The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 23, 1864.

THE TWENTY-SECOND OF FEBRUARY.

Of all the abolition papers published in this city, but one had its attention attracted to the fact of yesterday being the birth-day of the Father of his Country. The *Commercial* was the exception, and it introduced the name of the illustrious deceased more for the purpose of partizan Abolitionism, than because of any genuine admiration entertained for his luminous character. That GEORGE WASHINGTON, like many of his compatriots, and like the great body of the American people now, was opposed to slavery in the abstract, is not worth debating. One thing we know, he held slaves all his life, and did not free them until his death. But where, in the life and conversation of the Father of his Country, does the present spirit of Abolitionism find a warrant for its conduct? Nowhere. He looked upon slavery, as the great body of his countrymen did, as being an evil entailed upon the colonies by the mother country; but he was content to let his countrymen act as they saw fit in regard to it. Some of the States—those in New England and the North—did not, like WASHINGTON, manumit their slaves, but, on the contrary, sold them into perpetual bondage; and, like genuine hypocrites, as soon as they received their price for "human chattels" they immediately began to declaim against the sin of slavery; and they have kept up the agitation until succeeding in plunging the country in civil war. Yet, notwithstanding this and the tolerant teachings of WASHINGTON, and his broad and general action, together with his last advice to his countrymen, "to beware of sectional parties," the *Commercial*, in defiance of all truth upon the subject, draws the fellowing conclusion from the life and example of WASHINGTON. It says:

> In like manner, it is only when thousands of lives and millions of treasure have been wasted in suppressing treason that we appreciate the value of the institutions founded by a WASHINGTON.

What a shameful perversion of facts as well as of language have we here. If we are only beginning to appreciate the value of our institution, after the blood of hundreds of thousands of our friends and relations has been shed upon mountain, plain and hill side, and after the country is groaning under a stupendous debt, of four thousand millions, will our neighbor please to measure the extent of our admiration, after the war has succeeded in doubling both? We are anxious to know the limit of our rejoicing, over such inconceivable and unparalleled miseries, as this fearful struggle has already entailed upon our country.

But we turn from the *Commercial's* conception of the character and teaching of WASHINGTON, to the words of that great man, himself; they were published in our issue, yesterday, quoted by DANIEL WEBSTER, in a letter written by him on February 20th, 1851, in reply to the Union Committee of New York, inviting him to attend the celebration of the 22d, following. This extract will give the reader DANIEL WEBSTER's conception of the great man in question; he says in the letter rererred to:

> Gentlemen, the character of WASHINGTON is among the most cherished contemplations of my life. It is a fixed star in the firmament of great names, shining, without twinkling or obscuration, with clear, steady, beneficent light. It is associated and blended with all our reflections on those things which are near and dear to us. If we think of the independence of our country, we think of him whose efforts were so prominent in achieving it; if we think of the Constitution which it leaves us, we think of him who did so much to establish it, and whose administration of its power is acknowledged to be a model for his successors. If we think of glory in the field, of wisdom in the cabinet, of the purest patriotism, of the highest integrity, public and private, or morals without a stain, of religious feelings without intolerance and without extravagance, the august figure of WASHINGTON presents itself as the personation of all these ideas.

Where is there a leading Abolitionist in the Union whose conduct shows that he has taken this character of WASHINGTON for his example? Instead of the liberal and tolerant spirit interpreted by WEBSTER, we have, in the conduct of Abolitionism, the very reverse; it knows nothing but intolerance, arrogance and blood. But Mr. WEBSTER proceeds:

> When WASHINGTON, in behalf of the convention, presented to the old Congress and to country that Constitution which was the production of their patriotic and assiduous labors, he made this most important declaration: "in all our deliberations upon this subject, we kept steadily in our view, that which appears to us the greatest interests of every true American, the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each State in the convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude than might have been otherwise expected; and thus the Constitution which we now present is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that of mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable."

Where do we find anything like this in the councils of Abolitionism? No where; the cry of "blood-letting" commenced in 1861, is now heard in hoarser tones in 1864. In truth, the party ruling this country now is incapable of conceiving the character of WASHINGTON, and the great men who with him gave us our institutions.

Mr. WEBSTER, in the letter in question, after pointedly condemning the Secessionists South, who in connection with the Abolitionists North, had been beaten by the conservatives in the adoption of the compromise measures of 1850, under the lead of himself, CASS and CLAY—speaks as follows of one of the acts of treason then so frequently committed by the Abolitionists:

> We have recently been informed, Gentlemen, of an open act of resistance to law, in the city of Boston; and if the accounts be correct of the circumstances of this occurrence, it is, strictly speaking, a case of treason. If men combine and confederate together, and by force of arms or force of numbers effectually resist the operation of an act of Congress, in its application to a particular individual, with the avowed purpose of making the same resistance to the same act in its application to all other individuals, this is levying war against the United States, and is nothing less than treason." [redacted]

We may begin with the life of WASHINGTON and come down to the foundation of the Abolition party in 1856, and no one great American, in whom the people reposed trust and confidence, can be quoted in support of the teachings of the present Abolition party. It is opposed to the very genius of our Government, and even now, after but three years of power it claims and exercises despotic power, and that too under the excuse made by all usurpers and tyrants—that of "public necessity."

SOLDIERS AND POLITICIANS.

One of the signs of the times demonstrating the fixed popularity of Gen. MCCLELLAN among the soldiers of the Potomac Army, occurred in New York city on Thursday last. The first New York Cavalry regiment, one of the few which has escaped annihilation under the management of LINCOLN, HALLECK and STANTON, was given a public reception. The *Herald* thus describes the scene which took place after a good dinner at the JEFFERSON Market drill-room, demonstrating that Abolitionism has not yet succeeded in damaging MCCLELLAN in the estimation of the soldiers, any more than it has in the opinion of the people.

"After having done justice to the good things provided for them, the soldiers were welcomed by the chairman of the Committee on National Affairs, and their colonel responded in a neat speech. To add to the pleasurable emotions of this festive scene, General MCCLELLAN was announced. The moment the men heard his name they became excited, the most enthusiastic cheers greeted "Little Mac," who was forced to make a short address to the "boys." He spoke to them feelingly, expressing a hope that he might again serve with them. The General's words produced a profound effect upon the soldiers, who seemed one and all determined to embrace him."

OUR STATE CONVENTION.

The approaching State Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, promises to be an imposing demonstration. We have lately conversed with several gentlemen from many of our Western counties, some of them delegates, who informed us that there are quite a number of Democrats in their several localities, who will take the coming convention day for visiting Philadelphia. We perceive that some of our Democratic cotemporaries are already suggesting Electors and also Delegates at large to the Chicago convention. For the latter positions Hons. GEO. W. WOODWARD, HEISTER CLYMER and W. H. WILTZ are suggested; for the West, we see the names of GEO W. CASS, of our county, and HENRY D. FOSTER of Westmoreland.

An Act to enable the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for Carrying on the Business of Banking under the Laws of the United States.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That any bank incorporated or organized by authority or under any law of this Commonwealth, which shall become an association for carrying on the business of banking under any law or laws of the United States, shall be deemed to have surrendered its charter if and when it shall have complied with the provisions of this act. *Provided*, That the corporate powers, rights and privileges of every such bank, shall after any such surrender be and continue in full force for the purpose of suing and being sued, and for the liquidation and settlement of all its transactions and accounts, and to convey and dispose of its property real and personal.

SEC. 2. The following are the provisions, under which the surrender mentioned in the preceding section, may be made.

1. The stockholders of any such bank at a meeting of its stockholders duly convened, shall by a vote of stockholders, owing not less than two-thirds of its capital stock, ordain

First, That the said bank shall become an association for carrying on the business of banking under the laws of the United States, and that the directors shall take all the necessary steps for effecting this object.

Second, That when the said bank shall become such association, the charter of the said bank shall be surrendered under the provisions of this act.

Third, That the proceedings of the said meeting shall be certified and filed of record by the order of the board of directors in the office of the Secretary of this Commonwealth, and notice thereof published once a week for four successive weeks in a newspaper, published in the county where the said bank has been carrying on its business.

II. If any stockholder or stockholders shall file in writing with the president or cashier of the said bank within the said four weeks, a refusal to become stockholder or stockholders in such association as aforesaid, the court of common pleas of such county as aforesaid, shall on the petition of any such stockholder or stockholders determine and decide what was the value of a share of the capital stock of the said bank at the time of such meeting as aforesaid, and that the said bank shall pay every such stockholder for every such share held him the amount so ascertained as its value with lawful interest to the date of such decree on the surrender to the said bank of the certificate for every such share, and a transfer of the same to the said bank.

SEC. 3. Every such association shall by such proceedings be held to have assumed all the obligations and liabilities of the said bank.

SEC. 4. That upon the filing of the record in the office of the Secretary of this Commonwealth, a certified copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the stockholders as directed by the second section hereof, the charter of the said bank shall be deemed to be surrendered to the Commonwealth under the provisions of this act, and thereupon, all the assets real and personal of the said association for carrying on the business of banking formed as aforesaid,

SEC. 5. The bank tax imposed by the laws of this Commonwealth, shall be paid by such bank, estimated on their last dividend up to the date of its becoming such association in proportion to the time since the last preceding declaration thereof.

SEC. 6. At a meeting of the stockholders of any such bank as aforesaid, each stockholder shall be allowed to cast one vote for every share of such capital stock held by him or her on the question, whether or not the said bank shall become such an association as aforesaid, for carrying on the business of banking and of exercising the powers conferred by this act, and every stockholder who is absent, may vote by proxy, made at any time after this act shall become a law, and any executor, administrator or trustee, holding any such share or shares of such capital stock, may vote personally or by proxy without incurring any responsibility by such vote.

SEC. 7. All laws in relation to the banks of this Commonwealth, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed so far as relates to such banks as shall comply with the provisions of this act.

The "Border Babes."

The letter we published from Winchester, Va., yesterday, will be read with curious interest throughout the country, as it proves what has long been suspected, that guerrillas fighting and scouting from both armies has degenerated into organized brigandage. It is now well established that the late raid upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was committed by a gang of freebooters under command of one Captain Harry Gilmore. The band has been outlawed by the rebel military authorities, and is composed indiscriminately of deserters from both armies. When robbing Union families they claim to be guerrillas; and when they make a descent upon a rebel community they are "Jessie Scouts" or raiders, and so they rob both parties and claim the protection of both.

In Virginia these rogues have a splendid country (for their purpose) to operate in. Between Martinsburg and Harper's ferry on the north and Woodstock and Front Royal on the south, and from the Blue ridge on the east to the North mountains on the west, they have for their operations an intricate net-work of roads, which they scour at night with all the impunity of infallible familiarity and impenetrable disguise.

Gilmore, the leader, is a man of good family and has been well educated. A romantic interest is sought to be attached to his name, which the deeds of himself and gang do not warrant. They are simply thieves without courage or gallantry, and both the contending armies should unite to rid the seat of war of these "border babes," as they call themselves. The "Dick Turpins" and "Jack Shepperds" of English criminal history will never be tolerated by Americans North or South.—*World.*

The Travels of Treadwell, the Bank Defaulter.

The Adrian *Expositor* gives the following narative of the travels of Treadwell, the defaulting Hudson Banker:

He left Hudson, as all know, between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 21st, by the night express train for Detroit, made connection at the Grand Trunk Junction and took the cars for Port Huron. He thinks he bought his ticket on the cars, but is not certain. At Port Sarnia, on the Canada side of St. Clair River, opposite Port Huron, he purchased a ticket for London, on the Great western Railway. Here was his first mistake, as he did not wish to go there at all. He says that when he landed on the Canada side, the facts of his situation flashed upon his mind in a manner appalling and overwhelming. He felt that he was leaving home and friends, reputation and country, and was now among strangers, in a foreign land, and an outlaw. He said he would have givin anything to have been placed back in Hudson once more. This representation seems to be borne out by his subsequent movements, which appear to have been made without premeditation, as if he was half stupefied by his new and strange situation and staggering on under a load heavier than he could carry.

Treadwell had not gone far on the cars before he discovered his mistake, but it was too late to remedy it. He happened, however, to meet in the occupant of the seat next to him, a young man who had a ticket to Toronto, but wanted to branch off at Stratford. This ticket he purchased for half a dollar and went on to Toronto, passed directly through and left the cars that night at Port Hope, a small but enterprising town on Lake Ontario, some sixty-three miles from Toronto. This was the night of his first day's absence from home. He remained in Port Hope four days, putting up at the hotel, walking about the town, reading all the papers, evidently undecided what to do. Here, about the third day after his flight, he first saw himself gazetted in the newspapers. A Toronto daily contained a paragraph announcing that "Mr Treadwell, of the People's Bank of Michigan, had absconded with some $60,000 in funds," and adding some comments on the curious name by which he was announced. On the 25th of January, he went to a small town called Lindsay, north of Port Hope, about fifty miles, on a short branch road that comes into the grand trunk.

Here he remained two days, when the retraced his steps to Port Hope, where he remained three days. He then went to Toronto, and stayed over night, and the next day he went to Paris, where the Grand Trunk crosses the Great Western going on to Buffalo, where he remained another night. The next day he went down the Great Western to Suspension Bridge, where he again remained over night. The next day, he crossed to the American side, took dinner at a small hotel, was interested in discovering the name of Hudson friend on the register five days before, took the cars for Buffalo, where, after waiting a short time, he was enabled to get on to an accommodation train for Dunkirk, where he remained that night. The following day, he went to Salamanca on the New York and Erie Road, where he connected with a train on the new broad gauge Atlantic and Great Western Road, on which he came as far as Akron, Ohio, where he remained for a day. He then went to Orvil, a small station on the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Road, where he connected with a train for Mansfield, which place he reached late Saturday afternoon, Feb 6th. Here he put up at a hotel, and managed to get word to his wife, who was at her father's residence, a few miles down the railroad to Sandusky. She visited him, as also her father, and arrangements were made by them to go to Cleveland.

On Thursday morning, Feb 11th, they took the omnibus from the hotel for the Cleveland train, and while in it he was arrested through the exertions of Mr Keech, who happened to meet him that morning and instantly recognized him. Mr. Keech was greatly surprised at seeing him as he did not suppose he was in this part of the country, but promptly took the steps to secure his detention.

At all the different hotels where he stopped, he registered himself under assumed names, using a new cognomen for each place. His failure to disguise himself at all is quite remarkable. He took no precaution whatever in that respect, save letting his beard grow out on his face, not even changing his clothing. Mr. Treadwell professes the utmost penitence for the wrongs he has inflicted upon so many innocent persons, and declares his intention to make restitution to the utmost farthing. The meeting with the prisoner and his father is described as most affecting. Both seemed broken down by their feelings and wept freely. Treadwell was searched but only nine dollars were found upon him. A trunk which he had with him was examined and nothing found. His wife, who was with him was subjected to a search of her clothing, but nothing more was found. His father-in-law, who is boltfoined by the telegraph as having escaped with the money, was at home yesterday about his customary business.

The Only Alternative

Under the above caption the *Evening Post* tells us that a political system extending over a vast territory can only exist either as a central despotism or through an homogeneousness of local institutions and an universal habit of opinion. It would be impossible within the limits of a newspaper article for the *Post* to furnish illustrations from history or for us to examine its illustrations.

There is a way, which was fondly supposed to be the great American discovery embodied by the wisdom of our ancestors in that still majestic Union, the Constitution.

Separate political communities, with thoughts, habits and social systems as distinct as possible, could with the greatest ease and the greatest advantage enter into a federal Union, in which interests *common* to all could be defended and administered, and interests special to each could be protected and enjoyed. A Mormon state, a Hebrew state, a Mohamedan state, a Roman Catholic state, a slave state, a free state, could form members of this Union to the mutual advantage of each and the great gain of all. The federal Government so constituted would be very strong, because it gave to each and took only the expense of administration in return. It would never meet any but affection, for it would only be known by benefits. Such is the theory of the Government which the Democratic party professed, and, as far as human infirmity will permit, practiced.

For that reason it opposed a national bank, protection, a system of internal improvements, and federal subsidies. On most of these subjects the *Evening Post* agreed with it. Seduced by the notion that uniformity of institutions, not variety of institutions, was a necessity for the United States, it and very many Democrats became Republicans. No man with a particle of sagacity could have dreamed that the slave states would allow their institutions to be affected by the free states without trying the fortunes of war. They must have been peopled by men either higher or lower than the ordinary standard of mankind to have done so. The argument of the *Post* would apply as well to a want of homogeneousness arising from religion as to a dissimilarity existing from slavery.—*World.*

Cornered at East.

Recent news gives us the satisfaction of believeing that the world-renowned *Alabama* has at last been cornered in a Chinese port. It is a universal law of nature that all things mundane must have an end; and it is to be hoped that the *Alabama* is no exception to general rule. At last accounts this freebooter of the ocean seems to have been safely cornered in the Chinese port of Amoy. As the English and French neutrality laws do not govern in Chinese waters, it may be taken for granted that our vessels will have a fair show against the enemy, which has been so long sought for. The *Wyoming* is standing sentry over her and the *Jamestown* has also come to the rescue; and if the *Alabama* can escape from these toils in a genuine neutral water, she must be akin to the Flying Dutchman, the ghost of the ocean, and the terror of all the blue jackets of the world.

Divorces in Philadelphia.—There have been, during the last year, one hundred and fifty-six applications for divorce, being an increase of two on the previous year, and being one of thirty-five of the marriages. If we add to this the number of those who suffer silently the misfortunes of unhappy attachments, the proportion of foolish and unfortunate weddings to wise and judicious ones will be about five per cent. Of the above one hundred and fifty-six applications for divorce, there were ninety-one in which desertion was the alleged ground; forty-one in which adultery was the cause; nine-teen for ill treatment, two for bigamy, and three for habitual drunkenness. In ninety-one of the above cases the suits were brought by the wife, and in sixty five by the husband, whether this fact shows that the wife is in most instances the discontented and quarrelsome party or not, we will allow others to decide.—*Ledger.*

HAIR BRUSHES AND COMBS.—A very large assortment of these articles just received. Also, a fine assortment of Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, Shaving Brushes and Flesh Brushes. PURE LIQUORS for medicinal purposes, of the finest quality, consisting of fine old Cognac Brandy, a splendid article of Holland Gin, Port and Sherry Wines of the finest description. Those wishing these articles for medicinal purposes will consult their interests by examining my stock.

Pure White Carbon Oil at 50 cents per gallon.
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Potash at 10 cents per pound.
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Soda Ash at 5 cents per pound.
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That for excellence cannot be excelled.

At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
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feb22-m&t

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REV. E. A. WILSON'S REMEDY

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Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections,

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jan21-y1

A FACT.

Is it a Dye.

In the year 1855 Mr. Mathews first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

The VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or scalp in the slightest degree.

The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

The VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

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Bleeding may give momentary ease, because the blood left will have more room. But as the body is made from the blood, and sustained by the blood, to waste our blood is to waste our life, and ruin our constitution. But Brandreth's Pills relieve the circulation as readily as bleeding by only taking away what it can well spare, and THEY NEVER HURT.

Mrs. Hooper, of Barnstable, Mass., was cured of St. Vitus' Dance, General Debility, poorness of blood, and costiveness of many years standing, by Brandreth's Pills. The case at length is published in the pamphlets.

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The apparatus is simple in its construction, easily managed, and not liable to be put out of order without gross carelessness. The Gas is in brilliancy entirely equal to coal gas; and as the machine is so constructed as to manufacture it only as fast as it is used; there is no accumulation, and consequently no danger of those terrible explosions to which coal gas is so liable, and in point of expense its cost is, compared with coal gas, a mere fraction.

Our terms are CASH, on delivery at the Factory in this city. Machines calculated to run twenty-five burners, $200; for large ones, special contracts will be made.

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CHAS. G. FOSTER, Clerk.

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CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

And for *these reasons*. It embrowns and blackens the *hair*, not the *skin*. It is a *vegetable emollient*, not a *burning fluid*. It has not burlesque nature with *glooming metallic tints*, but produces her own *living hues*. Its cooling effect is *lasting*. It *delays baldness*. Its results are *uniform*. It never *fails*. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

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THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery.

By inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

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500 ACRES OF LAND IN TIONESta township, Forest county, Pa., unimproved and adjoining the lands of Thos. Patterson, Esq. The land is well timbered with poplar, pine, oak, ash, hemlock, maple, pine, &c., and is one of the best regions south of Tidioute and some six miles west of the Sunbury and Erie R. R. and five miles north of Marion, the county seat of Forest co. Title good. Terms—one half cash in hand, and the other half in six months with interest to be secured by bond and mortgage.

ALSO, 400 ACRES

of land in Jenks township, Forest county, Pa., bounded on the east by the lands of Todd Hallinger, on the west by that of A. L. Hines and others, being part of the large tract, warrant No. [illegible] and adjoins the tract on which is located the county seat of Forest co. The soil is of the best quality, and is well timbered with cherry, poplar, ash, hemlock, sugar, curled maple, birch, &c. The late survey of the Great Level R. R. passes through this tract. Terms same as the above. Refer to James Pender, esq., Col. Jno. D. Hunter, W. Rose, Hepburnville.

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Extensive & Complete Assortment,

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Having purchased our goods just previous to the late advance we now offer a great part of our assortment AT WHOLESALE,

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On short notice.

Material to sell with instructions.

Office, corner 5th and Wood streets, second story. feb9

THREE SECOND-HAND

MELODEONS

FOR SALE CHEAP.

CHARLES C. MELLOR,

feb20 81 Wood st.

JAMES H. MOPRINS..... THOMAS C. LAZEAR.

Hopkins & Lazear,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

NO. 103 FIFTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Collections and other legal business attended to in Allegheny, Washington, Greene, and adjoining counties. jan25-2md

NOTICE.—IN THE COURT OF QUARter Sessions of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, No. —, March Term, A. D. 1864.

In the matter of the petition of sundry freeholders of the City of Allegheny, for the vacation of certain alleys and a street, in the Second Ward, of said city.

All parties interested are hereby notified, that on SATURDAY, February 13th, 1864, a petition was presented to said Court, signed by twelve freeholders of said Ward, praying the Court, to grant a rule to show cause why so much of an alley lying in said Ward, parallel with Bidwell and Fremont streets, should not be vacated and closed up, from the northern line of the right of way of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, where the said line crosses said alley to Island Lane, because the said portion of said alley has become useless to the public and those having lands abounding thereon.

And, also, why so much of the alley that lies, in said Ward, parallel with, and between Island Lane and Juniata street, should not be vacated and closed up from Bidwell street to the street known as Allegheny avenue, for the reason that the same has become useless to the public and those having lands bounding thereon.

And, also, why so much of Juniata street, in said Ward, as extends from the eastern line of the right of way of the said Railway Company, where the said line crosses said street, to the street known as Allegheny avenue, should not be vacated and closed up, for the reason that the same has become useless to the public and those having lands abounding thereon.

That said Court granted the rule aforesaid, and ordered that notice be given of the filing of said petition, and of the granting of said rule as required by law.

JOHN H. HAMPTON,
feb16-8t-2taw Att'y of Petitioners.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREAT CLOAK HOUSE OF THE WEST.

GRAND OPENING OF SPRING CLOAKS, SACQUES AND CIRCULARS,

ON THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25TH, 1864, AT NO. 73 MARKET STREET.

SPRING FASHIONS IN LADIES' CLOAKS, FOR 1864.

WE SHALL OPEN AND INTRODUCE OUR SPRING COSTUMES, ON THURSDAY, 25TH INST., AT WHICH TIME WE SHALL exhibition all the latest novelties in LOOSE and CIRCULAR Cloaks, as the present time so popular in London, Paris and New York, and especially would we call attention to our stock of LADIES' FINE FRENCH CLOTH CLOAKS, of our own manufacture, which we will sell at a small advance on cost. Also, full lines of BLACK and COLORED SILK MANTILLAS, very elegant goods and well worthy the attention of buyers of Spring Goods. Remember, the Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store, is the only exclusive Cloak House in the city where all the leading and popular garments for Spring and Summer wear can be found in every variety of style and fabric at all times.

M. J. SPENCE.

WHITE, ORR & CO.

Shirting Flannels,

Checked, striped and plain.

Also, a stock of

Good White Flannels,

OF VARIOUS KINDS,

For sale by

WHITE, ORR & CO.

CLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Weltons, Tweeds,

Satinetts and Jeans,

Suitable for boy's wear,

For sale by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

feb23 25 FIFTH ST.

WHITE, ORR & CO.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington City, Feb. 13th, 1864.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25th, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH MCCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the said SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 13th day of February, 1864.

HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Formerly IRON CITY TRUST COMPANY.)

Capital, $300,000, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

THE IRON CITY TRUST COMPANY having organized under the National Currency Act, offers its services for the transaction of a General Banking Business. Drafts bought and sold. Money received on Deposit, and Collections made on all parts of the country.

DIRECTORS:

JACOB PAINTER, JAKE HILL, C. F. KLOPFER, WM. COOPER, ROBT. ROBINSON, R. BOUGHMAN, J. H. AUTENRIETH, W. M. GORMLY.

G. E. WARNER, President.
JNO. E. PATTERSON, Cashier.

feb23-1md

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

Annual Taxes for 1864.

THE attention of tax-payers is hereby called to the provisions of the United State Excise Law relating to the assessment of annual taxes.

By the sixth section of the act of July 1, 1862, it is made the duty of all persons, partnerships, firms, associations or corporations, made liable to any annual duty, license or tax, ON OR BEFORE THE FIRST MONDAY OF MAY IN EACH YEAR, to make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the District where located of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special tax, and the business or occupation liable to pay any license.

Every person who shall fail to make such return by the day specified will be liable to be assessed by the Assessor according to the best information which he can obtain; and in such case the Assessor is required to add fifty per centum to the amount of the items of such list.

Every person who shall deliver to an Assessor any false or fraudulent list or statement, with intent to evade the valuation or enumeration required by law, is subject to a fine of five hundred dollars; and in such case the list will be made out by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, and from the valuation or enumeration so made there can be no appeal.

Payment of the annual taxes, except those for licenses, will not be demanded until the 30th day of June.

The appropriate blanks on which to make return, and all necessary information, will be furnished by ——, Assistant Assessor for the 22d District, to whom the returns should be delivered on or before the 1st day of May, at the Treasurer's office, in ——

H. A. WEAVER,
U. S. Assessor, 22d District, Pa.

——, February ——, 1864.

FARM FOR SALE OF 200 ACRES, 130 cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and the balance well timbered, situated in Moon township, Allegheny county, Pa. The improvements are a new large Frame House and Barn; Fruit in abundance; convenient to Stores, Churches and Schools; 12½ miles from Stevenson's Mills and Postoffice; 14 miles from Pittsburgh; 3 miles from Sewickleyville and Shousetown. For further particulars inquire of Alex. Stevenson, on the premises, or address

ALEX. STEVENSON,
feb23 Moon Postoffice.

46TH REGIMENT PENNA. VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.—The members of Companies "B" and "F," Captains Neal Craig and H. A. Greatrake of this Regiment will meet at the Recruiting Office of Lt. Col. Faulk, opposite the Postoffice, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 24th inst., at 9 o'clock, to be assigned for Local Bounty. feb23-1t

DANDRETH & SONS' NEW CROP OF GARDEN SEEDS just received and for sale by BEGHAM & LONG,
No. 127 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
feb20d&w

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE WEST, THE CELEBRATED CONCORD HAT AND SHOE STORE, No. 84 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Best and Cheapest Assortment of Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Trunks and Valises, Gaiters and Shoes, Ladies' Fancy Gaiters and Shoes, Ladies' Fancy Slippers, Ladies' Fancy Shoes, Ladies' Fancy Boots, Ladies' Fancy Hats, Ladies' Fancy Caps, Ladies' Fancy Trunks, Ladies' Fancy Valises, Ladies' Fancy Gaiters