THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1864. VOLUME LXXVII—NO. 41.

GROCERIES, PRODUCE, &c.

CHARLES C. BALSLEY,
Produce and Commission Merchant,
AND
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE,
No. 179 LIBERTY STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DUNCAN M'DONALD.....CHAS. A'NDO. ARBUCKLE.
M'DONALD & ARBUCKLES, Wholesale
(Of the late firm of D. & D. M'Donald) Pittsburgh.
& Co., Wellsville, Ohio.)
Dealers in COFFEE, N. O. SUGAR and MOLASSES, REFINED SUGARS & SYRUPS, FLOUR, BACON, TOBACCO, SEED, RICE, CHEESE, FISH, &c., Nos. 215 and 216 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. mch4:1y

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GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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MACKOWN & LINHART, Flour
AND GRAIN FACTORS, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS, for the sale of Flour, Grain, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Rice, Cheese, Beans, Tallow, Grease, Feathers, Potatoes, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Saleratus, Linseed and Lard Oils, Dried and Green Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax and Grass Seeds. Cash advancements made on Consignments.
No. 237 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

W. M. GORMLY,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
No. 211 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh,
Having purchased the interest of his late partners, will continue the business at the old stand, and will be pleased to receive the patronage of his old friends and customers. my16:6m

WEIS & WILKINSON, COMMISSION
MERCHANTS, Wholesale dealers in WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, DRIED FRUITS, BUTTER, EGGS, GRAINS, and produce generally. Also, LEATHER, HIDES, OILS, &c., No. 217 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
Cash advancements made. Consignments solicited. jel2-6md

WM. P. BECK.....THOS. MITCHELL.
WM. P. BECK & CO., No. 135 LIBERTY Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in COUNTRY PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, BACON, LARD, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, FISH, &c., PRODUCE, FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS, &c. SALT and LIME. jy16

JOHN R. GANFIELD, COMMISSION AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT and wholesale dealer in WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, BUTTER, LARD, PORK, BACON, FLOUR, FISH, POT AND PEARL ASHES, SALERATUS, LINSEED AND LARD OILS, DRIED FRUIT, and Produce generally, Nos. 141 and 143 Front street, Pittsburgh. oc2

LITTLE & TRIMBLE, Wholesale Gro-
cers and Commission Merchants, dealers in PRODUCE, FLOUR, BACON, CHEESE, FISH, LARD and LAMP OILS, NAILS, GLASS, COTTON YARNS, and Pittsburgh manufactures generally; 134 and 136 Second street, Pittsburgh.

J. F. REYMER.....WM. D. LYBRAND.
REYMER & BROTHERS, (successors
to Reymer & Anderson,) Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS AND SPICES, CONFECTIONERY, SUGARS, PURE WINES, &c., Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street, above Fifth, Pittsburgh.

.....GEORGE METZGAR.
HEAD & METZGAR, Grocers and
Commission Merchants, and dealers in all kinds of Country Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 232 Liberty street, opposite head of Wood street, Pittsburgh.

R. S. FOSTER.....P. F. DALZELL.
GEO. B. JONES & SON, Wholesale
Grocers and Rectifiers, dealers in MANILLA ROPE, OAKUM, OILS, PITCH, and Pittsburgh manufactured articles, No. 115 Water street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh.

ROBERT DALZELL.....F. DALZELL.
ROBERT DALZELL & CO., Whole-
sale Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh manufactures, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

D. WALLACE, Commission Merchant,
and Wholesale Dealer in FLOUR and GRAIN, No. 353 Liberty street, opposite Pennsylvania R. R. Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa. Storage Warehouse, corner Wayne and Penn streets. mh1:1y

HARVEY LAMBERT.....C. WALLACE.
LAMBERT, SHIPTON & CO, Whole-
sale Grocers and Produce Dealers, No. 6 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN WATT.....JOHN WILSON.
WATT & WILSON, Wholesale Gro-
cers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh manufactures, No. 138 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

SAMUEL LINDSAY, JR.....JOHN TELFORD.
LINDSAY & TELFORD, Wholesale
and Retail GROCERS, FLOUR AND PRODUCE DEALERS, 162 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

C. SCHOMAKER.....WM. F. LANG
SCHOMAKER & LANG, Commission
Merchants and wholesale dealers in GROCERIES, FLOUR, GRAIN, PRODUCE, &c., No. 139 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

S. S. LIGGETT.....JOHN LINDSAY.
J. S. LIGGETT & CO, CITY FLOUR-
ING MILLS, corner Liberty and Adams streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Capacity, 400 barrels per day.

JAMES DALZELL & SON, Manufac-
turers of LARD OIL, Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of CRUDE AND REFINED PETROLEUM, Nos. 69 and 70 Water street, Pittsburgh. Advances made on consignments.

WM. KIRKPATRICK.....JOS. KIRKPATRICK.
J. KIRKPATRICK & BROTHER, suc-
cessors to Brown & Kirkpatrick, WHOLESALE GROCERIES, Nos. 121 and 123 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM BEARD, } Gen'l Part's. | DAVID M'CANDLESS,
BEARD & COFFIN, successors to Special Partner.
MEANS & COFFIN, WHOLESALE
GROCERS, corner of Wood and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

CHEESE WAREHOUSE.—HENRY
M'COLLIN, Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in CHEESE, BUTTER, LARD, &c., and Produce generally, No. 28 Wood street, above Water, Pittsburgh.

HOLLAND RIDDLE, successor to Jno
McGill & Son, Nos. 185 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, general PRODUCE, GROCERY AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. Consignments respectfully solicited.

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., Wholesale
Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce, No. 50 Water street and 29 Front street, Pittsburgh.

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOHN S. DILWORTH.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO., Wholesale
Grocers, Nos. 127 and 129 Second street, near Smithfield, Pittsburgh.

JOHN FLOYD.....WILLIAM FLOYD.
JOHN FLOYD & CO., Wholesale Gro-
cers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 173 Wood and 220 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

CHARLES L. CALDWELL, (successor
to James Holmes & Co.,) PORK PACKER and Dealer in PROVISIONS, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.

G. J. TOWNSEND, (successor to Jack-
son & Townsend,) PORK PACKER and dealer in PROVISIONS, No. 13 Fourth street, near Liberty, Pittsburgh.

DANIEL SCOTT.....E. VOIGT.
L. E. VOIGT & CO., successors to
L. L. G. Graff, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 247 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN T. HOUSE.....EDWARD HOUSE.
JOHN L. HOUSE & CO., Wholesale
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

COOK, PETTIT & CO., Commission
Merchants, and dealers in PRODUCE, FLOUR, BACON, WOOL, GRAIN, &c., No. 13 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

EDWARD HEAZLETON, Wholesale
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, East corner of the Diamond, No. 16, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM BAGALEY, Wholesale
Grocer, Nos. 18 and 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER KING, Wholesale Gro-
cer, Inspector of SODA ASH, No. 273 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

EDGERTON & STEWART, Wholesale
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 107 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

WILLIAM WARD, Dealer in PROM-
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Personal can procure LOANS, through my agency, on reasonable terms.
Those wishing to invest their money to good advantage, can always find first and second class paper at my office for sale.
All communications and interviews strictly confidential. Office, Grant street, opposite St. Paul's Cathedral. jel4:tf

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W. P. MARSHALL, Dealer in WALL
PAPERS, BORDERS, &c., No. 67 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

MANUFACTURERS, &c.

DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS,
CADMAN & CRAWFORD,
Manufacturers of every variety of finished
BRASS WORK FOR PLUMBERS, STEAM OR GAS FITTERS, MACHINISTS, AND COPPERSMITHS.
BRASS CASTINGS, of all descriptions, made to order. STEAMBOAT WORK, STEAM AND GAS FITTING, and REPAIRING, promptly attended to. Particular attention paid to fitting up REFINERIES FOR COAL AND CARBON OILS.
Also, Sole Agents for the Western District of Pennsylvania for the sale of MARSH, LAUDELL & CO.'S PATENT SYPHON PUMP, the best ever invented. Having no valves it is not liable to get out of order, and will throw more water than any pump of twice its size. ap13

JOHN HALL & CO.,
VALLEY FORGE PLOW WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers and dealers in all the different kinds of PLOWS. PLOW CASTINGS, SCOOPS, CUTTING BOXES, &c. With greatly increased facilities for doing business, we earnestly invite dealers to give us a call. Manufactory, Temperanceville.
Warehouse, Cecils alley and Liberty St., Pittsb'gh.
JOHN HALL,
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BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of
BEST QUALITY REFINED CAST STEEL,
Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes. Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
Office and warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 FIRST and 120 and 122 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM BARNHILL & CO., Boiler
Makers and Sheet Iron Workers, PENN STREET, Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26. Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most improved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS, in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. CHIMNEYS, BRIDGES, PUNCHING, STEAM PIPES, LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, CONDENSERS, SALT PANS, TANKS, OIL STILLS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS, BOILER IRON, BRIDGE, SUGAR PANS, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS. Repairing done on the shortest notice.

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COLLINS & WRIGHT,
(Successors to Orin Newton.)
Manufacturers of CASTOR FRAMES, MUGS, CUPS, LADLES, and a great variety of BRITANNIA articles. Also, CARBON OIL LAMP BURNERS and LAMP BRASSES generally. No. 120 Second street, Pittsburgh.

ALLEN M'CORMICK & CO., VALLEY
FORGERY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Manufacturers of COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES, PARLOR AND KITCHEN GRATES, HOLLOW WARE, etc., Sheet and Glass Moulds, Rolling Mill Castings, Mill Gearing, Gas, Water and Air-Pipe, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Spur Kettles, Pulleys, Hangers, Car Wheels, Couplings, and Castings generally. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings made to order. Thisted Portable Mill, with Steam or Horse Power. ap14:end

JOSEPH F. HAMILTON & CO.,
Cor. FIRST AND LIBERTY STS., Pittsburgh,
Manufacturers of
SUPERIOR STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY, &c. mch15:6m

S. SEVERANCE, No. 53 WATER ST.,
Pittsburgh, manufacturer of BOILER RIVETS, WROUGHT SPIKES, common and railroad, of every description.
Particular sized or shaped SPIKES and RIVETS, large or small, made to order at short notice. A good assortment constantly on hand. mch6:1y

WELLS, RIDDLE & CO., No. 215
Liberty street, opposite Sixth, Pittsburgh, manufacturers of WHIPS, LASHES and SWITCHES, and every description of LEATHER BRAIDED WORK.
Orders solicited from the trade, and goods promptly shipped as per instructions.

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WHITE STONE CHINA and CREAM COLORED WARE.
Office and Warehouse at No. 74 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh. mh16:1y

DRY GOODS.

JOHN WILSON.....JOHN W. CARR.....DAVID M'CANDLESS
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Boyce & Co.)
Wholesale dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Nos. 98 Wood street, third house above Diamond alley, Pittsburgh. ap9:tf

SAM'L M. LANE.....LYNN M'ADOO.....ALI. TEVIS.
LANE, M'ADOO & CO., Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 140 Federal street, (second door below new Market House,) Allegheny City. mh3:1y

EATON, MACRUM & CO., Wholesale
and Retail Dealers in TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES and DRY GOODS, of every description, Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

MACRUM & GLYDE, Wholesale and
Retail Dealers in FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c., No. 73 Market street, between Diamond and Fourth Pittsburgh.

J. M. BURCHFIELD, (successor to
Burchfield & Co.,) Wholesale and Retail Dealer in STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH HORNE, Wholesale and Re-
tail Dealer in all kinds of TRIMMINGS, DRY GOODS, &c., Nos. 77 and 79 Market street.

J. W. BARKER & CO., Dealers in all
kinds of DRY GOODS, No. 69 Market street, between Third and Fourth, Pittsburgh.

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Dealer in BONNETS, HATS, STRAW TRIMMINGS, and STRAW GOODS generally.

DRUGGISTS.

SIMON JOHNSTON, Dealer in PURE
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B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Whole-
sale Druggists, and Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD AND LITHARGE, corner of Wood and Front streets, Pittsburgh. mh7

JOHN P. SCOTT, Wholesale Dealer in
DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES AND DYE STUFFS, No. 293 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Allwriters will receive prompt attention.

DR. GEORGE H. KEYSER, Druggist,
No. 140 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley, Pittsburgh.

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CHARLOTTE BLUME, Dealer in MU-
SIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Sole agent for KNABE & CO.'S PIANOS, HAINES BROS. PIANOS, and FRENCH & CO.'S MELODEONS. No. 83 Fifth street, second door above Wood, Pittsburgh. Pianos to-let, and taken in exchange for new. ap19

H. KLEBER & BRO., Dealers in MU-
SIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, and sole agents for STEINWAY'S CELEBRATED PIANOS, No. 83 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. my27

CHARLES C. MELLOR, Dealer in
PIANOS, MELODEONS, &c., No. 81 Wood st., between Fourth street and Diamond alley, Pittsb'g

INSURANCE AGENTS.

J. GARDINER COFFIN, Agent for
Franklin, Philadelphia and Reliance Insurance Companies, Northeast corner Wood and Third sts.

W. P. JONES, Agent North America,
a State of Pennsylvania, and Hartford Insurance Companies, 87 Water street.

SAMUEL REA, Secretary Citizens' In-
surance Company, corner Market and Water sts.

E. M. GORDON, Secretary Western In-
surance Company, 93 Water street.

D. M. BOOK, Secretary Allegheny In-
surance Company, 57 Fifth street.

BOOKSELLERS, &c.

WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO., Station-
ers, Blank Book Manufacturers and Job Printers, No. 57 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

KAY & CO., Booksellers and Station-
ers, No. 55 Wood street, next door to the corner of Third, Pittsburgh. SCHOOL and LAW BOOKS constantly on hand.

J. L. READ, Bookseller and Stationer,
No. 78 Fourth street, Apollo Buildings.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Manufacturer of
BOOTS AND SHOES, of every description, No. 54 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

GEO. ALBREE, SON & CO., Whole-
sale and Retail Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES, &c., corner Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh.

DENTISTRY.

JOSEPH ADAMS, Dentist, Connelly's
Building, corner of Diamond and Grant streets, Pittsburgh. References—Dr. A. M. Pollock, Dr. Hallock, Theodore Robbins, Samuel Arnott. my13:y

ATTORNEYS.

.....SAMUEL C. SCHOYER.
S. & S. C. SCHOYER, Attorneys-at-
Law. Office, No. 139 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING.....JAN. 4, 1864.

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Reconstruction of Louisiana—Letter from the President.

State politics occupies a good deal of space in the New Orleans papers, and the dispute between the radicals and those called Conservatives runs high. Both parties wish the State Government reconstructed, but while the Radicals want this to be done on an anti-Slavery basis, the Conservatives are desirous of leaving the Constitution of the State as it is, with all its black laws and other barbarous features. It is these last who support the bogus Congressmen now claiming seats. The discussion of these matters has brought to light the following letter, written by the President more than a year ago, to the military Governor, Gen. Shepley:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, November 21, 1862.

Hon. G. F. Shepley:

DEAR SIR: Dr. Kennedy, bearer of this, has some apprehension that Federal officers, not citizens of Louisiana, may be set up as candidates for Congress in that State. In my view there could be no possible object in such an election. We do not particularly need members of Congress there, to enable us to get along with legislation here. What we do want is the conclusive evidence that respectable citizens of Louisiana are willing to be members of Congress and to swear to support the Constitution; and that other respectable men there are willing to vote for them and send them. To send a parcel of Northern men here, as representatives, elected as they would be, understood (and perhaps really so) at the point of the bayonet, would be disgraceful and outrageous; and were I a member of Congress here, I would vote against admitting any such man to a seat.

Yours, very truly,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A New Railroad in the South.

The rebels are losing no time in constructing the long projected railroad between Danville, in Virginia, and Greensboro', North Carolina, about forty miles to the southwest, their labors being considerably hastened by apprehensions of the advance of our forces, and of the consequent destruction of the lines by which they now maintain communication between Virginia and the extreme Southern States. Its construction, under the title of the Danville Railroad, was first contemplated several years before the rebellion commenced, but it was never expected to attain that importance which it now holds in the estimation of the Southern government and people. Hundreds of negroes are compelled to work a portion of it on the twenty-third of last month, and in a few weeks they will be enabled to run to Reidsville, about half way between Danville and Greensboro'. The rebel authorities have placed a large number of negroes on the unfinished portion of it, for the purpose of supplying Lee's army with the products of the Gulf States, and while these vehicles are transporting the supplies, numbers of laborers are prosecuting the work on the railroad. Small branch roads in other sections of North Carolina, and switches, without regard to their usefulness as to the companies which own them, or to private transporters, are being taken up and under the supervision of the Richmond Government, are being placed in position along the new route. The rebels consider it one of their most important lines of communication, and secure from all possibility of destruction by the Union forces. We hope, however, the efforts of our dashing cavalry leaders will be selected to prove by his gallantry and ability that even this distant railroad can be reached when the Union cause requires its destruction. Averill, for instance, who, in thirteen days "marched, climbed, slid and swam three hundred and fifty-five miles," into the interior of Virginia, would soon disabuse the traitors of the belief that it was beyond the bounds of Yankee boldness and intrepidity.

Firing Cannon Under Water.

Last year it was reported that an Engineer of Boston had perfected a contrivance by which a gun of any size could be fired under water in such a manner that the shot from it should take effect also under water. We have heard nothing recently of this discovery or contrivance, but we find from a report made lately of some experiments conducted last year in England by the officers of the British gunnery ship Excellent, that there a full trial has been made, and it is now certain that submarine firing can be effectively fired. The interesting experiments at Portsmouth are thus described:

"A stage was erected in the harbor within the tide-waiter, on this an 18 inch Armstrong 110 pounder was mounted, loaded and aimed, at low water, at a target placed also within the size of the tide. When both gun and target were covered by the water to a depth of six feet, the gun was fired by means of a tube. The targets were placed at from twenty to twenty-five feet from the muzzle of the gun. One was composed of piles and oak planking, of a thickness of twenty-one inches; another consisted of the hull of an old vessel, the frigate, laid on a mud bank; a third was made up of three inches in thickness of iron boiler-plates, bolted together and backed with timber. On all these the effect of shot and shell from the immerged gun was a very startling. The wooden target was pierced through and through, the iron target was broken into pieces and driven into the backing, the solid shot passed right through both sides of the vessel, making a huge hole through which the water poured in torrents. A shell with percussion burst in entering, opening up a chasm of five feet by three in the planking, shattering the ribs and bursting up the deck beams above."

Our ordnance bureau ought to look to this matter. If it is practicable to load and fire cannon under water, then the defence of harbors will receive a new help; and iron-clads, no matter how heavily they are armored above water, will be as weak and defenceless against such a submerged battery as the merest shell of a wooden frigate. It is impossible to arm a floating vessel against such an assault. Huge as the British Warrior and the French Gloire are, they can barely support the iron plating which defends their upper works—their hulls below the water-line are no more impervious to shot than any wooden ship's. Suppose now that we had a battery of submerged cannon so arranged in the harbor that they could be loaded, aimed and fired at will, no iron-clad would dare encounter such a foe. Harbor defence would be complete.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

A Pungent Paragraph.

It seems that there is a Priest in Kentucky who is still holding forth in favor of slavery He ought to hide in the Mammoth Cave and associate with the fossils. Let him be careful in concealing his name; by signing himself "Priest" he divides the odium of his pro-slavery work, with all his brethren, for which many, even in Kentucky, do not thank him but the weight of public censure, if concentrated on his own patronymic, would be overwhelming. A Catholic Priest, in the holy times of Christmas, advocating slavery! Handing over women and children in infamous bondage with one hand and offering incense with the other to the infant Savior—He *Redeemer of all!* What a subject for meditation before the altar on Christmas morning. If slavery must have its advocate, let them be found amongst the laity, and not amongst the Priests. They, whose special duty it is to teach the observance of the law of God should not advocate a system by which the law is violated. A Catholic Priest upholding a system which ignores the sacrament of marriage! Shame!—*Cin. Catholic Telegraph.*

GENERAL CONTRACTOR FOR THE NAVY ARRESTED.—J. D. Stover, a general contractor for the Navy Department, has been arrested and is to be tried before a military court in Philadelphia on the 4th of January. The charges are of an exceedingly grave character.

Rebel Accounts of General Averill's Raid—Severe Criticism.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 28th December, has the following account of Gen. Averill's raid:

The great Gen. Averill has gone not "up the spout," but back into his den. Cast your eye upon a map, and I'll tell you how he went and how he came. He came from New Creek, a depot upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in the county of Hardy, along the western base of the Shenandoah mountains, through Covington to Salem, burnt things generally, and returned over nearly the same route. Imboden seized the Gap where the Parkersburg turnpike crosses the Shenandoah, and prevented a raid on Staunton. Averill left 500 men to hold Imboden there and pushed on towards Salem. That general could not pursue without uncovering Staunton—the force threatening nearly equaling his own. Gen. Lee was informed of the situation of affairs. Here commences the reign of Major Generals and military science. Major General Rebel A. Early came. Major Gen. Pitchfork Lee came. Brig. Gen. Walker came. Brig. Gen. Thomas came. Their staffs came. They all took a drink. Gen. Wickham came. Col. Chambliss, commanding a brigade, came. They smiled also.

When Averill was opposite Staunton, Fitz Lee was at Ivy Depot, on the Virginia Central Railroad, a day's march from that town. A fortunate occurrence, indeed. Everybody thought Averill was "fixed" now. He passed through Brown's Gap, and struck the valley turnpike at Mount Crawford, eight miles above Harrisonburg—a miserable mistake. One day's march lost. He then marched toward Harrisonburg, then toward Staunton. Another day gone for nothing. He finally reached Staunton, where he ought to have been on the first night. Still there was plenty of time to cut Averill off. Lee and Imboden marched day and night to Lexington, and then toward Covington. They have yet time enough to intercept.

Here was committed the fatal and foolish blunder. While Lee and Imboden were on the road to Covington, in striking distance of that place, word was sent, the Yankees are marching toward Buchanan, instead of Covington. No man ought to have put credence in a statement so utterly absurd as that the enemy were going from Salem to that place. Such a statement pre-supposes Averill deliberately placing himself past escape, and therefore run raving mad. Such improbable rumors should never be entertained a moment, much less made the basis of important military movements. The order was obeyed. The troops turned and marched back, and (as I understood (and perhaps really so) at the point of the bayonet, would be disgraceful and outrageous; and were I a member of Congress here, I would vote against admitting any such man to a seat.

Yours, very truly,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A Horror.

There has been a horror discovered in a Cornwall village—a poor lunatic confined by his brother for twenty years in a room under circumstances of appalling barbarity. The villagers, accustomed to his heartrending shrieks and howls, never interfered, did not one of their business." Only a stranger discovered and delivered the miserable being, "more resembling a baboon than a man, drawn and cramped from long exposure and suffering out of all form of humanity, stark naked, and only two old rotten rugs for a coverlet," the description of the room in which he was confined being loathsome beyond measure.—*Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.*

This is a fact, says the Philadelphia *Press*, but it might as well be an allegory. Have we not discovered a horror in America? A slave, kept in bondage often of appalling barbarity, always of startling injustice—"more resembling a baboon than a man," so say the apologists for slavery—with a soul cramped from long suffering; the description of the system being loathsome beyond measure. The parallel does not stop here. Accustomed to his howls, the neighbors "never interfered," and we actually find men in the North who—after Fanny Kemble has published her book, after Gen. Butler has told his story, after the enormous crime and misery of slavery has been published to the world—still say this is none of our business." We have learned that that which is a horror in England has long been a common-place in America.

THE Russian Government have commenced putting up telegraph wires from St. Petersburg to the mouth of the Amoor, a distance of about 12,000 miles, which is expected to be completed by the middle of next year. The United States Government are to connect with this line, and so, by a circuit of 20,000 miles, reach England.

A RECENT Salt Lake City letter speaks of the new theater erected by the Mormons as one of the "feats in the Union," and adds: "Last night I counted in Brigham Young's family box ninety-three women and children, and the box was not near full. He occupied an elegant private box with his two favorite wives."

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EVENING GAZETTE TELEGRAMS.

THE POTOMAC ARMY IN WINTER QUARTERS

THE PRESENT SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.

REPORTED FRENCH PROPOSITION FALSE

AVERILL'S LATE EXPEDITION.

DESPONDENCY AT RICHMOND INCREASING.

THE REPORT OF THE ASSESSORS' CONVENTION.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 1st, 1864.

The continued rains for several days have swelled the streams, and softened the roads to an extent, that it will suspend extensive military movements for the rest of this winter.

Our army is in winter quarters on the Rapidan about Culpepper, with picket lines extending to that river. The enemy's pickets of cavalry are on the opposite shore. These relative positions are not likely to be changed at present.

It is said that a considerable portion of our army moved to Culpepper last week, the advance taking its position out as far as Mitchell's station, seven miles from that town. They had been at Kelly's ford, and had erected winter quarters, and were loth to leave them. The 14th Brooklyn Regiment is doing provost duty in Culpepper.

Our forces at Culpepper are taking all the vacant house, rooms and stables for hospital purposes.

The wealthiest citizens of Culpepper are in need of breadstuffs. They could get along very well, if they only had this necessary, as they have, apparently, a plenty of meat on hand.

Among the buildings destroyed by our army on their retreat from the Rapidan, were all on the Culpepper Home farm of W. D. Wallack, editor of the *Star*, including his dwelling house, perhaps the largest in his county, and a dozen servants' houses, barns, granaries, &c. They were all torn down.

A telegraphic dispatch published to the country this morning from St. Johns, saying that the French Government had formally proposed to our Government a recognition of Maximillian as Emperor of Mexico, and had been refused, is absolutely false. Our Government has never received such proposals, and the dispatch is evidently the concession of some swindling stock jobbers.

Fredericksburg Heights are occupied by a division of Hewit's rebel corps. Comfortable quarters have been erected, and preparation made to spend the winter there. A few guns of light calibre have been mounted on the fortifications.

The damage to the rebels inflicted by Averill's raid into Southern Virginia, is placed at not less than five millions of dollars. The destruction of tobacco and heavy stocks of leather will prove a great loss to them in any that could have been inflicted. What's done is done.

No language can tell the sufferings of our men. They were in the saddle night and day, save a few hours between midnight and day. They were beset up by the officers with their swords in the only means of arousing the men—sound and sleepy. Some froze to death; others were taken from their horses senseless. They forded swollen streams, and their clothes, stiff frozen, and as they were ordered in rapid retreats, and froze as it fell. In the mountain paths the ice was cut from the roads before they ventured to ride over. One horse slipped over the precipice—the rider was leading him; he never looked over after him.

The whole matter is summed up in a couple of sentences. Averill was penned up, Mc. Causland, Echols, and Jackson at one gate; Lee and Imboden at the other. Some one suggested he might escape by jumping down the well, and coming out in Japan—i. e., go to Buchanan. Early ordered them to leave a gate open and guard the well. He did not jump in.

Meanwhile, the Yankees coolly came up the Valley, through Warrenton, Piedmont, up to Harrisonburg, with a twenty-five miles of Staunton—"these headquarters." This was hoarding the lion in his den. Jubal took the field at the head of Company A and a party of substitute men, farmers and plough-boys, called "home guards." The Yankees got after him, and the "Major-General commanding," lost his hat in the race. The last heard of him he was pursuing the enemy with a few of his division—footmen after cavalry—with fine prospects of overtaking them somewhere in the Indies, perhaps about the "great wall." The Yankees were retiring toward the "Devil's Hole;" early bound for the same place. They did very little damage in the Valley.

Here is the moral. The marshals under Napoleon's orders were invincible—with separate commands, blunderers. A General of a division, with Gen. Robert E. Lee to plan and put him in the right place, does well. Mosby would plan and execute a fight or strategic movement better than Longstreet at Suffolk or Knoxville, or Jubal Early at Staunton.

Jackson's blunt response to some party or bar-room strategist in Richmond, "Show men but fewer orders," was wisdom in an axiom—true then, just as true now as when the Hero of the Valley uttered it. It is difficult to direct, especially by couriers, the movement of troops a hundred miles distant, among mountains the "ranking" general never saw, except on an inaccurate map. It is not every commander that can point out roads he never heard of, and by-paths he never dreamed of, as the proper ones to cut off an enemy. Bullets, not brains, are needed here.

A Horror.

There has been a horror discovered in a Cornwall village—a poor lunatic confined by his brother for twenty years in a room under circumstances of appalling barbarity. The villagers, accustomed to his heartrending shrieks and howls, never interfered, "it was none of their business." Only a stranger discovered and delivered the miserable being, "more resembling a baboon than a man, drawn and cramped from long exposure and suffering out of all form of humanity, stark naked, and only two old rotten rugs for a coverlet," the description of the room in which he was confined being loathsome beyond measure.—*Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.*

This is a fact, says the Philadelphia *Press*, but it might as well be an allegory. Have we not discovered a horror in America? A slave, kept in bondage often of appalling barbarity, always of startling injustice—"more resembling a baboon than a man," so say the apologists for slavery—with a soul cramped from long suffering; the description of the system being loathsome beyond measure. The parallel does not stop here. Accustomed to his howls, the neighbors "never interfered," and we actually find men in the North who—after Fanny Kemble has published her book, after Gen. Butler has told his story, after the enormous crime and misery of slavery has been published to the world—still say this is none of our business." We have learned that that which is a horror in England has long been a common-place in America.

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Colored Substitutes—Respects to the President—Rebels Captured—Rebel Raid Toward Winchester Expected—Important Orders, etc.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—A number of colored men belonging to this District, are on their way to New York to be used as substitutes. These men were taken off the steamship Baltimore, at Germantown, yesterday, by one of the detectives.

Among the first to pay their respects to the President yesterday, were Secretary Seward and the French Minister.

The gunboat Commodore Read arrived yesterday at Alexandria, bringing up two Lieutenants and five privates, of the rebel army, and several ladies, among whom was Mrs. Davis, wife of a rebel Colonel Davis, who were captured while attempting to cross the Potomac.

There are indications that Gen. Early contemplates a movement or raid towards Winchester, and perhaps beyond that town.

An order has been issued from the Army of the Potomac, prohibiting all newspaper correspondents connected therewith from publishing or causing to be published the number or description of regiments re-enlisting in the army or leaving the same, and the number of men furloughed

Another order from Provost Marshal Patrick requires a correct enrollment to be made of all civilians or army followers, excepting actual residents within the limits of their respective corps. This is designed to reach those who have sought refuge in the army to avoid the draft.

Fifty prisoners and deserters have reached Washington to-day.

Colored Celebration at Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 1.—The colored inhabitants of Norfolk and vicinity, celebrated, to-day, the first anniversary of their freedom, as given them under the President's proclamation of one year ago. Four regiments of colored troops under the command of Brigadier General E. A. Wilds, took part in the exercises.

There were present as invited guests, Major General B. F. Butler and staff, Brigadier Generals Barn