Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 17.

Mr. Sherman's National Bank Bill.

This most important measure, which passed the Senate by a majority of two votes, has yet to pass the ordeal of the House of Representatives, and the time is short. But every day adds to its strength and popularity, and its friends are sanguine of its final passage. This measure provides a national free banking system with a paper circulation, obtained in greenbacks from the government, to the extent of the securities deposited with the latter, but payable by the banks at their counters on demand. This plan must revolutionize the whole banking system of the country, and abolish all paper currency other than the greenbacks, at the same time that it creates an immense market for the national bonds.

To aid in this system the Senate has laid a tax on all bank circulation other than such as may be issued under this act. It has also amended the House revenue bill so as to reduce one-half the amount of greenbacks authorized to be newly issued by that act, and substituting legal tender notes for coin in the payment of interest on the certificates of indebtedness and the interest-bearing new notes. The interest on the regular funded debt will continue to be paid in coin.

This is, substantially, Mr. CHASE's plan, and nothing but the pressure of a great danger, the stern necessities of the nation in this hour of extreme calamity, could have carried it through Congress in the face of that powerful interest which alone will be adversely affected by it, we mean the banking interest. But even this interest, where it is what it ought to be, will not be injuriously affected, but will come under the provisions of the law, and go on as well as ever. Thus will the transition from a paper currency so multiform as to perplex the most perfect experts be changed gradually and without shock to one of uniform face and value, and which will be national in its character, as all currency ought to be. Our currency heretofore has been politically injurious, because it has been practically disintegrating. States vied with States in their efforts to fill the channel of circulation with their paper, and because their issues were of unequal value, vast sums were paid to brokers by way of exchange—sums the aggregate of which would probably have been sufficient to pay the interest on our national debt, large as it is. It was a real and onerous tax; but under the new system this will be saved.

In times of peace the National Government permitted this part of its rightful and constitutional prerogative to be exercised by corporations created by the States; but at a time like the present it finds it necessary to resume it. In times of peace it made coin, and did its business in coin; but to supply coin to an amount necessary for its present purposes is out of the question. As Senator DOOLITTLE well remarked the other day—"We must go on with the war on paper money as a practical fact; and if we must wage the war with paper money we have got to take the control of that paper money into our own hands, or the government will be destroyed; and the practical question is the mode of arriving at that control. This Government must dominate and master and control the currency of this country in this exigency."

The Duty on Paper.

The duty of 30 per cent., together with the large premium on foreign exchange, amounts to a prohibition upon the importation of paper. That large duty, for that reason, yields no revenue; and, so far as the national treasury is concerned, the reduction of thaiduty to five per cent. *ad valorem* would, by enlarging importations, increase the revenue.

But paper being the medium of knowledge, a tax upon it is a tax upon knowledge. The newspaper, the school primer, the Bible, and all the vehicles of knowledge, intelligence, science, faith, mental culture and moral consolation, are rendered more expensive by this 30 per cent. duty, which is now a loss not only to the Government, but to the entire community, and a benefit only to the "Paper-makers' Association," an account of which combination we append, as given in a recent number of the New York *Evening Post*:

About a year ago the manufacturers of fine writing-paper met at Springfield, Massachusetts, and formed an association, which determined that the price of writing-paper should be raised, and fixed the rates for the future at not less than seventeen cents for flat cap, and twenty-five cents for letter and note-paper. The prices ranged before from thirteen to fourteen cents for the first, and fifteen to twenty-five for the last.

This resolution worked so well; and excited so little comment or opposition—the interests involved being comparatively small—that it seems to have occurred to the manufacturers of printing-paper to follow the example thus set. Accordingly, in August last, they called a convention, which met at the Astor House in this city, and formed what is known as the Paper-Makers' Association of the United States. At this time there was no scarcity of rags—the price of paper stock was moderate, and the price of paper was in proportion. At this first meeting, we are informed, a prominent manufacturer offered a resolution, that all the mills owned by members be put at once on half time. We can see but one object in such a measure: to create a sudden and artificial scarcity of paper, which would enable paper-makers to increase their prices, while at the same time rags, being in less demand, would probably fall in price. Thus a double profit would be secured to the members of what we will not call a "combination." This resolution was not carried, some members refusing their assent because they had contracts to fill which required them to work on full time.

At the October meeting of the association, it was finally determined to raise the price of paper; and we are informed that three samples of printing-paper were filed as standards of quality and price. A resolution was offered that no printing paper should be sold at less than twelve and a half, sixteen and eighteen cents, for the three qualities. The working of this was changed, so that it became a "recommendation." The meeting adjourned; and that same afternoon the price of paper was raised, so that paper dealers in this city were unable to get orders filled on that day, except at the advanced prices.

As the paper makers object to the use of the word "combination" we will not apply it to this movement which we have just described. The public may use its own judgment in the matter.

We recently stated that there was no scarcity or rise in price of rags, either then or to be reasonably apprehended, to excuse this general rise in paper. But the news of the action of the association was disclosed; it was telegraphed over the country the next morning, and at once the rag-dealers East and West, anticipating a rise in the price of their commodity, refused to name the rates at which they would sell; and the market thus tampered with, it is not strange that rags at once rose to speculative prices.

At present, and by the action of this association—which we are very much tempted to call a "combination"—it is probable that most of the smaller paper mills in the country will stop work and be crushed. This, of course, only strengthens the wealthy members of the association, who will thus be rid not only of foreign but of home competition. And this makes it the more necessary that Congress should at once declare foreign paper free of duty—if not permanently, then at least for a certain period, say a year.

Meantime monopolies are like pigs swimming; they cut their own throats. The state of things the association has brought about, has revived many old inventions for making paper out of other materials than rags; and there is a prospect that by next June or July we shall have a supply of straw and wood paper, of good quality and in sufficient quantity to fill the market and bring down prices. There is a difficulty about the straw paper, and that is the existence of conflicting patents. Capitalists do not like to "bring lawsuits." We notice, also, that the owners of most of the important straw paper patents are members of the association. But it is now proved that paper can be made of wood; and it is a fact that straw and wood paper can at this time be produced by those who have the requisite machinery, at not to exceed eight cents per pound; but this is sold in the market at from eighteen to twenty cents.

The heavy boilers needed for preparing pulp from straw and wood require time to make, and workmen in iron are scarce just now. But we understand that a large number of mills have ordered such boilers, and that in a few months the public may hope to be independent, with the help of Congress, of the "Paper Makers' Association of the United States."

ILLINOIS COPPERHEADS ASKING AN ALLIANCE WITH CANADA.—A striking illustration of the loyalty of the Illinois Legislature was given on Friday. In consequence of the defeat of the Canal Enlargement bill in Congress, resolutions were adopted authorizing the Governor to send commissioners to the Canadian Parliament to ask for improved means of transportation to the Atlantic. Such an act is strictly forbidden by the United States constitution, but the copperheads do not know, or do not care for the restriction.

THE PAPER DUTY.—The lobby of paper manufacturers, we learn from Washington, are operating all round. The Committee, of course, receive their first attentions; but "mere members" of either House are by no means neglected. Lord Brougham, in one pithy remark, furnishes an answer to the selfish and unreasonable demands of these gentlemen: "Taxes on paper, gentlemen, are taxes on knowledge."

The Reign of Terror in the South.

The State of Mississippi is now conscripting all between the ages of forty and sixty. In North Alabama and Mississippi Union men were being hunted by cavalry and bloodhounds, and by the latter animals women had been torn to pieces. Men suspected of Union proclivities were shot down, and their houses burned over the heads of their families. Men, women and children, fleeing from their barbarous persecutors, had reached Corinth, and received protection from Gen. Dodge. Union men from Alabama and Mississippi were enlisting at Corinth, and a regiment was being formed which already numbered over six hundred. Rebels who had left Memphis for the dominions of Jeff. Davis, were returning to that city for safety. A reign of terror, such as has few parallels in the history of the world, prevailed in Mississippi and Northern Alabama. Neighbor was arrayed against neighbor, and no one suspected of Unionism was permitted to live. This is the way in which the South is "united as one man." And yet there are men and newspapers in the North who sympathize with this rebellion and talk of the tyranny of the National Government?

The Metropolitan vs. Negro Troops.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial* writes:

A protest has been forwarded here by a large number of the officers of the 2d Metropolitan Police regiment of New York, now stationed at Baton Rouge, against their being compelled to serve with the 3d Louisiana regiment, of which all the men and a portion of the officers are negroes or mulattoes. One negro ranks as captain, and thus has the right to demand a salute from the white lieutenants, sergeants and privates, which the Metropolitans complain of.

Per-contra, it is understood that an official statement has been sent here by Brig. Gen. Bowen, now Provost Marshal of the Union forces in the Department of Louisiana, which shows that these complainants merit but little consideration. Some of them are believed to have encouraged desertions, and aside from the question of color, the 3d Louisiana is described as in every way superior to the 2d Metropolitan.

THREE MORE OCEAN IRON-CLADS TO BE BUILT.—In a few days proposals will be issued for the construction of three enormous ocean iron-clad men-of-war, similar to the Director and Puritan, now in course of construction. They will be over four hundred feet long, and much more formidable than the Warrior or the Gloire. The iron armor on the turrets will be no less than two feet thick, and the outside bow—which will be of iron—will be as sharp as the blade of a knife. The battery will surpass anything hitherto conceived. If present indications can be relied on, ordnance people will be able to cast a twenty-inch gun, which can discharge half a ton weight of iron at a single shot. Two or more of these will be on board. As the crushing force of a 450-pound ball is nine hundred tons, the effect of the future ammunition may be imagined. New York being the only place where work of such magnitude could be performed, it is safe to say that some of our contractors will have the new craft on the stocks before July. Such vessels cannot, however, be built in less than a year.

ANOTHER VESSEL BURNED.—The British brig Hannah, from New York, which arrived at Aspinwall recently reports that on Tuesday, Jan. 27, in the afternoon, she saw a ship on fire 20 miles south of San Domingo. The vessel burned all night. Before dark a steamer was seen leaving her. Next day at 9 o'clock, a. m., the captain of the Hannah saw burning fragments of the ship floating a little way from him. It being calm, the brig could not get near the burning vessel.

It having been frequently reported to Gen. Rosecrans that Confederate soldiers approach our lines dressed in our uniforms, and that they have appeared thus in battle, and have thus, savage-like, carried our colors to deceive us, it is ordered by the General that none so dressed shall receive, when so captured, the rights of prisoners of war, and that, in battle, no quarter be given them. When captured singly, or in squads, prowling about our lines, they are to be deemed as spies, and treated accordingly.

THE property of the late Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, is valued at fifteen millions of dollars, mostly landed estate. Mr. Longworth never held office, and would never consent to be a candidate for any political station.

Remarks of Hon. B. McKnight.

On the bill authorizing a subscription in bonds of $13,300,000 to the Illinois canal, and $3,650,000 to enlarge the New York canals.

Mr. McKnight. Mr. Speaker, at this late stage of the discussion I shall trespass very briefly on the patience, or impatience, of the House. I have not felt content to sit passive while a scheme involving an expenditure of such magnitude was being forced through. The House cannot forget that even a portion of this gigantic job, that is, the Illinois canal, found little favor at the last session, and was unceremoniously tabled. But now, sir, when our national outlay is even more enormous than at that time, entailing vastly increased burdens on all our people, we are met by a huge log-rolling scheme, combining the enormity of the last session with another—the enlargement of the Erie canal.

Our Illinois brethren, by plowing with the New York heifer, have drawn to their aid New York and New England. At the support of the New York delegation, especially of those along the line of canal, and those in the vicinity of New York city, whose commerce is to be swollen by the contemplated improvement, I am not so much surprised; but that New England, honest, virtuous, thrifty, economical, Puritan New England should be so far swayed from her propriety and her legitimacy as to favor this extravagance, does excite my "special wonder."

I have regretted, Mr. Speaker, that the discussion could not be conducted with less acrimony and bad temper. I am willing that gentlemen shall advocate their favorite measures on this floor with all the earnestness of which they are capable, under the presumption that they are actuated by proper and patriotic motives, how mushsoever I may deem them mistaken in their statesmanship, leaving them responsible to their conscionsess, their constituency, and posterity.

The champions of this measure profess themselves surprised at the violent opposition it has encountered; and yet, sir, what is the full extent of the scheme involved? On the face of the bill, nearly seventeen million dollars are appropriated; and yet I presume not one member thinks this sum adequate for the ends proposed. Nay, sir, I do not think that twice seventeen will suffice.

But I oppose this wild venture not alone because of the expense, but for its impracticability, so far as it concerns the great purpose for which it is alleged these canals are to be made. Its friends and advocates say it is a military necessity—a phrase used to cover many a flagrant act! So far as the New York branch of the scheme goes, if we could at once, on the passage of the bill, as with the enchanter's wand, open this canal for the passage of our gunboats to the lakes, it might be worthy of consideration. But who does not know that years must pass before we could reap the benefit of the enlargement? so that for the purpose of the present war it would be entirely useless; and if it be pressed as a measure of precaution for future wars, I take it we had better postpone all works of internal improvement, of merely prospective advantage, until the restoration of peace, when we shall have more leisure and a fuller exchequer. Moreover, the argument that, in case of a war with England, our only reliance for the protection of our lake towns and shipping must be on gunboats forwarded from the ocean through the New York canal, does not carry great weight with me.

Leaving out of view the fact that in such an event we will need all our vessels of war, and more, to protect our coast and shipping, I cannot overlook the other fact, that even if this ship canal were completed to a depth sufficient for the passage of gunboats, it is liable to be closed with ice (as admitted by the gentleman from New York, Mr. Olin) for some five months of the year, perhaps the very period when we should most need to use it, if we depended on it for the protection of our lake towns. And after all, in case of war with Great Britain, and the canal was in full operation, the advantage to either country would greatly depend on the first incursion of a marauding band which should seize and blow up one or more locks on the New York or Canada canals. For my own part, in case of war with Great Britain, I would much more depend on the courage and dash of a regiment of New York volunteers, led, perchance, by one of the gallant New York colonels now before me, for the obstruction and destruction of the St. Lawrence or Welland canals, than on the efficiency and practical benefit of the New York and Erie canal.

The fact of being prevented by our treaty stipulations with Great Britain from building vessels on the lakes in a time of peace, need not and should not prevent our Government from building iron vessels at a dozen points, say Boston, Troy, Albany, New York, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, or St. Louis, whence they could be taken apart, transported, and refitted, on all the lakes in a very short time. Even now the United States iron steamer Michigan, made and constructed in Pittsburgh in 1832, and thence conveyed peacemeal to Lake Erie, is doing service as a revenue cutter on the lakes; while many of the heavy plates used in the construction of our ironclad navy are made in the same city of Pittsburgh, and thence carried to any point on the sea-board. What has been done can be done again, and even with greater facility, by reason of the railroads now connecting the Atlantic, the Hudson, the Ohio, and the Mississippi with all points on the lakes.

The Illinois canal portion of this scheme has even less merit than the one I have thus briefly discussed. For, besides costing so much more, it is deemed by many wise and prudent men, if not totally impracticable, at least a wild and visionary experiment. In addition to the fact of the obstruction for a long period of the year of both the Illinois and Mississipi rivers by ice, it is well known to western men that often, for four and five months in the year, they are only navigable if at all, by boats of the lightest draft, say two or three feet. So that, between ice in winter and shallow water in summer, very little reliance could be placed on those rivers; and the profligate expenditure of millions in such a slough would, after all, but place the Government, as well as the rash advocates of this bill, in the unpleasant dilemma of having gunboats which could never reach and pass the canal; else, if they did, they could not survive an hour in a lake storm. I do not wonder the gentleman of Illinois [Mr. Kellogg] did not answer very positively to an inquiry on this point.

As a war measure, therefore, this scheme has no merit; and even as a commercial measure, if I were looking for a profitable investment I should prefer to omit the western branch of this grand project if I hoped for golden returns.

If, as is argued, New England desires to reap the benefit of the large canals in the greater flow and cheaper rates of western breadstuffs needed for her consumption, why should not New England capital prosecute a work which, from their own showing, promises such rich returns, both alimentary and pecuniary? Who shall say her nay? Why should the tax-payers of my State and Ohio and Kentucky and Indiana and Tennessee, pay for what does not concern them?

Mr. Speaker, when the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. Kellogg,] with his colleague, [Mr. Washburne,] denounced the tariff as oppressive to Illinois, and merely for the benefit of Pennsylvania, he seems to have forgotten who were his chief conductors and main hands at the present log-rolling. Else it was rather unkind, while toiling and puffing at his end of the log, to be crushing the toes, and flinging taunts in the faces of New York and New England at the other end. Does he not know that these States have more interest in the tariff than Pennsylvania? Is he aware that that, even in some important branches of iron manufactures, as castings, engines, and machinery, New York, according to the last census, is ahead of Pennsylvania? Whereas he, and other Western members, and some from New York, seem to think the protection to iron inures to Pennsylvania alone. I trust in this, a word to the wise may be sufficient.

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The same gentlemen, [Messrs. Kellogg and Washburne,] in their speeches, threw out unmerited and ungracious flings at the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, intimating that the Pennsylvania opposition to this measure originated from or was influenced by sectial devotion to the interests of that company; nor would they yield me the floor for correction. I have yet to learn of the Pennsylvania Railroad making the slightest suggestion in this matter, while I do know that the company has had sundry controversies in Pennsylvania, from which local jealousies have sprung up which may often affect the members from that State adversely.

But these gentlemen complain of last year's receipts of the company. I ask if they have not been well earned? What road has carried more troops and munitions of war, more sick and wounded soldiers, more sorrowing relatives, going to and returning from hospitals? And yet, with what regularity, speed, and freedom from accident. To accomplish all this their rolling stock has been greatly increased, at heavy cost. But the gentlemen need not fear that this great revenue is to last forever. When the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is opened to the Ohio river, as is just being done, and when the Mississippi river is opened by the stout arms of their constituents, the Pennsylvania railroad will be but one of many avenues to the sea-board, and her profits will be reduced accordingly.

But I must hasten to a conclusion; and to illustrate how sanguine and visionary some of the advocates of this scheme are, I recall one remark of the honorable gentleman from Chicago, (Mr. Arnold,) i. e., "stocks will rise upon the passage of this bill!" Can human credulity further go? While the wisest financiers are studying and puzzling how best to preserve the public credit in order to carry the country through this exhaustive war, the members from Chicago cries, "Eureka! Start another South (North) Sea Bubble; sink untold millions in digging ditches, and you have solved the problem!" *Credidi Judeus Apella, nos ego.* My friend must think public credit is like a balloon, the more gold ballast you discharge the higher it will rise. Let him gentlemen shall advocate their favorite measures on this floor with all the earnestness of which they are capable, under the presumption that they are actuated by proper and patriotic motives, how mushsoever I may deem them mistaken in their statesmanship, leaving them responsible to their conscionsess, their constituency, and posterity.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE, in and for the County of Allegheny. In the matter of a petition for the vacation &c., of a part of a public road which had been laid out at No. 18, June term, 1847, now in the Borough of Manchester, at No. 3, December Sessions, A. D. 1862, Miscellaneous Docket. L.S.

Allegheny County, ss

And now to wit, February 14th, A. D. 1863, the above petition presented and read in open Court, whereupon the Court, having duly considered the prayer of the petitioners, grant a rule on all parties interested to appear and show cause, if any they have why the parts of said public road, as mentioned and described in the petition, should not be closed up and vacated on or before the 4TH MONDAY OF MARCH A. D. 1863, and order and direct that the said rule be published once a week for four weeks in the Pittsburgh *Weekly Gazette* and *Legal Journal* previous to said fourth Monday of March, 1863, (the twenty-second day) aforesaid.

By the Court.

fe16:law 4w Attest: W. A. HERRON, Clerk.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, made the 14th day of February, 1863, the undersigned, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Elizabeth McMullin, deceased, will expose to PUBLIC SALE, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of March, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the premises, corner of Jackson and Division streets, Second Ward, Allegheny City, the following described real estate, the property of said Elizabeth McMullin, deceased, described as follows, viz: Beginning on the corner of Jackson and Division street, in the Second Ward of the City of Allegheny, county aforesaid; thence along Division (now Beaver) street northwardly twenty-five feet two inches to the corner of lot No. 2 in the hereinafter mentioned plan; thence along the line of said lot No. 2 westwardly sixty seven feet six inches; thence southwardly twenty feet two inches to said Jackson street; thence along Jackson street eastwardly sixty-seven feet six inches to Divis on street, the place of beginning, being lot marked No. 1 in S. S. Shields' plan, and being the same which was conveyed to the said Elizabeth McMullin, the decedent, by James McMullin and his wife by their deed dated June 23, 1848, and recorded in Deed Book vol. 151, page 435. There is erected on said above described lot a Dwelling House, part frame and part brick, two stories high; also a frame Stable. Terms cash.

HENRY S. ACKLEY, Executor.

Pittsburgh, Feb 14, 1863. fe16:3=dlawsw T

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SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
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HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,

All the above for sale at

FULTON'S DRUG STORE,
Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

fe14

ATTRACTIVE SALES OF MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, &c., AT

J. L. CARNAGHAN'S,

No. 116 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

As I am now closing up my business, I invite special attention to the following sale of seasonable goods, which it is believed will be found worthy the notice of cash buyers.

A good assortment of SACK and FROCK OVERCOATS. A full variety of CLOTH, CASSIMERE COATS. A full variety of CLOTH, CASSIMERE and medium grade BUSINESS COATS; BLACK DRESS COATS, ranging in price from $5 to $20. OF MENS' PANTS, fine, medium and low grade, a good stock; and well assorted GENT'S FINE PLUSH, CLOTH, SILK and CASSIMERE VESTS.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

A good assortment of JACKETS, PANTS AND OVERCOATS, neatly cut and well made.

GENTS' AND BOYS' FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE WHITE SHIRTS, from $1 25 to $4 75; GREY AND WHITE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS; Fine English ½ HOSE; Cotton and Merino Men's all wool and Silk SHIRTS AND DRAWERS; an excellent variety of GLOVES, TIES, SUSPENDERS, &c.

PIECE GOODS.

Fine OVERCOATING, BUSINESS COATINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which will, as usual, be made up to order, or sold by the piece or yard.

J. L. CARNAGHAN,
116 Federal street, Allegheny.

fe7:1m&s

HEADQUARTERS, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, *Hospital Department*, Harrisburg, February 14th, 1863.

THE STATE MEDICAL BOARD OF PENNSYLVANIA will meet in Philadelphia on TUESDAY, March 3d, 1863, and continue in session during the week, to examine candidates for the post of medical officers in Pennsylvania Regiments. The appointment of a number of Assistant Surgeons will be required immediately to fill the vacancies now existing, as well as for others constantly occurring.

Physicians of Pennsylvania in good health, furnished proper testimonials for industry, sobriety and loyalty, will be admitted to the examination.

It is important that the names be registered on the first day of the meeting.

By order of the Governor.

JAMES KING,
Surgeon General Pennsylvania.

fe6:td

MARSHAL'S SALE OF THE STEAMER BEN. FRANKLIN.—Pursuant to a decree order of the District court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia, and a writ of *vendi fieri exponas* issued thereunder and to me directed, I shall, on MONDAY, the 23d day of February, 1863, commencing said sale at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, sell the steamer BEN. FRANKLIN, her Engines, Machinery, Furniture, Tackle and Equipment, as now lies in the port of Wheeling, at the public landing at the said city of Wheeling, upon the following terms, to wit: One-fourth in cash, and the remainder of the purchase money in two equal instalments, payable in four and eight months, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond, with personal security, to be approved by me, for the deferred installments.

fe10:3t EDWARD M. NORTON! Marshal.

A CARD.

WM. A. WARD, Dentist.

Liber Avenue, No. 65, five doors above Hand St. Bridge, In his recovery from severe illness, would express to those who have so kindly waited on him his grateful acknowledgments, and inform them that they will be offered engagements in a few days. He would also embrace the present opportunity of informing all who may hereafter think proper to employ him, that he is determined in no instance to be employed by any but those who will make immediate payments, without the necessity, on his part, of sending in bills. To those who considerate attention to the payment of their bills has ever elicited his gratitude, he would respectfully tender his future services.

☞ Office hours from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m.

fe16 sodtf

INTERNAL REVENUE.—Persons interested will please take notice, that I have received from the Assessor of the 22d Collection District of Pennsylvania, a list of taxables under the Excise Law, for the months of November and December, which is payable within ten days from this date, and will receive the tax at my office, No. 67 FOURTH STREET, from the 13th to the 23d inst. After that period 10 per centum will be added on all delinquents.

JOHN SHEA,
fe14.3td Collector 22d District, Pa.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.—

HEADQUARTERS, PITTSBURGH, Pa., February 14, 1863.

1st. The undersigned hereby assumes command of the troops in Pittsburgh.

2d. All officers and men on furlough, or leave, arriving in the city, are required to report at the office of the Provost Marshal.

3d. Sick and wounded men, not on furlough, are required to report at once to the Army Surgeon in this city.

E. L. DONALDSON,
fe16:3t Lieut. Col., Quartermaster U. S. A., Commanding.

QUITON—21 bales to arrive by railroad and for sale by

fe14 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TANYARD FOR RENT, located near South Bend, Armstrong county, Pa. For particulars apply to JAMES WEBBY, on the premises, or

BEAD & MEIZGAR,
fe17:tf 249 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOST—On Saturday evening, somewhere between Federal and Washington streets, Allegheny, a VICTORIN. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the OFFICE OF KENNEDY'S BANK NOTE REVIEW, Fifth St., Pittsburgh. fe16:1t

MONEY, in sums of $3,000 or upwards, to loan on approved real estate security in the City of Pittsburgh.

Apply to
E. M. JONES, Conveyancer,
fe14:3t No. 329 South Sixth street, Philadelphia.

BACON! BACON! BACON!

50,000 lbs. Sugar Cured Hams;
75,000 lbs. plain Hams;
110,000 lbs. Shoulders;
500 tierces leaf lard, rendered Lard;
1,500 bbls. Mess Pork;

Of our own packing and curing, for sale to the trade by

RICHARDS & ARBUCKLES,
fe17 Nos. 242 and 244 Liberty st., near Wood.

A TOLD PRICES,

Hunt's Union Stationery Portfolios,

Containing

24 SHEETS PAPER;
24 ENVELOPES, to match;
6 STEEL PENS;
1 PEN-HOLDER;
1 LEAD PENCIL;

All of superior quality—*WARRANTED.*

PRICE.....ONLY 25 CENTS.

Agents wanted everywhere.

JOHN P. HUNT,
MASONIC HALL, FIFTH STREET.

PRIZE STATIONERY PACKAGES $1 50 per dozen, to Dealers.

fe17

U. S. COLLECTOR'S SALE.—By virtue of warrants to me addressed by John Shee, Collector of Internal Revenue, 22d Pennsylvania District, I will sell, on the premises occupied by the Standard Oil Company, in the township of Collins, county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of February, 1863, the following articles, viz:

8 Steam Pumps;
2 large Iron Tanks and contents, about 500 bbls. Crude Oil;
2 small Iron Tanks, empty;
500 new Barrels, (more or less;)
2 Iron Tanks, containing 500 bbls. Refined Oil, (more or less;)
200 bbls. Crude Oil, (more or less,) in barrels;
250 empty Crude Oil Barrels, (more or less;)
200 bbls. Refined Oil, in bbls.;
180 do. Benzole, " " "
450 do. Refined Oil, in Agitators;
2 Agitators;
3 Iron Tanks in yard, containing 400 barrels semi-Refined Oil, (more or less;)
1 Steam Engine;
2 Steam Pumps in Engine House;
2 Lathes and small Engine in Machine Shop;
4 Stills, 4 Condensers and 4 Steam Boilers;
5 Wooden Tanks;
Condensing Pipes to Condensers, &c., &c.;

Distributed as the property of Lewis Hope, for the non-payment of duties in all manufactured and sold, or reserved for consumption or sale, according to the provisions of the Excise Tax Law.

fe17:1t Z. B. DAVITT, Deputy Collector.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.
TREASURER.....H. LARR.

NEW DRAMA! NEW DRAMA!

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Feb. 17th, 1863, Will be presented,

LIFE'S REVENGE.

FOREBICHET.....Mr MORDAUNT.
AGNES.....LIZZIE GILLET
ELOISE.....Mrs. MORDAUNT.

To conclude with

THE SECRET.

THOMAS.....Mr. SEFTON.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MR. J. E. McDONOUGH,

Having arrived in the city, begs leave to inform the public that he will produce the world-renowned spectacle of

THE SEVEN SISTERS,

AND

The Birth of Cupid in the Bower of Ferns,

Pronounced by the entire press to be the most gorgeous sight ever witnessed. The last great scene, together with the

MIRROR OF PLATE GLASS,

Having been brought from Philadelphia.

In order to give full strength to the cast of characters,

LOTTY HOUGH,

The celebrated Comedienne and Comic Vocalist, from Laura Keene's Theatre, has been specially engaged, and will appear in her original character of SALTAMINE, introducing the extravagance of "JOSIAH'S COURTSHIP," as sung by her over 200 nights at Laura Keene's.

Mr. J. E. McDONOUGH will appear for this occasion in his original character of "Mrs. PLUTO," the Mother of Seven Rebellious Daughters.

GRAND ZOUAVE MARCH DRILL,

By twenty young ladies, in full costume. Local Songs, Local Hits, Ballet Dance.

For particulars of scenery and incidents, see programmes.

First performance on WEDNESDAY, 18th inst.

Box