PITTSBURGH POST.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1862.

SENATOR BRIGHT'S CASE.

Notwithstanding our decided and firm disclaimer in Friday's *Post*, the *Gazette* of Saturday persisted in charging us with being opposed to Bright's expulsion from the Senate. Stupidity so incorrigible as this is, we ought to pass by with contempt, did we not feel like exposing it to our readers. It charges that we have published nothing in favor of Bright's expulsion, in the teeth of the notorious fact that our telegraphic column contained all that was furnished from time to time, precisely as it appeared in the *Gazette*. As for the publication of set speeches we have not published any on either side. The brief extracts from Cowan, Harris and Ten Eyck's speeches were published by us to show that in *their* estimation as well as our own, there were men in the Senate governed in their proceedings more by political than constitutional considerations. Now will the *Gazette try* and gather brains enough to draw this distinction. Were we to prove a majority of the Senate pirates, that would not, in our estimation, excuse Bright for his offense whether his occulted guilt is treason or not.

The *Gazette*, in order to test our sincerity, is willing to believe us in favor of Bright's expulsion, if we will but publish Mr. Wilmot's speech in favor of it. Our reply to this is that small as the request is, we cannot oblige our neighbor. We might retort by charging the *Gazette* with being in favor of nullification, and in order to prove that it is not, call upon it to publish Mr. Webster's speeches against that heresy. In order, however, to show our readers the style of Mr. Wilmot's speech, we select the following paragraphs. It will be seen that the gentleman (from Bradford) considers Mr. Cowan entirely too nice and conscientious in his proceedings:

"With all respect for my colleague, and for the honorable Senator from New York, I must say that, in my judgment, they have taken a narrow and technical view of this case. They deal with the Senator from Indiana as one on his trial for treason, and themselves as judges or jurors sworn to try him under all the technical rules of presumptions and reasonable doubts applicable in such cases. Herein they greatly err. We sit here in trial upon the Senator from Indiana, not to pronounce judgment against him for the crime of treason, but to say by our votes, under the facts before us, if he be a loyal and safe man to sit in this high Council of State.

"Mr. Cowan. I desire to ask my honorable colleague if Mr. Bright is not guilty of treason, what is he guilty of?

"Mr. Wilmot. I will answer my colleague by saying that if I were called upon to-day to give my definition of this offense, I should pronounce it treason. But I am frank to admit that if I were sitting as a juror, there are those doubts hanging about the case that would make me hesitate to pronounce a verdict of guilty, but as a Senator I will not hesitate as to the vote I shall give here.

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

For The Daily Post.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
HARRISBURG, FRIDAY, Jan. 30.

The Speaker announced the Committee to investigate the alleged frauds in the passage of the tonnage tax. The Committee are Messrs. Hopkins, Strong, Ryan, Crain and Alexander. It was expected that Mr. Williams, of your county, would have been of that Committee—in this his friends have been sadly disappointed, and there is some talk of increasing the Committee by placing Mr. Williams with others, on the same. There is some speculation as regards the influence brought to bear on the Speaker, and rumor has it that a distinguished gentleman who presides in the other end of the State House had considerable influence in the formation. How this is I am not able to state at this present writing. Something ere long may come to light, when I will be more able to speak advisedly; at all events there is a half state of feeling existing on the subject. From all I can learn the Committee is good and will do their whole duty without fear or favor.

Mr. Kain called up and had passed several bills of a local nature. This gentleman is efficient and extremely industrious. His constituents will be ably represented, and the State will be cared for as long as Mr. Kain holds a seat here.

Mr. Lowry, the Senator from the Erie district, presented resolutions relative to taxation. They embrace almost every thing. The last proviso is as follows: "Authorising assessors to administer oaths, and compelling each taxable to swear to or affirm the correctness of the list of his taxable property furnished to the assessor, and that such list includes every article of taxable property owned by him, and a just and true valuation of the same, and making swearing as to such return punishable as perjury." If the law of Ohio, of 1861, is made applicable to this State, then all will be fair and equitable for, in that law, banks and such like are held and made liable for county rates and levies, just what we desire in Allegheny county.

Mr. Lowry is a gentleman of indomitable perseverance, and will be heard on his favorite subject. He, like Williams, is after the Pennsylvania road with a forked tongue. With one in the Senate and the other in the House, the road will have a severe track to run over.

The ex Secretary of War is at his home. There has not been any demonstration made for him as yet, and I learn that there will not be. How the mighty has fallen! Cameron remained rather too long in the war office after "Old Abe" snubbed him for his negro message, to have many friends left. What has become of Cummings and the straw hats? This and that all the straw purchasers could not hide him from the indignation of the member from Massachusetts, Mr. Dawes. John Cowode should send for his old companion who assisted him in the repeal of the tax on lumber and coal, some winters ago. Don't you remember, John, how you worked on members?

The Senate and House adjourned over until Monday at three o'clock.

TRUTHO.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

To JOHN T. LOGAN,
President House of Refuge:

SIR: A communication signed K, and proceeding, as the public are informed, from a respectable Protestant source, appeared lately in the columns of the *Dispatch*. The object of the writer was to call public attention to the fact, that a young woman, when sick at the House of Refuge, was not allowed to receive the rites of the church to which she belonged. The communication was transferred to the *Post*, as it embodied matter sufficiently important to call for investigation, though I at the time expressed the opinion that the facts as reported must have been exaggerated, as it was scarcely possible that such a flagrant outrage on the feelings of the community, could have been perpetrated in a public institution, controlled by gentlemen of great respectibility and enlightened sentiments.

A second communication on the same subject soon appeared. It was so direct and positive as to leave little doubt that the charge brought against the Managers of the Refuge was substantially correct; these officers were given to understand that they must either submit in silence to the charge made against them, or justify themselves before a community that would hold them to a strict accountability.

The readers of the *Post* will find, in this day's issue, such defence as they are able to make. All has been admitted, and the public has now the means of deciding on the merits of the controversy and the nature of the grounds on which the defendants seek to justify the intolerant policy which they have pursued throughout.

Mr. Logan is quite anxious to impress upon his readers the belief that the grievance complained of is an old one. If it be so, so much the worse for him and his associates; the longer it has remained unredressed, the greater the responsibility of those to whom it is traced. It is one, however, which occurred scarce more than eight months ago, but whether it be old or new, the importance of the case is not determined by the period at which it occurred; it possesses value only when viewed as it should be, as a fair idea of the manner in which the interests of a large class of the community are disposed of at the Refuge.—Were a similar case to occur to-morrow, the Managers don't deny that it would be treated in the same way—indeed, their own words place this beyond doubt. Looked at in this way, it admits of no palliation or excuse, from those who are thus proud to disregard the appeals and entreaties of a fellow-creature, under circumstances when religion and humanity prompt us not only to comply with but anticipate his wishes.

The young woman in question, anxious perhaps to turn for the first time to her God and seek pardon and grace before she expected to be called to her final account, desired the advice and assistance of the only one in whom she would place confidence. She exercises the right of private judgment and implores permission to receive the rites of the Catholic Church. All this is tacitly admitted by the Managers, but these humane and tender-souled guardians tell her that her wishes cannot be gratified, and now tell the public that the rules of the institution forbade it.

Gentlemen, do not seek to screen yourselves by skulking behind a rampart of rules raised by your own hands. Act the part of honest men, and do not insinuate, as you have labored to do throughout, that these rules have been laid down for your guidance by other authority than that held, exercised and, alas! shamefully abused by your own body.

If you are determined that the denomination, to which that girl and her parents belong, shall have no rights or privileges within the Refuge, have the "moral courage" to say so; tell the public how it happens that your rules are so framed as to render the exercise of the Catholic religion impossible, even at the point of death, while they interfere in no way with the essential tenets of other denominations.

Can you reasonably expect that Catholics will expurgate from their creed such parts thereof as will accommodate it to the delicate perceptions of propriety and truth entertained by those who preside in the management of an institution intended for the common benefit of all classes?

It is unnecessary for the managers to remind the public "that the moment a child is received into the House of Refuge all authority and control of the parents, guardians and friends over such child is annulled." The public has long since been convinced of that fact by the awful disclosures made in open Court, when it was proved that the young women consigned to the guardianship of the Refuge, would have been far safer in the vilest den in the city;—in the latter, resistance, rescue or flight would have been easy, in the former they had no choice but submission to the brutal instincts of an unscrupulous ruffian.

This same individual who prostituted to his own purposes the daughters and sisters of our citizens, was defended to the last by an indulgent Board, who might have discovered long before his unworthiness had they faithfully fulfilled their duty. Yes, Mr. Logan, we all know to our cost and our shame, that by the rules of the Managers the control of the parent ceases when the child is received into the Refuge.

Had this rule been less rigidly enforced—had the parents, the brothers or sisters of some of these girls, who perhaps took their first step in a career of misery and disgrace under the guardianship of him who had sole control over their bodies [illegible] allowed a private interview [illegible] the Refuge, had this principle been extended to any respectable [illegible] assistant clergyman in either city, the infamous proceedings of the Managers pet, would have been soon arrested and an institution which, if properly conducted, might be a blessing to the community, saved from public infamy.

For eight years the Managers have had everything their own way; they passed laws and resolutions, enacted rules and regulations utterly regardless of everything but their own ideas of right and wrong. The Catholic clergy and laity, without bringing their complaints before the public, remonstrated and protested against the management of the institution as seriously interfering with what they considered their rights; our remonstrance and protest were alike unheeded. The Managers insisted upon carrying out their own policy, till at last that policy culminated in disclosures of the most incredible character.

We hope the Managers are not incorrigible, nor beyond the reach of reason or shame. If it be useless to appeal to them any longer, some effectual means should be adopted for bringing them to their senses, and securing a judicious outlay of the public funds intrusted to them. The disorder is a serious one, and the remedy, whatever it be, cannot come a moment too soon.

Yours truly,

JAMES P. BARR.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 27, 1862.

JAMES P. BARR, Esq., *Editor Post:*

DEAR SIR:—Having had the personal interview requested in my note of the 24th instant, I feel released as the representative of the Board of Managers from any obligation to notice further anonymous correspondence, particularly as the *"one who should know"* had not the moral courage to affix proper his own signature to what he seeks to impress upon the public mind in that clandestine manner, and as he is a *Protestant* and a member of the *Chronicle* of a matter which, in their judgment, demanded investigation. He is so entirely ignorant of the facts as to convey to the public the impression that there had been a *recent* case of severe illness, if not the decease, of a female inmate in the House, requiring in the judgment of a Roman Catholic Priest, that the "last rites" of the church should be performed.

I am happy to inform the public and particularly the friends of the girl that whilst in the House, she was never dangerously ill, and was discharged some months since of her own accord, and has resided most of the time since happily employed as a domestic (or help) in the family of a physician in Manchester.

As you request, however, that your paper might be made the channel of conveying to the public the differences that have heretofore existed between the Managers of the Refuge and the Bishop and Clergy of that particular denomination, who have demanded of them what they have never conceded to any one church. I avail myself of your kind offer and (at the risk of quite a trespass upon your space) lay the whole proceedings of the Institution on that subject before the public. The Managers, having no motive or unwillingness to withhold a single item of their proceedings from the contributors or the Legislature who have entrusted to them the responsibility of the training and moral culture as well as the providing for the physical wants of its inmates.

As to the history of the difficulties, on the 11th June, 1855, soon after the organization of the Refuge, the Rev. T. Mullen writes to the "Chapel Committee" of the Western House of Refuge, and says:

"Being desirous of imparting religious instruction to the Catholic children inmates of the House of Refuge, I called at the Institution for the purpose of ascertaining when such instruction could be given without interfering with their other duties. The superintendent informed me that any application such as I made should be presented in your Committee, as he did not consider himself warranted to act in the case without instructions from you. I therefore very respectfully solicit from you permission to instruct the Catholic children of the Institution in their religion, while I disclaim all intention of interfering in any way whatever with those of any other denomination.—I feel I state a fact well known to all, that while many Catholic parents would be anxious to place their children under the protection of the House of Refuge, few of them would regard that protection in any other light than that of a calamity—where their children while there deprived of all means of instruction in their religion which they themselves profess. Hoping that the committee will make such arrangements as may enable me to accede my ministrations to such as may require them at the Institution and in such a way as to secure effectually what their parents prize above any thing else, their religion."

I am respectfully,
Signed T. MULLEN,
Pastor of St. Peters.

To this the Committee on Instruction replied:

REV T. MULLEN,
Pastor of St. Peters:

DEAR SIR:—Your note dated 11th of June, expressing a desire of imparting religious instruction to the Catholic children, inmates of the House of Refuge has been received and respectfully considered, and I am directed by the Committee on Instruction to refer you to the Rules and Regulations for the Government of the House of Refuge, a copy of which accompanies this note. Chapter 6, Sec 2 and 3 These rules are the law which govern of the institution, and you will at once perceive that your request is of such a nature as could not be granted by the Committee to any person, Catholic or Protestant; clerical or lay, without a violation of the rules; for, as we understand you, you desire to impart private religious instruction to such Catholic children as may be inmates of the institution.

Religious services take place on Sunday, in the chapel, under the immediate charge of the Committee. Denominational distinctions are not recognized—the only condition required of clergymen is that the American Sunday-school Hymn Book be used in singing, as that book is adapted, under the rule, the way is open to all who wish to preach to the inmates publicly, on the Sabbath, and will express their wish to the Committee, the names of whom will be found in the copy of the Rules accompanying this note.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES DORSEY, Chairman.

P. S.—The Committee did not meet until the 26th, which will explain the delay of this reply.

That reply seems not to have been satisfactory to the Bishop and laity of that church to whom I presume it was communicated, as on the 25th of March, 1856, the Right Rev. M. O'Connor, Martin Connolly, J. Gratton Murphy, James P. Barr, and a few others write to the Board and say:

"We understand earnestly, but respectfully, request that you will make such rules and give such direction to all concerned as will enable the Catholic inmates of the institution under your charge at reasonable times to receive such instruction and attend such religious exercises as the clergyman of that church, within whose spiritual care duty it comes, may be able to provide for them."

The Managers, being anxious at all times to give a respectful consideration to every request made to them, appointed a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon. Jacob Slagle, of Washington.—Stanley, M. D. of Fayette, Joshua Hanna, G. L. B. Fetterman and John T. Logan, of Allegheny, to report a minute on the subject; with an earnest desire for harmony, they labored assiduously to that end, but finding that Mr. Fetterman could assent to nothing satisfactory to the balance of the Committee, they reported to the Board the following reply, which was unanimously adopted with the exception of Mr. Fetterman:

To BISHOP O'CONNOR AND OTHERS:

GENTLEMEN: Your communication received this day, requesting of the Board the adoption of such rules as will enable the children of Catholic parents in this institution to receive separate religious instruction, by clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church, has been considered. After mature deliberation, this Board sanctions the action of the Chapel Committee in their correspondence with the Rev. Mr. Mullen of June 25, 1855, in which they stated that in this institution "denominational distinctions are not recognized" and that "the way is open to all who wish to preach to the inmates publicly on the Sabbath and will express their wish to any of the Committee. To your present communication we would respectfully reply that our opinion with regard to the whole matter remains unchanged. For the preaching of the gospel the door is open to the Catholic as well as to preachers of other denominations. The Board does not feel at liberty to establish a precedent which they, in common with managers of similar institutions in our country conscientiously believe would prove a permanent and serious injury to the cause of moral reform.

It is believed that one of the greatest advantages to be derived by the unfortunate youths committed to such institutions is that they might have the benefit of a course of discipline similar to that in well regulated families, and that there should be perfect unity in the language and conduct of those occupying the relation of moral instructors. This they consider an essential feature of the Refuge, and they consequently hold that they have no right to grant special privileges to Catholics or Jews. If the right is conceded in one case it must necessarily be granted in others, and such they feel persuaded would be subversive of all true discipline.

To obviate this very difficulty, the several States of the Union have enacted laws forbidding the introduction of separate moral and religious instruction into any public institution for the education of children, and as Houses of Refuge in their efforts to enlighten and instruct those who have been so sadly neglected, are intended but a progressive development of the public school system. Therefore, the Managers of this institution cannot feel at liberty to adopt any rule that at the present would interfere with the generally expressed will of the public.

For such and similar reasons as the above expressed, you will readily perceive that this Board cannot conscientiously, with the obligations they owe to the institution and to the public, comply with your request.

With respect, on behalf of the Board
JAMES DORSEY, President.

The whole difficulty then seemed to be settled and it was not until five years after, June 1861, that the case Mr. Mullen requires, "shall when called upon be allowed to administer at the Refuge to any of the Catholic inmates, the rites of the church including as a necessary part, those of hearing confession in such a way that secrecy desired by the penitent shall be respected, and assures that the question can be answered yea or yea or no." The late Bishop, addressing as their predecessors to promote the interests of all concerned, sent this request to a committee, who made the following report:

"That as this subject is one that necessarily requires a careful answer, involving as it does the most solemn responsibilities, the committee deem it a duty to carefully consider the mind of the writer of the letter and very probably in the minds of many others, viz: that parental control and authority conferred after birth has passed under the guardianship of the House of Refuge. Section 8 of the Act establishing this House of Refuge gives such infant to the managers of said House and Section 5 requires them to provide for the religious and moral education of the inmates in such a way as they may deem expedient and proper.

It follows therefore, that the moment a child is received into the House of Refuge all authority and control of the parents, guardians or friends over such child is suspended. The very fact of a minority or indifference on the part of such parent or guardian to discharge the natural or legal duties which such parent or guardian owed to such child.

This being admitted all right to interfere with the moral or religious instruction of such child is taken away. Yet, in this institution no preference is or can legally be given to one form of religious faith over another. Ministers and teachers of all Christian denominations have equal privileges within its walls while all alike are subject to its rules and regulations—Clergymen of all denominations have the privilege of preaching to the inmates, but not of holding their distinctive tenets, and of visiting and conversing with any of the inmates; but none are allowed to have intercourse with them except in the presence of an officer of the Institution. To open the door to a different practice might lead to great irregularity, confusion, insubordination and abuse. Your committee are of the opinion that the privilege asked for by the Rev. Mr. Mullen, would involve a violation of the rule just referred to. He asks that "the sacrament of the penitent shall be respected." This of course excludes the officer of the Institution, whose duty it is to take cognizance of all that passes between the convert and the penitent so far as the case is concerned, the only organ of sense of any importance in the case—Now as even a mother may not speak to her child, nor the child to one another, except in the hearing of an officer. Your committee cannot recommend that the privilege solicited by this correspondent be granted.

The distinctive rites of no church or denomination can be permitted to be dispensed or administered in this Institution without a violation of its rules and regulations, and a departure from the broad and catholic spirit on which it is founded and maintained. And finally, whatever dissatisfactory misunderstandings have existed in the families of the inmates previous to their admission, the Committee are of opinion that it would be a great error to introduce them within the walls of a system of religious truth which, while tending, embracing the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion, well adapted, as they believe, to reform the morals, regulate the life, and save the souls of those whose various practices brought them within the walls of the institution."

This report was accepted and adopted at a rather unusually full meeting of the Board with but two dissenting votes.

Having now fulfilled my promise to you of laying the whole matter before the public, I claim as the subject, with the assurance that some present at least the impartial reader is capable of rudely cleaning any one—Protestant or Pleblan, but that he has firmness enough to see that all the rules adopted by the Managers are impartially obeyed.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN T. LOGAN.

SHOULDER BRACES.—

A large assortment of
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S
SHOULDER BRACES
For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist, and dealer in choice Family Medicines, corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

UNDERTAKER.

R. FAIRMAN, UNDERTAKER, sole agent for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases, at R. R. SMITHFIELD STREET WAREROOMS, No. 45 street, Allegheny City. Residence, 115 Lacock CHARGE LIVERY STABLE, Allegheny City. sep7-6md-2p

DROPSIES ARE CURED BY BRANDRETH'S PILLS—This form of disease is occasioned by the serous exudations throwing out a greater quantity of fluid than the absorbents take up. Hence the dropsical swelling in the legs, feet, and frequently in the abdomen. The remote causes are manifold, such as intemperate habits, exposure to cold, and in case of swelling of the legs, debility, or weakness of the secretory organs of those vessels. Brandreth's Pills will generally cure the worst cases of dropsy, if persevered with, taking from three to five pills every night for three nights, and then one pill every night for a month. Brandreth's Pills were brought to a high degree of perfection by the late Dr. Brandreth, and are now prepared according to his directions. Persons who have been cured by the use of Brandreth's Pills, are the best recommendation they can give of their efficacy. Persons who have been cured by a perfect knowledge of the disease, are constantly recommending Brandreth's Pills to their friends and acquaintances. Sold by all respectable druggists everywhere. Principal office, 241 Broadway, New York. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists and dealers in medicines. Ja1 lyd&w

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.

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. All of the aforesaid Taxes remaining unpaid at the 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.
A. FLOYD, County Treasurer.
ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD OFFICE, Pittsburgh, January 18th, 1862.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS 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.
JAS. D. GIBSON, Secretary.
OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, January 24th, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN 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.
F. A. RINEHART, Secretary.

GENTS WHITE MERINO SHIRTS,
GENTS WHITE MERINO DRAWERS,
Gents Grey Merino Shirts and Drawers, Collars, Neck Ties, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
Ladies Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Collars, Embroidered Sets, 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 out stock.
CHARLES GIPNER'S,
NO. 78 MARKET STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAMS & ORVIS'
UNEQUALLED DOUBLE THREAD FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Price $25 to $30 according to style of Cabinet.
Sale Rooms, No. 12 FIFTH STREET, corner of Market.
These Machines are unrivaled for the facility with which they execute all kinds of work requisite in a complete machine. They combine simplicity, durability, with noiseless action, unattained by any other machine, while in cheapness they have no rival.
All Machines warranted and kept in repair one year free of charge.
LILLEY & STRAIN, Sole Agents for Western Penna., No. 12 Fifth street, corner of Market, Pittsburgh, Pa.
LILLEY & STRAIN, Manufacturers of and have for sale, Wholesale and Retail, all kinds of SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES.
LILLEY & STRAIN,
No. 12 Fifth street, corner of Market.
AGENTS WANTED. fe-1mood

A STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Saturday Morning, February 1, 1862.

MEANS.

Loans, Bills and Discounts	$1,427,095 50
Real Estate and Ground Rent	56,858 26
Stocks and Miscellanies	10,381 78
Due by other Banks	168,683 92
Bank Notes and Checks & U. S. Treas. Notes	61,446 00
Specie	827,274 83
	$2,616,388 29

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,148,500 00
Profits and Earnings	216,726 01
Unpaid Dividends and Suspense Acct.	5,891 12
Due to other Banks	43,484 45
Circulation	189,866 00
Deposits	1,012,320 20
	$2,616,388 29

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN HARPER, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed, this 1st day of February, 1862, before me.
S. SMITH, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, Saturday Morning, February 1st, 1862.

Capital Stock	$300,000 00
Circulation	179,744 00
Due Depositors	409,316 28
Due other Banks	27,277 43
Loans and Discounts	876,165 32
Coin	21,334 00
Notes and Checks of other Banks	97,915 85
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Loan	406,032 07
Treasury Notes	150,000 00

The above statement is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. H. DENNY, Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 1st day February, A. D. 1862.
W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO., Pittsburgh, February 31, 1861.
AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN MANAGERS of the company for erecting a bridge over the river Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, will be held at the Toll House on MONDAY, March 3d, 1862, at 2 p.m.
fe3 tf J. HOLMES, Treasurer.

DANDELION COFFEE.
DANDELION COFFEE.
This article is said to be equally as palatable, much more wholesome, and one-half cheaper than the ordinary Coffee. It is strongly recommended by the most eminent physicians in the various cities as a superior *Nutritious Beverage* for general Debility, Dyspepsia, and all Bilious disorders.
Those persons who have been induced to abandon the use of Coffee will find the Dandelion a delicious substitute without any of the injurious effects they formerly experienced.
The article is put up in cans at 25 cents per can. For sale by
JOSEPH FLEMING,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
fe3 corner of the Diamond and Market.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—320 acres of land in Wisconsin or Iowa. Address at the Tack Factory, Birmingham, or at Suspension Post-office. Q. BARNES. fe3-1t

BROOM BRUSH—30 bales, an extra article, for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.
fe3

PIG LEAD—100 Pigs for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.
fe3

DRIED PEACHES—50 b. shels prime for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.
fe3

TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT.
THREE SEVEN OCTAVE PIANOS, With Full Iron Frames for $160. For cash only. For sale by JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.
fe1

PIANOS TO RENT—
TWELVE PIANOS TO RENT at $2, $3, $4 and $5 per month.
JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.
fe1

CHICKERING PIANOS.—
A new supply of Pianos from the manufactory of CHICKERING & SONS will be received early in February.
JOHN H. MELLOR, No. 81 Wood street.
fe1 Sole Agent for Chickering & Sons.

CITY GUAGER.
THE CITY GUAGER'S OFFICE IS removed to JOHN KIRKPATRICK'S Lumber office, corner of HAND AND PEARL STREETS.
fe1-1m M. EDWARDS, City Guager.

LECTURES.
PROFESSOR A O'LEARY,
Will deliver a lecture on
PHYSIOLOGY
AT CONCERT HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 3,
The subject will be illustrated by means of a rare and costly collection of material of anatomy, skeletons, manikins, &c., the finest cabinet of the kind in America.
Admission free. No contribution.
For particulars see bills.
ja30:2 W. H. MARTIN, Agent.

LANDRETH'S & BURT'S
WARRANTED
GARDEN SEEDS,
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE A. KELLY,
No. 61 Federal street Allegheny.
ja30

U. S QUARTERMASTER'S
WARRANTS AND OTHER CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, BOUGHT BY PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY.
ja23-1m JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

OIL REFINERY FOR SALE.
ONE OF THE BEST REFINERIES in the west can now be purchased on the most reasonable terms. Its location is exceptionable, and it will produce more oil, with less expense, than any other establishment now operating. It is *fire proof*, and *supplied with plenty of the purest water*. It is in every respect a splendid chance for any person wishing to engage in the business.
Terms one-half cash, and the balance in one, two and three years, with interest secured on the premises. Address BOX 811, Pittsburgh P.O.
ja30 1w

GENT'S CALF BOOTS CHEAP,
GENT'S CALF BOOTS CHEAP,
GENT'S CALF BOOTS CHEAP,
AT NO. 15 FIFTH STREET.
jan24 D. S. DIEFFENBACHER.

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—This factory, over twenty-five years in successful operation, and extensively favored by the best standard of art and discrimination, and with permission, the first time present to the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, some of its best efforts now on sale at 132 SMITHFIELD STREET. Those wishing to purchase a good FAMILY PIANO, that will last a life time, at much less than the usual price of a good Piano, are respectfully requested to give these Pianos a fair examination. Pianists and Vocalists specially invited to examine the facilities 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 Pianos GRAND, SQUARE or COTTAGE, touch and tone, warranted to please.
ja23 1m J. H. WISE & BROS., Pittsburgh.

JAMES HOLMES & CO.,
PORK PACKERS, and dealers in Provisions, corner of Market and Front sts. specly

PROPOSALS FOR TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY STORES.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 m., on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS for the transportation, by water, of army stores from the Gallipolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis. Freight to be awarded to the lowest bidder. Preference to be given to boats adcord ng to speed of water, draught, speed, strength and in some regularity.
A. MONTGOMERY,
Office Quartermaster, U. S. A. Pittsburgh, Penn.
Quartermaster, U. S. A.
ja25-1

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 subsistence 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.
Bidders will specify a uniform rate to and from the Allegheny Arsenal, and points within the limits of the city, and a like uniform rate to and from all points where the estimate of expense is required.
A. MONTGOMERY, Quartermaster, U.S.A.
Office Quartermaster U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
ja23-1f

R. C. SCHMERTZ. JAMES BLEAKLEY.
Pittsburgh, Pa. Franklin, Pa.
SCHMERTZ & BLEAKLEY,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Illuminating and Lubricating Oil is 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.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of WOOD, MORRELL & CO., will expire by limitation on the 31st January.
WOOD, MORRELL & CO.
The subscribers have entered into co-partnership under the firm of WOOD, MORRELL & CO., and will continue the General Mercantile business at Johnstown, Pa.
RICHARD D. WOOD,
CHARLES S. WOOD,
JOHN M. KENNEDY,
GEORGE TROUTER,
GEORGE L. OLIVER,
DANIEL SCHOMBERG,
EDWARD V. TOWNSEND,
WATT & WILLIER.
ja25-3tdaltw

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET BARGAINS—Having purchased some of my stock for my winter stock, I have marked all the best brand of Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at cost and less than the usual price of a good article. Best quality Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at wholesale prices; one yard wide Unbleached Muslin 3½c. worth 4c. Canton Flannels and the best Paper Muslins 12½c. Shirt Fronts and Linen Linens cheap. Hoop Skirts best quality. Purchasers will do well to call and see, at No. 93 Market street, between Fifth and Diamond.
ja29 H. J. LYNCH.

PRINTS, PRINTS,
AT 12½ CENTS.
Best quality light and dark
GINGHAMS AND CHECKS,
TICKING, SHEETING & SHIRTING.
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS.
IRISH LINEN & SHIRT BOSOMS.
Needle Work, Hosiery, &c.
DRESS SILKS, closing out cheap.
WINTER DRESS GOODS at a sacrifice.
Our terms are CHEAP FOR CASH.
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
74 Market Street.
ja30-4t

LATE STYLES OF WINTER GOODS JUST RECEIVED.
WE are now opening a choice Stock of Winter Goods, consisting in all of the latest importations of CLOCKS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, which we flatter ourselves will commend 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.
SAMUEL GRAY & SON,
MERCHANT TAILORS
No. 19 Fifth Street.
se18

THE LAMPLIGHTER'S STORY; HUNTED DOWN; THE DETECTIVE'S POLICE; a complete in one volume, and uniform with "Great Expectations." Price 50 cents in paper cover, or two Libraries at 25 cents in cloth, either in duodecimo or octavo form. Price $1.50 each. For sale at
MINER'S, next door to Postoffice.

HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE,
No. 77 Market Street,
NEW BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Two new lots, bright and beautiful colors, first-rate quality and at very low prices.
HOOP SKIRTS,
Wide and narrow tops, of the best makes, for Ladies and Misses, at old prices.
COTTON HOSIERY.
A full stock of fine, medium and common grades at last years prices by the dozen until February 1st. The ladies are invited to call and examine our assortment.
LADIES LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Embroidered, Hemmed Embroidered, Hemmed Revere, Hemmed Stitched, Corded, Lawn, Mourning and Plain linen Handkerchiefs. The best bargains ever offered by us and which cannot fail to be appreciated.
WOOLEN GOODS.
The entire stock of Hoods, Sontags, Scarfs, Mubiks, Sleeves Mitts, &c., closing off at reduced prices.
BUCK GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
A full line of the above goods, some of them especially adapted for the use of soldiers. Also, Woolen Socks, Striped Woolen Shirts and Woolen Caps for soldiers.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS are invited to call and examine our stock, which we will guarantee as good and as cheap as any in the city.
JOSEPH HORNE,
ja16 77 MARKET STREET.

MINER'S
UNION STATIONARY PAUKERS,
Are supplied to Dealers at
$1.50 PER DOZEN.
ja23

NATRONA OIL.
WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING this article, which, for brilliancy in burning, freedom of offensive odor, and transparency of color, (which color we warrant not to be changed by age or exposure,) is unsurpassed by any illuminator in this or Eastern markets. As a profitable Oil, to the consumer, we can specially recommend it. Also, our manufacture of
CAUSTIC SODA,
Used by all large Soap Makers and Oil Refineries which, excels in per cent. in strength all the make of English Soda brought to this country. Our manufacture of
SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE, SALT, &c.
Are so well and favorably known, we trust the mention is sufficient.
All orders and inquiries will be promptly attended to by addressing
GEORGE COLHOUN, Agent.
Penna. Salt Manufacturing Company,
no15lydwis 24 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—THE SPACIOUS rooms over our store, at present occupied as a Wholesale Clothing Store. Possession given on the 1st of April. W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO., 31 Fifth street.

AMUSEMENTS.
MUSIC HALL.—WM. HENDERSON.
Dress Circle, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $5.00; Single Box, $1.00; Parquette and Dress Circle, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents; Colored Boxes, 50 cents; Gallery, 15 cents.
THIS EVENING.
First night of the engagement of the young and beautiful actress MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.
To commence with
CAMILLE.
Camille.....Miss Charlotte Thompson
Armand.....Mr. Henderson
To conclude with the
BELL RINGERS.
Stuart.....Mr. Moll

SINGING BOOKS.
The Choir, by J. H. Woodbury.....per dozen, $9.00
The New Lute of Zion, by J. S. Woodbury.....
The Harp, by Dr. Lowell Mason.....
The Diapason, by Geo. F. Root.....
The Rebirth Bells, by Geo. F. Root.....
The Jubilee, by Wm. B. Bradbury.....
The Christian Minstrel, by J