new earth, while in other lands its life-giving example will be felt, so long as men struggle for rights denied—so long as any human being wears a chain.

SLAVERY CANNOT EXIST UNLESS IT OWNS THE GOVERNMENT.

But here mark well, that, in their whole conduct, the Conspirators acted naturally under the instincts implanted by Slavery; nay, they acted logically even. *Such is Slavery that it cannot exist unless where it owns the Government.* An injustice so plain can find protection only from a government which is a reflection of itself. Cannibalism cannot exist except under a government of cannibals. Idolatry cannot exist except under a government of idolators. And Slavery cannot exist except under a government of slave-masters. This is positive, universal truth—at Petersburg, Constantinople, Timbuctoo, or Washington. The slave-masters of our country saw that they were dislodged from the National Government, and straightway they rebelled. The Republic which they could no longer rule they determined to ruin.

THE CONSPIRATORS WAGING WAR.

And now this traitorous minority, putting aside all the lurking, slimy devices of Conspiracy, steps forth in the full panoply of War. Assuming to itself all the functions of Government, it organizes States under a common head—sends embassadors to foreign countries—levies taxes—borrows money—issues letters of marque—and sets armies in the field summoned from distant Georgia, Louisiana and Texas, as well as from nearer Virginia, and composed of the whole lawless population—the poor who cannot own slaves as well as the rich who own them—throughout the extensive region where, with Satanic grasp, this slave-holding minority claims for itself

"——ample room and verge enough
The character of hell to trace."

Pardon the language which I employ. The words of the poet do not picture too strongly the object proposed. And now these paricidal hosts stand arrayed openly against that paternal Government to which they owed loyalty, protection and affection. Never in history did rebellion assume such a front. Call their numbers 400,000 or 200,000—what you will—they far surpass any armed forces ever before marshalled in rebellion; they are among the largest ever marshalled in war.

SLAVERY THE RULING IDEA OF THE REBELLION.

And all this is in the name of Slavery for the sake of Slavery, and at the bidding of Slavery. The profligate favorite of the English monarch—the famous Duke of Buckingham—was not more exclusively supreme—even according to those words by which he was exposed to the judgment of his coitemporaries—

"Who rules the kingdom? The King.
Who rules the King? *The Duke.*
Who rules the Duke? The Devil."

The prevailing part here attributed to the loyal favorite belongs now to Slavery, which in the rebel States is more than a loyal favorite.

"Who rules the rebel States? The President
Who rules the President? Slavery.
Who rules Slavery?"

The latter question I need not answer. But all must see—and nobody can deny—that Slavery is the ruling idea of this Rebellion. It is Slavery which martials these hosts and breathes into their embattled ranks its own barbarous fire. It is Slavery which stamps its character alike upon officers and men. It is Slavery which inspires all from the general to the trumpeter. It is Slavery which speaks in the word of command, and which sounds in the morning drum-beat. It is slavery which digs trenches and builds hostile forts. It is Slavery which pitches its white tents and stations its sentries over against the National Capital. It is slavery which sharpens the bayonet and casts the bullet; which points the cannon and scatters the shell, blazing, burating with death. Wherever this rebellion shows itself—whatever form it takes—whatever thing it does—whatever it meditates—it is moved by Slavery; nay, it is Slavery itself, incarnate, living, acting, raging, robbing, murdering according to the essential law of its being.

THE REBELLION SUPPORTED BY SLAVERY.

But this is not all. The rebellion is not only ruled by slavery, but, owing to the peculiar condition of the slave States, it is for the moment, according to their boast, actually reinforced by this institution. As the fields of the South are cultivated, and labor generally is performed by slaves, the white freemen are at liberty to play the part of rebels. The slaves toil at home, while the masters work at rebellion, and thus by a singular fatality is this doomed race actually engaged, without taking up arms, in feeding, supporting, succoring, invigorating those who are now battling for their enslavement. Full well I know that this is an element of strength only through the indulgence of our own government; but I speak now of things as they are.

WHAT SLAVERY INFLICTS UPON US.

But slavery may be seen not only in what it has done for the rebellion of which it is the indisputable head—the fountain and life—but also in what it has inflicted upon us. There is not a community—not a family—not an individual, man, woman or child—who does not feel its heavy, bloody hand. Why these mustering armies? Why this drum beat in your peaceful streets? Why these gathering means of war? Why these swelling taxes? Why these unprecedented loans? Why this derangement of business? Why among us the suspension of the habeas corpus and the prostration of all safeguards of freedom? Why this constant solicitude visible in all your faces? The answer is clear. Slavery is the author—the agent—the cause. The anxious hours that you pass are darkened by slavery. The habeas corpus and all those safeguards of freedom which you deplore have been prostrated by slavery. The business which you have lost has been filched by slavery. The millions of money now amassed by patriotic offerings are all snatched by slavery. The taxes now wrung out of your diminished means are all consumed by slavery. And all these gathering means of war—this drum-beat in your peaceful streets—and these mustering armies are on account of slavery, and nothing else. Do the poor feel constrained to forego their customary tea or coffee or sugar, now burthened by increased taxation? let them pledge themselves anew against the criminal giant tax-gatherer. Does any community mourn gallant men, who, going forth joyous and proud, beneath their country's flag, have been brought home cold and stiff with its folds wrapped about them for a shroud? Let all who truly mourn the dead be aroused against Slavery. Does a mother drop tears for a son in the flower of his days cut down upon the distant battlefield which he moistens with his youthful, generous blood? Let her know that Slavery dealt the deadly blow, which took at once his life and her peace.

ANTI-SLAVERY NOT THE CAUSE OF THE WAR.

But I hear a voice saying that all this proceeds—not from Slavery—oh no! but from Anti-Slavery; that the Republicans who hate Slavery—that the Abolitionists—are the authors of this terrible conflagration. Surely, you may well suspect the sense or loyalty of him who puts forth this irrational and utterly wicked imputation. As well say that the early Christians were the authors of the Heathen enormities against which they bore their martyr testimony, and that the cross, the axe, the gridiron and the boiling oil by which they suffered were a part of the Christian dispensation. But the early Christians were misrepresented and falsely charged with crime even as you are. The tyrant Nero, after setting Rome on fire and dancing at the conflagration denounced the Christians as guilty of this wickedness. Here are the authentic words of the historian Tacitus:

"So for the quieting of this rumor, Nero judicially charged with the crime, and punished with most studied severities, that class, hated for their general wickedness, whom the vulgar call Christians. The originator of that name was one Christ, who, in the reign of Tiberius, suffered death by the sentence of the procurator, Pontius Pilate. The baneful superstition, thereby repressed for the time, again broke out, not only over Judea, the native soil of that mischief, but in the city also, where from every side all atrocious and abominable things collect and flourished." (Annal. xv. 44.)

The writer of these remarkable words was the wisest and most penetrating man of his generation, and he lived amid the events which he describes. Perhaps in listening to him you may find an apology for those among us who heap upon cotemporaries a similar obloquy. The Abolitionists need no defense from me. It is to their praise—destined to fill an immortal page—that from the beginning they saw the true character of Slavery and warned their country against its threatening domination. Through them the fires of liberty have been kept alive in the United States—as Hume is constrained to confess that these same fires were kept alive in England by the Puritans, whom this great historian never praised if he could help it. And yet they are charged with this Rebellion. Can this be serious? Even at the beginning of the Republic the seeds of the conspiracy were planted, and in 1820, and then again in 1850, it showed itself—while nearly thirty years ago Jackson denounced it, and one of its leading spirits has recently boasted that it has been gathering head for this full time, thus—not only in its distant embryo, but in its well attested development—antedating those Abolitionists whose prophetic patriotism is now made the apology for the crime. As well—where the prudent passenger has warned the ship's crew of the fatal lee shore—arraign him for the wreck which has engulfed all; as well cry out, that the philosopher who foresees the storm is responsible for the desolation which ensues, or that the astronomer, who calculates the eclipse, is the author of the darkness which covers the earth.

HOW SHALL THE REBELLION BE CRUSHED.

But how shall the rebellion be crushed? That is the question. Men, money, munitions of war, a well-supplied commissariat, means of transportation;—all these you have in abundance—in some particulars beyond the rebels. You have, too, the consciousness of a good cause, which in itself is an army. And yet thus far—until within a few days—the advantage has not been on our side. The explanation is easy. The rebels are combatting at home, on their own soil, strengthened and maddened by slavery, which is to them an ally and a fanaticism. More thoroughly aroused than ourselves—more terribly in earnest—with every sinew strained to the utmost—they freely use all the resources that God and nature put into their hands; raising against us not only the whole population, but enlisting the war-whoop of the Indians—cruising upon the sea in pirate ships to despoil our commerce and, at one swoop, confiscating our property to hundreds of millions of dollars, while all this time their four millions of slaves undisturbed at home are freely contributing by their labor to sustain the war, which without them must soon expire.

It remains for us to encounter the rebellion calmly and surely, by a force superior to its own. But to this end something more will be needed than men or money. Our battalions must be re-enforced by ideas, and we must strike directly at the origin and main-spring of the rebellion. I do not say now in what way or to what extent, but simply that we must strike; it may be by the system of a Massachusetts General—Butler; it may be by that of Fremont; or it may be by the grander system of John Quincy Adams. Reason and sentiment both concur in this policy, which is only according to the most common principles of human conduct. In no way can we do so much at so little cost. To the enemy such a blow will be a terror; to good men it will be an encouragement, and to foreign nations, watching this contest, it will be an earnest of something beyond a mere carnival of battle. There has been the cry "On to Richmond," and still another worse cry "On to England." Better than either is the cry, "On to Freedom." Let this be heard in the voices of your soldiers; aye—let it resound in the purposes of the Government, and victory must be ours. By this sign conquer.

MR. CAMERON'S INSTRUCTIONS TO GENERAL SHERMAN—A PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION.

This is little short of a Proclamation of Emancipation—not unlike that of old Caius Marius, when he landed on the coast of Etruvia, and, according to Plutarch, proclaimed Liberty to the slaves. As such I do not err when I call it the most important event of the war—the more important because it is understood to have the deliberate sanction of the President as well as of the Secretary of War, and therefore marks the policy of the Administration. That this policy should be first applied to South Carolina is just. As the great Rebellion began in this State, so should the great Remedy.

TENDERNESS TO SLAVERY IS TENDERNESS TO REBELLION.

Slavery is the inveterate culprit—the transcendent criminal—the persevering traitor—the arch rebel—the open outlaw. As the less is contained in the greater, so the rebellion is all contained in Slavery. The tenderdess which you show to Slavery is, therefore, tenderness to the rebellion itself. The pious caution with which you avoid harming Slavery is like that ancient superstition, which made the wolf sacred among the Romans and the crocodile sacred among the Egyptians; nor shall I hesitate to declare that every surrender of a slave by your soldiers back to bondage is an offering of human sacrifice—whose shame is too great for any army to bear. That men should still hesitate to strike at Slavery is only another illustration of human weakness. The English Republicans, in their bloody contest with the Crown, hesitated for a long time to fire upon the King; but under the valiant lead of Cromwell, surrounded by his well-trained Ironsides, they banished all such scruple, and you know well the result. The king was not shot, but his head was brought to the block.

SLAVERY MUST SUFFER, OR THE UNION MUST.

Thank God! our Government is strong; but thus far all signs denote that it is not strong enough to save the Union and at the same time to save Slavery. One or the other must suffer; and just in proportion as you reach forth to protect Slavery, do you protect this accursed Rebellion; nay, you give to it that very aid and comfort, which under our Constitution, is treason itself. Perversely and pitifully do you postpone that sure period of reconciliation, not only between the two sections—not only between the men of the North and the men of the South; but, more beautiful still, between the slave and his master, without which that true tranquility, which we all seek, cannot be permanently assured to our country. Believe it; only through such reconciliation, under the sanction of Freedom, can you remove all occasion of contention hereafter; only in this way, can you cut off the head of this great Rebellion, and at the same time extirpate that principle of Evil, which, if allowed to remain, must shoot forth in perpetual discord, if not in other rebellions; only in this way can you command that safe victory—without which this contest will be in vain—which will have among its conquests Indemnity for the Past and Security for the Future—the noblest indemnity and the strongest security ever won—because founded in the redemption of a race.

DO JUSTICE—THE CONCLUSION.

Amidst all the perils which now surround us, there is one only which I dread. It is the peril which comes from some new surrender to Slavery—some fresh recognition of its power—some present dalliance with its intolerable pretensions. Worse than any defeat, or even the flight of an army, would be such abandonment of principle. From all such peril, good Lord deliver us! And there is *one way of safety* clear as sunlight—pleasant as the paths of peace. Over its broad and open gate is written simply JUSTICE. There is victory in that word. Do justice, and you will be twice blessed; for so you will subdue the rebel master while you elevate the slave. Do justice frankly, generously, nobly, and you will find strength instead of weakness, while all seeming responsibility will disappear in obedience to God's everlasting law. Do justice, though the Heavens fall; but they will not fall. Every act of Justice becomes a new pillar of the Universe, or it may be a new link of that

"——Golden everlasting chain
Whose strung embrace holds heaven and earth and main."

Mr. Sumner was frequently applauded during the delivery of the address, and retired amid loud cheers.

Republican Union City Convention.

The Republican electors of the City of Pittsburgh, and all others in favor of supporting the Administration in the vigorous prosecution of the war for the maintenance of the National Union, are requested to meet in their respective election districts, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1861, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock p. m., and elect FIVE DELEGATES from each Ward to the CITY CONVENTION, which will meet at the COURT HOUSE, on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3D, at 10 o'clock a. m., to nominate candidates for MAYOR, CITY CONTROLLER and TREASURER.

The wards having two election precincts will elect the greatest number of delegates from the precinct having the largest population.

By order of Joint Executive Committee.

THOS. F. WILSON, *Chairman.*

GEO. W. LEONARD, *Secretary.*

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.—T. HENRY STODDARD, Esq., will give one entertainment before the Mercantile Library Association and the public generally, on TUESDAY EVENING, December 3d, at CONCERT HALL. The entertainment will consist of Readings from the most popular authors, including the following: Selections from the Chimes—Dickens; Paddy, the Piper—Lover; Trial Scene from the Merchant of Venice; Mrs. Caudle's Lectures; Gen. Scott and the Veteran; Handy Andy at the Post-Office—Lever; Song of the Shirt—Hood, with many others.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Readings to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the Book and Music Stores and Library Rooms, and at the door.

W. H. Kincaid, J. B. Hurley,
F. R. Brunot, W. D. M'Gwin,
Jos. Albree, *Lecture Committee.*

MILITARY NOTICES.

U. S. ARMY.

MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY!

FOR SIXTH REGIMENT U. S. CAVALRY,

REGULAR SERVICE.

TERMS OF SERVICE ONLY THREE YEARS.

Men joining this Regiment will be UNIFORMED as soon as as enlisted.

The highest pay per month in the service.

Horses and Equipments, Clothing, Subsistence, Quarters, Fuel and Medical attendance free of charge.

$100 BOUNTY!

ADVANCEMENT OPEN TO ALL.

For further particulars apply at the Recruiting Office, *National Hotel*, Water street, near Smithfield, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HENRY B. HAYS,
Captain, Sixth Regiment U. S. Cavalry,
Recruiting Officer.

se5:mwtf

ALL PERSONS OR COMMITTEES engaged in soliciting or collecting Blankets, Clothing, Hospital Stores or other goods for the volunteers in the army, are requested to forward them as fast as possible to the undersigned Committee, at the CUSTOM HOUSE, corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh.

A bill or list of the articles should accompany each box or package.

E. H. IRISH,
JACOB GLOSSER,
JAS. PARK, Jr.

no13:mwtf

WANTED—To complete the Company, Twenty men, also 4 Shoeing-Smiths, 1 Saddler, 1 Wagon-maker. The Company is now in Camp Lamon, Maryland. The enrolled members are to report at Headquarters, R. PATTERSON'S STABLE, corner of Diamond street and Cherry alley, immediately for orders. Any person having any good books would confer a favor by leaving them at 135 Third street, as the boys are building a library, and want something to amuse and instruct them on cold nights.

no18:mtf J. THOMPSON, Capt.

THE MEMBERS OF CAPT. THOMPSON'S Company are to hold themselves in readiness to leave for Camp on MONDAY, with their Captain, without further notice.

no29:1td J. THOMPSON, Captain.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAUVE INK,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

DIARIES FOR 1862.

FOR SALE BY

W. S. HAVEN,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 65 FOURTH STREET.

Deposits made with this Bank before the

FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER,

Will draw interest from that date.

no27:3td CHAS. A. COLTON, *Treasurer.*

FOR SALE—A three story Brick Dwelling House, situated in the Second Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, on Fourth street, between Smithfield street and Cherry alley, with all the out-buildings connected therewith.

Also, a lot of Ground in the Sixth Ward of said city, having a front of twenty-four feet on Franklin street, and extending back one hundred and twenty feet to Decatur street. Said lot lies adjoining the west side of the Sixth Presbyterian Church.

W. C. AUGHINBAUGH, Assignee,
No. 112 Diamond street.

no29:1md

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of Jacob Stottlart, late of Penn township, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

no29:1td&6twF ANNA STOTTLART, Adm'x.

BOQUETS,

To order at CAMELLIA FLOWERS, &c.,

MURDOCH'S GREENHOUSE,

OAKLAND.

no28:dxrtf

CITY CONTROLLER.—The subscriber offers himself as a candidate for the office of CITY CONTROLLER, subject to the decision of the Republican Union City Convention, which meets at the Court House on Tuesday, December 3d, 1861.

SAMUEL ALLINDER.

LAST NOTICE.—The State Mercantile Tax-payers of the City of Pittsburgh who have not paid their License for the year 1861, are notified, that after the 10th day of December next, all that remains unpaid will be placed in the hands of an Alderman for collection.

no27:3td WM. EICHBAUM, Treasurer.

STRAY.—One STRAY TAKEN UP BY THE NIGHT POLICE.—One GRAY MARE, taken up on the 18th inst., and left at the stable of Rody Patterson. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold according to law, on FRIDAY, November 29th, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the stable of Col. Rody Patterson.

J. G. PATTERSON,
Chief of Police.

no27:3td

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of R. & J. WATSON & CO., lately engaged in the Grocery and Boat-Store business, was dissolved on the 5th day of November, 1861, by the withdrawal of F. H. ANDERSON, and the business will be closed out by JAS. WATSON, of the firm of R. & J. WATSON, at their office, who alone has authority to settle the business of the late firm.

JAMES WATSON, Jr.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 27th, 1861.—no28:3md

SPARKLING CATAWBA WINE.

SPARKLING CATAWBA WINE.
SPARKLING CATAWBA WINE.
SPARKLING CATAWBA WINE.

I am in receipt of another supply of very superior Sparkling Catawba Wine. This wine is manufactured in Cincinnati, and is recommended as being infinitely superior to Champagne or other foreign wines. If you would have a delicious article, and perfectly pure, in fact, an article that you can rely on, try this.

JOSEPH FLEMING,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.

no28

TIMOTHY TITCOMB'S NEW BOOK.

LESSONS IN LIFE.

A series of familiar Essays, by TIMOTHY TITCOMB, author of "Gold Foil," "Letters to Young People," "Bitter Sweet," 1 vol., 12mo. $1.00.

OUR COUNTRY AND THE CHURCH, by Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., 1 vol., Flexible Covers. 38 cents. For sale by S. S. DAVIS, 53 Wood street.

CINCINNATI LARD OIL.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S

EXTRA NO. 1 WINTER STRAINED,

Constantly on hand and for sale by

no27:3td KNOX & PARKER, 309 Liberty st.

GENTS' FANCY TRAVELING SHIRTS,

ARMY SOCKS AND GLOVES,

WINTER UNDERSHIRTS

AND DRAWERS—all sizes.

no26 EATON, MACRUM & CO., 17 Fifth st.

NEW HOODS AND SKATING CAPS,

NEW COMFORTS, SCARFS AND MUFFLERS,

NEW SONTAGS, SLEEVES AND NUBIAS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

no26 EATON, MACRUM & CO., 17 Fifth st.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

BY THE STEAMSHIP ASIA.

ANOTHER NEW LOT IN CHOICE COLORS,

Received this day by

no26 EATON, MACRUM & CO., 17 Fifth st.

WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS of foreign and domestic manufacture, for sale at wholesale and retail by W. P. MARSHALL,

no30 No. 87 Wood street.

WINDOW CURTAINS—At wholesale and retail.

no30 W. P. MARSHALL, 87 Wood street.

JAMES DALZELL & SON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of CRUDE AND REFINED CARBON OILS, No. 60 and 70 Water street, Pittsburgh. Advances made on consignments.

PEACHES—54 bbls. Southern Illinois halves received and for sale by

J. S. LIGGETT & CO.,

no27 No. 75 Water and 92 Front streets.

PEACHES.—30 bush. Dried Peaches, Kentucky halves, in store and for sale by

no23 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Deputy Quartermaster General, United States Army, No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock m., on the 3RD OF DECEMBER NEXT, for furnishing ONE HUNDRED FOUR WHEEL AMBULANCES, known as the Tripler patterns, to be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Tripler Ambulances."

AMBULANCE (Body.)

Sills 11 feet long, out to out, including foot-board, 3½ inches wide by 2½ inches deep. The foot-board is 11½ inches wide, made of 1 inch stuff, and fastened on the sills by 3/8 inch bolts at each end. The sills are made at front end so as to incline the foot-board upwards. There are eight studs on each side 1¾ inch square; sides are solid panels of 5/8 inch boards, 30 inches high (with middle rail) from top of sill to top of rail on panels. There is a top rail about 4½ inches above; this rail is fastened to the studs. The body is 8 feet 9½ inches in length in the clear, from outside of tail piece to box in front, and 4 feet wide in the clear, front or head-board, 15 inches high, 5 feet high in centre from floor to ridge pole, and top made oval, 6 bows 2x5½ inches, fastened to rails and studs with screws outside.

In second lower panel or 2 feet from front, on each side, there is a wicket door 8½ inches wide and 14½ inches long. This door is made to slide in a groove on the inside. The seat for driver is made of the lid of box, with cushion. The box is 18 inches wide, 11½ inches in the clear, with partition in the middle; the lazy back is fastened to the lid of the box, plain hand lock on side, to which is attached an iron rod or lever alongside of body; to the lever is a strap by which the driver locks the wagon.

A middle bar 3½x2½ inches is bolted on sills, for the hindside spring, 2 braces on tail end of body reaching from tail piece to top rail.

Frame work of body to be of best white oak timber thoroughly seasoned, the bows to be of white ash; panels to be of poplar, thoroughly seasoned.

Curtains to be strapped, straps to be sewed on with harness thread, well waxed.

SPRINGS OF AMBULANCE.

Springs to be of best quality spring steel. Back spring 4 feet two inches long from centre to centre, side springs back 3 feet 10 inches centre to centre; front back spring 4 feet 2 inches centre to centre; the cross springs are 2½ inches wide, 7 plates; the side springs 2½ inches wide, by 6 plates; the side springs front 3 feet 10 inches long centre to centre.

Axles of iron, to be case-hardened, 1¼ square, turned edgewise, with nuts on ends. Boxes 6½ long, 1¾ by 1½ inches.

Hubs of gum or locust, thoroughly seasoned; the spokes and felloes to be made of white oak, thoroughly seasoned.

Hind wheels 4 feet 8 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7½x10 inches, spokes 1¾x2¼ inches at the shoulders, tire 2 inches wide ⅞ inch thick, felloes 2½ inches deep.

Front wheels 3 feet 8 inches high without the tire; hubs 7½x10 inches, spokes 2x1½ inches at the shoulder, felloes 2½ inches deep.

Hounds and half hounds to be of white oak, of best quality and without defects. Half hounds 2 feet long, 5th wheel, 2 feet diameter, 1½ inches by ⅞ inch.

Whole hounds 4 feet 4 inches long, 3 cross bars on 5th wheel, 2 inches square, cross bar on front hounds 4 feet 8 inches long, the steps on each side are fastened to this cross bar.

Double trees 4 feet long, ironed same as omnibuses, as is also the whole running gear, the double trees, and lead tree to be of white hickory, without defects and thoroughly seasoned.

Tongue, 10 feet 6 inches long, 4 inch x3¼ inch at front of jaws of hounds, and tapers to 1½ inches square at back end; at front end it tapers to 1¾ inches round; a hook with eye is goes on top of tongue to attach lead bar for lead horses; lead bar same length as double tree, made light; tongue to be made of white oak, of best quality and free from defects.

LITTER OF AMBULANCE.

Six feet 7½ inches long, 1 foot 10 inches wide; panels 4½ inches wide, 1¾ inches thick, of poplar, and has a solid bottom; mattrass is made of heavy oil cloth, stuffed with best quality curled horse hair; the cover of litters is fastened to panels of litter by a leather binding and tacked all around; in frame of litter there are to be 16 mattrass springs; cross stripe to be made of best quality oak.

The frame work for upper litters is composed of 3 cross stripe, one on each end and one in the middle; one cross piece on top, on each side, and two in the middle for tracks to run the litter in on; the tracks are made in the bottom as well as the upper, ⅝ inch x¾ inch iron, and extend the whole length of body from inside of tail piece; there are three rollers on each side of litter frame, with flange, same as regular railroad car wheels.

There are 4 litters for each wagon; 4 small pillows and two cushions, one for driver and one for back seat; on each side of litter frame there is an iron handle, made to slip in and out; these handles are let in level with the litter frame, 21 inches long, made to come out, say 15 inches, without being checked.

There is also a hook in each end of the frame to keep it in place, when in the body, and fastens to a staple in the floor, let in so as to be nearly level, upper litters the same; the staple is put in the front and back cross bar.

Tail board to be made of ash, 15 inches wide, by full 1 inch stuff, and, when down, rest on joint hinges, forming a foot board, supported, when down, by a leather strap 2 inches wide, which goes around the tail piece at each end, between the panel and the braces, when it is up it forms the tail board.

A movable seat goes in body, back of litters, made of 1 inch boards, and end pieces; the bottom is 18 inches wide, and board to form lazy back, 15 inches high; this has a cushion; the tail board is fastened, when up, by hooks secured to middle rail.

Each side of the body of the ambulance to be marked U. S.; all other parts to be lettered U. S.

It is agreed and distinctly understood that the ambulances are to be so constructed that the several parts of any one ambulance will agree and exactly fit those of any other, so as to require no numbering or arranging for putting together, and all the materials used for their construction to be of the best quality; all the wood thoroughly seasoned and the work, in all its parts, faithfully executed in the best workmanlike manner.

The work may be inspected from time to time, as it progresses, by an officer or an agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and none of it shall be painted until it shall have been inspected and approved by said officer or agent authorized to inspect it. When finished, painted and inspected by an officer of the Quartermaster's Department, and delivered as herein agreed, they shall be paid for.

The ambulances are to be delivered in Philadelphia, if desired by the Quartermaster's Department.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster General.

no28:d1d

ARMY SUPPLIES.—OFFICE OF THE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 1139 GIRARD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 22, 1861.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., on the 30TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, for furnishing for the use of the United States Army, at such times and in such quantities as may be required during the month of December, the following Subsistence stores, viz:

150,000 pounds first quality Smoked Bacon Sides packed in tight tierces, of about 300 pounds each.
2,000 barrels Extra Superfine Flour.
60,000 pounds first quality Pilot Bread, in good flour barrels.
350 bushels first quality New White Beans, in good dry barrels.