Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY MORNING:—DEC. 16, 1863.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

The City Convention.

The delegates elected to the Union City Convention, to nominate candidates for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer, met at the Court House, on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, but as the court rooms were all occupied, the delegates adjourned to the Common Council Chamber.

Wm. P. Johnston, Esq., Chairman of the City Executive Committee, called the Convention to order. He remarked that it was his duty to assemble the Convention, and preside until a permanent organization was secured. He asked the kindly co-operation of the delegates, and hoped that no unnecessary excitement would be indulged in, and that harmony and good feeling would prevail. The nomination of temporary Secretaries was declared in order.

On motion, Messrs. Wm. N. Ogden and E. E. Rinehart were chosen temporary Secretaries.

The credentials of delegates were then received, as follows:

First Ward—James Ross, Samuel Fulton, James Kennedy, A. Fryer and Geo. Scheidmantel.

Second Ward—Jonathan C. Mattern, J. H. Baldwin, Wm. N. Ogden, Thomas Davis, Wm. Davis.

Third Ward—First Precinct, Andrew Sims and Wm. Simpson. Second Precinct—Jackson Kemp, Thos. Googhegan and W. Colville.

Fourth Ward—Samuel Scott, W. H. McVay, David Lewis, Edward E. Rinehart and R. M. Leonard.

Fifth Ward—First Precinct, Frank Ardary and David Beck. Second Precinct, Richard Thompson, Peter McWhirter and Robert J. McGowan.

Sixth Ward—Jared M. Brush, A. G. McCandless, John Wallace, John Lowry and John Phillips.

Eighth Ward—Joseph Nixon, Philip James, James McWherry, John J. Storr and Lewis Garber. (Contested by Thomas Rees, a Sawyer delegate.)

Ninth Ward—Chas. Normine, Wilson Welsh, Robert M. Reed, J. W. Hammond and Joseph Nobbs.

Two sets of delegates were present from the Eighth Ward.

The credentials of the Lowry delegates from the Eighth Ward, were as follows:

This is to certify that at an election for delegates held in the Eighth Ward, Pittsburgh, on Saturday, Dec. 12th, 1863, J. J. Storr, Louis Garber, J. Nixon, Philip James and James McWherry, were elected to represent said ward in the Republican Union City Convention, to be held at the Court House, on Tuesday, Dec. 15th, 1863, for the purpose of nominating municipal officers, etc. [Signed]

D. Hutchinson, C. W. Smith, } Inspectors.
E. S. Monroe, H. Snowden, R. D. Jones, } Clerks.

The other paper, after setting forth the names of the two sets of delegates, proceeds as follows:

That the number of ballots, when counted, was 409, while the Clerks' tally lists of electors were but 385, showing a discrepancy of 24 votes, that cannot be accounted for, which is *prima facie* evidence of fraud, and not knowing by whom, or in whose favor committed; and that the Inspector of the Election Board, on different occasions, declared "that the whole affair (meaning the election) was but a farce;" "that illegal votes were cast," "that he would have nothing farther to do with it;" and that about six o'clock P. M., the above named officer left the Board. Therefore, in consideration of the above facts, and believing that neither delegations were legally elected, I decline issuing any credentials.

[Signed] W. J. Patterson, Judge of the Election Board.

Mr. Davis moved that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the charges of fraud in the Eighth Ward, which was laid on the table until after the Ninth Ward credentials were received.

Mr. Davis renewed his motion.

Mr. Sims moved to lay it on the table. The yeas and nays were then called, and resulted as follows: Yeas, 20; nays, 20—the Eighth Ward delegates not being permitted to vote.

The Chairman remarked that he had no casting vote, but the rule was that, on a tie vote, the question failed. The motion was decided lost.

Dr. McCandless moved to refer the matter to the Committee of the Whole, that the alleged fraud might be investigated.

The yeas and nays were called, and resulted in a tie—20 to 20—the McCarthy and Lowry delegates taking close issue on every vote. The motion was decided lost.

Mr. Davis resisted his motion for the appointment of a committee of three, to examine the Eighth Ward matter.

Mr. McGowan was not here to contest Mr. Lowry's delegates, but inasmuch as there had been charges of fraud, he desired an investigation.

Dr. McCandless remarked that that was just what he wanted, and hoped that all the facts would be laid before the Committee of the Whole.

The yeas and nays were called, and resulted 20 to 20. Lost.

Mr. Brush moved to proceed to a permanent organization. Agreed to, by a vote of 21 yeas to 19 nays.

Messrs. J. H. Baldwin, of the Second Ward, and Dr. A. G. M'Candless, of the Sixth Ward, were nominated for President.

Two ballots were had, resulting in a tie vote.

Mr. Brush moved to proceed to a third ballot, but withdrew it to give way to

Dr. McCandless, who renewed his motion to refer to Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Barclay moved to amend, by referring back to the people of the Eighth Ward. The amendment, as well as the original motion, were lost by tie votes.

An animated discussion then ensued, in which Dr. McCandless took the ground that while the Lowry delegates were here with their credentials, the Sawyer delegates were not here with any show of authority. They had no credentials, and some of them had refused even to ask a seat, admitting that the Lowry delegates were fairly elected.

Mr. Davis stated that he did not wish to delay the Convention further, as it was plain that no business could be transacted unless there was some concession. He therefore moved to reconsider the question, and refer to the Committee of the Whole.

The yeas and nays were called, and the question was carried unanimously.

The question as to the contest in the Eighth Ward was then declared before the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Davis moved to exclude all but delegates while the investigation was being made.

Mr. Brush objected, as he desired the facts to go before the public. (Applause outside the bar.)

Mr. Davis explained that the facts would reach the public through the reporters.

Mr. Barclay, who seconded the motion, explained that he did not understand that the public were to be excluded, but that all save delegates should retire outside the bar.

The motion was withdrawn.

On motion, Mr. J. H. Baldwin was unanimously chosen Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

A motion to adjourn for dinner was made and lost.

Mr. Thomas Rees, a Sawyer delegate from the Eighth Ward, appeared as a contestant, and Mr. Patterson, the Judge of Election, was called upon to make a statement. He was asked whether those were any evidences of fraud, and he remarked that he knew of no particular case of fraud. A vote was put into the box, claimed to have been cast by a man residing in Pitt township, but it was not discovered until afterwards. The vote was not thrown out, but he did not know on which side it was cast. Mr. Hutchinson objected to what he called "copperhead" votes, but they were received, as they were claimed to be Union men.

Mr. McGowan asked Mr. Patterson as to the stuffed ballot box.

Mr. Patterson answered—some one, he did not know who, proposed using a hat to put the ballots in; but Mr. Sawyer, Sr., was sent for a box, and came in with two boxes—a paper box under his arm, and a wooden box. Mr. Smith, the Inspector, took the paper box, and took out his knife to cut it, when Mr. Hutchinson took it out of his hand and found the tickets in it. The voting had not yet commenced, and he heard old Mr. Sawyer say that the wooden box was intended to be used. He thought the presentation of the paper box was accidental. The box used contained no ballots when the voting commenced, and Mr. Patterson admitted that he and Mr. Smith were friendly to Mr. Sawyer; that they were present during the entire balloting, and that they saw no illegal votes put into the box. There were twenty-four more votes cast, however, than there were names on the tally lists. The vote for Lowry was 210; for Sawyer, 199. The number of names on the tally list was 409. He could not account for the discrepancy at all. The clerks were ready as soon as the ballot box was ready. The rush at first was very great, and the Board stopped "until the clerks could catch up."

In answer to a question of Mr. Brush, Mr. Patterson stated that both the Inspectors were friendly to Mr. Sawyer—at least that Mr. Hutchinson at first preferred to be a Sawyer man, and then left in disgust before the election was over, alleging that fraud had been resorted to. The Board kept control of the box all the time, and how the illegal votes got in *was the mystery*.

To Mr. McCandless—I saw no fraud committed, and saw no votes put into the box that did not come in at the window.

Mr. Rees said he had no other witnesses, and the case was opened for the other side.

R. S. Morrow, Esq., was next called and interrogated. He stated that he was fifteen or twenty minutes in the Board, having taken Mr. Hutchinson's place. Somebody stated that there was a discrepancy of fifteen or twenty votes, and somebody else remarked that that often happened at delegate elections. So far as he saw, the election was conducted fairly. Mr. Sawyer proposed him (Mr. Morrow) as Inspector in place of Mr. Hutchinson.

Mr. Hutchinson was next examined, and stated that he was an Inspector of the Election. His statement, in reference to the whole matter, was substantially the same as that published in the *Gazette* of Monday. As to the "stuffed" ballot box brought in by Mr. Sawyer, Sr., he stated that the *paper box* was *first* brought in, and the Sawyer tickets discovered in it. It was fully fifteen minutes *after* this, that Mr. Sawyer brought in the *wooden box*. The paper box was used, and as many as fifty votes had been polled *before* the wooden box was brought in at all!

Mr. Horace Snowden, one of the clerks, corroborated Mr. Hutchinson in reference to the boxes. He also stated that, when the balloting commenced, the clerks did not get the first names, and they had to stop several times to get down the names of voters whose tickets had been placed in the box. He was fully satisfied that there were a great many votes cast, without names to correspond on the tally lists, because it was *impossible* for the clerks to write them down as fast as the votes were received. This was the substance of his testimony.

The Lowry men, being fully satisfied that no fraud had been used on their part, and that the discrepancy between the number of votes polled and the number of names on the tally lists had been fully explained, declined to call any other witnesses.

Mr. Brush then moved that, as a sense of the Committee of the Whole, the Eighth Ward delegates, having their credentials, be admitted to seats in the Convention.

The motion was carried with but two dissenting votes, and the Committee then rose.

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole then made his report in favor of receiving the Lowry delegation.

It was moved that the report be accepted, upon which the yeas and nays were called. The vote stood—Yeas, 20, nays 20! The motion was decided lost.

Mr. Brush then moved that the Convention proceed to permanent organization. Agreed to.

Dr. McCandless and Mr. Baldwin were again nominated.

The yeas and nays were called, and resulted in a tie vote.

Dr. McCandless then moved that the Convention now take a recess of one hour—it being half past one o'clock.

The motion was put and carried by a decided vote.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At half-past two o'clock the Convention was called to order by the temporary Chairman.

Dr. McCandless, in order to ascertain if there had been any change in the sentiment of the Convention, moved that a vote be taken by ballot, on the acceptance of the report of the Committee of the Whole, on the admission of the Lowry delegates from the Eighth Ward.

Mr. Thompson offered, as an amendment, that the vote be taken by calling the yeas and nays.

Mr. Moorhead was of the opinion that the Eighth Ward delegates had already been excluded by the action of the Convention, in refusing to accept the report.

The Chair decided that Dr. McCandless' motion was in order, and the yeas and nays were called and resulted in a tie vote.

Mr. Moorhead again asked whether the delegates from the Eighth Ward, by the action of the Convention, were not rejected.

The temporary Chairman decided that they were; but a motion could be in order, at any time, to receive the delegation.

Another unsuccessful attempt was made to effect a permanent organization, by the election of President. The vote stood—McCandless, 20; Baldwin, 20.

Dr. McCandless then moved that a Committee of nine be appointed, to consult upon some plan by which the machinery of the Convention could be put in motion. They had evidently come to a dead lock, and the machine needed greasing, or something else—he did not know exactly what.

The motion was agreed to, and some one suggested that the chair appoint the committee.

The chairman (Mr. Johnston) remarked that it had been charged in one of the papers, that he had some feeling as between the two candidates, which assertion was utterly untruthful, and he desired that the Convention should make its own nominations. The following gentlemen were then nominated on the Committee: Jared M. Brush, 6th Ward; Thomas Davis, 2d; M. K. Moorhead, 7th; Andrew Sims, 3d; J. H. Robbs, 9th; A. G. McCandless, 6th; David Lewis, 4th; J. H. Baldwin, 2d and A. Fryer, 1st.

The Committee then retired, and the Convention took a recess until the Committee should be ready to report.

The Committee, after an absence of half an hour, returned, and announced themselves ready to report.

The roll was then called, when Mr. Brush, chairman of the Committee, reported that he had been instructed to recommend the organization of the Convention by the appointment of Mr. J. H. Baldwin as President.

The report was accepted, and Mr. Baldwin was unanimously chosen as President. On taking the chair he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, and asked their kindly co-operation in the discharge of his duties.

Messrs. Ogden and Rinehart were unanimously chosen permanent Secretaries.

The Convention being declared duly organized, it was agreed to go into a nomination for Mayor.

Dr. McCandless nominated James Lowry, Esq.

Mr. Thompson nominated Wm. C. M'Carthy, Esq.

The ballot was then taken viva voce, and resulted as follows: Mr. Lowry received 26 votes; Mr. M'Carthy 20.

The vote was declared a tie, and no choice was had.

Pending a motion to proceed to a second ballot,

Mr. C. McCarthy, Esq., appeared upon the floor of the Convention, and said:

Mr. President: In looking at the present position of affairs, I have concluded to withdraw my name as a candidate for the office of Mayor. As to the contest in the Eighth Ward, I may be permitted to say that I had neither part nor lot in it. The contest was not made by my advice. I requested my delegates to sustain me, so long as it was consistent with their honor and self-respect, and consistent with justice to other parties. I thank the delegates for the cordial and determined support which they have given me, and I also express my thanks to those citizens who have interested themselves in my behalf at the ballot-box. But I cannot longer permit my name to be used, lest the harmony and efficiency of the party be jeopardized. I have always been taught to regard the interests of the party as of *first* importance, while those of individuals are merely *secondary*. I therefore ask leave to withdraw my name, believing that under existing circumstances, the good of the party requires that I should sink myself as a candidate.

Mr. McCarthy then retired amid loud applause, and his speech was highly commended, not only for the sentiments uttered, but for the manner in which they were delivered.

Mr. Lowry was then nominated for the office of Mayor, by acclamation.

On motion, the Lowry delegates from the Eighth Ward were then unanimously admitted to seats in the Convention.

John McCargo, Esq., was unanimously renominated for the office of City Controller; and William Eichbaum was unanimously re-nominated for the office of City Treasurer.

Dr. McCandless, at the suggestion of a delegate from the Ninth Ward, moved that the City Executive Committee, hereafter to be appointed, be instructed to recommend to the qualified voters of the city, the plan of voting directly for the candidates, and do away with the present system of delegate elections. The motion was agreed to.

A Committee of three was then appointed to notify Mr. Lowry of his nomination. The Committee attended to this duty, and soon after introduced that gentleman to the convention. He spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Convention and Friends—After the excitement which you have witnessed here, and the speeches which you have heard, I presume that you are in no condition to be bored with a speech from me. I extend to you, gentlemen, my most cordial and hearty thanks for the high honor which you have conferred upon me; and I beg leave to say that, during the exciting canvass through which we have passed, I have never entertained any other than the most kindly feelings towards the rival candidates and their friends. If the people will ratify the nomination which you have made, I will use my best efforts to enforce the laws and ordinances of the city faithfully and impartially. And it may not be improper to say that, inasmuch as the public have expressed a desire that there should be some change made in the conduct of our municipal affairs—in the police and other matters—I shall deem it my duty, if elected, to see that those changes are made. (Loud applause.) Thanking you once more, gentlemen, I shall retire to enable you to finish your business. (Applause.)

On motion, the Chair was empowered to appoint a City Executive Committee, for the ensuing two years, consisting of two from each ward.

The Chair declined, preferring that the Convention should appoint its own Committee.

The following nominations were then made and agreed to:

First Ward—Jas. Rees, A. Fryer.
Second Ward—John Marshall, Jas. Reed.
Third Ward—T. Googhegan, Wm. Simpson.
Fourth Ward—S. Scott, E. E. Rinehart.
Fifth Ward—R. J. McGowan, R. Thompson.
Sixth Ward—J. M. Brush, John Phillips.
Seventh Ward—M. K. Moorhead, Samuel Barclay.
Eighth Ward—Jas. McWhenj, D. Evans.
Ninth Ward—W. O. Davis, Geo. Dobbs.

After passing a unanimous vote of thanks to the officers, the Convention, at five o'clock, adjourned *sine die*.

Our Book Table.

Bitter-Sweet. A Poem. By J. G. Holland. With Illustrations by E. J. Whitney. New York: Charles Scribner. Pittsburgh: for sale by R. S. Davis, 92 Wood street. 12mo. small 4to.

Never, perhaps, has a modern poet, in this western world, been so much in danger of having to criticise his verses in the not very self-flattering strain suggested by the well-known line of a Roman poet, who, viewing the triumphs of art, when the 'conquering hand' of the artist was impressed on gold and enamel and carbuncle, exclaimed: "The workmanship seems even to surpass the material!"—as the author of "Bitter-Sweet" must have felt when this exquisitely beautiful edition of his truly exquisite poem was first put before him. And yet, as the gold and the gems were worthy of the artist's skill and pains, so these verses of our poet, precious in their truth to nature, their fidelity to truth, their sympathy and spirituality, receive but their due in the homage which art has here rendered unto them. Beautiful exceedingly, too, is the form—in every instance—of that homage. The eighty illustrations executed in the highest style of art, from original drawings by E. J. Whitney, Esq., deserve the very highest praise. We can readily adopt the language of the New York *Commercial* in speaking of them, and say that they are "exquisitely beautiful—the designs eminently chaste and appropriate. They are gems indeed. Some of these beautiful pictures are engraved by Mr. Whitney himself, and the remainder by artists of the highest skill and reputation. Never, perhaps, did artists design so faithfully and delicately *illustrate* the sentiment and narrative of a text, and never, perhaps, did text supply more pure and elevating and thoroughly natural thought and sentiment to exalt the finer powers and genius of the artist. Altogether, this superb edition of Bitter-Sweet is one of the most beautiful and much-to-be-coveted gift books that the American press has yet produced." Among the crowd of illustrated books, many of them more costly, many of them of more imposing proportions, which we found on the well-filled and extensive shelves and counters of our friend, A. M. R. S. Davis, corner of Wood and Diamond streets, none seemed to us more "a thing of beauty," that might be truly "a joy for ever" to its possessor, than this new edition of Bitter-Sweet."

Tales of a Wayside Inn.—By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Pittsburgh: Henry Miner, next door to the Post-office.

Readers of poetry will have pleasant associations when they open this beautiful volume of Longfellow's, whose title cannot but suggest the great immortality of his

"—that left half told,
The story of Cambuscan bold"—

the Father of English Poetry himself—and the old "tabard" at Canterbury, which he has made immortal. "Sudbury inn," in Massachusetts, seems to have a very fair chance to boast in after days of its "Wayside Inn," whose bright, cheery parlor received, "once on a time," the kindly host, with his jolly landlord, according to the modern poet, told the tales which he has strung here for us, with golden threads of interlude, into a fair rosary of song. We have "Paul Revere's Ride," taking us to the Concord fight; an Italian story, with the lovely atmosphere of Florence; a Jewish legend; a tale of old Sicily, the Scandinavian "Saga of King Olaf;" a story of the Spanish Inquisition; "The Birds of Killingworth;" a quaint narrative of New England long ago. The "Tales" are followed by a number of shorter poems, several of which have appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and have become familiar to many readers—who will, however, rejoice to have these "birds of passage" find so fit a resting-place, after their "Atlantic" flight.

The Countess of Rudolstadt.—The Sequel to Consuelo. By George Sand. Translated from the last Paris edition of Charpentier, with all the new revisions and corrections by the Author, by Fayette Robinson. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Pittsburgh: for sale by J. P. Hunt, Mansion Hall, Fifth street; by W. A. Gildenhorn, 45 Fifth street, and by J. Scaife, 65 Federal street, Allegheny. Price, 50 cents.

No reader of "Consuelo"—one of the noblest productions of genius—will fail to read this continuation, which the gifted author wrote, no doubt, for the purpose of relieving the feeling of sadness and pain experienced by most readers at the tragic close of the original story. As a point of interest and beauty, it is equal to any of Madame Dudevant's works, except "Consuelo" and "Little Fadette."

"Consuelo."—By George Sand.—In foreign works we have alluded to this singularly beautiful, wonderful and original book—the *chef-d'œuvre* of her whom another gifted woman calls

"A large hearted woman and large-hearted man"—

and here, all that seems necessary to be said, is, that Messrs. Peterson & Brothers, of Philadelphia, have published a translation of it uniform in size and at the same price as "The Countess of Rudolstadt," namely, 50 cents, and that it is for sale here by W. A. Gildenhorn, 45 Fifth street.

"Miss Marchmont's Legacy."—This is the title of Miss Braddon's new novel, just published by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, of New York, in their neatly printed and generally meritorious series, entitled "Library of Select Novels"—which, by the way, we may remark, are *really* such, being selected from the mass of contemporary fiction with commendable taste and judgment. The present volume, forming the 238th number, contains a story of great interest and power, by Miss Braddon, author of those remarkably popular novels, "Aurora Floyd," "Eleanor's Victory," etc., etc.—and will be regarded as an excellent addition to the series. Indeed, we should not be surprised if "John Marchmont's Legacy" were to bear away the palm, in the estimation of many readers, from any of Miss Braddon's previous works.

For sale (price 50 cents) at Henry Miner's, 71 and 73 Fifth street.

The National Bank Note Reporter.—This neat and reliable Detector is presented to us this month in an entire new dress, and it has a most beautiful appearance. The *Reporter* has always been a welcome visitor. It has been transformed into a descriptive list of genuine bank notes, furnishing an infallible guide in handling money. No better plan could be presented to the incipient, having for its object the comparison of the note offered with the description of the genuine. We are indebted to Messrs. Reid & Lane, Dispatch building, Fifth street, for the publication.

Concert by Prof. Zundel.—The lovers of church music will be gratified to learn that Prof. Zundel, the eminent organist, will give a grand organ and vocal concert, on Thursday evening next, in the Second Presbyterian church, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Christian or Sanitary Commission. The programme will be found in our advertising columns.

Sales of stock at the Commercial Sale Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, by Davis & McIlwaine, on Tuesday evening:

Exchange Bank	$55 50
Citizens' Bank	66 50
Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank	56 25
Allegheny Valley R. R. Co	10 50

Quota Filled.—We are informed that, through the exertions of Mr. Joseph Weddle, the borough of Elizabeth has furnished her quota of volunteers, under the President's last call. Good for Elizabeth.

Stationery of all kinds, Blank Memorandum, and Pass Books and Carroccy Wallets, can be had at low prices, at Frank Case's News Depot, Chronicle Building.

Albums.—An elegant selection at very low prices. Call and see them at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Lowest Prices.—Photograph Albums and Diaries for 1864 at lowest prices, at Frank Case's News Depot, *Chronicle* building, Fifth street.

Photograph Albums.—The best make, at lowest prices, at Frank Case's News Depot, *Chronicle* building.

Carte De Visites.—Call and see the large stock at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

All the late Papers, Magazines and Books at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Bouthell's Law.—Get a copy at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Diaries for 1864, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Dr. Holland's Lecture.

Editors Gazette.—We had the pleasure on Monday evening, of hearing the eloquent lecture of Dr. Holland on "The Heart of the Nation." His lecture was high toned and patriotic, and his were the manly sentiments of a noble and generous mind, who justly appreciated the power of the masses, and recognized the hand of Providence in this struggle of our country for the preservation of its nationality. But of the lecture we do not mean to write.

We had the misfortune to be seated near a party of young ladies and gentlemen, who annoyed all around them by their talking and laughing during the entire lecture, demonstrating *clearly* that they either had not brains or education sufficient to appreciate the performance, or that they were entirely destitute of *common politeness*. If young ladies and gentlemen cannot behave themselves at a public performance like Dr. Holland's, they had better stay away, save their reputation, and not annoy the audience. H.

Movement of Coal.

The following is the amount of coal which has left this port on the present high water:

Owners.	Barges.	No. Bushels.
A. D. Smith & Bro.	10	100,000
Lyslee & Blackmore	11	100,000
M. Bailey & Co.	10	100,000
Jas. McGrew & Co.	19	250,000
Wm. H. Brown	4	125,000
Duncan, Correll & Co.	7	70,000
N. J. Bigley	10	100,000
McDonalds	14	140,000
Wm. Stone	7	60,000
Deipold	7	60,000
Dilworth	5	40,000
do "Broadburns"	10	800,000
Total		1,895,000

The Board of Enrollment, having called all claims for Exemption numbered up to 700—will not call any *under* that number. At ten o'clock, after call, all cases of Manifest Physical Disability, (without regard to number,) the Board will commence calling other cases, from number seven hundred upward, but will not go beyond number nine hundred. At two o'clock they will proceed in the same manner, commencing with number eight hundred. Cases of election of parent will not be heard before the 23d inst. As nearly 1500 claims are filed, many will not be reached this week, nor at all—unless the time is extended, which the board has applied for. Those not reached can, however, be examined if drafted.

—Wm. Elizabeth born yesterday filled her quota, by sending in her thirteenth volunteer. Others should be doing the same.

Oxygen, a Curative Agent.—As will be seen upon referring to an advertisement in another column, this new mode of treatment is being demonstrated at No. 47 Smithfield street, this city, by an eminent physician from New York, where he invites all who are afflicted to call and test its merits. The Doctor's theory is, that when the blood is properly oxygenized, it expels disease of every nature from the system. His reasoning seems to be philosophical; and many, no doubt, will test its truth. It is, we believe, conceded by all, that the oxygen is that principle which supports all animal life, and without it we could not survive an hour. Judging of the Doctor's success with this new mode of curing diseases, from our exchanges, we would pronounce it Nature's great Panacea, and recommend all to give it a trial.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

Thomas Parry, Plain and Ornamental Slate-Roofer, and dealer in Pennsylvania and Vermont slate of the best quality at low rates. Office at Alex. Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

For Fall and Winter Wear.—The Summer's past, and by the morning's frost, we begin to apprehend, that fall and winter will shortly be upon us, and we must provide ourselves with the material to keep us comfortable. A nice fall suit, or a good and well-made overcoat are the very thing, and we do not know of any place where our readers can get them at better bargains than at Messrs. W. H. Mellor & Co's clothing establishment, corner of Federal street and Diamond Square, Allegheny. They have also received a complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, and a great variety of new patterns for waistcoating, &c.

Gentlemen, have you examined the fall and winter stock of goods at the Merchant Tailoring establishment of Sam. Graham & Co., No. 54 Market street?

Have you examined the prices of goods at the Merchant Tailoring establishment of Sam. Graham & Co., No. 54 Market street; if not, do it at once and save 20 per cent. in your clothing bill.

Every garment warranted a perfect fit.

Samuel Graham, Geo. McCandless.

Kentucky Bellas Appreciate.—Mrs. Anne Nance, of Louisville, Ky., says in a letter "Which I send to New York, this summer, I purchased by way of experiment some of Mrs. A. Allen's celebrated Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, which I have found valuable. I now wish to have you send me a dozen of each by express, for the use of my friends."

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 195 Greenwich street, New York.

Editorial Opinion.—The following we take from this week's *United Presbyterian*, one of the most influential religious papers in the West. Speaking of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine it says: "This is unquestionably the best sewing machine for family purposes now in market, and is more in demand than any other. It is the one which we can most unqualifiedly recommend, and for this reason have selected it as a premium." Itwalwd.

Great Bargains in ladies' furs at J. Finch's, corner of Grant and Fifth streets. For the information of our lady readers, we give a few of his leading prices: Extra large mink sets at $85, worth $130, Stone Martin at $30, worth $45, Fitch sets at $10 and upwards. Also will be opened this morning 500 sets which will be sold at the following prices: $7, $9, $8, $10, $11, $12, $14 and up.

Just Received and Ready for Sale.—The fine assortment of Fall and Winter Clothing, lately received by Messrs. John Wier & Co., Merchant Tailors, No. 146 Federal street, Allegheny. The stock of clothing consists of the finest variety of gents' pantaloons, vests, coats and overcoats. The style of patterns is tasteful and fashionable. We would invite all of our readers to give the above gentlemen a call.

It is not often that we come in contact with an article that we feel justified in recommending to our numerous readers but the article of Family Dye Colors, manufactured by Howe & Stevens, advertised in this day's paper, we feel we can heartily commend to all who may have use for dyes of any colors. For sale by all druggists.

Soldiers' Special Notice.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use Holloway's Pills and Ointment. For Wounds, Sores, Bowel Complaints and Fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. Only 25 cents. 210.

The attention of persons desirous of securing a residence, combining all the advantages of city or country life, in a beautiful and healthy locality, is directed to the advertisement in this evening's paper, of Lawrenceville property.

Housekeepers in want of carpets should bear in mind that J. Finch, corner of Grant and Fifth streets, still continues to close out the balance of his stock of carpets at first cost. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Omnibus and carriage calls will be taken at the Omnibus office, No. 410 Penn street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid in advance.

Dental Institute, No. 251 Penn street, is the place where you can get the best cheap dentistry in the city. Don't forget the place, No. 251 Penn street, near Hancock.

C. Sill, Dentist, 248 Penn street, will attend to all business of his profession.

DIED:

DEWENAP.—On Tuesday, the 15th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH DEWENAP, relict of the late Col. L. Dewenap, in the 85th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. R. Riddle, on Shannopin street, Second Ward, City of Allegheny, on Thursday, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock a. m.

SCULLY.—On Monday night, December 14th, at 11 o'clock, FRANK WARD, infant son of William O'Hara and Amanda Scully, aged 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, No. 64 River Avenue, Allegheny, on Wednesday, December 16th, at 3 p. m.

FOSTER.—At her residence, in Lower St. Clair tp., Mrs. MARIA FOSTER, wife of the late Caleb Foster, in the 56th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Dec. 16th, at 10 o'clock a. m. Carriages will leave B. H. Patterson's Stable at 9 o'clock a. m.

ATWELL.—On Monday afternoon, 14th instant, JAMES SLOAN, youngest son of Mary Jane S. and Charles Atwell, aged 4 years and 2 months.

The remains will be taken to Hanover, Ohio, for interment.

SEEDLESS RAISINS, new crop, very fine, just received. Also, London Layer Raisins, in whole, half and quarter boxes, received and for sale by JOHN A. REBSHAW, corner Liberty and Hand streets.

APPLES—200 bbls. choice received and for sale by J. P. CANFIELD.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 15, 1863.

DISCUSSION ON THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

To everybody's dismay Garrett Davis got started this morning in the Senate, and kept running for some hours. The subject that touched him off was the delay of exchange in order to enable his Imperial Majesty Abraham the first, to force the rebels to make exchanges for his nigger troops and officers.

Reverdy Johnson administered a happy rebuke to this maniac, and maintained the right to use negro troops and their right to freedom as well as for military services.

THE BOGUS LOUISIANA MEMBERS.

A funny chap who is playing a little joke by calling himself the Civil Governor of Louisiana, carried his joke to the farthest possible point to-day by sending in a communication to the House, announcing the resignation of one of the bogus Louisiana members, whom Emerson Etbridge tried to fool on Congress. As the House did not know any such members, it could not pay any attention to their resignation.

COMMITTEE ON RECONSTRUCTION.

Winter Davis got a Special Committee authorized to-day on reconstruction. This betokens a large discussion.

VERY ILL.

General Buford is lying very ill here. He is not expected to recover.

Adjutant General Thomas is very ill in the Southwest. He will be brought home as soon as his condition will admit of it.

ARMY MATTERS.

It is reported now that the army will soon fall back to Catlett's Station, on the Warrenton road. No other activity is expected, the main efforts being now devoted to getting the old troops to re-enlist.

EXPUNGED.

The rumors of Cabinet changes are utterly unfounded.

ELECTIONS IN TENNESSEE AND LOUISIANA.

Mr. Dawes introduced a bill in the House yesterday providing for the election of representatives in Congress in Tennessee and Louisiana, without regard to existing laws in these States. The qualification of electors is the same as that proposed in the Constitution of Tennessee. It provides for the appointment of a returning officer in each county, by acting as Governor, who shall nominate Judges of elections. Should the Governor fail, then the Sheriff, Coroner or Chairman of each County Court may appoint a returning officer for the county. Thirty days notice of such election is to be given, and poll lists are to be canvassed by the Governor and Secretary of State, who issue the certificate of elections. The election in Tennessee is to be held on the first Thursday in August, biennially from 1863, and in Louisiana biennially after the second Monday in July, 1863.

A LIBRARY IN THE SENATE.

Senator Foote has taken initiatory steps toward establishing a library in the Senate, similar to that of the House. The resolution to that effect has been referred to the Committee on Library.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has sent her resolutions declaring men of that State in the naval service a part of her military contingent, and in favor of paying the 54th and 55th regiments colored the same as other regiments, on the ground of injustice of any distinction among soldiers who perform military duty with equal fidelity.

MORE REMOVAL.

More removals were made to-day of relatives of the late clerk of the Senate Military Committee, who was appointed by Jeff. Davis, and has continued up to yesterday to retain his place. It is understood that the charges against him involve a correspondence with Davis after the fall of Sumter.

MR. ASHLEY'S BILL.

The following are the main points of Ashley's bill, providing for the establishment of Provisional Military Governments over the districts of the country in rebellion, and to authorize loyal citizens thereof to organize State governments, &c.

Section 1.—The President to take possession of, establish and maintain the districts declared, by his first proclamation, to be in rebellion against the Government, which shall be continued until the loyal people therein shall organize governments, and elect Senators and Representatives. Section 2.—In addition to the federal officers now allowed the President shall appoint a Military Governor of each district, who shall have the civil administration thereof, until the State Governments are formed. Section 3.—The Provisional Governors are authorized to appoint a council of five, and all needed clerks to aid them. Section 4.—Whenever the people of either district signify to the Provisional Governor a desire for a State Government, he shall order an enrollment of the loyal electors; and whenever the number thereof shall equal ten per cent., as suggested by the President, of the voters of 1860, he shall appoint a day for the election of delegates to a Convention to declare the will respecting a State Government. Section 5—These members shall meet at the place designated by the Government, and adopt a Constitution republican in form, and shall then proceed to form a State Government, provided it be not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States or the President's proclamation of Jan. 1st., 1863, and that no disloyal person or persons who have held office under the Rebel Government be allowed to vote, and that no debt contracted by the rebel States or Government be paid, and that slavery be abolished and forever prohibited. Section 6—Said constitution, under rules provided by the convention, to be submitted to the people, and in case of adoption, Senators and Representatives to be elected to Congress. Section 7—In case the convention refuses to organize a State Government, the provisional Government is to remain until the people shall be willing to form a State government, when, if the President is satisfied that one-tenth of the people favor it, he shall direct the provisional government to order another election to be conducted as herein before set forth. Section 8—The District Courts of the United States to have jurisdiction in the said districts. Section 9—Abrogates all laws and decisions heretofore passed on the mode of making distinction between the black and white persons. Section 10—Defines any infringement of individual freedom under the old slave laws to be kidnapping, and provides for the punishment thereof by fine and imprisonment. Section 11—Gives the President power to establish and discontinue ports of entry in said Districts, and appoint collectors, &c.

The Expedition of Gen. Banks to Texas—A Glorious Success.

Boston, Dec. 15.—A New Orleans correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writes that the expedition of Gen. Banks to Texas is a glorious success. The Union men are rallying under the standard of Gen. Banks in large numbers. All the Texans asked, was a force to back them up, and they repeatedly said, that if a sufficient army was sent to assist them, they would soon have Texas all right again. They have already proved the truth of their statements, for Gen. Banks has recruited two regiments since he landed in that State, and the work is still going on.

Gen. Wild's Expedition.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The *Times'* correspondent, dated Camp near Portsmouth, Va., says the rebel inhabitants were taken completely by surprise. Elizabeth City will be made the base of important operations.

A detachment of fifty-five men from the 1st U. S. colored regiment, have just returned, bringing in twenty wagon loads of contrabands who had sought protection of Gen. Wild on the road.

Artillery and cavalry from Gen. Getty's division, as well as a considerable naval force have left to co-operate with Gen. Wild.

SIXTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 15, 1863.

SENATE.—Mr. Wilson presented a memorial asking for an increase of pay for paymaster's clerks, hospital stewards and Inspectors of Customs in Boston.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, introduced, on leave, a bill providing that all trade in gold, silver, and foreign exchange for speculative purposes or the purchase through a broker by depositing less than the full amount of the purchase, or on what is known as a margin, is expressly prohibited. Section 2 prohibits the sale of gold, silver or foreign exchange,