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—and one extra to the party sending club. For a club of fifteen, we will send the EVENING GAZETTE daily. For a club of twenty, we will send the MORNING GAZETTE daily. Single copies, 5 cents.

All subscriptions strictly in advance, and papers always stopped when the time expires.

A Union Woman in Trouble in Richmond—Trial of Mrs. Patterson Allan.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 21st devotes two columns to a report of the proceedings in the examination of Mr. Patterson Allan, charged with carrying on a treasonable correspondence with persons in the North. The hearing was before Commissioner Watson, on the 19th inst. The lady was brought into Court promptly at 11 o'clock. As on previous days, she was attended by her husband. She wore a black alpacca dress, black merino shawl and dark bonnet. She remained close veiled during the whole examination.

The case caused great excitement in Richmond, and Gen. Winder, Mrs. Hoge and other well-known rebels are witnesses for the prosecution. After taking their testimony the case was postponed to the 12th proximo.

The letter which she is charged with writing was enclosed in a white box and directed to Rev. Morgan Dix. Both were then placed in a buff envelope and addressed to Miss H. Harris, New York. The following are the important features of the letter:

RICHMOND, Thurday, June 8, 1863.

CARO SIGNORE: I humbly intreat you will hasten to inform your father of the contents of this letter! Oh, friend, in these days of terror, despotism and despondency, one seeks in vain for sympathy in these regions of secessia, where every heart seems filled with hatred, malice and revenge—where one hears young women talk of turning over on battle fields "horrid, nasty, grinning skulls of Yankees," with their dainty feet. Then, for the sake of your country, do what you can to arrest all instigators and abettors of this rebellion. Tell your father that about the 11th of this month the Rev. M. D. Hoge will attempt to run the blockade from St. Thomas to Charleston. He has been for some time past in London, where his apparent business was to collect Testaments and Bibles, but where his real object was to write for English journals and exert his influence for the Southern cause. A greater rebel firebrand does not exist.

Oh, sir! the universal cry here is given to raise the black flag. Oh! for the hour when the avenging angel shall appear, with torch in one hand and the avenging sword of justice in the other, and consecrate to death and destruction this land and these people, rewarding them with a fate they so richly deserve! When, when will that time arrive? The women and preachers are among the most earnest and determined rebels in the South. They do more to stimulate and keep alive the spirit of rebellion than any other members of society. Many a man wearing the Federal uniform is a traitor, and where the men are true, their wives false. It is this which has so often proved ruinous to the Union cause. Here, every mind, heart and arm are bent to serve the cause of the South. Money, property, crops, everything is sacrificed for the main idea. Thus the South has been able to maintain its position thus far.

As Vallandigham has announced himself a prisoner of war, they expect to forward him to City Point, in exchange for some rebel. He wishes to go to Canada in order to influence the vote of Ohio. Put the wretch in Fort Warren.

Oh, friend, watch well, and, I beseech thee, allow no appearance of Southern sympathy in your presence. This letter would be my death warrant if discovered.

"Whatever my fate may be,
Do not weep for me."

Now, as then, SANTA TRINITA.

A Bit of Congressional History.

Senator Powell, of Kentucky, flared up the other day because the Copperhead minority in the Senate was not consulted with reference to the formation of the Senate committees. During the debate the following bit of history, showing the course pursued when Powell's Democratic friends were in the majority, was given:

Mr. Hale. May I be allowed a word, sir? I do not know what the question is; but I think if there be a member here who has a right to speak of the experiences of being in a minority on this floor, I am the man. I have been here for many years; and I think it is within a very short period that ever I or anybody with whom I ever acted was consulted in regard to the formation of the committees. I remember on one occasion—I think, sir, you will remember the same—a list of committees was reported here, got up I do not know how, and I was omitted altogether from any committee, and so was my excellent friend on my left, [Mr. Sumner,] and so was the distinguished gentleman who now stands at the head of the Treasury of the United States. We were omitted altogether, and on instituting some little inquiry of the Democratic oligarchy that ruled the Senate as to why it was done, we were politely informed that we did not belong to a healthy political organization, and therefore we had been left off the committee entirely. But, sir, finally my health got so, politically, that this same party did put me at the tail end of the Committee on Private Land Claims, [Laughter,] where I served without remonstrance or reproach.

Northern Traitors.

The Washington *Chronicle* says:

"We have just seen a statement, from what we know to be good authority, that an individual who made his way South on important private business, and has lately returned, met in the streets of Richmond parties whom he saw buying goods in January, in New York; that he was offered by an acquaintance an interest in a venture for five thousand dollars, that promised prodigious profit, and he encountered the same person in this city recently with sterling bills to the amount of $25,000. Some debtors of his tendered him payment in tobacco, to be delivered within our lines. He further stated that goods are constantly running the blockade; and the profit on them is fabulous. Shipped from Northern ports to Nassau, the sellers and shippers act as if ignorant of their final destination. This information may not be entirely correct, but we have no doubt there is a terrible truth in it."

The captured rebel correspondence published in the papers a few days since gave a clue to the names of certain persons at the North engaged in this infamous business, and the government telegraphed to the newspapers who had been furnished with copies of the correspondence, requesting them not to publish, because arrests were contemplated.

The Set of the Tide.

On the 2d day of December, the Newburyport *Herald*, a paper which has persistently opposed all those measures and purposes usually denominated "Radical," and favored the most scrupulous "Conservatives," gave utterance to the following language:

"Three years ago to-day John Brown died—executed for treason, by order of Henry A. Wise, who, since then, has himself become one of the chief of traitors. Then the great majority of the country declared his execution just; now that same majority uses the war for the accomplishment of the same end that he had in view. What a change has come over us in three years! Then slavery was rampant in Washington, and now emancipation is the word on the same spot where the Goddess of Liberty is represented as bending over to [illegible] negro. Then Wendell Phillips [illegible] to Charleston to defend John [illegible] Vallandigham was there to ques[illegible] Wendell Phillips would be [illegible] and Vallandigham, an [illegible] thought there would [illegible] cell that Brown occu[illegible] from the same tree. Who [illegible] is not marching on."

The Cha[illegible] papers are agitating th[illegible] style a "Transit [illegible] the New York Central an[illegible] with the Atlantic and [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] munication with the c[illegible] Corry, in Pennsylvania [illegible] the "transit road" shall str[illegible] at Dunkirk.

Arrival of an Escaped Prisoner from Danville, Va.

On Saturday the drummer boy of Company I, 23d regiment P. V., arrived in Philadelphia, having succeeded in making his escape from rebeldom, and eluding the vigilance of rebel scouts. He was taken prisoner while out on a scout, at the time the army of the Potomac lay on the Rapidan, and taken to Richmond and thrown into the Libby prison, the inmates of that institution numbering, then, about three hundred. In order to make escape less possible, a portion of them were removed to Smith's tobacco warehouse, directly opposite. Lice and vermin are in abundance at this resort, and the stench arising therefrom is almost unendurable.

The food they received was scarcely enough to save them from starvation, and while affairs were in this desperate state, the inmates resolved to escape or perish. Accordingly a plot was formed to scale the walls and overpower the guard. The plot was made known to the rebel officer in command of the prison, by a Union soldier, who had, the prisoners doubly guarded, and all chance of escape cut off. They were kept in this dilapidated place for one week, when they were again removed. This time to Danville, a small village about thirty miles from Richmond.

This village was almost entirely deserted of its citizens, and very few soldiers were stationed there. About seventy were confined in one cell, and as the prison was not strongly guarded, they again made another desperate effort to regain their liberty. Penknives and nails were speedily brought into requisition, and, after toiling for two nights, they had succeeded in making an aperture in the wall large enough to admit a man's body. A council of war was then held, when it was unanimously resolved to overpower the guard, and compel him to accompany them to the outskirts of the city.

Accordingly, on the night of November 14th, while the rain was pouring down in torrents, and the night being very dull, the drummer, with three others, crept noislessly out of the cell, seized the guard and speedily disarmed him. The other prisoners, numbering about seventy followed in the footsteps of their brave predecessors. They passed through Danville, without exciting any suspicion, although frequently asked what company it was, and where bound. The questions were satisfactorily answered, and no suspicions were aroused.

They marched all night, and by daylight had placed a considerable distance between them and Danville. They would lay concealed all day, feeding on wild cherry bark and other plants, which was barely enough to sustain life. They separated in squads of six, and the squad in which was the drummer boy arrived in a famished condition within our lines at Charlestown, Virginia, after having traversed about four hundred miles in four weeks.

A Speech by Secretary Stanton.

On Christmas Day Mr. Stanton visited the soldiers in Stanton Hospital, Washington, and made them a brief speech. He said: Soldiers, I hope that when the next anniversary of the day you are now celebrating occurs, that this war will be ended, and you will have returned to your homes and firesides. When you shall have so returned you will be considered as honored guests of the nation. You have periled your lives upon the battle-field, or you have suffered in camps from the ravages of disease incidental to great armies. But whether you have been wounded or been attacked by sickness, you are equally entitled to consideration at the hands of your country. If you have been wounded in battle, or suffer from sickness contracted in the service of your country, I will see that you have a proper reward given you.

Soldiers, if we can end this rebellion with the extinction of slavery, will it not be a great triumph? You will, at the end of this great rebellion, when making a review of it, have the satisfaction of knowing that you have aided the Government when it was in peril. And, furthermore, you will experience the feeling that you have materially aided to make the country free. [Applause.]

Senator Wilson also made a few remarks, which were well received.

A Story About the Clay Family.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* tells the following story: "When the great statesman, Henry Clay, was living, he purchased a farm in Kentucky for his son Thomas, and stocked and prepared it thoroughly for his use. After a few years' residence on the farm, Thomas wrote to his father for more money—that his farm needed important improvements, and he had not the wherewith to procure what he needed. Mr. Clay replied to the effect that as he (Thomas) had squandered the means he had given him in preparing the farm for his use, he should now go to —. Thomas replied, in a brief letter to his father, as follows. This letter is now with a friend in this city, and may be given to the Sanitary Fair:

"'MY DEAR FATHER: Your kind letter of — inst. is before me. I have perused and digested its contents, and am obliged to return you my warmest gratitude for the kindly admonition it contains. The destination you direct me to go will be strange to me, and I have deemed it the part of a dutiful son to request of you a letter of of introduction.

"'Hoping soon to hear from you, I remain your most obedient and dutiful son,

"'THOMAS CLAY.'"

A Sad Fall.

William H. Graham, brother of George R. Graham, the founder of Graham's Magazine, and himself a co-partner in that periodical, and afterward one of the proprietors of the Philadelphia *North American*, died in a grocery store in New York on Friday, of intemperance and exposure. He had been picked up in the street in the most pitiable condition, his clothes being soaked with the rain, and his whole appearance denoting poverty and wretchedness. He was hardly able to speak when brought in, and after uttering a few incoherent remarks sank on the floor and expired. The cause of his death was undoubtedly intemperance, and such was the verdict of the Coroner's jury. The lungs were tuberculous, the right one containing a large cavity, caused by ulceration. The heart and liver were both fatty, and all the other viscera presented traces of long continued indulgence in intoxicating drinks. Mr. Graham was a native of Philadelphia, and a man of fine talents. He was about forty years of age at the time of his death.

THE *Army and Navy Journal* of last week contained the following item:—"Brigadier-General Sherman, who lost one of his legs in action, and has, in consequence, been detained from the field for several months, will soon be ready to return to active duty. Though the limb was amputated above the knee, Messrs. Selpho & Son, of this city, have succeeded in adapting to it one of their riding legs, made after the same fashion as that worn by the late Marquis of Anglesey. So successful was the artificial substitute, that General Sherman was able to use the limb on horseback even at the first attempt, which he made at a riding school in this city. He was able to mount and dismount without assistance, and sat his horse firmly, keeping full command of the animal, and riding with rapidity and grace. To those who are aware of the difficulties to be overcome in adapting an artificial limb to a short stump, the success of Mr. Selpho will be a matter of surprise and gratification."

THE LONDON "EXAMINER" ON THE PRIZE FIGHT.—The London *Examiner* of the 12th has the following:

"By arrangements between a railway company and the police the law has been broken, and the great fight has taken place, to which all the blackguardism of England has been looking forward with interest for months. We shall not enter into the details of how two brave men pounded each other out of any likeness to humanity without a particle of animosity, to please an assemblage for the most part of the scum of the earth—thieves, ruffians, scamps of every variety and degree. Enough to say that in one round it was thought Heenan could have broken King's neck, and that great disappointment was felt and expressed at his losing so fine an opportunity. The betters cannot be consoled. Homicide would have put twenty to one in their pockets."

A CAIRO letter says: "Large quantities of cotton are coming in all along the Mississippi. The prospects are now that the amount of cotton will increase as the river rises and navigation becomes more safe. Three hundred plantations are now in successful and profitable operation along the banks of the Mississippi, and it is expected before May that both sides of the river will be in complete operation, by people prepared to labor and defend themselves."

THE legislature of Alabama has voted that the carpets that cover the floor of the Senate Chamber, Hall of Representatives, and all officers' and committee rooms in the capitol at Montgomery, be cut up and given to the soldiers of the army for blankets.

IT is said that ten thousand of the veteran troops of the Army of the Potomac have already re-enlisted, and paymasters have been ordered into the field to pay the men their pay and bounty.

Important Arrests in Baltimore.

For the past week Colonel Fish and his detectives, assisted by Lieutenant Smith, stationed at Fort McHenry, have been ferreting out a contraband mail party. It appears that Lieut. Smith discovered that the Confederate prisoners at Fort McHenry had regular communications with the Confederate prisoners at West's Building Hospital, Baltimore, and also that there would probably be an attempt to escape. He gave the necessary information to Col. Fish, and was given the services of several expert detectives to assist him. The result was that a descent was made last week on a dwelling in Baltimore, occupied by Mrs. Hooks.

The entire party were taken to the office of Col. Fish, and after a thorough examination of all the facts in the case, all the party were released from custody except George McCafferty, E. W. Cecil, Miss Matilda Saunders, who first gave the name of Jones, and Mr. H. A. Ellason. McCafferty, Cecil and Miss Saunders have been ordered across the lines and will be sent by way of Harper's Ferry and Winchester. Mr. Ellason is still held in custody.

R. Dalton, a soldier of the 19th Maine regiment, one of the guard at the hospital, was also arrested by order of Col. Fish, and sent to Fort McHenry to be court martialed. He was caught in the act of carrying verbal and written messages, and was arrested at Mrs. Hook's house. It was thought that he was the main agent of some of the above named parties in their alleged treasonable designs.

At Mrs. Hook's house about one thousand letters were found, ready to be sent South. These were taken to Col. Fish's office, where they are being examined. The contents of some of these letters are of a highly important character to the military authorities. No arrest of any of the authors have yet been made.

Nearly one bushel of Confederate military buttons, made of fine brass, engraved with the letters "C. S. A.," were also found on the premises, together with a considerable quantity of contraband goods, &c. These were all confiscated. One of the reasons alleged for the release of the Hooks family, and several others of those arrested, was that they were not aware of the treasonable work that was being carried on.

Mr. Cecil, one of those ordered South, had been a prisoner in Fort Lafayette for eighteen months, and Mr. McCafferty had been in prison in Fort McHenry on two previous occasions.

The Exchanged Union Prisoners.

A Washington dispatch of Tuesday, says:

Five hundred and twenty Union prisoners from Richmond reached Annapolis to-day, being those exchanged by Gen. Butler. Of this number but 60 or 70 were sick, the others being in pretty good condition. There were but few officers. In the number was one of Gen. Averill's men, captured during his raid on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad. The prisoners are of the opinion that the exchange will continue, but the advices from Fortress Monroe of the refusal of the rebels to make further exchanges are confirmed by official dispatches.

ELEVEN locomotives from Vicksburg for the Nashville railroad have arrived at Louisville during the past week. They were all captured from the rebels, and have been repaired, repainted and renamed. One is called the "General Grant," another "Abraham Lincoln." The latter is ornamented with rail-splitting views and other scenes in the early life of the President.

IGNORANCE and sympathy with treason go together. Rev. Darius E. Jones, General Agent of the Iowa Bible Society, reports that he visited eighty-seven counties of that State within the last year, and found seventeen thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine families destitute of the Bible. Almost without exception these families are opposed to the Government.

EVENING GAZETTE TELEGRAMS.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

EXTRACTS FROM REBEL NEWSPAPERS.

THE PROPOSED EUROPEAN CONGRESS

Large Force of Rebels Between New Market and Mount Jackson.

THE PRESIDENT'S LATE PROCLAMATION

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1863.

Southern papers have been received this morning.

The Richmond papers call upon the Southern people who own plate in gold or silver, to send it to the treasury, and ask earnestly that they do not drive too hard a bargain for the bullion, which, it is admitted, their enthusiasm for the cause two years ago, might have induced them to fling into the treasury a gratuitous offering to the cause of independence.

The loss of flour mills, machine shops, coal, iron and copper mines in East Tennessee, is represented by the Richmond papers as more terrible than the loss of life, artillery, or ammunition in the battle of Chattanooga.

The London press is distressed by the troubles of the South. The London *Times'* Richmond correspondent says: No alternative is left for the Government but to seize and impress whatever it wants with a high hand, and to this step it will be impelled rather than yield to the hated Yankee, by the almost unanimous voice of the Confederate people.

The Dublin *Nation*, speaking of the proposed European Congress, says: England must not imagine that her refusal will render the scheme abortive. We think that without England it will be much more successful. We do not admit that because, forsooth, England does not choose to condescend to meet the general wishes of Europe, the adhesion of Russia, Prussia, Sweeden, Denmark, Spain, Turkey, Italy, Greece, Portugal, Belgium, and the Pope should be considered as null and void. The sovereigns who share the same views have now been mustered. They are the most numerous and therefore the strongest. Let the others count themselves and see their weakness. If through their ill will the peace of Europe be disturbed the people will know with whom the responsibility must rest.

From West Virginia we get news, that Genl. Kelley received information from Genl. Sullivan that Gen. Early, with nine thousand rebels, is between New Market and Mount Jackson. Rosser has seven hundred rebel troops, and Imboden has fifteen hundred men.

There is great dissatisfaction among the rebels. Deserters uniformly protest that if the President's proclamation could be distributed among the rebel troops, thousands would at once enter our lines. The proclamation is kept from the men; the officers only have it.

Nothing from the Potomac or Charleston.

W. J.

Health of Chief Justice Taney—Gen. M'Clellan's Report—The Exchange of Prisoners—Fifty of Forrest's Guerrillas Captured—Union Soldiers Brutally Murdered, &c.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—This morning E. C. Claybrook, of the 9th Va. rebel cavalry, was granted an interview with the President, for the purpose of making an important information of a secret character.

Chief Justice Taney is thought to be somewhat better.

Forty decrees of the condemnation of the rebel property seized under the confiscation act, have been issued here, on account of the enormous amount of work to be personally done.

Genl. M'Clellan's report cannot be issued for several weeks yet, as there are to be twenty maps engraved for it.

The *Times* special Washington correspondent of the 30th, says: Immediately on the reassembling of Congress bills will be introduced in both Houses extending the time for the payment of bounties to veteran volunteers.

Measures will at once be adopted by our Government which will compel the rebels to recognize Gen. Butler as an officer of the United States Army. Until that is done no propositions made by the rebels relative to the exchange of prisoners will be recognized.

New complications are said to have arisen in the matter of the removal of the French tobacco from Richmond. It is believed here that the rebel government will refuse permission to the French war vessels to ascend the James River.

Letters received from officers in Gen. Banks' army say the cotton held by planters in Texas, and which will soon be brought into market, will amount to over 300,000 bales.

Fifty of Forrest's guerrillas, a Colonel, Major and Chaplain, were captured by General Dodges mounted infantry, near Pulaski, Tennessee, on the 11th. Three of them are in chains, charged with the murder of federal soldiers last summer. The skulls of the murdered men, placed as ornaments on the mantle-piece, were found in their room.

Seven members of the 6th Ohio battery were captured by the rebels near Tullahoma, and brutally murdered. They were tied to a tree and shot, and their bodies thrown into the river.

Murderer Arrested.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 31.—Streeter, the murderer of the Coy family at Medina, was arrested at Reckfield, Ohio, on Wednesday.

FOR SALE.

DRY GOODS STORE FOR SALE, in a flourishing Western town on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., not over 300 miles from Pittsburgh, now doing a large and profitable trade. The stock is now, and has been selected with reference to the country trade. Has all been purchased for cash at lowest market prices.

The present proprietor has decided to retire from the trade owing to bad health, and now reluctantly offers the stock for sale; also the good will of the retiring party. The house has a large and respectable trade, which can be retained. The present stock will invoice from seven to ten thousand dollars, but could be reduced if desired.

Parties wishing to know the particulars will please address or call personally on

LYDAY & CHOBPENNING,
59 Hand street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
cc16:tf

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—A valuable Farm containing 208 acres, situate in Franklin township, Fayette county, Pa., 1½ miles from Dawson's Station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad; 161 acres in a good state of cultivation, balance good timber land. The improvements are a hewed log dwelling, weather boarded, containing six rooms and good cellar; a large frame barn, with stabling underneath; a wagon house, corn cribs, pens, &c. Said farm lies well, is well watered, and contains 10 acres of valuable coal, with a ten foot vein. For terms, apply to

G. S. BATES, Commercial Broker,
de21 Office, Butler street, Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. —I offer for sale a small parcel of land in Washington county, Pa., situated on the west bank of the Monongahela river, 8 miles above Brownsville, containing 25 acres, underlaid with coal of a superior quality. The improvements are a Dwelling with 8 rooms, Barn and Stable, and a large building suitable for a machine shop, all substantially built of stone; fruit trees, &c. A Flouring Mill within 200 yards of the dwelling. Schools, Churches, &c., very convenient. Address, on the premises,

B. F. BOWER, Fredericktown,
de23:1wdaitwT Washington county, Pa.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH.—The Lot has 25 feet front on Townsend street, Sixth Ward, and runs back 100 feet to an alley. The House is a two-story brick, containing five rooms, and is on the rear of the lot, fronting on the alley. A good bargain may be had by applying soon, to JOHN KNOWLSON, Townsend street, or at
de8:2w THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE—That comfortable three-story Dwelling House situated at No. 7 Hand street. The building is arranged with hall, double parlors, dining-room and kitchen, and seven bed-chambers, with all modern improvements. To a person wanting a good dwelling, or to a capitalist, the above property presents inducements, as it is offered at a low figure. Apply to
de30 B. McLAIN & CO., 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE, VERY LOW.—One PUPPET VALVE ENGINE, 28 inch cylinder, 5 feet stroke, in admirable condition, with or without Main Shaft, Fly Wheel, Flanges, Force Pump, &c.

This Engine is well adapted for many purposes, but especially for a Rolling Mill. Call and see it.

THOS. ARBUCKLE & CO.,
Anchor Cotton Mills,
de5:tf Allegheny City.

FOR SALE—A beautiful residence on Mount Troy Hill, one mile from Allegheny City Market House, with a great abundance of all kinds of fruit, evergreens, shade trees, &c. To be sold low and payments easy. Enquire of

JOHN B. McFADDEN, Market street;
or, A. H. HARVEY, on the premises.

Also, some fine building lots in Allegheny City.
de7:1wd

FOR SALE—A lot of land, containing 78 acres, situated 1½ miles from Dixmont Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. The above property is well timbered, with a good young orchard of bearing fruit trees. This property will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further particulars address
oc22:3m R. C. McMASTER, Sewickleyville, Pa.

AUCTION SALES.

OIL PAINTINGS.—This evening, (Thursday,) Dec. 31st, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on the second floor of the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth street, a few superior Oil Paintings (choice subjects.)
de31 DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'rs.

FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.—THIS (Thursday,) EVENING, December 31st, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, on the second floor of the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth street, a large stock of very fine Steel Engravings,—French, English and American—to which the attention of the trade is specially invited.
de31 DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'rs.

PENN AND LIBERTY STREETS PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth street:

Those two Lots situate at the corner of Penn and Washington streets, together having a front of 21 feet 7½ inches on Penn street, and extending along Washington street 109 feet to Exchange alley, on which are the buildings formerly used as the Washington Hotel.

Also, that Lot on Liberty street, immediately opposite Elm street, having a front of 20 feet on Liberty street, and extending back 100 ft. to Exchange alley.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, residue in one and two years, with interest.

For further particulars apply at Auction Rooms.
de29-1-5td DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'rs.

WANTS.

GOOD GIRL WANTED—To do general housework, a short distance in the country. Highest wages paid. Apply at the
de8:tf GAZETTE OFFICE.

WANTED—To Rent, as near as possible to No. 257 Liberty street, a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE. One with stable and bake-oven preferred. L. H. VOIGT & CO.

WANTED—In a Wholesale Grocery House, a SALESMAN, who can influence and is acquainted with a Western Pennsylvania and Northern Ohio trade. Address, with name and reference, BOX 1417, Philadelphia P. O. de28:2t

WANTED A GARDNER.—A married man without children preferred. He must understand the culture of Grapes, and not be afraid of a little hard work. The right kind of a man can get a permanent situation, and good pay. Enquire at 138 Second street, Pittsburgh, Pa. de3

WANTED.—$60 A MONTH.—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our *Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners*, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen articles sent *free*. Address,
de23:mdawT SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

$75 A MONTH!—I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address, S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.
oc24:3mdawT.

CLAIM AGENTS.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY.

T. WALTER DAY.

GENERAL CLAIM AGENT.

Licensed by the U. S. Government.

163 FIFTH STREET, 3d door below the Cathedral.

Pennsylvania Soldiers west of the mountains, Eastern Ohio Soldiers, and West Virginia Soldiers, can have their Pensions, Bounty and Back Pay secured at this office.

Circulars will be sent giving full information to the Soldiers, or to deceased Soldiers' Heirs, showing who are entitled to the Pension, Bounty and Back Pay, and the manner of securing the same, by applying to me by letter or in person.

No charge until collected. jy0:lyr

MILITARY CLAIMS.

EXEMPTION CLAIMS.

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

144 Fourth Street, 2d floor,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Claims for PENSION, BOUNTY, BACK and EXTRA PAY, SUBSISTENCE, PRIZE MONEY, and HORSES lost or killed in the service, promptly attended to.

EXEMPTION CLAIMS attended to without delay.

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

AN[illegible] CLAIM AGENTS,

[illegible] GRANT STREET,

[illegible] PITTSBURGH, PA.

SOLD[illegible] BOUNTIES,

[illegible] ARS OF PAY,

[illegible]

MILI[illegible] MS, BOUNTIES, [illegible] PAY and MILITARY CLAIMS [illegible] collected by the subscriber [illegible] Pensions $10 00; all other [illegible] Attorney at Law, [illegible] street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [illegible] if the claim does not succeed, [illegible] given gratis.