Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 14, 1862.

CITY AFFAIRS.

☞ OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the Gazette, by C. E. Shaw, Optician, 55 Fifth street,—corrected daily:

	IN SUN	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	42
12 " M.	50	45
6 " P. M.	00	43
Barometer		29 4-10

Washington.

At no period, perhaps, since the triumphant close of the Revolution, have the thoughts of the people turned so involuntarily and so generally to Washington as at the present time. And this becomes more the case as the anniversary of that great man's birthday approaches. The memory of Washington will live forever, and becomes more and more venerated as time rolls on. Let his natal day, now close at hand, be appropriately commemorated, not only by Congress, as has been proposed, but by the people generally throughout the country. As was truly said by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, on the floor of Congress last Monday, when introducing a resolution that on the 22d the Farewell Address of Washington should be read before that body, with other appropriate ceremonies—"There is one name which stirs every American heart; it is the name of Washington; a name which suggests to every mind the highest virtues of the American citizen; the name honored throughout the world, and which commands the pride and homage of every honest heart, and in the day of our trouble we should avail ourselves of its happy influence." To this every true American heart will respond with a hearty Amen! Let the name and the memory of Washington be commemorated in every appropriate way. And this reminds us to say that just now there is within our city a most admirable oil colored portrait of Washington, being exhibited by Mr. Jordan, who proposes to furnish copies of the same. What better way to honor and keep alive the memory of Washington than by having a correct likeness of him? And we think it most fortunate that such an admirable and correct likeness of the great man has been produced for the benefit of the public, and at a price that will put it within the reach of so many. Never before, we venture to say, has there been such a perfect copy of the original "Stuart painting" produced. It is a triumph, of which the author may well be proud, and we can but commend it to the notice of our citizens, as being a portrait fit to grace and do honor to any man's parlor.

The Pennsylvania Troops—The Proposed Expedition from Philadelphia.

Governor Curtin left for Washington yesterday, to consult with the Department there, and also to visit the various camps, that he may personally be able to inspect the troops, ascertain their sanitary condition, and with all the means in his power, contribute to their just and honorable wants. It is the purpose of the Governor also to urge on the favorable consideration of the War Department, the practicability and policy of organizing the troops now in camp in this State, for the purpose of fitting out an expedition to sail from the port of Philadelphia. In bringing this matter to the attention of the national Government, (says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*,) we infer that it is not the purpose of the Governor of Pennsylvania to urge any action on the national government, that may not in harmony with the plans and preparations of the War and Navy Departments. In this particular it is not the disposition of the authorities or people of Pennsylvania to attempt an intrusion either on the notice or the attention of the national administration, but simply to suggest their willingness to labor in a cause in which their all is invested, and then await acquiescence and direction.

We sincerely hope that the mission of the Governor looking to the achievement of these purposes, may be successful, and that the valor and the enterprise of Pennsylvania may be permitted to seek every channel and highway in which there is a prospect to serve their country and distinguish themselves.

NEW MUSIC.—Messrs. Root & Cady, of Chicago, have recently issued the following:

"The Vacant Chair; or, We shall meet, but we shall miss him."

"Song of the Negro Boatmen, at Port Royal, 1861, by J. G. Whittier, Esq. Music by H. T. Merrill, author of "Take your gun and go, John."

"The Enchantress Schottische," composed and arranged for the piano, by A. J. Vaas, author of "Skating Quadrille," etc.

The "Skating Polka," composed by C. C. Smith.

"Nellie Lost and Found"—Number 6 of a series of Songs and Ballads, by Henry C. Work.

All the pieces above enumerated are got up in a style of such excellence, in every respect, as reflects the highest credit on the good taste and enterprise of the publishers. We trust these "new pieces" will soon have a wide acceptance among the lovers of music throughout the country.

RELIEF TO THE FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS.—The House of Representatives has passed a supplement to the act of last session, to create a loan and to provide for arming the State, authorizing the several relief boards appointed by the fourteenth section of said act, to extend support and relief to the families and dependents of all such volunteers, residents of this State, as are now in the active service of the United States in any volunteer organization of another State, the same, to all intents and purposes, as if the said volunteers had been originally enrolled and mustered into service by the Governor of this Commonwealth. This act is wise and just, as it will give relief to the parents of our many brave men who enlisted in companies out of this State.

AT IT AGAIN.—We are requested, by a resident of the Sixth Ward, to call attention to the fighting and throwing of stones between the boys of the Sixth and Eighth Ward Schools. Yesterday, these quarrels were renewed, much to the annoyance of those residing in the vicinity. A boy, riding a horse along Franklin street, narrowly escaped being killed, the animal having been struck with a stone, which caused him to start and throw the boy violently upon the cobble stones. It seems that nothing but the arrest of the ringleaders will stop these fights. The Mayor dislikes to drag boys up as prisoners, but he will be compelled to do so.

IMPORTANT TO OIL SHIPPERS.—Mr. R. C. Glyde gives notice, in another column, that all persons shipping oil to this city, in bulk, will be expected to pay him a small per centage, under the patent laws. He is the inventor of this method of shipment, and, as such, is entitled to the benefits of his discovery. Large quantities of oil are now shipped to this market in flats, without barrels, and we understand that one firm alone has contracted for the delivery of five hundred barrels per day, in this way. Those interested are referred to the advertisement.

SUICIDE OF A CHAPLAIN.—Rev. Mr. Gerwig, formerly pastor of the German Lutheran church, at Lawrenceville, and acting as Chaplain to a Western Virginia regiment, committed suicide, a few days since, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. He was on duty, with his regiment, and was in the quarters of one of the officers when the report of the pistol was heard. No cause is assigned for the act. He was a German refugee, and has a family residing in Lawrenceville.

INTERESTING TO TEACHERS.—A bill has been introduced into the lower branch of the Legislature to make the school week consist of five days only. In most of our school districts, outside of the cities, the teachers are required to be at their posts five and a half days of the week, and in many places the directors exact six full day's labor from the teachers. What the prospects for the bill are we cannot say.

A NEW BANK is to be started at Mount Joy, Lancaster county, Pa., under the provisions of the Free Banking Law of the State. It is to be called the "Farmers' Bank of Mount Joy," and to start with a capital of $100,000, with the privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding $300,000.

"A VISIT to a Western Hospital" is inadmissible. It is written on both sides of the sheet, and the name of the writer is not given. We do not notice or read such communications.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLIES.—Mr. W. A. Gildenfenny, Fifth street, near Wood, has received "*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*," and "*The New York Illustrated News*" for next week. The former makes the late "Ball" at the White House the subject of several illustrations, which will be either sad or funny according to the reader's humor. Both papers will, however, supply quite a fund of amusing and interesting matter on all manner of subjects, social, military and miscellaneous.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

Mysterious Shooting Affair in Clarion County.

A few days since, a practising physician named David Bachman, residing near Reidsburg, Monroe township, Clarion county, was shot under very mysterious circumstances. While returning from the spring to his house, at eight o'clock in the morning, and when directly opposite a pig pen, at the east end of John Lloyd's dwelling, and built outside of the fence, he was fired upon from the pen by some person who was then unseen by him, the shot striking both the right and left hands and a large portion of them entering the abdomen. The Doctor screamed with pain from his wounds, yet did not fall nor drop the bucket, but hurried forward to his house, about thirty rods distant, and entered very much exhausted from the rapid bleeding of his many wounds. In an examination of the pig pen after the firing, a shot gun, which had been very recently fired, was found concealed beneath a bundle of straw, which belonged to Mr. Lloyd; there were also two bullets found with the gun.

About an hour after the shooting, the Doctor stated to a person present, that he believed the gun had been fired by his neighbor, John Lloyd, though he alleged there had never been any words nor hard feelings existing between them; and Mr. Lloyd, on his examination, also stated that no angry words had ever passed nor was there anything like unpleasant feelings manifested at any time. The case presents some curious features. The gun was fired from the pig pen on the premises of Mr. Lloyd, who strongly denies having any knowledge of the shooting, and his family appear to have been wholly ignorant of anything unusual having happened, until Lloyd was arrested. Lloyd has an excellent character, is strictly moral in his habits, and his neighbors believe him wholly incapable of such an act.

This was the second attempt made upon the life of the doctor during the past few days. The first time he was shot at with a rifle, the ball passing very near to his person. Many stories, derogatory to his reputation have been freely circulated since the above unfortunate affair transpired, and it is intimated that the attack was the result of jealousy. His injuries are not serious, and Mr. Lloyd has been committed to jail to answer.

In this connection we may mention a terrible tragedy, which occurred some years ago, in Rock Grove, Illinois, in which Dr. Bachman played a conspicuous part. A German hired man, in the employ of a respectable widow, made proposals of marriage to her, which were rejected. The German, imagining that the lady desired the attentions of another, determined to kill him. Early one evening, Dr. Bachman, then a resident of Rock Grove, called at the house of the lady, to get some flour for his family, when the German (mistaking him, as alleged, for another,) attacked him with a large butcher knife, stabbing him several times in the breast, once through the arm, and drawing the knife across his back inflicted a frightful wound, from which a portion of one of the kidneys protruded. The German was arrested and committed to jail, where he made a rope of his sheet and hanged himself. The doctor survived his frightful injuries, but it would seem that there is some strange fatality following him.

Not So Much of a Joke After All.

We have already alluded to what we regarded as a joke on the part of the Firemen's Association—to wit: the election of Dr. A. G. McCandless, President of the Common Council, as Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and W. M. Hartzell, Reporter of the *Dispatch*, as Second Assistant. It would seem, however, that in whatever light the Association regarded the matter, the gentlemen elected treat it seriously, and have accepted "the honor conferred." Now it may turn out that the Association has done a very wise thing, as both gentlemen possess the ability and the energy to make excellent officers. They will be duly commissioned by the Mayor, and enter upon their duties at the "first tap of the bell." The following are their letters of acceptance:

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 12, 1862.—G. W. Leonard, Esq: Dear Sir: Yours of the 11th was duly received. Permit me, through you, to tender my most grateful acknowledgments to the Firemen's Association for the distinguished honor conferred. And as I am not familiar with the duties of the office I will ask the indulgence of those self-sacrificing and noble fellows who risk and endure so much for our city's interests. You may expect errors in your Chief; let me assure you they will be of the head and not of the heart. "I'll try" has achieved much. Yours, fraternally,

A. G. MCCANDLESS.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 12, 1862.—George W. Leonard, Esq.—My Dear Sir: Yours of this date, informing me of my election to the position of Second Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department of Pittsburgh, is hereby acknowledged. For the honor conferred the Firemen's Association have my thanks. I shall endeavor to discharge the duties appertaining faithfully and impartially.

Very res'y yours, WILL M. HARTZELL.

The Interest on the State Debt.

The following note from Hon. Henry D. Moore, State Treasurer, is highly complimentary to the Banks of the Commonwealth:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
HARRISBURG, February 12, 1862. }

Editors Gazette: As the press of our State have very generally alluded, in commendatory terms, to the fact that the interest on our State debt was paid in specie, or its equivalent, on the 1st inst., I deem it but an act of justice to the Banks of our Commonwealth to state that it was through their liberality and patriotism that the payment of the interest was made in this form, without any cost to the State—they having responded most cordially, with very few exceptions, to my appeals to them for this purpose; and it is but another evidence of the noble manner in which the Banks of our Commonwealth have sustained our State and National Government in this hour of trial to our country. Such action as this is certainly worthy of a public recognition, and it is with very great pleasure that I call your attention to it.

Yours, truly, HENRY D. MOORE,
State Treasurer.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Monday of last week an interesting child named Wm. Henry McDonough, son of Thomas McDonough, of Somerset township, Washington county, was so severely scalded, by falling backward into a tub of hot water, near which he was playing, that he survived but nine hours. His body, from the shoulders to the knees, was rendered completely raw. Although his sufferings must have been intense, the little fellow bore up bravely, refraining from weeping himself, and chiding his sorrowing parents for giving way to grief. He was aged about four years, and was a particular favorite in the neighborhood.

THE QUESTION IS SETTLED as to the best place to buy our Dry Goods. Barker & Co., 59 Market street, are continuing their great sale at greater reductions than before. It is a rule of this house to close out their stock every season, and judging by the prices they are selling at, we should think they would not experience much trouble this time. If you have not been, go, and if you have, go again—you will be well paid in doing it.

AN ELEGANT CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.—One of the best places within the range of our knowledge to purchase clothing, or furnishing goods, is the establishment of Messrs. W. McGee & Co., corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny. They never fail to render satisfaction to those who favor them with a call, and will sell at very reasonable prices. Remember the locality, corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny.

CAMP ORR.—We are pleased to hear that John H. Negley, Esq., of Butler, has been appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 103d Regiment, now at Camp Orr, Kittanning. This we believe, perfects the organization of this regiment. We are informed that Colonel Lehman expects to receive marching orders early next week. The regiment will probably rendezvous at Harrisburg, and may be ordered to join one of the Southern expeditions.

PATRIOTISM IN ARMSTRONG COUNTY.—The military force from Armstrong county foots up 1,573 men, exclusive of the three months men. This would make over fifteen full companies, or a regiment and a half. Not so bad for Armstrong.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad Election.

Eds. Gazette: The card of Mr. F. R. Brunot, in your edition of Wednesday, would be permitted to pass without notice, had he not (unintentionally, no doubt) misled the public in regard to the late election for Directors of the A. V. R. R. Co. The facts are these: The writer of this communication became convinced a few days prior to Feb. 1st, that the Directors intended to permit the bondholders to foreclose, (failing to receive the interest due) and take possession of the road. To save a stock interest of some value, I saw that it would be necessary for some parties outside the Board to raise money enough to pay interest, and that without delay. The exigency was presented to Mr. Wm. M. Lyon, and we advanced in about equal sums, enough to keep the Road from sale.

The stock having been saved, Mr. L. called on me and suggested that we should mutually agree upon a new Board who would better guard the interest of the stockholders. Some months previous to this time I purchased a considerable amount of the stock in Philadelphia, which I transferred to different persons. I now procured the proxies of these parties, in sufficient number to control the coming election, and so stated to Mr. Lyon and his friends. They made no objection to them on the ground of *bona fide* ownership,—remarked that the election judges could not go back of the legal transfer on the Company's books—indeed, intended *using these same proxies* to elect a ticket to be *mutually agreed upon*.

Here was the hitch. We failed to agree. Mr. L. presented a list of names, having, I thought, too little interest in the Stock. Desiring to have the new Board fully committed to the interest of the Stockholders, a list was made up of larger Stockholders, and gentlemen heretofore acquainted with the wants of the road. Among these Mr. F. R. Brunot. He was at once objected to by "his friends, Lyons, Shorb & Co." Finding that I would not consent to a Board entirely of their choosing, Messrs. L. & Co. resolved to obtain their end by indirection, secured the appointment of Judges of Election, who obeyed their behests, and threw out the very proxies they had intended to use. This, Mr. Editor, is a plain statement of facts. The Secretary of the Company stated "that the Stock had been properly transferred months before; parties presenting it affirmed that they were *bona fide* owners," but to secure the election of a certain ticket it was absolutely necessary that their votes should be refused, and they were refused accordingly—in many cases the Judges not even deigning to look at the names of the proxies offered. We do not think there was a single proxy tendered that was not legally entitled to a vote. By the books of the Company, I learn that four of the new Board, together, hold in their own names *twenty-nine shares*.

T. B.

ARREST OF AN ESCAPED PRISONER.—Our readers will recollect that some time in the month of June, 1860, a man named Samuel Welch committed an outrage upon the person of a respectable married woman in Cambria county. He was arrested on the charge, but succeeded in making his escape from the county jail, in which he was confined the month following. A reward was offered at the time for his arrest, but nothing was heard of him until recently, when officer Dougherty, of this city, learned that he was residing with his wife and family in Westmoreland county, about five miles from New Salem. He proceeded to his house, arrested him on Tuesday morning last, and lodged him safely in the Ebensburg (Cambria county) jail, to await his trial at the next session of Court.

AN AFFLICTED FAMILY.—On last Sabbath, while Mr. John M. Beegle and family were at Church, in Newry, Blair county, their dwelling, in some unknown way, caught fire, and when they returned, the flames had gained such ascendency, that all their efforts to extinguish them proved unavailing. All the household goods, and the grain which had been placed in the garret, were entirely consumed, leaving the family destitute of everything but the clothing they had on. It is only a few weeks since this family buried two beautiful and interesting children.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.—The number of births, marriages, deaths, in the city of Philadelphia, during the year 1861, was as follows: Marriages, 4,417. Births, 17,271. Deaths, 14,468. The births exceeded the deaths 2,803. The population is 565,528, and the deaths was one in 39. The largest number of females married were between the ages of 20 and 25 years. There were two marriages of individuals who had passed threescore years and ten, and some sixteen who were upwards of 60. Of the births, 162 were twins, and there were two triplets. Over 600 were still-born.

CITY MORTALITY.—Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the number of deaths for the week ending Feb. 10th, as follows:

Males	11	White	21
Females	12	Colored	2
		Total	23

Of these, 7 were adults and 16 children. Two died from small pox, one from scarlet fever, one from measles, and the rest from ordinary diseases not contagious in their character.

SOLDIERS DEAD.—Noah Piper, of Captain McCurdy's company, Colonel Coulter's regiment, and Abraham Butler, of Company I, same regiment, died recently, at Annapolis, Md. Both were from the vicinity of Greensburg. Piper survived the attack of his disease, spotted fever, but twelve hours. His remains were taken home to Ligonier Valley on last Friday and interred. He was about 19 years old, and was a brother of Lieutenant Henry Piper, of the same company.

A BALD EAGLE SHOT.—Mr. A. Montgomery, of Armstrong county, shot a large bald eagle, on Wednesday, near Louisville, Westmoreland county. It measured seven feet four inches from tip to tip of its wings. Its head was almost the size of a sheep's, and it had claws that would not disgrace the old gentleman from below himself. Mr. M. designs presenting it to Col. Stanton, of the 67th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

DOG TAX.—Petitions for a dog tax of not less than one dollar are in circulation in various parts of the State. They pray the legislature to impose this tax for the purpose of aiding in the support of the poor in such locations where there are no poor houses; and in every instance where the tax thus raised is not absorbed for the support of paupers, it shall be devoted to school and road purposes.

AN OMISSION.—In our report of the late fire in Allegheny, we inadvertently omitted to mention that the Reliance Hose Company, of the Fourth Ward, was on the ground and rendered efficient aid in suppressing the flames. This company is usually prompt, and we regret that the omission occurred, as it is always our desire to accord "honor to whom honor is due."

THE MURDOCH ENTERTAINMENT, at Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, for the benefit of the Ladies' Central Aid Society, netted the handsome sum of $1,113. The Library Association, of this city, could "put money in their purse," and at the same time please the public by engaging Mr. Murdoch for one or two readings in this city.

STEALING HAMS.—The notorious Bucky Wade, colored, was arrested by the Mayor's police, to-day, with two hams in his possession. This is the third time he has been arrested for stealing hams. The owner can have his property by satisfying Mayor Sawyer as to the ownership.

IN TOWN.—Lieut. J. H. Stewart, of Patterson's Cavalry, is now in the city, on a visit to his friends. His company has been removed to Camp Clair, Baltimore, where they expect to remain for a time.

DIED:

SHEPHARD—At Rolla, Mo., February 9th, 1862, RICHARD SHEPHARD, aged 25 years and 7 months, son of John and Thermuthis Shephard.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, 304 Penn street, TO-DAY, (Friday,) February 14th, at 2 o'clock p. m. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BOYD—On Wednesday, Feb. 12th, at 5 o'clock a. m., CLARA AMELIA, youngest daughter of James M. and Martha Boyd, aged 10 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, No. 163 Federal street, Allegheny city.

MORRISON—Wednesday morning, at 7½ o'clock, SAMUEL MORRISON, aged 50 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 189 Penn street, on FRIDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR—300 bbls. "Rice" brand, in store and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

LETTERS FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 11, 1862.

This was Senate bill day in the House, and over thirty bills passed. Very few of these were of any interest to your readers. The following relate to the West:

An act increasing the pay of the County Commissioners of Fayette county. A supplement to the charter of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company. This is the Tarentum establishment in your county, and authorizes the company to distill coal oil, etc. Another bill, authorizing the County Commissioners of Butler county to compromise with the holders of the North Western Railroad bonds. What do the County Commissioners of your county intend to do? Have they come to any conclusion with the holders of your Railroad bonds? Mr. Williams thought of addressing the taxpayers on the subject of the assessment of the 27 mills for railroad purposes.

There are two or three other acts in regard to some of the western counties, but none of interest to your city. The Passenger Railroad bills have been so horribly cut up in the Committee that it is difficult to say what will be done with them. The authority to run steam cars on said road has been stricken out. The exclusive features of the Ferry bill at the mouth of Saw Mill Run has been so bitterly assailed that it can scarcely pass in the shape proposed. Mr. Williams has a bill to repeal the act authorizing the widening of Virgin alley. What has been done by the viewers in that case? If the friends of that measure desire to save it they had better inform their members. The act to prohibit cattle, swine, &c., running at large in your county, still keeps before the Committee on Agriculture.

The Committee of Ways and Means will to-morrow report a bill in which a large number of your citizens are interested. This bill authorizes the Quartermaster and Auditor Generals to settle a large mess of bills irregularly contracted on the breaking out of the present war. A committee of your citizens paid some $15,000 of these bills and will be entitled to be refunded. This money, I believe, when repaid is to go into the County Relief Fund. Besides that, your clothing men furnished uniforms to probably twenty companies on contracts with the Captains who had no authority to contract. Also subsistence for the Erie regiment, which was furnished at Pittsburgh. I should suppose that claims to the amount of $40,000 exist in your vicinity. The preparation of a bill to include everything of this kind has now been matured by Mr. Bigham, one of the Committee of Ways and Means, and will be reported in the morning. In the course of a week or ten days the bill will become a law and gladden the hearts of those who have been waiting for some action on this point.

A bill to authorize a settlement of the claim of the Commonwealth against the sureties of Wm. McCandless, late Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, has also been reported from the same committee.

The persons appointed by the Governor to revise the tax laws have nearly all resigned. The consequence is that the Committee on Ways and Means are now undertaking the task. This will undoubtedly require three months time. It seems to be agreed that the Legislature will in a few days get to work, and in the course of six weeks will adjourn to the middle of June, to act on the new tax laws. No other alternative is before that body. The present assessed valuation of property lays the whole burden of taxation on real estate. A thorough revision can alone satisfy the people. Extra sessions are not liked, but doubling the present taxation on real estate is still worse.

FORT PITT.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 12, 1862.

The House spent most of the morning in discussing resolutions on every conceivable subject. Some two weeks ago the rules were amended so as to allow original resolutions only on Wednesday morning. The members appeared determined to use the largest latitude to-day. The most time was expended on one and its numerous amendments, in regard to postage stamps furnished the members by the Postmaster of this city. The law directs that members shall indorse their name upon the outside of the letters or documents sent, and then the Postmaster here charges the postage to the State. It seems a portion of the members have gone to the Postmaster and got one, two, and even three hundred postage stamps. No law warrants this species of petty larceny; still, it might have escaped severe criticism, had not one Rex, of Montgomery county, set himself up as the model reformer, in a small way. He is said to have got it into his head, that he will be elected as the Democratic Governor of the Keystone State on the reform hobby. In fact, I am told that a number of wags (all, I believe, Democrats) have agreed to write him letters in the name of prominent Democrats, urging him to persevere in his reform hobby. He was known to have received all the postage stamps he could get, and then had the impudence to take the lead in reforming this abuse by offering a joint resolution to require the Postmaster to report the same to the State Treasurer, and have the amount deducted from the pay of the members. When interrogated on the floor he admitted having got a large number of stamps, and strange as the fact is, report says that only three or four Republicans have received, while some thirty-five of the Democrats are in the category.

Rex's impertinence led a two hours' discussion, and some half a dozen calls of yeas and nays on that subject, until finally a resolution, offered by Dr. Gross, of your county, was adopted, directing all those who had received them to return the same, or else to pay the Postmaster for the stamps received. One of Rex's Democratic fellow members followed the disposition of this, by a resolution that Rex be invited to deliver an address upon retrenchment and economy in the hall of the House. This was adopted, and here the matter ended.

Mr. Williams read in place a bill to repeal the act authorizing the opening of Virgin alley. This bill was passed three years since, and the viewers have been at work upon it, with what result I cannot say. There were, of course, two sides to this, like most other cases. I think no action can be had for ten days, until the people in interest can be heard.

Mr. Williams also read in place a bill to repeal an act authorizing the Steubenville Turnpike Road Company, to collect tolls over Saw Mill Run. This is the most complete caricature upon our local legislation I have known. For some ten years this act has been passed by one Legislature and repealed by the next. Time about is fair play, as a gentleman told me that this was the year to have this act repealed—it having been enacted in 1861. Mr. Williams' bill will be held under advisement for some two weeks, to enable both sides to be heard.

Both branches of the Legislature to-day passed a joint resolution asking the new Virginia Legislature to modify the very illiberal legislation towards the Steubenville railroad across the Panhandle. The Legislature of the new State may improve largely upon the bad example set them at Richmond. I hope we may yet see this important link of railroad connection made to Pittsburgh.

The Governor and a Committee of both branches left to-day for Washington, to interchange opinions with Congress and the National Administration on the subject of the war taxation. Mr. Bigham, of your delegation, is of the number. They will not probably return until Monday next. The members of the commission to revise the tax laws have all resigned. There is some talk of a sub-Committee from the Ways and Means attempting it. If so, an extra session of the Legislature will have to be held about June to act on such revised bills.

The news of the brilliant success of the Burnside expedition greatly excited the Legislature to-day. The indications on the Atlantic coast, and also in Kentucky and Tennessee, clearly point to the last struggle of the traitorous Confederate States. Six months hence I hope to see this accursed treason a thing of the past. When a few thousand of the leading spirits of this crusade against the peace and prosperity of our common country are hanged by the neck until they are dead—aye dead as Julius Cæsar—then, and not until then, may we hope for a permanent peace.

FORT PITT.

AMUSEMENTS.

☞ PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

Farewell benefit and last appearance of the young and beautiful actress,

MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.

THE FOUNDLING OF PARIS.

MADDLAINE .... MISS THOMPSON.

To conclude with the

LITTLE TREASURE.

GERTRUDE .... MISS THOMPSON.

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1862.

SENATE.—A communication to the Vice President, from the Union Defence Committee of New York, urging the immediate passage of the Treasury Note bill with the legal tender clause, was received.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back a bill to appoint a warden for the District jail.

Mr. Harris, of New York, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to alter the circuits for the Northern Districts of New York.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, presented a series of resolutions declaring that the Constitution is the fundamental law of the Government, and the rights of the people are fixed and immutable, and cannot be abrogated by any other power than the Constitution, and any attempt to abrogate or destroy the rights guaranteed by the Constitution is inhuman, and unjust, and an outrage on civilization; that there is no power in the Constitution to abrogate or destroy any of the rights of the people, and any rights or privileges that may have been suspended by the existence of the war will be resumed on the close of the war as if they had not been suspended; that no State, by any vote of secession act, can abrogate her rights or obligations, or the obligations of the United States to preserve her people in the enjoyment of all their rights, and to guarantee to such State a republican form of government; that there can be no confiscation of any property or infringement of the rights of loyal citizens, unless for acts declared to be criminal; that it is the duty of the United States to suppress the rebellion speedily, carrying the Sword in one hand and Justice in the other, and to restore the States to their original condition.

Mr. Foster, of Conn., gave notice that he should introduce a bill for the cultivation of cotton on lands in the possession of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Powell, of Ky., the bill to fix the number of representatives in the House was taken up. The bill fixes the number at 239.

A message was received from the House, announcing its disagreement to certain amendments of the Senate to the civil appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, of Md., a Committee of Conference was appointed.

Mr. Trumbull, of Ill., thought it would be better not to alter the number of members in the House. The number had already been fixed, and it should remain unchanged.

After further discussion the consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

The Treasury Note bill was then taken up, the question being on Mr. Fessenden's amendment to make the bonds redeemable after five years and payable after twenty years, at the pleasure of the United States, which was withdrawn.

Mr. Collamer, of Vt., moved to strike out that portion of the bill which makes the notes a legal tender for privates debts.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., opposed the amendment. He said if it was adopted he should vote against the bill, as he considered it would be unjust, wickedly unjust, to place all this money in the hands of the soldiers and employees of the Government, and force them to take it, and then not protect it afterwards in their hands. He said the people of Massachusetts were in favor of the bill, as it stands, with great unanimity, and he believed no bill except the bill for taxation was received with so much joy as this bill, with the legal tender clause. He thought the arguments of the Senators from Maine and Vermont rather against the issuing of the notes at all, rather than against the legal tender clause. If we do not make the notes a legal tender we will depreciate the notes of the soldiers and sailors, who will be compelled to submit to a shave by brokers. He read a letter from nine merchants of Boston, representing $40,000,000 of capital, who favor making it a legal tender, and they say they do not know a merchant in Boston who is not in favor of it.

Mr. Collamer modified the amendment to strike out all that portion of the bill which makes the notes a legal tender for debts of the United States, or any kind of debts, including the amendment of the Committee, providing that the interest be paid in coin.

Mr. Sherman, of O., said he believed there was a necessity for making these notes a legal tender. Every organ of financial opinion in the country agrees that this is indispensable. Everybody, from the Secretary of the Treasury through all the bankers and most of the merchants of the country, agree to that necessity. The Chambers of Commerce of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and other cities agree on this point. We have to pay before the first day of July $343,235,000, and of this, $100,000,000 is due this day. How are we going to get this amount? That is a question hardly necessary to be made. We cannot pay in coin, for we have not enough in circulation, since the banks have suspended. The banks cannot let us have any more money, for we have already taken more than their capital in bonds. Capitalists cannot buy the bonds of the government, for they cannot get coin enough, which is the only thing that can now be received. If the bonds are now thrown on the market they would depreciate to sixty cents on the dollar, according to the opinion of all financiers; because there was no money to pay the bonds. Then how are we going to pay the soldiers, and the contractors who feed the armies? There is no other way than to give them notes which are as near money as possible. He contended that it was perfectly constitutional to issue these notes. The history of the Government settled this question—we had issued bills of credit during the war with Mexico, and in 1812. We are bound, if we pass these notes to the soldiers, to make them as secure and negotiable as we can. We must either use sound and safe Government paper currency, or use the paper money of all banks which may spring up in the country. By issuing the amount provided for in this bill, we cannot inflate the currency—it will be under the control of the Government, and is not one tenth of the annual production of the country, which is $1,900,000,000. He should vote for this measure as a temporary necessity to carry on the war.

Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, referred to the constitution to show that certain powers were delegated to the Government while others are reserved to the States—one of these provisions was that the States shall not emit bills of credit, coin money, or pass laws impairing the obligations of contract. He thought these principles were well settled. He contended that the Government had no right to make a law in any way to impair the obligation of contract, and said that this measure, instead of preserving the Government, tended to overthrow it. He opposed this measure because it impaired all the contracts and was unconstitutional, and was abhorrent to all his ideas of justice. The measure would disturb all the relations of debtor and credit—destroy all the credit in the country. He was not a judge in the land, but he would declare that this measure was not constitutional. He would take the credit of the Government and go into the market, and if it was not worth more than sixty cents on the dollar, sell it for that, and act as an honest man should. He declared that this was in Charleston scheme, and an amendment of the Great Charter of the Government and liberties of the people. There was tyranny in compelling a man to take five hundred dollars from his neighbor when he ought to have one thousand dollars. He hoped the clause would be stricken out.

The discussion was continued at some length by Messrs. Howard, Willey, McDougall, Doolittle, Simmons, Bayard and Sumner.

The question was then taken on Mr. Collamer's amendment to strike out the legal tender clause, &c., and it was disagreed to by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Collamer, Cowan, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Kennedy, King, Latham, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Saulsbury, Simmons, Thompson and Willey—17.

Nays—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Lane, (Ind.), McDougall, Morrill, Pomeroy, Rice, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson, (Mass.) and Wilson, (Mo.)—22.

Mr. Sumner offered an amendment to allow the notes to be funded in two year bonds, bearing 8 per cent. interest. Adopted.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wis., moved to amend so as to limit the operation of the legal tender clause to private debts hereafter contracted.

Mr. King, of N. Y., offered a substitute which was rejected.

The bill was then reported to the Senate. The amendment made in committee to the 1st section was agreed to, except the proposition of Mr. Simmons to allow the notes to be funded in 8 per cent. bonds, which was amended to 7 3-10 bonds, and adopted.

Mr. Fessenden moved to insert an amendment providing for the deposit of the notes at 5 per cent., which was stricken out of the bill yesterday. Messrs. Pearce, Saulsbury and Powell spoke against the bill as unconstitutional, and for this reason they would not vote for it. The bill as amended, was then passed by a vote of 30 yeas to 7 nay. The negative vote was as follows: Messrs. Collamer, Cowan, Kennedy, King, Pearce, Powell and Saulsbury.

At 7½ o'clock p. m. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution reported by Mr. Holman, from the Committee on Government Contracts, authorizing the Secretary of War to pay the Hannibal and St. Joseph and Pacific Railroad Companies for the transportation of troops and munitions of war, but at rates not greater than those required from private individuals.

After three hours debate the resolution was passed in its amended form, the companies to be compensated according to the schedules of the Secretary of War, issued in July last.

On motion of Mr. Roscoe Conkling, of New York, five thousand copies of the bankrupt bill were ordered to be printed.

The house in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, resumed the consideration of the naval appropriation bill. The clause appropriating $4,800,000 for the charter of vessels, stores, laborers and steam vessels having been read, Mr. Holman moved an amendment, requiring that proper officers may be employed in making and purchasing these vessels.

Mr. Holman's amendment was rejected.

The original proviso as agreed to, is as follows: That hereafter in all cases where officers of the navy can be made available, consistently with the public service, in making contracts for the charter of vessels and the purchase of additional steam vessels, no other person or persons shall be employed, and when any other person or persons than an officer of the navy shall be employed, the compensation shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars for all contracts for purchase or charter in any one year made under the provisions of this act, and at the same rate for any other shorter term of service.

Without concluding the consideration of the bill, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

From Port Royal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The steamer Baltic is below, with the mails and later intelligence from Port Royal.

The Baltic left Hilton Head on the 10th. She has 300 passengers.

The steamer Baltic, which arrived to-day from Hilton Head, brings 700 bales of cotton, the crews of the stone fleet, and a number of officers, sent home on recruiting service. Eight prisoners are also brought in for Fort Lafayette. They were taken in a skirmish.

The weather at Port Royal is becoming disagreeable; warm and heavy rains were falling.

The contrabands are still engaged in picking cotton, and their numbers are fast increasing.

Gen. Sherman has succeeded in excluding all newspaper correspondents from his lines.

The 48th regiment and a portion of the R. I. and Engineers' regiments have been moved from Hilton Head to the foot of Dawfuskie Island, which is the nearest point to Fort Pulaski Island that can be occupied, except at Tybee Island.

Several gunboats, a schooner and a number flats, with Parrott guns, howitzers and mortars, accompanied the expedition. Old Tatnall's gunboats soon after made their appearance, and three of them succeeded in running the gauntlet of our vessels to Port Pulaski. Gen. Stevens' brigade was prevented from forming a junction with these forces on account of the obstructions in the river.

Fort Pulaski is said to be in as bad a situation as was Fort Sumter before the bombardment.

Our engineers are driving piles in a marshy island for the purpose of forming a road and as a foundation for the erection of batteries. This island lies between the Union forces and Fort Jackson.

Our forces make advances upon the enemy every day, and our gunboats have shelled out a post which the rebels had taken on Pile Island, and made an advance toward Bluffton, where there is a large force of rebels.

Fort Jackson is to be taken, and Savannah will soon be captured.

Another account says an expedition left on Monday, including all the gunboats, and transports sufficient for the shipment of 12,000 troops, which will go through Callacoga Sound into Savannah river, without coming into range of Fort Pulaski's guns.

The rebels have withdrawn a large amount of troops from Charleston and Port Royal to Savannah.

Another account says that twelve regiments were to leave on Monday morning to take the railroad, and thence to Charleston. Three regiments of cavalry were to join them, and also several artillery regiments.

The weather was beautiful, and oranges, bananas and other tropical fruits were abundant.

The Tennessee River Gunboat Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—The *Republican's* Fort Henry correspondent gives further particulars of the Tennessee river gunboat expedition:

Every where the people insisted upon loading their visitors with presents, and as far as Florence the river can be navigated as safely as the Ohio. Blessings, cheers, and the wildest enthusiasm greeted the gunboats everywhere. Numbers of prominent men came forward and said that should the Union army enter Tennessee, 50,000 men were ready and anxious to protect the flag of the Union, and would leave their homes to cluster around it. They said that under the laws commanding them to join the rebels or lose their property, they were obliged to succumb to self-defense. The officers of the gunboats say that it is impossible to doubt the genuineness of the greetings that everywhere met them. The rebel press are wholly under the control of politicians, and do not speak the people's feelings. The Secession element is principally composed of the lawless portions of the community, who, overcame by violence, the order-loving Union citizens. At Havana, Lieutenant Phelps learned that a rebel cavalry regiment was encamped about a mile distant. He immediately ordered a company of 130 marines under Colonel G. Marshall against them, but the rebels, hearing of the movement, fled in a panic, leaving everything behind them. Their camp was burned and a considerable quantity of arms and stores captured. Only one steamer, the Dunbar, now floats on the upper Tennessee.

The Appleton Belle had 4,000 pounds of powder aboard, and when fired, was purposely anchored opposite the fine residence of Judge Crevatt, a noted loyalist, and which was completely shattered by the explosion. It was partially finished.

The rebel gunboat Eastport, is a fine and fast steamer, 250 feet long, very staunch, and so constructed as to be rendered shot-proof by compressed bales of cotton and iron plates.

The steamer Illinois brought a quantity of cotton down from Paris yesterday, and a large lot of pig iron, near there, will be removed as soon as possible.

The Nashville *Union* and *American*, of the 5th, says that Generals Beauregard, Pillow and Chatham were there. It also contains Beauregard's plan of the battle of Manassas, and prodigious speculations as to what he will do at Columbus. Numerous articles are copied from Southern papers asking the government to take some measures to keep the soldiers in the service, as their term of enlistment is expiring, and they are fast becoming demoralized. The paper also says that a large amount of Confederate stores are lying on the banks of the Cumberland river.

Important Movements of Troops in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, from Indianapolis, says that reliable information from Fort Henry says that 30,000 troops were at and near that place at noon on Sunday, and heavy reinforcements were constantly arriving. The 13th Michigan regiment passed through here today *en route* for Kentucky, and four more will pass through next week. A gentleman from Green river yesterday, reports that 35,000 Federals crossed Green river yesterday up to the time he left.

Affairs in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 13.—Major Gen. Hunter made a formal call on Senator Lane yesterday.

Matters in regard to the Southern expedition remain in *statu quo*.

Lane has not yet resigned his Senatorship.

No movements of troops of particular moment have taken place in the last two weeks. The 13th Wisconsin has gone to Fort Scott. The 1st Kansas is on furlough for ten days.

Movements of Gen. Sigel.

ROLLA, Mo., Feb. 13.—A special dispatch to the Missouri *Republican* says: A messenger from Lebanon, just arrived, reports that Gen. Sigel's division arrived at Marshfield, four miles from Springfield, on Tuesday, at noon. Price is reported to have left Springfield, and is encamped near the battle ground of Wilson's Creek. Gen. Sigel is, no doubt, now in Springfield.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The whole city is in an ecstacy of delight at the good news from Roanoke.

The reappearance of Secretary Stanton on the streets adds to the general feeling of satisfaction. His loss now would be worse than the loss of a battle.

Messrs. Gooch and Odell, members of the House Committee on the Conduct of the War, visited Alexandria yesterday to make a personal investigation of the charges that our soldiers are inhumanly treated while under arrest. It is reported that the committeemen were amazed at the hideous state of affairs which they discovered, and that the committee, on their return, will take active measures to relieve the sufferings of the troops.

It appears that soldiers who are arrested for petty offences are thrust into wretched places, formerly used as slave pens, and that they have been subjected to most inhuman treatment. The facts will come before Congress in an official form.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—It is anticipated that Wykoff will be released from prison to-morrow, he having appeared before the Judiciary Committee this forenoon, when, it is presumed, he purged himself of the alleged contempt of declining to answer certain questions propounded to him by that Committee. Whatever speculations may be indulged in concerning the sphere of the duties of the General-in-Chief, it is certain that the most cordial and friendly relations exist between him and the President and Secretary of War.

The House Committee on Military Affairs have matured a bill providing for a National Cemetery for soldiers in the District of Columbia.

The remains of Dr. Bell, of Sommerville, surgeon of Gen. Hooker's brigade, who died at Budd's Ferry several days ago, were sent north to-day by railroad.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 12.—No flag of truce arrived to-day, nor no arrival from Hatteras.

As the Express was coming down from Newport News this morning, on her regular trip, a man was picked up in a small boat, who left Norfolk yesterday morning and made his escape from Sewall's Point in the small boat. He confirms all previous reports, and adds that Norfolk has been placed under martial law, and that volunteers to defend the city are called for in vain.

Work on the Merrimac was stopped on Saturday last, and she is now at the Navy Yard, drawing so much water that she could not get out even if she was ready for sea.

The greatest alarm prevails at Norfolk, and an attack is momentarily expected.

There are said to be only about two hundred troops at Sewall's Point.

A rumor is circulated at Norfolk that the defeat at Roanoke Island was owing to the treachery of the North Carolina troops.

The Sawyer gun, at Newport News, burst yesterday afternoon, while being fired. Privates Josiah Jones, of Co. D, and James Shepard, of Co. B, 20th Massachusetts regiment were instantly killed, and W. W. Bowman, of Co. I, same regiment, was so seriously injured that his recovery is not expected. Jones belonged in Greenpoint, Long Island, and Shepard in Lowell, Massachusetts. Their bodies are to be sent North to-night, via Baltimore. Four or five other persons who were in the vicinity were injured, but none seriously.

Preparations for Attacking Fort Donelson—Gen. Hitchcock.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—The *Democrat* learns that Commodore Foote, with the gunboats St. Louis, Louisville and Pittsburgh, left Cairo for the Cumberland river at ten o'clock on Tuesday night. The Carondelet was expected to join them at Paducah. In consequence of high water and an unusually rapid current in all the rivers, the fleet was not expected to reach Fort Donelson till this morning, and it is presumed an attack will not be made until there is complete readiness of both land and naval forces. The news of the result cannot be expected before to-night or to-morrow morning.

The *Republican*, of this morning, states that General Hitchcock has not yet accepted the appointment of Major-General, but will respond when the commission is received.

Destructive Fire.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—A fire occurred this afternoon which destroyed the five story building of E. J. Morrison & Co., lamp manufacturers, at the corner of Pratt and Pearl streets. The loss amounts to $50,000. A fireman was run over and killed.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 13.—All is quiet down the road. Gen. Henderson is at Bowling Green, supposed to be in consultation in reference to an evacuation.

The Virginia Legislature.

WHEELING, Feb. 13.—The Legislature is still in session, but will adjourn to-night.

The Holliday's Cove Railroad bill was again defeated to-day in the House of Delegates.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—Evening.—Flour in better demand at the close, and prices were higher; sales of 2,000 bbls at $4 20 for good superfine, and extra brings $4 25. Wheat firm and in good demand at 87@90c for red and 93c@$1 00 for white. Corn firm at 25c. Oats are dull at 28c. There is an active demand for Barley, and prices have advanced to 58@60c. Whisky is firm and in good demand; sales of 4,000 bbls at 17c. About 1,000 dressed and frozen hogs shipped from Chicago were in the market, and sold at $3 35@3 40. There is an active demand for Mess Pork, and $10 was freely offered for good brands, and $10 25 was generally asked. There is a good demand for bulk meats, with sales of 666,000 lbs at 2⅝c for shoulders, and 4⅛@4¼c for sides, at the close, and 3@4¼c were asked, but the feeling on the part of the buyers was less buoyant. There is an active demand for lard, and prices are ¼c higher; sales of 600 tierces prime at 7c; 200 tierces head at 6¾c, and 100 tierces kettled rendered put at 7¼c. The market closed buoyant for Mess Pork and Lard. Exchange ¼c premium and firm. Gold 2¾c premium.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Evening.—Cotton duller at 29@30c. Flour firm; sales of 17,000 bbls at $5 60@5 65 for State; $6 00@6 10 for Ohio, and $6 00@6 for southern. Wheat dull; sales of 22,000 at $1 36 for Milwaukee Club, and $1 41 for red Southern. Corn dull; sales of 27,000 bush at 65@66c. Beef steady. Pork steady. Lard firm at 7¼@8¼c. Whisky firm at 24 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.—Miss Charlotte Thompson has a farewell benefit at the theatre this evening, and she will appear in two pieces, the "Foundling of Paris," and the "Little Treasure." Of course the house will be full!

LECTURE.—Prof. O'Leary will lecture this evening, at Concert Hall, to men only. See advertisement.

WM. FORREST, Carpenter and Joiner, Jobbing Shop Virgin alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry alley. All kinds of House Repairing done on short notice and in workmanlike manner. Charges moderate. Leave your orders. All orders promptly attended to.

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!—Pain, disease and exposure, with a hot climate, muddy water and bad diet, will be unavoidable, but armed with Holloway's Purifying and Strengthening Pills, you can endure all these and still retain good health. Only 25 cents per box. 220

THE sale of dry goods at less than auction prices, will be continued for the present, at J. W. Barker & Co., No. 59 Market street. Go and see them before you buy. See their advertisement.

OMNIBUS CALLS will be taken at Hunt's Book Store, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, and at the Omnibus office, No. 456, Liberty street. Day or night; all orders left in either the two places will be promptly attended to.

DOCTOR C. BEALS, Water Cure and Homœpathic Physician; also agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Ruptures. Corner of Penn and Wayne streets.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246 Penn st., attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

WANTS.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER U. S. ARMY, PITTSBURGH, Penn., Feb. 8th, 1862.

MULES WANTED.—Wanted to purchase, ONE HUNDRED MULES, for the service of the United States. They will be required to be not less than 14 nor more than 15½ hands high; nor less than 3 nor more than 9 years old. Hours of inspection, from 12 m. to 3 p. m., daily, at JACKSON'S LIVERY STABLE, Fourth street.

A. MONTGOMERY, Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Able bodied MEN to fill up the Regiments now in the field. Apply at Headquarters, corner of Fourth and Ferry streets. Lieut. WM. M. CARTER, Recruiting Officer.

DR. M. O. JONES, 103 WYLIE STREET, PITTSBURGH.