Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12.

The Lost Vessels.

The Cumberland, which was sunk by the Merrimac, was a sloop-of-war of 1,725 tons burthen, and carried twenty-four guns. She was built in 1842 at the Charlestown Navy Yard, and was consequently twenty years old. She was lately attached to the Home Squadron, and has done most effective service in helping to preserve the blockade.

The Congress, which was surrendered and afterwards burned by the enemy, was one of the wooden frigates of the line. She was built at the Kittery Navy Yard in the year 1841, and is consequently twenty-one years old. She was of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven tons burthen and carried fifty guns. Previous to her having been placed on the blockading squadron she was in commission off the coast of Brazil, from which station she was recalled when the rebellion broke out. When she arrived in August last, four of her officers acted in such a manner as to cause them to be sent to Fort Lafayette. At last advices the vessel was under the charge of Commander Smith.

Where is the Rebel Army?

Some people surmise that the rebel army which evacuated Manassas has taken the Manassas Gap Railroad to Strausburg, from whence it is said a railroad track has been laid to Winchester. If so, the object would be to fall with his full force upon BANKS, and drive him across the Potomac, and make a raid into Pennsylvania. This is not probable. But is there not some danger that a powerful force may fall upon Gen. BURNSIDES, if he has left the shelter of his ships. It is generally supposed that he is marching to Weldon or Suffolk, and there is direct railroad communication with both these places from Richmond. Or, if Richmond is to be abandoned, they might take the railroad for Nashville, and assail our army there with overwhelming numbers. Now, that the enemy is on the wing, it is hard to tell where he will strike. What a pity he was permitted to leave his nest at Manassas at all.

The Hypocrisy of the Herald.

The New York *Herald* professes to admire Mr. LINCOLN'S Emancipation project hugely. It says it is just, profound and compromise. It then proceeds to support it in the following style:

It becomes, then, the first duty of the two Houses of Congress to adopt the resolution suggested by the President; and then, in order to give practical force to the policy thus proclaimed, it will become their duty to provide the ways and means for giving the financial aid promised to any State undertaking the gradual abolition of slavery. *To this end a sinking fund of five hundred millions would be a judicious financial basis, and a new schedule of tax bills should be devised for the purpose of raising the money.* Two hundred and fifty millions would suffice, if our estimates of emancipation are to be limited to the border slave States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. Putting their aggregate slave population at nine hundred thousand souls, and the Government contribution for their emancipation at three hundred dollars per head, the reserved fund last named would suffice, taking into consideration the delays incident to the voluntary action of the several States concerned. Five hundred millions, however, will probably be needed if we intend to include in this work of freedom the States of North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas. Beyond these, we presume, Mr. Lincoln has no idea, in any event, of any voluntary steps towards emancipation.

Having thus presented this comfortable prospect to Mr. LINCOLN, and a people, who are looking forward with dread to a tax of one hundred and fifty millions which the War has made necessary, the *Herald* asks with triumph:

And why should Congress or the American people hesitate, as a commencement, at additional taxes of say two hundred and fifty millions, to relieve Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, *of an institution which has become a burden to them*, but of which they cannot relieve themselves without ruinous losses, and the risks of serious mischief. England expended a hundred millions for emancipation in Jamaica, out of pure and compulsory philanthropy. But, in regard to our border Slave States, they and all the North would be immensely benefited from President Lincoln's scheme of voluntary emancipation.

So, we are to pay two hundred and fifty millions for slaves *which are a burden to their masters*, but the propitious value of which they do not like to lose. When these slaves are purchased, the *Herald* proposes that they shall be held by the State and compelled to work under State laws, in which condition, it says, the slaves would be worse off than now, but, it says:

If the interests of the white men of the border Slave States demand it, the interests of the negro must be made subordinate, and the system which now gives him protection by law, and a provision for life, must be abolished. But of their own interests in the matter, the citizens of the Slave States alone are the proper judges, and the people of the Free States have nothing whatever to do with the question.

If the Slave States have to pay the largest share of the two hundred and fifty millions, we should think they would have a good deal to say to it. The *Herald* caps the climax of its support of Mr. Lincoln's proposition by the following:

We call upon Messrs. Sumner, Stevens, and the other radicals in Congress, to immediately increase the taxes levied by their bill, so as to provide a sinking fund of $500,000,000 (five hundred millions of dollars) to pay the first installment of the government compensation for the emancipation of the slaves of the border States, as recommended by President Lincoln.

Such is the course of the *Herald* towards a measure it pretends to support with vehemence, but which it heartily detests. It is utterly averse to the slaves being freed on any condition whatever. But its policy is to pretend to support the President in every scheme whatever, but in reality to kill every plan of emancipation with backhanded strokes. We do not think that the North will soon vote two hundred and fifty millions to pay for slaves who are a burden to their masters, but it is a matter of gratulation, nevertheless, that the note of emancipation has been struck by the President, as it may lead to something better and more practical.

IMPORTANT FROM IRELAND—RHODE ISLAND CAPTURED.—The *Londonderry* (Ireland) *Standard* of February 21, brings us the intelligence so important to us, that it was rumored at Fortress Monroe that Rhode Island had been taken by the Federal forces. It announces also that the President and Mr. SEWARD were both about to take charge of an army, as it was impossible to tell whereabouts [illegible] results.

Cotton and Tobacco.

The rebel government have great faith in cotton and Tobacco. They depend more upon the effect which a deprivation of these staples will have upon the world, than upon the prowess of their own arms. They have, therefore, resolved that we shall have none of the existing crop, and that they will stop planting hereafter, until their independence is achieved. On the 6th of March the Confederate Congress hurried through a bill to destroy all cotton and tobocco in danger of falling into the hands of the Federal troops, as appears by the following from the Richmond *Examiner*, of March 7:

Congress passed yesterday a substitute for the original bill offered by Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, to authorize the destruction of cotton, tobacco and other property in military emergencies. We have obtained the following copy of the bill as finally passed:—

A bill to provide for the destruction of cotton, tobacco, and other property, when the same shall be about to fall into the hands of the enemy:

Be it enacted by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That it shall be the duty of all military commanders in the service of the Confederate States to destroy all cotton, tobacco, or other property, that may be useful to the enemy, if the same cannot be safely removed, whenever, in their judgment, the said cotton, tobacco, and other property is about to fall into the hands of the enemy.

In the original bill there was a clause to pay the owners for their losses, but this was stricken out. The *Examiner*, adds the following remarks:

The amount of cotton liable to destruction, *it is said, cannot amount to much more than five per cent. of the entire crop.* The great bulk of it is still on the plantations, or at distant villages and depots, far removed from the enemy's armies or gunboats. The same may be said of tobacco. Removal of the crops is, of course, in all cases, preferable to burning; and at all exposed points arrangements should be set on foot to remove the produce at the first intimation of danger.

Governor BROWN, of Georgia, has issued a letter or proclamation, to the people of the planting States, urging an increase of the provision crop, and a dropping of the cotton crop altogether. He says that the last year they have drawn their supplies of provisions greatly from Kentucky and Tennessee, but that these resources will be cut off in the future, and that they must depend upon their own resources hereafter. He estimates that there are four millions of bales of cotton now on hand, with no prospect of a sale going out for a year to come, and he urges the folly of wasting their energies in raising a crop they cannot eat or sell. He says:

With the army which we now have in the field, and the reinforcements which we are able to bring in very soon, and which are being enlisted for the war, we can confine ourselves within the limits of the cotton and tobacco States, which should raise only grain, and defy the combined Union forces for years to come, if we can furnish the army with the necessary supply of provisions. But our men cannot fight unless we can feed them and support their families at home. Has the God of Nature blessed us with the means of doing this? Unquestionably He has, if we do not abuse and pervert this blessing. There are productive lands enough in the cotton States, now in a high state of cultivation, to supply every demand of the people and the army, and slaves enough to cultivate them, and make all the provisions we need, whilst almost the entire white male population, subject to military duty, can be placed under arms against the common foe. This, however, is impossible, if our lands and our labor are first to be taxed with the production of four millions of cotton bags, which we can neither eat nor exchange, during the blockade, for provisions to sustain life. The crop of the past year is estimated, I believe, at about that number of bags. This is now on hand, and is not permitted to find its way to market. Why pile four millions of bags more upon it? and thus tempt the enemy to greater efforts to conquer us, that he may be able to plunder us of a richer prize. If the land and labor required to produce this amount of cotton are used for the production of provisions, it is no difficult calculation to show that we can sustain ourselves plentifully without the products of Tennessee or Kentucky. This, however, may be doubtful if one million or over half a million of cotton bags are produced.

He says their liberties depend upon the total cessation of raising cotton and tobacco, and giving their attention exclusively to the growing of provisions. This policy he urges at great length. The next six weeks he thinks will settle the question of their future. If the planters plant cotton, as usual, he has no hope; if they plant corn, the liberties of the South are assured.

Gen. McClellan and Slavery.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Evening *Post*, says:

I was yesterday informed by one of General McClellan's most intimate friends that he approves most heartily the President's emancipation proclamation and that he has been very much misunderstood by the country generally as to his views on the slavery question, as it connects itself with the war. This friend asserts that General McClellan believes that the country will see no lasting peace till slavery is destroyed, and that he is not a pro-slavery man, as some persons have stated. It is further said of him, that as a soldier he has been careful of his speech on all such matters, but that he has intended that no officer of the Potomac army shall ever return a fugitive slave, and that the few isolated cases which have occurred have not met with his approbation. That he ordered the arrest of General Stone is a well-known fact, and it is further known that when his attention has been repeatedly called to the fact that fugitive slaves were in the camps of the government troops across the river, he has replied that the commander of the army could not recognize any person as a slave.

The *Evening Post*, commenting on the above, says:

Our correspondent at Washington states that the distinguished General at the head of the army cordially approves the late message of the President, and he furthermore observes that McClellan is not as some people appear to have understood, a pro-slavery man in sentiment. The zealous journals which have undertaken to defend him where he was not assailed have overdone the matter, and placed him politically in a false position.

Lieutenant Worden.

This gallant officer, who commands the Monitor, and was the only one wounded in the battle, was, at the commencement of the rebellion, captured by the rebels, after having conveyed dispatches from the Government to the National fleet off Pensacola, and imprisoned several months at Montgomery. He was exchanged a short time ago, and was immediately assigned to the Monitor. We hope he will experience but little inconvenience from his wounds, and soon give the Merrimac another trial. Why cannot he take the Monitor up to Richmond, and bombard the Confederate Government?

THE Washington *Star*, a secession sympathizer, says that the reason the rebels abandoned the *Potomac* was, the danger of being surrounded, and the impossibility of raising *money to carry on the war.* The jig must be nearly up with them.

An Iron Clad Navy.

Wooden vessels are obsolete since last Saturday. The fight of that day proved that the largest and best appointed wooden frigates are but paste-board houses, made to be knocked down. One of these iron-cased nondescripts, hardly looking like a vessel—a sort of submerged Noah's Ark, or a good sized turtle, with a hump on its back—can walk right up to the wooden walls, and pepper or butt them to pieces in no time. We have heard a great deal of late of the immense war fleets of England and France, which were going to blow us out of water. They are war fleets no longer. The fight of last Saturday destroyed them at one blow. They will do for store ships, or to lay in ordinary for receiving ships, but as war vessels their vocation is ended. The only war fleets of France and England, are their iron-cased vessels, and we rather suspect they have made those too large, and that they stand too far out of water. The British ship Warrior, which cost $5,000,000, is unmanageable. With the same money five or ten smaller, and better, and more effective vessels can be built.

The lesson of Saturday should not be lost on Congress. Arrangements should be made for building an iron-cased war fleet immediately. There is no necessity for a great many, but there should be enough to command respect, and preparations made for others as they might be needed. We shall never hear more about war from England and France, when this is done.

The Emancipation of Slaves in the District of Columbia---Senator Irish's Resolutions.

The Harrisburg correspondent of a Philadelphia paper speaks of this question in his letter of the 6th inst., as follows:

An important debate came off in the Senate this morning upon resolutions submitted some time ago, by Mr. Irish, instructing our Senators to vote for the law now pending in the Senate of the United States for the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia. The resolutions of Mr. Irish, as offered originally, made no reference to compensation. The Committee upon Federal Relations amended them so as to make them remunerative to slaveholders.

Mr. Irish, upon a motion to postpone indefinitely, opened the debate. He took the ground that the legislation of free people should not be framed amid slavery and its surroundings, its cruelties and its barbarities, brought on by centuries of wrong. He believed that the rights of the thousands ought to be regarded with as much favor as the wrongs of a few hundred owners.

The speech was one of considerable length; was one presenting forcibly the considerations usually advanced in favor of emancipation of slaves, more especially in the District of Columbia. Though the effort was a spontaneous one, yet the statement of facts was lucid and the deductions clearly made.

The Ericsson Battery at Sea.

The steamer Seth Low, which towed the Monitor from New York to Hampton Roads, has returned to New York, and gives the following account of the sea voyage:

Although there was a gale during a part of the passage down, the voyage was entirely successful. Frequently, in the rough sea, the waves flowed over the deck of the battery to the depth of at least four feet, and nothing but the smoke-pipe and cylindrical turret could be seen; but she came up as free and as steady as if she were riding in a perfectly smooth sea. On one or two occasions the spray dashed over her smoke and steam pipes, but no damage was done. The fires continued; and there appeared to be not even a temporary cessation of the working of the machinery, which was kept going from the time she started out of this port, on Thursday, till Saturday evening, when she arrived off Fortress Monroe. She withstood the heavy gale and rolling sea of Friday night much better than had been anticipated, and those on board the three steamers which accompanied her are confident that she would safely outride any storm.

Serenade to the Hon. J. K. Moorhead.

The Hon. J. K. Moorhead, member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, was complimented at his residence, Sixth st., on Thursday evening, with a serenade from the fine band of the Sixth Cavalry, on horseback. Captain Hay was present. The Representative promptly appeared in front and acknowledged his high appreciation of the honor, coming as it did from a corps which he was satisfied would render their country good service at every point where duty might lead. He would expect to hear of them being in the front of every battle. Turning to Capt. Hay Mr. Moorhead expressed pleasure at his visit, also, and then took occasion to declare his high confidence in the gallantry, noble bearing and efficiency of their Colonel, Emery, of Maryland. The visitors were then invited in and partook of hospitalities bountifully provided.—*Washington National Intelligencer.*

MR. COWAN'S SPEECH.—The New York *Tribune* speaking of the President's Message, says:

The *Herald* strikes a blow at the President by considering and affecting to praise the message in the same article that it gives unbounded commendation to one *of the most malicious pro-slavery speeches ever made in Congress—Mr. Cowan's.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. STEPHEN SWEET, of Connecticut, the great Bone Setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact.
R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, corner of Wood and Second streets, Pittsburgh. ap25:dawT

☞ Lake Superior Copper Mill and SMELTING WORKS, PITTSBURGH.
PARK, M'CURDY & CO.,
Manufacturers of SHEATHING, BRAZIERS' AND BOLT COPPER, PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, RAISED STILL BOTTOMS, SPALTER SOLDER; also Importers and dealers in METALS, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c. Constantly on hand, TINNERS' MACHINES AND TOOLS.
WAREHOUSE, No. 149 First and 120 Second streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.
☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my29:dawlyT

☞ Be Wise by Times!—Do not trifle with your Health, Constitution and Character.
If you are suffering with any Diseases for which
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
is recommended,
TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!
It will Cure you, Save Long Suffering, Allaying Pain and Inflammation, and will restore you to
HEALTH AND PURITY,
At Little Expense, And No Exposure.
Cut out the Advertisement in another column, and call or send for it.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
Ask for Helmbold's. Take No Other.
CURES GUARANTEED.
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☞ The Confessions and Experience OF AN INVALID. Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, SINGLE COPIES may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y. mhl1:lydawT

☞ N. HOLMES & SONS, Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC BILLS OF EXCHANGE, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, BANK NOTES AND SPECIE, No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Collections made on all the principal cities throughout the United States. ap23

PUBLIC NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE.—A. Y. M.—A Special Meeting of ALLEGHENY LODGE 223, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at their Hall, in Allegheny City, at 6 o'clock.
mh11:2me BY ORDER OF THE W. M.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Pittsburgh, March 8th, 1862.
☞ EDITORS OF THE GAZETTE:—
GENTLEMEN: I have been instructed by the Treasury Department to see that the law in reference to carrying Gun Powder and other explosive materials on Passenger Steamers is enforced, and, for the information and guidance of all concerned, I herewith send, for publication, the 7th and 8th sections of the Act of Congress of August 30th, 1852, in reference thereto.
Respectfully yours,
CHAS. W. BATCHELOR, Surveyor.

ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 30TH, 1852, RELATING TO STEAMBOATS.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That no loose hemp shall be carried on board any such vessel; nor shall baled hemp be carried on the deck or guards thereof, unless the bales are completely pressed and well covered with bagging or a similar fabric; nor shall gunpowder, oil of turpentine, oil of vitriol, camphene, or other explosive burning fluids or materials which ignite by friction, be carried on board any such vessel, as freight, except in cases of special license for that purpose, as hereinafter provided; and all such articles kept on board as stores shall be secured in metallic vessels; and every person who shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of this section shall pay a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offense, to be recovered by action of debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter all gunpowder, oil of turpentine, oil of vitriol, camphene or other explosive burning fluids and materials which ignite by friction, when packed or put up for shipment on board of any such vessel, shall be securely packed or put up separately from each other and from all other articles, and the package, box, cask, or vessel containing the same, shall be distinctly marked on the outside, with the name or the description of the articles contained therein; and every person who shall pack or put up, or cause to be packed or put up, for shipment on board of any such vessel, any gunpowder, oil of turpentine, oil of vitriol, camphene, or other explosive burning fluids or materials which ignite by friction, otherwise than as aforesaid, or shall ship the same, unless packed and marked as aforesaid, on board of any steam vessel carrying passengers, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding eighteen months, or both. mh10:3td

MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 27th, 1862.
☞ AN ELECTION for President and six Directors of the MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK will be held at the Banking House, on SATURDAY, the 29th of March, 1862, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock.
Amendments to the Constitution of the Bank will be submitted to the Stockholders at the same meeting. fe27:1mme THOS. B. UPDIKE, Cash'r.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL MINING COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, February, 10th, 1862.
☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the NATIONAL MINING COMPANY have THIS DAY declared a DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) PER SHARE on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after TUESDAY, the 18th inst., to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, appearing as such at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 15th inst.
Eastern Stockholders will be paid by Messrs. J. W. CLARK & Co., at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 22 State street, Boston. By order of the Board of Directors. JAMES M. COOPER,
fe13:lm Sec'y and Treas'r Nat. Mining Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAUVE INK,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
DIARIES FOR 1862.
FOR SALE BY
W. S. HAVEN,
Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
HENRY G. HALE & CO.,
(Successors to James C. Watt,)
Are now receiving their Spring Stock, comprising every variety of goods adapted to men and boy's wear, which, in extent, choice taste and prices will compare favorably with any in the trade.
French, American and West of England Cloths, of the best makes, of every shade and quality—a very large assortment; Cassimeres and Doeskins; Super Black French Doeskins; Super Black French Cassimeres; Fancy Cassimeres in every variety; Ribbed, Black and Fancy Cassimeres; Silk Mixed Cassimeres of every shade and color.
VESTINGS—Fancy Silk and Satin Vestings, new styles; Super Black Satin and Silk Vestings; Matlasse and Fancy Silk Vestings; White Figured Silk and Satin Vestings.
Also, every variety of goods for Business Coats; likewise a very choice selection of Furnishing Goods adapted to gentlemen's wear.
Soliciting an early call from our friends and the public, any orders entrusted to our care will meet with prompt attention and punctuality in all cases.
HENRY G. HALE & CO., Merchant Tailors,
mh12 Cor. Penn and St. Clair streets.

SMOKE HOUSES.—We have two fine fire-proof Smoke-Houses on the corner of Pike street and Canal, capable of holding about 300,000 pounds of meat. Those giving us meat to smoke can allow it to hang during the summer season.
F. SELLERS & CO.,
mh11-3td Penn street, near corner of Wayne.

WAGONS, &c., FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.
FARM WAGONS, OIL WAGONS and SPRING WAGONS, GARDENER'S CARTS AND COAL CARTS; TIMBER WHEELS, CANAL, GARDENER'S, BRICK AND STONE MASON'S WHEELBARROWS, all made of the best dry timber; also all kinds of repairing attended to promptly. Apply to
ROBT. HARE, WAGON MAKER,
Back of Federal street Station, Allegheny.
mh11:lyd

ICE! ICE! ICE!—The undersigned has in his Ice House, near East Liberty, in Collins township, about 6,000 bushels of SUPERIOR ICE, which was cut off a lakelet of Spring Water and put up only when the air was below freezing point, and much of it at night when very cold—hence its superior keeping qualities.
The above Ice is offered for sale in bulk, with house privilege until about the first of Nov., 1862.
Any person or persons wishing A PURE SOLID ARTICLE would do well to call soon and judge for themselves.
The above Ice was cut with an ice plow, and is in cakes about 22 inches in width. Address
mh11:3td GEO. FINLEY, Wilkins, Pa.

JUST PUBLISHED—
New Military Maps of the Border and Southern States, in pocket form. Price only 25 cents.
This is the most accurate and comprehensive Map published, showing every city, town and village plainly.
☞ Agents supplied at $12,50 per hundred.
Also, the Red, White and Blue Song Book, containing all the most popular Union Songs. Price only 10 cents.
JOHN P. HUNT,
Wholesale and Retail Bookseller, Stationer and News Dealer, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, Pittsburgh, and N. E. corner South Common and Federal street, Allegheny City. mh11

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DRAYS, HACKS &c.—Notice is hereby given to all owners of Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c., whether resident or non-resident in the City of Pittsburgh, to pay their Licenses at the Treasurer's office of the City of Pittsburgh, FORTHWITH, in accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved March 30, 1860, and an Ordinance of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 16, 1860.
All Licenses not paid on or before May 15, 1862, will be placed in the hands of the Chief of Police, for collection, subject to his fee of 50 cents to be collected, and all persons who neglect or refuse to take out Licenses will be subject to a penalty, to be recovered before the Mayor, double the amount of the License.
The old metal of previous years must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or pay 25 cents therefor.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One Horse Vehicle	$5 00
Each Two Horse Vehicle	8 00
Each Four Horse Vehicle	10 00
Each Two Horse Hack	10 00

Omnibuses and Timber Wheels drawn by Two Horses, Twelve Dollars each. For each additional Horse used in any of the above vehicles, One Dollar.
mh11:tf W. EICHBAUM, City Treasurer.

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS
SELLING OFF
AT REDUCED PRICES,
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
JAS. W. WOODWELL,
mh10 97 and 99 Third street, and 111 Fourth street.

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS—
Directions for Lent;
Wilberforce's Communicant's Manual;
Wilson's Sacra Privata;
Hannah More's Private Devotions;
Bishop Andrew's Devotions;
Adams' Warning of the Holy Week;
Wilson on the Lord's Supper;
Steps to the Altar;
Hobart's Festivals and Fasts;
Mant's Happiness of the Blessed;
Hobart's Companion to the Altar.
mh10 KAY & CO., 55 Wood street.

FIRE-PROOF MINERAL PAINT—2 tons chocolate color just received at Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair street. J. & H. PHILLIPS.

INDIA RUBBER STEAM PACKING—A large supply just received at the India Rubber Depot, 26 and 28 St. Clair street.
mh12 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

INDIA RUBBER BELTING AND HOSE—Another supply just received at the India Rubber Depot, St. Clair street.
mh12 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

NOTICE.—Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the twenty-fifth day of February, A. D., 1862, which is as follows:

A SUPPLEMENT to an act in relation to public printing, approved the ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same*, That the contractor or contractors for the public printing and binding, shall hereafter be allowed for the translation of English matter required to be printed in the German language the sum of forty cents per thousand ems. *Provided*, That no charge shall be allowed for figures or other matter not actually translated.

SEC. 2. That in addition to the charges allowed for the furnishing of blanks, by the eleventh section of the act to which this is a supplement, there shall hereafter be allowed for down red ruling five cents per quire of twenty-four sheets.

SEC. 3. That it is the intent and meaning of the act to which this is a supplement, that there shall be no charge allowed for composition on any extra documents ordered, unless the composition has actually been performed, of which an affidavit of the public printer shall be required by the Auditor General.

SEC. 4. That on Tuesday, the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and on the fourth Tuesday of January every third year thereafter, the Legislature shall meet in joint convention in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and let the public printing and binding for three years according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which this is a supplement, except that but one week's public notice may be given of the time of the allotment for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. *Provided*, That the bonds with the sureties of the several bidders shall be duly executed, sealed up and delivered with the proposals for the printing and binding and in addition to the condition now required by law, shall be conditioned that in case the bidder or bidders to whom the printing and binding shall be awarded, shall neglect or refuse to accept the same at his or their bid, the said bidder or bidders with his or their sureties aforesaid shall be liable to the Commonwealth for the difference between the amount of such bid and the amount of the bid of the person to whom the printing and binding shall be awarded, after such neglect or refusal. *And provided further*, That said bonds shall be accompanied with the certificate of the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the district or districts in which such sureties may reside, or in case of the absence or other inability of such President Judge with the certificate of the associate Judges of the county in which such sureties may respectively reside; that said bond and sureties are sufficient to secure the Commonwealth to the amount of the penalty thereof, which certificate shall be authority to the speakers to approve said bond.

Notice is hereby given that the Speaker of the Senate and House of Representatives of said Commonwealth will receive proposals until the 18th day of March, 1862, for doing the Public Printing and Binding for the term of three years from the 1st day of July next, at a certain rate per centum below the rates specified in the act relating to the Public Printing and Binding, approved the 9th day of April, A. D., 1856, and according to the mode and manner, and conditions, therein specified, and in the supplement to said act above recited.

Said proposals to specify the rate per centum on the whole of the rates of said act taken together, and not a specification of the rate per centum below the rates on each item.

The following is the form of proposals for the State Printing and Binding:

"I, ——, propose to do all the State Printing and Binding in the manner and in all respects subject to the provisions of the act of the 9th of April, A. D., 1856, and the supplement thereto, approved February 25th, A. D., 1862, for the period of three years from the first day of July next, at the rate of —— per centum below the rates specified in said act, and should the State Printing and Binding, as aforesaid be allotted to me, I will be ready forthwith to give bond, with sufficient sureties, for the faithful performance of the work so allotted," which said proposals shall be sealed and endorsed, "Proposals for Public Printing and Binding;" and shall be directed to the said Speakers, and be delivered to one or both of them to be opened, announced and allotted, on the 18th day of March inst., agreeably to the provisions of the act of the 9th of April, 1856, and the supplement thereto, approved February 25th, A. D., 1862.
ELI SLIFER,
mh12:5td Secretary of the Commonwealth.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership of GREGG & TAYLOR is this day dissolved—ISAAC TAYLOR having sold his entire interest to DAVID GREGG, who alone is authorized to settle the business of said firm.
DAVID GREGG.
Pittsburgh, March 5th, 1862.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—D. GREGG has associated JOHN RICHARDSON with him, and will carry on the Wholesale DRY GOODS business at the old stand, No. 99 Wood street, where they have just received a full and complete assortment of goods, which they will sell FOR NETT CASH or on short credit to A No. 1 men.
The old customers and all wanting goods are invited to call and examine the stock, as small profits and quick returns is our object.
We have retained the services of Mr. JOHN DUNWOODY, who will be glad to see his old friends and customers, at his new place, next door to his former place of business. D. GREGG & CO.,
mh11:3td No. 99 Wood street.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. L. CARNAGHAN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued as usual by J. L. CARNAGHAN.
J. L. CARNAGHAN.
mh11:1wd R. B. NORRIS.

SUPERIOR GRAPE VINES.
DR. C. W. GRANT'S
DELAWARE, ANNA, ALLEN HYBRID, DIANA, CONCORD, CUYAHOGA, COLEMAN'S WHITE, CASSIDAY, CLARA, ELSINGBURG, HARTFORD, PROLIFIC, LENIOR, LINCOLN, LOGAN, LOUISA, REBECCA, PAULINE, TOKALON, UNION VILLAGE, HERBEMONT, MANHATTAN, TAYLOR OR BULLET, ALVEYS, and DOWNING'S EVER BEARING MULBERRY TREES.
For sale by the Agent. GEO. M. REED,
mh3:1wd 68 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

MORRISON'S PATENT
WASHING MACHINE.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MACHINE IN USE.
Is now manufactured and for sale exclusively by
W. J. KANE,
21 DIAMOND, PITTSBURGH.
☞ Can be purchased by the single Machine, by Township, County or State Rights, on application at 21 Diamond, as above. mh7:2wd

BEAUTY! BEAUTY! BEAUTY!
MAGNOLIA BALM.
Needed by every lady. Useful and ornamental. It removes freckles, pimples, roughness and tan, giving the face and hands that soft and delicate appearance so inviting and effective.
For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist, And Dealer in choice Family Medicines, Corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.
☞ A full assortment of Rouge (liquid and dry,) Pearl Powders, Chalk Balls, Hobb's Genuine Moon Fun, Milk of Roses, &c., always on hand. mh8

TO ARRIVE PER STEAMER TYCOON.—160 bags choice Dried Peaches;
13 bales kiln dried Flint Hominy.
Now in store and for sale,
200 bush. new Dried Apples;
10 bbls. fine Hominy;
150 bush. halves Peaches;
200 pounds prime Feathers;
300 bush. Potatoes;
100 doz. Fancy Brooms;
10 tierces Hams;
5000 Broom Handles;
50 bush. Clover Seed;
30 bush. Timothy Seed.
mh12 L. H. VOIGT, 247 Liberty street.

LIVERY STABLE NO. 88 SMITHFIELD STREET.—Having leased the above Livery Stable, occupied by Wm. Trovillo, and enlarged and improved the above establishment. Carriages furnished at short notice for Funerals, Evening Parties, Theatres, Concerts, Railroad Depots. Charges moderate. Horses taken and kept in the best possible manner. Please leave your orders for carriages. mh8:2wd WM. C. CONN.

PAPER HANGERS AND WHITEWASHERS sent on short notice, by leaving orders at JOS. R. HUGHES' Paper Store, No. 107 Market street, near Liberty. mh10

POTATOES—Peach Blossoms, Sandy Lakes and Farmer's Delights, for sale by
mh12 J. B. CANFIELD.

NO. 3 LARGE MACKEREL—20 bbls. No. 3 large Mackerel for sale by
mh12 J. B. CANFIELD.

LIME—200 bbls. fresh Lime for sale by
mh12 HENRY H. COLLINS.

WHITE FISH—150 half barrels, 1852, received by HENRY H. COLLINS.

LAKE HERRING—50 half bbls. Lake Herring for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

WHITE FISH IN KITTS—50 pounds in each, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

HOMINY—20 bbls. white Flint Hominy for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

PEARLS—20 casks and bbls. first sorts for sale by mh12 J. B. CANFIELD.

LARD—1 barrel No. 1 Lard and 20 kegs do do, for sale by
mh11 R. DALZELL & CO.

CRANBERRIES! CRANBERRIES! 25 bbls. Cranberries just received and for sale by
FRANK VAN GORDER,
mh11 114 Second street.

TABLE CUTLERY—A fresh stock just received by BOWN & TETLEY,
mh8 136 Wood street.

RAZORS—Wade & Butcher's hollow ground, for barbers' use, for sale by
mh8 BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood st.

PRUNING KNIVES AND SHEARS just received and for sale by
mh8 BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood st.

CHEAP WALL PAPER arriving and for sale by W. P. MARSHALL,
87 Wood street.

WINDOW CURTAINS arriving and for sale by mh8 W. P. MARSHALL.

HOTELS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
366 AND 367 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF FRANKLIN, ST., NEW YORK.
This first-class house—the most quiet, home-like, and pleasant hotel in the city—offers superior inducements to those visiting NEW YORK for business or pleasure. It is central in its location, and kept on the EUROPEAN PLAN, in connection with TAYLOR'S SALOON, where refreshments can be had at all hours, or served in their own rooms. The charges are moderate, the rooms and attendance of the first order—baths, and all the modern conveniences attached. mh8:3md

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS FIFTY CENTS PER DAY.
City Hall Square, corner Frankfort Street.
(Opposite City Hall.)
☞ Meals as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory.
There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
☞ Beware of RUNNERS and HACKMEN who say we are full.
no28:dlym R. FRENCH, PROPRIETOR.

POWERS' HOTEL,
(FORMERLY EARLE'S,)
17 AND 19 PARK ROW,
Opposite the Astor House and Park,
NEW YORK.
PRICE OF BOARD $1,50 PER DAY.
This long established and popular House has recently been rebuilt and greatly enlarged by the addition of over 100 rooms, and now has accommodations for over 300 persons. It has also been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, and is
HEATED BY STEAM AND LIGHTED WITH GAS THROUGHOUT.
This Hotel has one of the best locations in the city, it easy of access from all the Steamboats and Railroads leading to the city, and is convenient to all the city conveyances. It has now all the requisites of a FIRST CLASS HOTEL,
ensuring the comfort of its inmates.
The patronage of the travelling public is respectfully solicited.
☞ TERMS, $1,50 PER DAY,
fe28:3mm H. L. POWERS, Proprietor.

WESTERN HOTEL,
Nos. 9, 11, 13, 15, 17 Cortlandt St.,
NEAR BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
This old established and favorite resort of the Business Community, has been recently refitted, and is complete in every thing that can minister to the comforts of its patrons. Ladies and families are specially and carefully provided for.
It is centrally located in the business part of the city, and is contiguous to the principal lines of steamboats, cars, omnibuses, ferries, &c.
In consequence of the pressure caused by the rebellion, prices have been reduced to ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER DAY.
The table is amply supplied with all the luxuries of the season, and is equal to that of any other hotel in the country. Ample accommodations are offered for upward of 400 guests.
☞ Do not believe runners, hackmen, and others, who say "the Western Hotel is full."
D. D. WINCHESTER, Proprietor.
THOS. D. WINCHESTER. fe14:3m

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, is the largest and best arranged Hotel in the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all the routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the traveling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large traveling parties, and the house will continue to be kept as a first class hotel in every respect.
ja21:lyd LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
No. 129 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna.,
Have on hand a full assortment of all kinds of goods for WATER, GAS OR STEAM, which are for sale on exceedingly low terms.
☞ Special attention given to the FITTING UP OF OIL REFINERIES AND TANKS for the purpose of refining Oil, lined with lead without the use of solder.
We have also on hand a large assortment of GAS FIXTURES of new patterns. mh5

HAPPINESS OR MISERY? THAT IS THE QUESTION.—The Proprietors of the "PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, ANATOMY AND MEDICINE" have determined, regardless of expense, to issue free (for the benefit of suffering humanity) FOUR of their most interesting and instructive Lectures on Marriage and its Disqualifications, Nervous Debility, Premature Decline of Manhood, Indigestion, Weakness or Depression, Loss of Energy, and Vital Power, the Great Social Evil, and those Maladies which result from Youthful Follies, Excesses of Maturity, or Ignorance of Physiology and Nature's Law. These invaluable Lectures have been the means of enlightening and saving Thousands, and will be forwarded Free on receipt of Four Stamps, by addressing SECRETARY, Parisian Cabinet of Anatomy and Medicine, 563 Broadway, New York.
mh8:1md

NEW CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.,
AT
M'CALLUM'S,
No. 87 Fourth Street,
Bought previous to the late advance in prices, of which the fullest advantage is offered to purchasers FOR CASH. de11

D. DEHAVEN & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES,
Warehouse, No. 47 Federal street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
We would call the attention of builders and others to our large assortment of COMMON AND FINE ENAMELED GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, &c., also, to our new COOKING RANGE, which we have just brought out and which contains some improvements not found in any other range.
CAST IRON HOUSE FRONTS, IRON RAILING, and all kinds of CASTINGS made to order.
jy16:lyd D. DE HAVEN & SON.

FRESH TOMATOES—In cans hermetically sealed, for sale very low by the dozen, at the Family Grocery store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
mh5 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

TAILORS', TINNERS' AND BARBERS' SHEARS just received and for sale by
mh8 BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood st.

NEW CHEAP WALL PAPER now open in great variety at No 107 Market street, near Liberty. mh10 JOS. R. HUGHES.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING GOODS.
W. & D. HUGUS
Have just opened a large stock of
SPRING GOODS.
PLAIN AND BLACK FIGURED SILKS.
BROCADE POPLINS.
PLAID PARISIANAS.
EMBROIDERED LIMAS.
SHEPARD PLAIDS.
LIMAS, LUSTRES.
EMBROIDERED MOZAMBIQUES.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CHINTZES.
BEST MAKES CALICOES AT 12½c. per yard.
W. & D. HUGUS,
Corner Fifth and Market Streets.
mh5

BALMORAL SKIRTS.—50 doz. Balmoral Skirts, in choice styles, of source and desirable colors, direct from the Importers by Express this day.
mh5 EATON, MACRUM & CO., No. 17 Fifth street.

1862. SPRING. 1862.
NEW GOODS--NEW STYLES,
AT
HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE,
No. 77 MARKET STREET.
NEW STRAW BONNETS,
SHAKER HOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
BONNET RIBBONS,
EMB'D HDKFS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
HEM STITCHED HDKFS, 15c.,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
LINEN HDKFS, 6c.,
INFANT'S EMB'D ROBES,
and all kinds of
FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS.
During the next two weeks we will be in constant receipt of
NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.
mh11 JOS. HORNE.

MERRIMACK PRINTS, 12½ cents;
CACHECO PRINTS, 12½ cents;
ENGLISH PRINTS, 12½ cents;
SPRAGUE PRINTS, 12½ cents;
ALL FRESH, NEW GOODS JUST OPENED.
GOOD, HEAVY, DARK GINGHAMS, 12½ cts.;
GREY LOVELEAS, 6¼ cents per yard;
YARD WIDE BLEACHED MUSLIN (good) 12½ cents;
HEAVY UNBLEACHED MUSLIN AT REDUCED PRICES;
IRISH LINEN AND SHIRT BOSOMS;
NEW STYLE SPRING DRESS GOODS;
NEW STYLE SPRING DE LAINES;
☞ A full stock of NEW GOODS just opened and selling very low FOR CASH.
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
74 Market Street.
mh8

REMEMBER
THE GREAT
CLOSING SALE
OF
Dry Goods
FOR
TEN DAYS,
AT
J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,
59 Market Street.
Their entire stock will be offered,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
COME AND SEE—
THE GREATEST BARGAINS
EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.
N. B.—Positively no reduction in prices. mh5

AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S
CLOSING OUT SALE.
BEST MAKES OF PRINTS FOR 12½ CENTS;
DRESS GOODS AT COST AND LESS;
MOHAIR FIGURED TRAVELING DRESS GOODS;
SHAWLS—Brocha and Cashmere;
FANCY SILKS VERY CHEAP;
BLACK MOURNING SILKS FOR 75 CENTS;
BLACK REPS FOR MOURNING;
SECOND MOURNING GOODS;
EMBROIDERED COLLARS CHEAP;
JACONET FLOUNCING;
DO EDGING;
LINEN EDGING;
DIMITY LONG CLOTH,
AT
North-East cor. Fourth and Market Sts.
mh3

CHARLES GIPNER,
78 Market Street,
Is now closing out his entire Stock of
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED CAPS,
EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
EMBROIDERED SETS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED WAISTS,
LADIES' EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
EMBROIDERED FLOUNCINGS,
JACONET AND SWISS EDGINGS,
LACE COLLARS AND SETS,
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
VALENCIA AND THREAD LACE,
MECHANIC CORSETS AND
FRENCH CORSETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
GUIPURE LACE,
HOOP SKIRTS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS & DRAWERS,
SILK & LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
NECK-TIES, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, COLLARS, &c.
CHEAP FOR CASH

1862.—SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street,
Are now receiving NEW SPRING GOODS,
To which they invite attention of
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS.
mh5

CRYSTAL LEAD BEADS,
CHALK-WHITE SEED BEADS,
RUBY SEED BEADS,
SKY SEED BEADS,
Now in great demand for making Ladies' Collars. A large lot received to-day. Sold wholesale and retail by EATON, MACRUM & CO.
mh5 Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth st.

A GENUINE FRENCH SKIRT.
THE BEST SKIRT NOW MADE.
A new lot of "CRINOLINE DRAPERIE" Received by Express this day, and to which we invite the attention of all who want a real good Skirt.
EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
mh5 Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth st.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. CHARLES H. STOWE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, No. 30 FEDERAL STREET,
(Opposite Colonnade Row, near Suspension Bridge,)
ly1:ly ALLEGHENY CITY.

DR. M. O. JONES,
103 WYLIE STREET,
my21:ly PITTSBURGH.