PITTSBURGH POST.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1862.

IMPROVING SLOWLY.

As the day draws near for the election of a United States Senator by the Ohio Legislature, we perceive quite an improvement in the legislative proceedings of Mr. Benjamin Wade. During the present session of Congress the Ohio Senator has been feeling his way with remarkable caution; he has not uttered a syllable to which the most fastidious slaveholder could take the slightest objection. The milk in this cocoa nut is accounted for by the fact that there is a supposed majority in the Ohio legislature who do not think precisely as Mr. Wade does upon the "irrepressible conflict."

It is very extraordinary that Senator Wade should, in a crisis like the present, remain so remarkably quiet as he has done upon the causes of and probable results of the rebellion. Among the agitators who were most fierce and defiant in their denunciation of every one who did not worship at abolition altars was this Ohio Senator. Indeed, he was the most dreaded of them all by Southern Hotspurs, because it was understood that—unlike Sumner—Wade was, at all times, ready to give gentlemanly satisfaction to any one demanding it. There was with him no dodging behind his legislative privileges to avoid a private communication; anything he gave utterance to in heated débate, he was willing to stand to afterwards, when reason "resumed its throne." We are, therefore, amazed to find this Western bruiser so singularly modest at the present time; we have now on hand a rebellion which he did his share to bring on the country; the irrepressible conflict between the free and slave states is raging, and he has not, during the present session, followed up his teaching by giving the Abolitionists of Ohio a single speech upon emancipation. While other Abolitionists in the Senate—whose terms of office do not expire for several years—are savage for emancipation, the Ohio member acts as modestly as an old maid at a wedding, not having a word of congratulation for the "happy couple." We wish that the Pittsburgh *Gazette* would explain this dodge of brother Wade. Does he expect to gammon the egislature of Ohio into re-electing him? Is this the extent of his patriotism and sympathy for "the millions now groaning beneath the iron heel of tyranny," If he does, it will be the best political performance we have had since Cameron assured the Senate that he never meddled with any contracts.

There are some of these Abolition philanthropists, who are entirely wide awake, and there are but few who permit their "principles to interfere with their interests." Upon the stump and through their newspaper, one would imagine them the cleverest patriots among us, but slip down to Harrisburg and Washington, and they are heard of in the letting of contracts, the purchasing of horses, and in the multitudinous sutlers' departments. A gentleman, who recently visited the army on the Potomac and made some remarks about the peculations in the service, was immediately accused of being a secessionist, and was threatened with the sort of treatment bestowed upon the rebels themselves.—Mr. Wade although not a contractor or sutler, is still sharp enough to postpone his Abolition hobby until he feels himself entirely out of the woods. Instead of roaring and fuming about matters he knows little about and cannot help, he has kept entirely quiet during the present session until Monday last, when he arose and offered the following innocent propositions. Our report says:

"Mr. Wade, of Ohio, offered a joint resolution in order to develope, concentrate and bring into effect the mechanical resources of the United States for the suppression of the rebellion and future defence of the country.

"Mr. Wade, of Ohio, called up the resolution making an addition to the joint rules of both houses, to wit:

"That during the present rebellion, when any member of the House or Senate shall rise in his seat and state that the Executive Department of the government desires immediate action on any matter pertaining to the suppression of the rebellion, the House or Senate, as the case may be, shall go into secret session."

Now, although the rebellion has been raging for several months, we are glad to see this tardy exhibition of practical sense by Mr. Wade. The Abolition flame being pretty well exhausted, these two propositions will furnish a text for a speech which may secure his re-election to the Senate for the pleasant period of six years.

☞ The *Anglo African*, for last week, discussing the emancipation question, differs very widely from its Abolition contemporaries. It expresses the conviction that as the war goes on, the rebels will come to the conclusion that they can trust their slaves to fight *for* them. They will then put arms in their hands, and while leading them to the battlefield they will promise them emancipation. Upon this conviction the *Anglo African* remarks:

"If to-morrow's sun should welcome a proclamation of emancipation from Jeff. Davis, and a decree to arm all able-bodied male slaves in defence of their birth-land, would the slaves accept? Yes. And could the South then be subjugated? No. There's no use talking: there are not white men enough born in the Free States to overcome such a combination in the Slave States."

A Rebel Flag Struck.

[From the Lynchburg Republican Jan. 18.]

During Friday night the Confederate flag, which has been flying from the yard of our townsman, John O. L. Goggin, Esq., was forcibly torn down by some traitorous scoundrel, the flag staff broken in two, and the cord by which the flag was hoisted cut up into small fragments. The flag itself was torn into tatters, and from its appearance when found would seem to indicate that the guilty party desired particularly to strike the stars from it, as not a vestige of any of them was left. The act was a mean one, and proves conclusively that at least one Lincoln in our midst is not sure, with one speck of treason, guilty of such an act will yet be discovered and receive his deserts awarded

HON. JESSE D. BRIGHT.

At no time have we ever entertained the slightest admiration for the Senator from Indiana, now upon trial for treason in the Senate of the United States. He was a vindictive and persistent persecutor of the lamented Douglas, and lent his aid to humiliate and disgrace that gallant statesman. We have no feeling for him, but at the same time we cannot but see that the Republican majority in the Senate are governed, in their action in his case, more by partizan than constitutional considerations. Among those who seem to soar above the partizan in the consideration of their duty in this question are Cowan of our State, Harris of New York, and Ten Eyck of New Jersey, all Republicans. We copy the following condensed account of their remarks:

"Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, said he had a very slight personal acquintance with the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. Bright,) and had always opposed him in his political dogmas. He was as much in favor of putting down the rebellion as any one. He claimed that, in examining this case, the Senate must be governed by the same rules as if sitting as jurors. The charge against the Senator is that of treason. There cannot be any half-way charge or half-way guilt. He must be guilty of treason or nothing. If there was a war between the north and south, and the Senator from Indiana sided the south, he would of course be guilty of treason.

"Mr. Sumner said he did not understand that there was such a war, but Jeff. Davis and his confederates had levied war against the government, and were traitors.

"Mr. Cowan continued—If it could be proved that it was the intention of Mr. Bright to aid the traitors, then there could be no doubt of his treason. The first fact to consider is, was there a state of war? At the time the letter was written, there were three or four parties in the United States. One believed in secession; another who did not believe in secession, yet did not believe that the States actually seceded we had a right to force them back. The head of this party was James Buchanan. Another party thought, after the thing had gone on to March, and the government formed, that it was impolitic to attempt to coerce the States. Another party opposed secession, and was willing to take any means to put it down. He understood Mr. Bright to belong to the party which did not believe in secession, but thought it impolitic to attempt coercion, which they thought could only serve to completely dissever the Union.

"At first all the south asked was to have the United States troops withdrawn, and at the time the letter of Mr. Bright was written, commissioners were here treating, indirectly perhaps, with the government for such a withdrawal. There was at the time communication between the north and south, and if the Senator from Indiana thought the rebellion was consumated, and there was to be war, he did not commit treason in writing the letter. In regard to the subject of the letter, if there was to be a new government there could be no harm in sending such a letter. He thought that the verifications did not amount to much. It was simply following the example of a circle in which the Senator moved. He was willing to admit that the writing of such a letter was a great folly; but he thought Mr. Bright might have looked at the matter from another stand-point, and he was not willing to affix the stigma of treason from such doubtful testimony.

"Mr. Harris, of New York, said if he could say anything to bring the attention of the Senate to the real question, he should be satisfied. The real question was the expulsion of the Senator who is here in the Senate, claiming his seat, and professing to be loyal. This was a great stride beyond what had already been done. He referred to the speech of the Senator from Kentucky, who seemed willing to expel the Senator because, in the opinion of the Senate, he was not fitted for parliamentary duty. If that had always been the rule, he feared the Senator from Massachusetts would never have been permitted to hurl his polished shafts against slavery in the Senate, and the veteran Senator from New Hampshire would not have held his seat by a very certain tenure.

"He thought that if that portion of Bright's letter in relation to firearms had been omitted nobody would have thought it treason. From all the circumstances he could not bring himself to think the writer in sudeed treason. He was not willing to act from any prejudice but from the rule and the law of evidence. He could not convict the Senator of treason on the facts of the case. Whatever might be his political prejudices he would mete out strict justice to his bitterest foe. We should be careful that we do not make a dangerous precedent which will have a pernicious influence hereafter.

"Mr. Ten Eyck, of New York, said he had not the acquaintance of the Senator from Indiana beyond a mere speaking one, but that did not alter his course in this case. The simple fact was the finding of two letters on the person of Thomas Lincoln written by the Senator from Indiana, one which was addressed to 'his Excellency, Jeff Davis.' Lincoln's treason could not be of the darkest kind, as he had been only held to bail for the crime, and the District Attorney of Ohio was very careful to retain this letter as evidence against Lincoln's treason, and this was found on the latter's person five and a half months after it was written. Was it ever delivered to Jeff. Davis? He quoted from the inaugural to show that the government contemplated no war; that the southerners must be the aggressors if war followed. He upheld that great principle of common law which resolved all doubts for the benefit of those arraigned, and should vote against the expulsion of the Senator.

Washington Gossip.

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says:

"The resignation or removal of Mr. Cameron revives the gossip that he was under the ban in certain quarters where a lady was concerned. It was said here some time ago that he was not only in disfavor, but that a lady in high position had written a letter in which Mr. Cameron was mentioned with another Secretary who would soon be removed. A copy of that letter, I have reason to believe, is in the hands of a distinguished member of Congress from this State, and has been shown to a few trusty persons. As the removal of Mr. Cameron has been completed, it will be curious to see if the other member of the Cabinet will follow. If he does the reason for this change, as indicated in the letter, will be more curious than the removal itself."

We have before seen several of these dark hints thrown out by the papers. Why not talk it out and say just what you mean, viz: That Mrs. Lincoln dabbles in the affairs of state, and not unfrequently exercises a controlling influence. We think decidedly that is not the sphere of woman, and have no reason to think Mrs. Lincoln wise beyond the generation. However, if she sided in the removal of Cameron, and gives her influence for no worse measures than that, she will not do much harm.

☞ The London *Court Journal* has been told of a curious invention, which will be shown at the great exhibition of 1862. By its means a man may turn himself inside out, and a woman too—not exactly in the full meaning the word would convey, but partially:

"The inventor is Garcia, not the Spaniard who turns the tables against the Hamburg and Baden proprietors, but a scientific Frenchman, who has been practicing the simple performance in which many ladies spend much time without equally valuable results, namely: standing before the mirror for a considerable portion of the day. When he had done that to his satisfaction, and knew every pimple and hair to his heart's content, he wanted to look inside, or as we say, turn himself inside out—so, being of a hugely inventive character, he got the looking glass down his throat a considerable distance, and then by means of a light introduced in a way which will be easily understood by all our readers, of course he cast a reflection inside himself so powerful that it was sent back to the outer reflector, showing the whole high-pressure machinery of man, —wheels, cranks, cogs, &c., going on. He fainted from pleasure and astonishment at the discovery on the first application thereof, and declares to the world that this invention, so costly to science in one sense, he will produce, at the most nominal figure, so that it will be within the reach of all. Where will this discovery stop?"

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Senator Wade's new joint rule of Congress, providing for secret sessions under gag, has occasioned much unfavorable comment, and will, probably, not be adopted.

The Government, in settling the claims of Union prisoners, has made no allowance for ration money. An application to test the question, will be made.

It is doubtful whether the house Judiciary Committee will report favorably upon the bill, reorganizing the Supreme Court, as passed by the Senate. The arrangements of Circuits is objected to. The House will, probably for geographical reasons, put Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin into one Circuit and the States west of the Mississippi, in another.

The truth of the rumor that the committee on the Conduct of the War has decided to make no report to Congress, will shortly be a subject of inquiry in one or both Houses. If answered affirmatively, a motion immediately to discharge the committee and organize a new one will be made.

Welles' friends says there is the same number of votes, from the same Senators, in condemnation of him as against Cameron's confirmation.

The continued suspicion of fidelety to the Government of old slave-operatic banking houses—Riggs & Co., Corcoran, Rittenhouse, Faut & Co.—calls for the establishment of a new banking concern of unquestionable loyalty and responsibleness. Such a one, composed of some of the best men of New York, with an immense capital and long-established connections will be organized next week

From fifty to one hundred congressmen inflicted themselves on Secretary Stanton to-day. Henceforward the State Department also gives Saturday to Congress, foreign legations having a monopoly of Thursday.

The penalty of mud and delay falls cruelly on Government mules and horses. The bottoms out of all roads from Washington. Nine horses and mules died yesterday, and sixteen to-day, from exhaustion, while hauling forage to the camp. If this weather last next month, the sale of condemned horses will dispose of at least fifteen hundred, each costing $120, for from 25 cents to $25.

The Financial Plans of the Government.

The plan of action concluded on by the Secretary of the Treasury and the representatives from the Boards of Trade and banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia so far as it contemplated the fee, receipt and payment of United States notes, is considered as defeated by the refusal of the banks of Boston and some of the New York banks to carry it out. The Secretary, therefore, feels, himself obliged, by the necessities of the public creditors, to concur in the plan for issuing and funding of an additional one hundred millions of dollars in United States notes, and making them all funded a legal tender. Every guard will be placed on this issue by provisions for funding, and for absorption in payment of the large taxes to be imposed, to prevent depreciation, and the issue itself will doubtless facilitate the establishment of the banking associations contemplated by the Secretary, for which a bill has been prepared by the Committee of Ways and Means. The introduction into general use of a real national currency fully secured by the bonds of the United States, may be thus expected.

A new tax bill is in the hands of a sub-committee of the Committee of Ways and Means. Several weeks will probably elapse before it will be reported.

A Hint that Simon Should be Retained as a Witness.

A correspondent of the Missouri *Republican* says:

"Let the Senate beware how they send abroad a man whose absence from the country may gratify a numerous party of blood-suckers who will be glad enough to see him go beyond the reach of *subpœna*, through which his testimony might be damaging both to himself and others.

"There are things to be inquired into in this city, and Simon Cameron is an important witness; or some facts, and loud-mouthed rumor was never more mistaken.

"Who knows what a trial of General McKinstry might bring out? and who knows the parties in interest, laboring to prevent a trial? McKinstry! McKinstry! publish the papers you are said to have in your possession, unless you, also, earnest by desire, as some others appear to do, the removal of the late Secretary of War as far from the reach of a court of investigation as possible. Your friends should make this call upon you.

Harrisburg.

A letter writer says:

"I think it is not that both this and the resolution of Hopkins, relative to the Central Railroad, will pass. There is a mania for investigation this winter in every direction. There is already a resolution prepared and will most probably be offered on Monday or Tuesday, to investigate the means used to pass the bill giving the banks power to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars by the last legislature.

A circular, with the name of the cashier of a Pittsburgh bank attached, is shown about these halls freely. It is said, as I understand it, (not having seen it personally,) that it asks "material aid," from all the banks to which it was sent, to defray expenses at this point. It is stated that one bank refused to pay a check of nine hundred dollars drawn upon them for this purpose, and refused peremptorily.

The Rebel Sanders.

The following is an extract from the card of Gen. Sanders, the New York traitor, announcing himself a candidate for the "Confederate Congress," from the Twelfth Congressional District of Kentucky:—

At Montgomery, the advance Kentuckian at the formation of the Confederate Government, I attached myself at once to its destinies. My political rights are therefore as old as the oldest, for under the Constitution we all take date from the new era

I shall favor an aggressive war as the best mode of conquering peace with satisfactory boundaries. GEO. N. SANDERS.

January 16, 1862.

Legislators vs. Soldiers

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph*, noticing the passage of the mileage and per diem bill over the Governor's veto, says:

"We think the Governor was right, and that the Legislature have no right to any better pay than they give soldiers and other employees of the public. This is the general expression, so far as we have heard; and we regret that the Legislature should have done anything which, to an outsider, looks so unworthy, unpatriotic and unjust."

A Scene at a Review.

There was a beautiful instance of fine horsemanship displayed at a late review held at Vienna upon the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the military order of the Maria Theresa, when some thirty thousand cavalry were in line. A little child in the front row of the spectators, becoming frightened, rushed forward just as a squadron of hussars were charging at full tilt—swooping down with maddening velocity, nay almost on the child.

Terror paralysed alike the spectators and the mother of the child, while the lovely and amiable Empress almost fainted with horror, for the child's destruction seemed inevitable. The little one was almost under the horses' feet—another instant would have sealed its doom—when a hussar without lessening his speed or loosening his hold, threw himself along his horse's neck, and seizing the child, placed it in safety in front of his saddle, without so much as changing the pace or breaking the alignment in the least.

A hundred thousand voices hailed with pride and joy the deed while two voices could but sob their gratitude: the one a mother's, the other that of her sympathizing and beloved Empress. A proud moment that must have been for the hussar when his Emperor taking the enamelled cross of merit, attached it to his breast—a proud moment alike for the sovereign and the man!

Daniel Webster's Flag at the Astor.

Saturday, the 18th, was the anniversary of Daniel Webster's birthday. The proprietors of the New York Astor House marked the event by hoisting the old Webster flag with which they were accustomed during his lifetime to mark the presence of that statesman in the hotel. It is a large white banner, with a red stripe above and a blue stripe below. In the broad field appears Webster's immortal motto—"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

Gov. Dawson.

It seems that the flight of Governor John W. Dawson, of Utah, was impelled by pressing duties—that a woman was at the bottom of his tribulations, he having got her into serious trouble—at least so says the Deseret *News*. He was threatened by her friends with the punishment he deserved, and attempted to escape. They overtook him, gave him a thrashing, and his companions, in defending him, killed one or two of the attacking party and injured others; but we believe he finally made good his escape. Dawson belongs in Fort Wayne, Ind, and was appointed governor of Utah in June last. He probably had an object for deciding to live among the Mormons. The worst part of the case is that Gov. Dawson was for years an editor, and his training ought to have taught him better things.

For Congress.

James Lyons, of Richmond, announces himself a candidate for Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Tyler.

☞ BROWN'S LAXATIVE TROCHES—A mild, efficacious and palatable remedy for Constipation of the Bowels, Habitual Costiveness, Billious and Nervous Headache, and the various forms of Dyspepsia. They assist nature by strengthening and invigorating the process of digestion

For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist, and dealer in choice Family Medicines,

ja27 corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

UNDERTAKER.

☞ R. FAIRMAN, UNDERTAKER, sole agent for Fiske's Metallic Burial Cases. at R. R. BULGER'S CABINET WAREROOMS, No 45 SMITHFIELD STREET Residence, 218 Lacock street, Allegheny City. Orders may be left at CHARLES' LIVERY STABLE Allegheny City.

se21-6md-6p

☞ DROPSIES ARE CURED BY BRANDRETH'S PILLS—This form of disease is occasioned by the exhausted arteries throwing out a greater quantity of fluid, than the absorbents take up. BRANDRETH'S PILLS convey by magic as it were, an impulse to the remote extremities, arousing their absorbents to action, and in case of swelling or watery deposits, awakening the sleeping energies of those vessels.

SENATOR BELLENGER, of Herkimer, New York, was a great sufferer from a dropsical affection of more than a years duration. He derived no material help from the prescriptions of his physicians who in fact gave him to understand, that his case was hopeless. By apparently the merest chance, the qualities of Brandreth's Pills were brought to his notice. He began their use at once and with a strong hope—for he comprehended the principle of cure. He persevered with them for three months, taking often as many as fifteen pills a day, but always making it a rule to take sufficient to purge in the most effectual manner twice or thrice a week. This perseverance was rewarded by a perfect restoration to health which has continued to this time.

Sold by THOS. REDPATH, Pittsburgh, Pa, And by all respectable dealers in medicines,

jal2 1m d aw

☞ BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS,

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS,
BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS,

are not exceeded by any medicine extant for the cure of

DYSPEPSIA,
DYSPEPSIA,
DYSPEPSIA.

One or two bottles will cure the worst cases of this distressing disease.

For sale at reduced prices,
For sale at reduced prices,
For sale at reduced prices.

JOSEPH FLEMING,
JOSEPH FLEMING,

ja17 corner of the Diamond and Market.
corner of the Diamond and Market

☞ NOTICE TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Notice is hereby given that on and after MONDAY, February 3d, 1862 the TWO MILL RELIEF TAX levied by the Commissioners for the year 1861, will be received at the County Treasurer's office, until March 1st, 1862. After the aforesaid Taxes remaining unpaid at that time will be put into the hands of collectors with the ADDITION OF TEN PER CENT. for collection as per Act of Assembly, 16th January 1862.

jy28-2t d aw A. FLOYD, County Treasurer.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD OFFICE, Pittsburgh, January 15th, 1862.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK HOLDERS of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Washington and Pike streets Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1862, at 10 o'clock, a. m. A statement of the affairs of the Company will be presented and an election will be held for President and Board of Managers for the ensuing year

ja15-td JAMES GIBSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, January 24th, 1862.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVENTEEN DIRECTORS of this company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, February 4th, 1862, between the hours of 11 a. m., and 2 p. m.

ja24 td F. A. RINEHART, Secretary.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE—THE PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share out of the Capital Stock, payable on demand to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, in bankable funds

JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treasurer.

Office of the Pittsburgh Gas Company. ja14-2w

GENTS WHITE MERINO SHIRTS,

GENTS WHITE MERINO DRAWERS,

Gents Grey Merino Shirts and Drawers, Collars, Silk Ties, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Ladies Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Embroidered Collars, Embroidered Setts,
Cheapest in the city.

MECHANIC CORSETS,
FRENCH CORSETS, for 62½c.
EUGENIA BODICES.

HOOP SKIRTS, HOOP SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
a grand assortment at low prices.

Cotton Hosiery,
Cotton Hosiery,
Cotton Hosiery,
at last years' prices.

Woolen Goods,
Woolen Goods,
Woolen Goods,
at cost to close our stock.

CHARLES GIPNER'S,

NO. 78 MARKET STREET.

ja28

R. C. SCHMERTZ.....JAMES BLEAKLEY.
Pittsburgh, Pa Franklin, Pa.

SCHMERTZ & BLEAKLEY,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, Crude Petroleum Oil, Benzole and every description of Lamps.

☞ Commission Merchants for the sale of CRUDE PETROLEUM.

158 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh,

ja18-1m opposite 1st Presbyterian Church.

No. 74 Market Street.

NEW DRY GOODS

OPENING EVERY DAY.

FIRST RATE DARK PRINTS at 12½c per yard

DRESS SILKS, VERY CHEAP.

WINTER DRESS GOODS closing out at a sacrifice.

BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS.

SHIRTING MUSLINS AND LINENS.

☞ GOOD BARGAINS FOR CASH. ☜

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,

74 Market Street

ja18-1w

TIMOTHY SEED—10 bushels prime Seed for sale by

ja21 HENRY H. COLLINS,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 65 FOURTH STREET.

Deposits made with this Bank BEFORE the

FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY,

Will draw interest from that date.

ja29 CHAS. A. COLTON, Treasurer.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET BARGAINS—Having purchased most of my stock before the great advance, and as I am closing out my winter stock, I have marked all the best brands of Black and Dark Brown Calicoes at 12½ cents per yard; Bleached and Unbleached Muslins less than wholesale prices; one yard wide Unbleached Muslin 8½c, worth 10; Canton Flannels and the best Paper Muslins 12½c; Shirt Fronts and Irish Linen cheap; Hoop Skirts best quality. Purchasers will do well to call and see, at No. 95 Market street, between Fifth and Diamond.

ja29 H. J. LYNCH.

AN ORDINANCE relating to the Duties of City Controller.

Section 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, "That so much of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance relating to the duties of City Controller," passed December 29 1859, as requires the report of said Controller to be made in the stated meeting in January, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that it shall be his duty to make such report at the stated meeting in the month of January, or at their next subsequent special or stated meeting thereafter in each year.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 27th day of January A. D. 1862.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: R. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

A. G. McCANDLESS,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH M'MASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. ja29 3t

SEWICKLY PROPERTY—For sale a Cottage Dwelling House, well arranged, with vestibule and six rooms, a two story kitchen, bath room and wash house, large carriage house and stable, ten acres of ground, fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., young orchard, garden, &c., situate near the new Presbyterian church.

ja29 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market st.

A VALUABLE STEAM MILL FOR SALE, four story building, 3 sets French burrs and all the necessary machinery in complete order. Three dwelling houses, 22 acre of land and 4 acres of coal, situate seven miles from New Lisbon.

ja29 S. CUTHBERT & SON 51 Market street.

HOTEL FOR LEASE—The house known as the ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, situated on the corner of Grant street and Fourth, is offered for lease from the first of April. For terms enquire of

J. F. MORRISON, Attorney at Law,
ja29-1 Office, 131 Fourth street Pittsburgh.

SUGAR—200 barrels New York and Baltimore Refined Coffee Sugar in store and for sale by REYER & BROS.,

ja29 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY—This factory, over twenty five years in successful operation, and extensively favored by the first standard of art and discrimination and with permission, the first time presents to citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, some of the latest effects now on sale at 133 SMITHFIELD STREET. Those wishing to purchase a good FAMILY PIANO, that will stand a lifetime, at much less than the usual price of a good Piano, are respectfully requested to give these Pianos a fair examination. Families and Vocalists specially invited to examine the features of playing this Piano over those of the old system in common use. They have been gotten up expressly for the retail trade of this house, and every Piano carries a written guarantee of durability to the purchasers for five years. Please call soon. Orders will be received for any style of Piano GRAND, SQUARE or COTTAGE touch and tone, warranted to please.

ja28 1m J. J. WISE & BROS., Pittsburgh.

☞ PROMINENT CITIZENS AND AMATEURS PATRONS OF THIS FACTORY.—Dr. John Whitridge, Dr. Rosch, Rev. Dr. Hamner, John H. B. Latrobe, Esq. Dr. Chapin, A. Harris, Professor of Vocal and Mechanical Dentistry, Dr. Buttell, John Mason Campbell, Ex-Counselor at Law, Benj. H. Latrobe, Chief Engineer Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, J. Perkins, Master of Machinery Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, John Nelson, Esq., John Stewart, Esq., John Breck, Wm. D. McKim, John Henderson, George R. Sangston, Miss G. Nelson, Miss V. Marion, Miss M. Sleigh, Robert Jarrett & Sons A. G. Abell, proprietor of the Baltimore Sun, R. H. Lowry, Cashier Bank of Republic, N. Y., J. M. Mott, Cashier Farmers Bank.

ja28-3t J. J. WISE & BROS., Pittsburgh.

PROPOSALS FOR TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY STORES—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS for the transportation, by water, of army stores from this port to Wheeling, Parkersburg, Point Pleasant, Gallipolis, Cincinnati, Louisville and Saint Louis. Freight to be awarded to the lowest bidders. Preference to be given to boats according to size of water, draught, speed, strength and insurance registry.

A. MONTGOMERY,
Quartermaster, U. S. A.

Office Quartermaster, U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. ja28

PROPOSALS FOR TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY STORES—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 m., on the 8th proximo, for the transportation during the current year ending December 31st, 1862, of all ordnance and army stores (heavy ordnance per piece, and other stores per 100 pounds) to and from the Allegheny Arsenal, Railroad Depots, Foundries and Wharves in and near this city.

A. MONTGOMERY, Quartermaster, U. S. A.

Office Quartermaster U. S. A. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. ja28

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED until the 5th day of February, 1862, for furnishing FLOUR to the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army.

About twelve thousand (12 000) barrels will be required of a high grade of Extra Flour, to be delivered in Washington at the Railroad Depot, or at the mills or warehouses in Georgetown, sometime between the 5th and 15th of February, 1862. Each barrel of Flour to be inspected just before it is received.

The Flour must be equal in quality to the samples to be obtained at the Capitol Bakery at Washington City, and the barrels to be head lined.

The customary oath of allegiance will be required of each contractor.

Bids to be directed to Major A. BECKWITH, C. S. U. S. A., and endorsed "Proposals." ja28-td

DRIED PEACHES—40 bushels prime for sale by

ja28 HENRY H. COLLINS.

DRIED APPLES—170 bushels for sale by

ja28 HENRY H. COLLINS.

PETROLEUM—93 barrels for sale by

ja28 HENRY H. COLLINS

PEARLS—40 barrels No. 1 Pearls for sale by

ja28 HENRY H. COLLINS.

EMPTY OIL BARRELS—200 second hand for sale by

ja28 HENRY H. COLLINS.

OIL BARRELS—100 New Oil Barrels received and for sale by

ja28 JAS. A. FETZER,
Corner Market and First sts.

DRIED FRUIT—
160 bushels prime Dried Apples;
60 barrels " " Peaches, just received and for sale by

J. A. FETZER,

ja23 corner 1st and Market sts.

CHEESE—100 boxes prime Cheese, received and for sale by

JAMES A. FETZER,

ja28 corner of Market and First streets.

FEATHERS—500 pounds prime Feathers received and for sale by

JAMES A. FETZER,

ja28 corner Market and First streets.

CRANBERRIES AND GREEN APPLES—6 boxes Cranberries, 75 barrels Gentan Apples received and for sale by

JAMES A. FETZER,

ja23 corner Market and First streets.

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Ja24 No. 17 Fifth street.

1,200 BARRELS CRUDE OIL First Burning Well, Buchanan farm 38 gravity.
500 barrels Crude Oil Plummer Well 40 gravity.
1,200 " " Peebles Well, Buchanan farm 35 gravity.
1,150 barrels Crude Oil, Poole Well, Bleed farm, 30 gravity.
500 barrels Crude Oil, Boston Co., 32 gravity.
50 barrels Rye Whiskey, 1/2 Corn, 2 years old.
26 " " " " 8 "
75 " Pure Rye Whiskey, 6 "
8 " " 10 "

All on hand and receiving more daily. For sale cheap for cash or approved paper.

ja22-tf R. L. ALLEN, Agent, No. 6 Wood street

CARBON OIL AND LAMPS—Every description of Lamps, from the cheapest Kitchen Lamp, to the most splendid Parlor Lamp. Lamp Shades of every description, and the best quality of Carbon Oil, constantly on hand and for sale at the store of

SCHMERTZ & BLEAKLEY,

ja18 No. 153 Wood street.

CRUDE OIL—For sale 125 barrels in Bulk from the Widow M'Clintock's farm, Van Slyck Well. Gravity 50.
Also, 49 barrels from Buchanan Farm. Gravity 43.

R. L. ALLEN, Agent,

ja27 No 6 Wood street

LEMONS—25 boxes each Messina and Malaga Lemons, to arrive to-day, and for sale by REYMER & BROS,

ja27 126 and 128 Wood street.

LIME—200 bbls fresh Lime for sale by

(ja17) HENRY H. COLLINS,

U. S QUARTERMASTER'S WARRANTS AND OTHER CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, BOUGHT BY PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY.

ja22-1m JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

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Successor to Hunt & Miner,
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THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of WOOD, MORRELL & CO., will expire by limitation on the 31st January, 1862.

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JUST RECEIVED.

WE are now opening a choice Stock of Winter Goods, consisting in all of the latest importations of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, which we flatter ourselves will be equal to any assortment to be found East or West. They will be made up to order in a superior style and at prices to suit the times. We would respectfully solicit an early call from our patrons and the public.

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