...n Gazette.

J. RIDDLE & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TUESDAY MORNING.....JAN. 5, 1864.

The reply of Count AGENOR DE GASPARIN, M. LABOULAYE, M. HENRI MARTIN, M. COCHIN, and others, (for these four illustrious names are affixed to the document in behalf of many others,) to the letter addressed to them some time since by the Loyal National League of New York, seems to us so full of generous and noble sentiment,—of eloquently spoken words of cheer and encouragement to the defenders of Freedom and the Union,—of frank and magnanimous confessions of European mistakes and short-comings, in attempting to deal with the "American question," and above all, of profoundly touching appeals for the great cause of humanity and liberty, that it may be advanced and regarded as a holy and sacred thing, held in trust for the ages of the future;—in a word, it has seemed to us altogether such, that the readers of the GAZETTE ought to have it; and accordingly we give it to them, though at the cost of postponing for a day some other matters.

We avail ourselves of an article in the N. Y. *Tribune*, to recall to the memory of our readers the services which these illustrious men have rendered to America and to mankind:

The Count de Gasparin, formerly "Minister of Public Instruction" and Member of the Chamber of Deputies under Louis Philippe, is in religion a Protestant, in political opinion a moderate Orleanist. His great work, "The Uprising of a Great People," which appeared in the spring of 1861, before the culmination of the great conspiracy in the attack upon Sumter, is without exception the most striking which has appeared on the causes, prospects and probable result of the war. In powerful and graphic language he described the decadence of the United States—its sinking morality and insecure prosperity—demonstrated the nature of the crisis in our national destiny, which in clouds and gloom we were then approaching, and foretold the uprising of the great democracy from the slough of despond to which it had been degraded by slave rule and Northern subserviency.

The prescience of the author has been fully vindicated by the progress of the war; and when the clouds shall have cleared from the horizon, and in the pure light of history the causes and results of the Rebellion shall be calmly and patiently reviewed, the Count de Gasparin will stand in the first rank of the wise and far-seeing statesmen of the age.

Later he has presented in a work of equal vigor, but for obvious reasons not as striking in its character—"America before Europe," the reasons which entitle the United States to the friendship and moral support of all friends of liberty in Europe.

Augustin Cochin is also a Protestant, a minister of the Gospel, and a member of the Central Consistory of France. Without the great breadth of mind or the strong individualism of Gasparin, he is yet one of the most determined enemies of Slavery and all that springs from its baneful influence. His great work on the "Abolition of Slavery" is the most important of his efforts in behalf of the American cause.

Henri Martin, the historian of France, and one of the strongest and best poised intellects of the day, is a Catholic in religion, but a Catholic of liberal views—such a Catholic as the great Ritchieu, who never subordinated the interests of France to the temporal advantage of the Church of Rome, but always maintained and upheld the power and authority of the Gallican Church, the creation of his sagacious policy against the encroachments of the mother institution. In politics Martin is republican, and a republican of the school of 1848; the scholarly dreams of inexperienced men from which there was a wide awakening ere long. The pursuits of Martin have held him aloof from political life, and it is only on occasions that he has turned aside from the grave and quiet path of history, in which he has gathered his abundant laurels, to add by a few vigorous articles in *Le Siècle* the weight of his great name and mature opinion to the sometimes wavering cause of justice and liberty on this side of the Atlantic.

Edouard Laboulaye, to whose accomplished and graceful pen we attribute the beautiful and touching letter which is our text to-day, is, with Gasparin, the best known, of all the signers, to American readers. As a publicist, he stands first among the French writers of the day, and we owe him a debt of boundless gratitude that his thought and pen have been mainly occupied with American concerns. A close observer of passing events, a keen analysist of public measures, and a faithful student of our history and our Constitution, he has brought to the consideration of our interests a warm attachment to free institutions, and a clear and judicious intelligence. In religion he is a moderate Catholic; in politics, a moderate republican—allied, to, but not absolutely identified with, the party of Prince Napoleon. This explains the publication of his political essays in *The National Review*, which, with *The National Opinion*, are the recognized organs of the Prince. These articles, "The United States and France," "Alexis de Tocqueville," "Why the North can not Accept Separation," "Slavery in the United States," "The Civil War in the United States," and others, are all full of an earnest and noble sympathy for free institutions, and their great exemplar, the American Republic.

The pamphlet "Why the North cannot accept Separation" has been extensively distributed here, and has had a most fortunate influence on our affairs. In conversation, since this latter was received, with a French gentleman, an interesting incident was related to show how convincing are the arguments of this clear mind. A poor countryman of the middle class, in whose hands he had placed a copy of this pamphlet, said to him, "Ah! my dear friend, if I had only read that pamphlet two years ago I should have saved my two sons whom I sent to the Confederate Army, and not have felt that their lives were wasted in an unholy cause."

Laboulaye has not alone confined himself to the serious vein. His "Paris in America," a peculiar and fantastical, but most successive and instructive work, a French philosopher's dream of Yankee land, is one of the most original and entertaining books of the day.

For many years Laboulaye has been engaged upon a history of the United States. May he live to crown it with its most glorious chapter—a chapter which human minds foreshadowed and foresaw, but which the Divine Author has taken into his own great hands to accomplish and fulfill—the chapter of universal and Christian Freedom.

Speaking of the letter itself, the writer remarks:

No review can do justice to its clear and concise presentation of the causes, course and certain results of the war. No praise is too warm for its loving and Christian tone. The vital questions of policy which it portrays, the dangers it points out, the measures of relief it proposes are worthy the study of every American. How tenderly do they warn us of the pitfalls which beset our present path; how kindly do they admonish us of the dangers which threaten our future; liberty; how proudly do they promise the future grandeur and glory of a redeemed and risen nation.

The thought of the philosophic and prophetic Gasparin, the mature judgment and wisdom of the historian Martin, the keen intelligence and loving kindness of the publicist Laboulaye, and the strong, close reasoning of the philanthropic Cochin, all are here.

The most striking feature of this letter is its tone of elevated thought, rising above things mundane, and soaring with free wing to the blue empyrean, from whose lofty height nations and races are lost in distinctive character and blend in a broad and common humanity, a tone which we may search for in vain in the writings or speeches of even our warmest English friends, but which is yet familiar and at home in a school still illuminated by the pure light of *Pascal's* reason and style, and warmed with the memory of the enthusiasm of *Lafayette*; and it cannot be denied that from the hour when the one first spent his pure spirit in the search of the universal truth, and the other poured out his young and generous blood in that of universal liberty, France has been, through all trial and change, whether under directory, or monarchy, or empire, the nursery of great ideas.

FRENCH STATESMEN ON THE REBELLION.

Eloquent Letter from MM. De Gasparin, Laboulaye, Martin and Cochin.

A REPLY TO THE LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE OF NEW YORK.

GENTLEMEN: We would have thanked you much sooner but for the prolonged absence of one of our number. It would have been painful to us to have lost the collective character of this reply; for the blending of our four names is a proof of that great unity of sentiment upon all that concerns the cause of justice, which, by God's favor, manifests itself here below in spite of political and religious differences.

Yet we are careful not to overrate our personal importance. The League does not address us as individuals; it speaks to France, to European opinion, which will rise up and declare itself more clearly as it recognizes that the struggle is between slavery and liberty.

You have comprehended, gentlemen, that neither France nor Europe have been free from misapprehensions. Light did not at first dawn upon the nature of the salutary but painful crisis through which you are passing; it was not plain to all, at the outset, that the work inaugurated by the election of Mr. Lincoln yielded nothing in grandeur to that which your fathers accomplished with the aid of Lafayette and under the guidance of Washington.

Europe has had her errors, her hesitations, for which we are paying dearly to-day on both shores of the Atlantic. What blood would have been spared to you, what industrial suffering avoided by us, had European opinion declared itself with that force which you had the right to hope for! There is a protest of the universal conscience before which mankind necessarily recoils; moral forces are, after all, the great forces.

The revolted South, which needed our aid, which relied and perhaps still relies upon us, would not have long dared to affront the indignation of the civilized world.

I.

Why has this indignation been withheld? Why has a sort of favor been granted to the only insurrection which has had neither motive or pretext—to the only one which has dared to unfurl the banner of slavery? What has been the pretext of this insurrection? By what charm has it conciliated the sympathy of more than one enlightened mind? This is a question humiliating to put, but useful to solve.

In the first place, Europe doubted whether slavery was the real cause of conflict. Strange doubt, in truth! For many years slavery had been the great, the only subject of strife in the United States. At the time of the election of Mr. Buchanan the only issue was slavery. The electoral platforms prove this fact; the manifestoes of the South were sonorous in this sense; her party leaders, her governors, her deliberative assemblies, her press spoke but of slavery; the Vice-President of the insurgent confederacy had made haste to declare officially that the mission of the new State was to present to the admiration of mankind a society founded on the "corner stone" of slavery. Lastly, it would seem that to all reflecting minds the acts of Mr. Buchanan and other Presidents named by the South were proof enough of this truth. The South thinks only of slavery. In her eyes all means are right to secure to slavery its triumphs and boundless conquests.

But it is objected that Mr. Lincoln and his friends were not abolitionists. That is certain. Their programme went no further than to stop the extension of slavery and shut it out from the territories. Was this nothing? Was it not in fact everything? Who could have foreseen that, on the appearance of such a programme, of a program so unexpected, of an attack so bold upon the policy which was lowering and ruining the United States, the friends of liberty would not all have hastened to applaud. Was not this the time for rejoicing and strengthen those who were thus entering on the good path? Was it not due to urge them on in their liberal tendencies, so that the first step taken, they should take the second and go on to the end? Ought not that which terrified and dismayed the champions of slavery to rejoice the hearts of its adversaries.

Your letter, gentlemen, puts in bold relief the reasons which hindered Mr. Lincoln from adopting at the outset an abolition policy. The President could disregard neither his oath of office nor the Federal constitution; he had also to keep in mind the opposition which a plan of emancipation would encounter in the loyal states. The head of a great government cannot act with the freedom of a philosopher in his study. In simple truth, Mr. Lincoln should be accused neither of timidity nor indifference. Your letter recalls the measures of his Presidency—abolition of slavery in the capital and in the District of Columbia, the proclaiming of freedom to fugitive slaves, the principle of compensated emancipation submitted to all the loyal states, the death penalty actually inflicted on captains of slavers, the treaty with England admitting the right of search, the establishment of diplomatic relations with the black republics of Liberia and Hayti, the arming of free negroes, and at last, when the length and gravity of the war sanctioned an extreme exercise of the powers of commander-in-chief, the absolute and final suppression of slavery in all the revolted states.

We, gentlemen, are abolitionists; and we declare that we have never hoped nor wished for a more steady, rapid and resolute progress. We have understood the difficulties which surrounded Mr. Lincoln. We have honored his scruples of conscience with regard to the constitution of his country which stopped his path. We have admired the courageous good sense with which he moved straight on, the instant he could do so without danger to his cause or violation of the law.

Wonder is expressed that slavery is abolished in the revolted States and yet preserved in the loyal States! In other words, there is wonder that he who is sworn to obey the constitution should respect it. Let no one take alarm at this. There is no danger that the "domestic institution," crushed in the Carolinas and Louisiana, will long survive in Kentucky or Maryland. Already, as you have stated to us, a solemn proposition has been made to all the loyal States; already one of the most important, Missouri, has set the example of acceptance. To be the author of about the manifestoes of slavery in the North argues to our minds quite too much tenderness for the South. We look with suspicion upon this pretended abolitionism, whose unfriendly exactions were first put forth on the very day illuminated in America by the dawn of abolition. We frankly say we could never have forseen that the election of Mr. Lincoln and the several acts which we have just enumerated would be an endless cause of complaint and distrust and unworthy denunciation from so many men who plume themselves in Europe upon their hatred of slavery.

And since, to destroy the North in public opinion, it was not enough to accuse it of too much favor for slavery, another grievance has been found. The North oppressed the South! The struggle was of race against nationalities! The South had risen for independence!

Its independence! there were then subject provinces in the heart of the Union? Doubtless these provinces had no part in the government of the country; the South had not the same rights as the North? Of course the South was held in this state of inferiority and subjection by numerous federal garrisons! Not at all. All the States enjoyed the same rights, took like part in elections. If any section was favored it was the South, to which a further suffrage was granted in proportion to the number of its slaves. If any advantage had been enjoyed it was by the South, which had given a majority of the Presidents and chief officers. Yet in this free country, a country without an army, and whose material means as well as laws were a sufficient barrier against oppression, in such a country we are told of a province claiming independence!

We are of your opinion, gentlemen, that independence and nationality are words too noble to be abused. In their abuse, things are compromised, and the more noble and sacred these things the more careful should we be not to confound them with what is neither noble nor sacred—a revolt in the name of slavery, a fratricidal revolt, which would destroy a free constitution and tear asunder a common country for fear lest there might be interference with the internal slave traffic, the continued breeding in Virginia, the sale and separation of families, and lest perchance some territories should be shut out from the conquests of slavery.

In vain we seek in the United States for a nationality striving to regain its independence. Not only has independence been nowhere assailed, but there is absolutely no trace of a separate nationality. Nowhere, perhaps, is there a more thorough national homogeneity. North and South the race is the same; faith, language, history, and, we boldly add, interests are all the same. All these States have struggled together, suffered together, triumphed together. Their glories, their defeats are common. Their Constitution sprung from the free consent of all; all pledged themselves alike to remain faithful to its obligations.

This pledge is no empty word which caprice may idly sport. Among the inventions of our epoch there is none more extraordinary than the *right of secession*. Those who discovered it will no doubt teach us where it should stop. If each section has a right of secession from the country as a whole, why not each State a right of secession from each section? Why not each county a right of secession from the State? Why not each town a right of secession from the county? Why not each citizen a right of secession from the town?

The truth is that, but for slavery, the South would not have talked of its suppressed independence, nor of the right of secession. Slavery has brought the two sections to strife. The extinction of slavery will restore unity. The North and the South will some day wonder that they could have failed to appreciate the most complete and homogeneous of nationalities.

A last resort remains. That we here may not see the great struggle on the subject of slavery, an attempt is made to present the struggle as one for domination.

But this latter struggle is the very life of free countries. It is not surprising that the North and the South each strove actively, energetically, noisily for the triumph of their candidate and policy. But when one of them, losing the battle of the ballot, plunges without peritation into another kind of battle; when it resists, arms in hand, the result of a regular election; when on the very day that it ceases to rule it tears into fragments the common country, it is guilty of a crime for which it is difficult to imagine an excuse.

II.

You will crush the revolt, gentemen. You will succeed—such is our belief—in re-establishing the Union. It will emerge from the bloody trial stronger, more free, more worthy of the noble destiny to which God summons it.

It has been demonstrated to us, it is true, that the re-establishment of the Union was impossible; but was it not also demonstrated to us, and by irrefutable argument, that you would be always and of necessity defeated; that you would never know how to handle a rifle... that recruiting would become impossible; that your finances would become exhausted; that your loans would not be taken; that you would become bankrupt; that riots would ravage your cities; that your government would be overthrown. You have given to all these oracles the simplest and best answer. You will reply in the same manner to those who assert that the re-establishment of the Union is impossible.

What seems really impossible is not to restore the Union. Where draw the line between North and South? How maintain between them a state of peace, or even of truce? How shut slavery and liberty live side by side? How, moreover, restrain the South from European protectorates, and by what means arrest the frightful consequences of such protectorates? Geographically, morally, politically, separation would create an unnatural situation, a situation violent and hazardous, where each would live, arms in hand, waiting for the hour of conflict.

We have full faith, gentlemen, that such a trial will be spared to you. It is not that we overlook the difficulties which still remain for you to overcome; they are great, greater perhaps than we imagine. War has its vicissitudes, and you may perhaps be yet called upon to pass through periods of ill-fortune. Yet one fact always remains, and shows on which side the final triumph will be found, supposing that there be no foreign intervention. The flag of the Union has now, for two years, never paused in its advance. It floats to-day over the soil of every revolted State without exception.

The South has had its victories; it has never gained an inch of ground. The North has had its defeats; it has never fallen back. Master to-day of the entire course of the Mississippi, master of the border states and of Louisiana, all that remains is to stifle the revolt in the narrow territory where it first burst forth and back to which it has been driven. We believe that you will succeed in this; for Europe, the only hope of the South, seems now little disposed to give her aid.

In short, the rebellion is already reduced to such narrow proportions that should it ever become a distinct confederation, accepted as such from weariness of war, the confederacy thus created will not be born with the functions of life. Neither European recognition nor your own could give it a serious chance of duration. It would end in a return to you. But we delight to believe the re-establishment of the Union is not distant. And, in the presence of that prospect which thrills our hearts with joy, permit us, as your friends, to offer you some sincere advice. The dangers of victory, you are aware, are not less than those of the combat. We give you, therefore, our loyal, frank opinion, sure that in the main it will agree with your own, and feeling, also, that these communications between us are an aim more serious than a simple exchange of words or sympathy.

We hold it to be of the first importance that the cause of the war shall not survive the war; that your real foe, slavery, shall not rear its main upon the field. We have often asked ourselves these last three years why God permitted the prolongation of this bloody struggle. War is not that the real issue might present itself with perfect clearness? Conquering earlier, the federal government, would, perhaps, have been led to make concessions, to enter anew upon the fatal path of compromise. To-day all eyes, not willingly, blind, see clearly. The New York riot, breaking out at an appointed day to aid the invasion of Lee, and falling instantly upon the negro in a way to show to every witness of its cowardly ferocity what kind of spirit animated certain friends of the South—the New York riot was a supreme warning to your country. Your line of action is clearly traced. So long as anything of slavery remains, there will be a cause of antagonism in the bosom of the Union. There must be no longer any question of slavery. It must be so ordered and settled as never to return. An amendment to the constitution to this end must be proposed and adopted before the return of the States.

The condition of the free blacks must also be secured against the iniquities which they have so long endured. No more plans of colonization abroad, no more disabling laws, no more proscription. Those whom you have armed, who fought so bravely before the walls of Port Hudson and Fort Wagner, can never be other than citizens. Leave the problem of the race to time and population—the most natural solutions are always the best. Under the rule of the common law, the free blacks of the South and of the North will find their legitimate place in your society, of which they will make place in your society, of which they will become useful members, honorable and honored.

In this ordering in a definitive manner all that relates to slavery and the colored race, you will have done more than is generally imagined for the lasting pacification of the South. What remains for you to do on this point may be summed up in three words—Moderation, generosity, liberty.

There can be no question, as you have often said, of an occupation of the South, of a conquest of the South, of reducing the Southern States to the condition of provinces, where the conqueror will maintain his garrison and the public life will be suspended. Save in the districts yet ravaged by contest, or in the heart of which the federal troops must finish their work, victory will everywhere bring with the re-establishment of the Union the re-establishment as promptly as possible of constitutional rights. You hope, gentlemen, that those whom you conquer to-day will to-morrow meet you in debate, and you will accept in all their truth the struggle of the press, of the legislative hall, and of the ballot, which will replace the strife of the battlefield.

We all feel that it is much better that you should have to encounter difficulties fruitful of liberty, than that you should seek for yourselves the deceitful advantages of a dictatorial regime. To apply to the South an exceptional rule would be, alas, quite necessary. It would be easy also to pronounce the death penalty, to outlaw, to execute confiscation bills; but in treading this path of vulgar tyranny you would ascribe two things—your high renown in the present, a lasting union with the South in the future.

But if, on the other hand, you show the world the novel spectacle of victory without reprisals, of liberty strong enough to survive reprisals, of your Constitution remain, and slavery alone fall in such a conflict: if on the morrow of the struggle the law remain supreme; if elections for the Senate and House of Representatives be again open as in the old time; if the representatives of the southern States reappear at Washington; if taking the oath to be faithful to the Union and to support the modified Constitution they find themselves on the same footing of perfect equality with the representatives of the North, if it be permitted to them to attack and to embarrass the government, you will have won the most glorious of victories, and assured to your country the best chance of prosperity and greatness.

Accept, gentlemen, in the advice which we tender to you, a proof of our esteem. It is not of every government, it is not of every people that such things can be asked. Protracted civil wars tend to arbitrary customs, stir up passions and hates, and at last engender development of military power and irresponsible authority which generally hinders a return to control, to free opinion and to strict letter of the law. We honor the United States enough to believe that they will be capable of setting us this, too, after so many other examples.

The moderation which we hope for from you at home we look for also from you abroad. As earnestly as the morrow of the submission of the South there will not be wanting a class of persons eager to recall to you wrongs, real or fancied, suffered at the hands of this or that power. They will point to your armies and disposable fleets. They will prove to you that a foreign war is perhaps the surest way to draw together the two sections so lately hostile. They will tell you that a common enmity, common dangers, are the cement needed to strengthen your shattered edifice.

You will not believe them, gentlemen. You will feel that after these jars it is needful, before all else, to restore to America peace and liberty. You will not seek new adventures, and thus lengthen the temptation of dictatorships, the peril of exceptional rule.

You will fear a return to the aggressive policy which, with its invasions and turbulences, the influence of the South forced upon you, the day, when, to assure the extension of slavery, it awakened in your hearts a wicked covetousness and pushed you almost to the violation of the law of nations. Your glory will be to take the opposite of those violent declarations, of those fillibustering expeditions, of those unscrupulous ambitions.

The temptation which a great army excites are of the class most difficult to repress. May you not hesitate to reduce your forces after peace! Not only your material prosperity but your very liberty is involved in disarming, in a reduction of your expenses, and a return to the old idea of small armies and small budgets.

But we do not deceive ourselves. Your small armies, do what you may, will be large compared with those of three years ago. Your military education is completed; you have replied but too well to those who smiled at the recital of your battles of 1861. You have learned but too quickly to face death and to kill, and what you have learned you will not unlearn. You will yet return to your former situation.

But while we do not again expect to see your effective force at ten thousand men, we do hope that effective forces which are now numbered by hundreds of thousands will not long be witnessed on American soil.

III.

Courage! You have before you one of the most noble works, the most sublime which can be accomplished here below—a work in the success of which we are as interested as yourselves—a work the success of which will be the honor and the consolation of our time.

This generation will have seen nothing more grand than the abolition of slavery (in destroying it with you, you destroy it everywhere), and the energetic uprising of a people which, in the midst of its growing prosperity, was visibly sinking under the weight of the tyranny of the South, the complicity of the North, odious laws and compromises.

Now, at the cost of immense sacrifices, you have stood up against the evil; you have chosen rather to pour out your blood and your dollars than to descend further the slope of degradation, where rich, united, powerful, you were sure to lose that which is far nobler than wealth, or union, or power.

Well, Europe begins to understand, willingly, or unwillingly, what you have done. In France, in England, everywhere there is a feeling that it will be to-day for the honor of the nineteenth century, the obstacle which our ill will and evil passions could not overcome, the obstacle which the intrigues of the South could not surmount, is an idea, a principle. Hatred of slavery has been your champion in the old world. A poor champion seemingly. Laughed at, scorned, it seems weak and lonely. But what matters it; the account be closed principles will stand by something, and conscience, in all human affairs, will have the last word.

This, gentlemen, is what we would say to you in the name of all who with us, and better than ourselves, defend your cause in Europe. Your words have cheered us; may ours in turn cheer you! You have yet to cross many a dark valley. More than once the impossibility of success will be demonstrated to you; more than once, in the face of some military check or political difficulty, the cry will be raised that all is lost. What matters it to you? Strengthen your cause daily by daily making it more just, and fear not; there is a God above.

We love to contemplate in hope the noble future which seems to stretch itself before you. The day you emerge at last from the anguish of civil war—and you will surely come out freed from the odious institution which corrupted your public manners and degraded your domestic as well as your foreign policy—that day your whole country, South as well as North, and the South perhaps more fully than the North, will entered upon a new prosperity. European emigration will hasten toward your ports, and will learn the road to those whom until now it has feared to approach. Cultivation, now abandoned, will renew its yield. Liberty—for there are her miracles—will revivify by her touch the soil which slavery had rendered barren.

Then there will be born unto you a greatness nobler and more enduring than the old, for in this greatness there will be no sacrifice of justice.

AGENOR DE GASPARIN,
AUGUSTIN COCHIN,
EDOUARD LABOULAYE, Member of the Institute of France.
HENRI MARTIN.

Paris, October 31, 1863.

CANDIDATES.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF THE FIRST WARD.—JACOB H. HUBLEY (for three years,) and WM. F. THOMPSON (for one year,) will be supported for School Directors at the election on Tuesday, January 5th. ja4:2t

CORONER.—John McCLURG, of the First Ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny County, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. de14:tc

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PEARLS.—5 tons No. 1 to arrive and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

WILLOWS.—3 tons Osier Willows to arrive and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

NEW SUGAR CURED HAMS.—Choice new sugar Cured Hams and Dried Beef, just from smoke house and for sale by KNOX & PARKER, 509 Liberty st. ja5:tw

150 HHDS. NEW CROP NEW ORLEANS SUGAR, in store and for sale by LITTLE & TRIMBLE, 112 and 114 Second street. ja5

$500.—WANTED—A Business Man, with some capital, to take charge of an office that pays $100 per week. Address BOX 1227, Pittsburgh P. O., stating where an interview may be had, or call on Dr. WOODARD, No. 140 Fifth st. ja2:2t

FOR RENT—The three-storied Dwelling House No. 29 Allegheny City, nearly opposite the Arsenal. Possession immediately. Inquire of JOHN GAY, Jr., at Watt & Wilson's, No. 22 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Jan1:tdf MORRISON UNDERWOOD.

TO LET—A well finished two-story BRICK DWELLING, on Wylie street, No. 85, containing eight rooms, with shower-bath, hot and cold. Large yard, with out-houses. Rent $300. Also, a two-story House on Clay alley, near Chatham street. Rent $10 per month. Inquire of ja1:tf Dr. STEBBY, 377 Penn st.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man of good address and ability, desiring to make himself thoroughly acquainted with business, wishes a situation in a good Banking or Mercantile House. Has passed a thorough commercial course, and is a fair accountant, with some experience. Best of city and eastern references. Address "A. G. M., Gazette Office," calling an interview. ja4:2t

FOR SALE—A Lot of Ground, with two Frame Dwellings thereon, situated on the North Common, near the Second Ward School House. Lot 40 feet front on the Commons, and running back 100 feet.

For particulars inquire at the premises, of B. McKELVY.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND ENGINE, two-and-a-half feet stroke, eleven inch bore, all complete, with boiler. It has been used about sixteen months, and is in good order. Is capable of running a Grist or Saw Mill.

Enquire of JOHN G. SMITH, ja2:3t Phœnix Drug Store, Birmingham.

PATENT LIFTING JACK.—This new and valuable Patent is now on exhibition at the Eagle Hotel, Liberty street, which has proved its merits which make it important to builders, engineers, and others having occasion to use any machine for lifting great weights. The Patentee is now at the above named Hotel, where he has models and full sized machines, which he will take pleasure in showing, and will sell rights on the most reasonable terms. Jan1:tf I. L. LANDIS.

THE JOHNSTON HOTEL FOR RENT—Situate in East Liberty, opposite the Station, now doing an excellent business. Portico, wide hall, porch, large bar-room, two parlors on first floor; hall and five chambers on second floor; and hall and eight chambers on third floor; dining-room, kitchen and cellar. A large stable, carriage house, granery, wagon shed, blacksmith-shop, large garden and yard, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, etc.

S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 51 Market st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration have been this day granted to the subscriber on the estate of James Orr, deceased, late of Tarentum borough, Allegheny county, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, present them, properly authenticated, to WM. V. EVANS, Esq., of said Borough. WM. ORR, Administrator. Tarentum, Dec. 23d, 1863. Jd:6t

LIQUID STOVE POLISH.

Reasons why it is better than Dry Polish:

1. It is already mixed.
2. It has no smell whatever.
3. It produces no dirt or dust.
4. It stands the most intense heat.
5. It preserves from rust.
6. It is the most economical Polish.
7. It is not one-fourth the labor.

For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON, de29 Corner Fourth and Smithfield streets.

SPICED MINCE MEAT.—A fresh supply of "Ye Plus Ultra" Minced Meat, the best article in the market, just received and for sale by the pound or wholesale, by JOHN A. RENSHAW, de29 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GERMAN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., to consider the propriety of increasing the Capital Stock.

GEO. A. ENDLY, Cashier. ja5:2w

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLES INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, Jan. 4, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, free of Government Tax, payable in cash on and after the 11th inst.

WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. ja5:3d

PITTSBURGH SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Office and Depository, 50 Fourth Street, Between Wood and Market Streets.

PRESIDENT—THOMAS BAKEWELL.
SECRETARY—JOSEPH R. HUNTER.
TREASURER—JAMES PARK, Jr.

Contributions of money and goods solicited.

Stores sent to all parts of the army.

Information furnished in relation to the sick and wounded in the Camps and Hospitals.

The freight on goods donated is paid here.

Address, PITTSBURGH SANITARY COMMITTEE. de30:tf

ATTENTION! VOLUNTEERS.—Rare chance for enlisting. By special understanding with the War Department, the State authorities have given Capt. R. P. HOWLAND authority to enlist a company of men that will be trained as sharpshooters. This company will be enlisted as infantry, and attached to the 17th Pennsylvania regiment. When approved by the commander of the Army of the Cumberland, the company will be armed with the Telescopic rifle, with micrometer sight for estimating distances. Capt. HOWLAND will recruit for a few days, before he goes to Chattanooga by special favor of the War Department. Apply for enlistment at Provost Marshal's office, New Brighton.

Recruiting Office in Pittsburgh, No. 65 FIFTH STREET, over "Cheap John's" Store. Call and see the Rifles. de31:1w

RELIEF FOR THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY CO., Pittsburgh, Dec. 31st, 1863.

The Board of Relief of Allegheny county would respectfully remind the citizens of the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships, from which volunteers have gone into the service of the United States, whose families need relief, to meet at their respective places of holding elections, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, between the hours of 2 and 7 o'clock p. m., and appoint a Committee of three persons, whose duty it shall be to act in connection with the Board in the distribution of the Relief Fund. ja1:td

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO VOLUNTEERS—After the FIFTH OF JANUARY NEXT, the only bounty provided by law is the one hundred dollars authorized by act of Feb. 24, 1861.

All who desire to secure the present bounties of $302 paid to new recruits, or $402 paid to veterans, must enlist before January 5th, 1864.

Recruits will be received for the 62nd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, or any other Pennsylvania Regiment, at the Girard House, Smithfield street.

All bounties guaranteed, and the recruit credited to the sub-district to which they belong.

EDWARD S. WRIGHT, de29:td Captain 62d Pa. Vols., Recruiting Officer.

OFFICE CHARTIERS VALLEY R. R. CO., Pittsburgh, Dec. 28th, 1863.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Chartiers Valley Railroad Company will be held at the Office, No. 144 Fourth street, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January, 1864, between the hours of 12 o'clock m. and 1 o'clock p. m., at which time and place an election for seven Directors will be held, to serve for the ensuing year.

S. F. VON BONNHORST, Sec'y. de31:td

OFFICE PITTSBURGH & STEUBENVILLE R. R. CO., Pittsburgh, December 29th, 1863.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of January, 1864, between the hours of 11 o'clock m. and 12 o'clock m., at the office of the Company, No. 144 Fourth street, at which time and place an election for President and twelve Directors will be held. S. F. VON BONNHORST, de29:td Secretary.

THE NEW GYMNASTICS AT NEVILLE HALL.—The Classes are open for new members at each time of meeting. Ladies and Gentlemen, TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7½. Ladies and Children, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.

For Adults, course of twenty lessons.....$5 00.
For Lads and Misses, " " ..... 4 00.
For Children, " " ..... 3 00.
ne31:tf

THERE WILL BE AN EXHIBITION AND CONCERT by the young folks of the BOSTON STREET M. E. CHURCH, at their Church, on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of January, 1864, to replenish their Library. Also, the receipts of one night to be given to the Sanitary Committee, for the benefit of the Soldiers.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Admission, 10 cents. H. APPLETON, de31:td Superintendent.

NOTICE TO COAL MEN.—There will be held, on TUESDAY, January 5th, 1864, at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, an adjourned meeting of Coal Men. All interested in the Coal Trade are earnestly urged to attend, as business of vital importance will be brought before the meeting. A. F. McGREW, Secretary. de30:1w

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, (Late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1863.

AN ELECTION for Nine Directors of this Bank will be held on the SECOND TUESDAY, 12th day of January next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier. de23:td

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO., PITTSBURGH, Dec. 31st, 1863.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL COUPONS of the bonds of the road due January 1st, 1864, will be paid on that date, at the office of the Company in the city of Pittsburgh.

S. C. ORR, Treasurer. de31:tw

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ALLEGHENY.—An Election for nine Directors of this Bank will be held on the SECOND TUESDAY, 12th January next, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Mechanics Savings Bank.

T. H. NEVIN, President. de22:td

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held on WEDNESDAY, January 6th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at J. B. BERGER'S, Fifth street, at which time Directors will be elected for the ensuing year. By order,

B. SOBOTKER, Sec'y. de31:tw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.—All persons are cautioned against employing, in any form, the trademarks which have been used during the past three years in marking the superior Cotton Yarns of DITHRIDGE'S CHIMNEYS. The various brands are:

"Pat. Oval X Flint Glass; " " XX " " " " XXX " " Royal X Flint Glass; Or Royal Nut Crackers. (Or Pat. Oval Nut Crackers.

Those who infringe on any of these brands will be proceeded against according to the law.

E. D. DITHRIDGE, Port Pitt Glass Works, Jan. 1, 1864. ja4:3m

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, dated December 24th, 1863, the undersigned will sell at Public Sale, for cash, at the Exchange in Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, January 30th, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., those two Lots of Ground situate in the Borough of Lawrenceville, and contained, numbered 10 and 11 in the plan of building lots laid out in July, 1854, by Robt. Bell, Administrator of M. Leech, deceased, and each having a front of 24 feet on Butter street and extending back 110 feet to Leech street. Purchaser to pay the expenses of conveyancing.

For further particulars inquire of MARSHALL & BROWN, No. 116 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

TERESA McGRATH, Administratrix of Dr. F. McGrath, dec'd. ja1:3t&wF

NOTICE TO COTTON DEALERS.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING SPECIAL AGENT, *First Agency Cotton State Treasury Department*, Cincinnati, December 30, 1863.

By consent of General GRANT, and Army Corps District Commanders in his Department and in pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, authority will be given to all proper persons to purchase the cotton in the States of states in insurrection, at all places in this agency within the lines of National military occupation.

Application for such authorities can be made to any Assistant Special Agent in the First Agency, or at this office.

Parties receiving authorities will be required to give bond, with two sufficient sureties, conditioned for their observance of all regulations, rules, and military orders, and for the payment of all Government fees and taxes.

J. SPERRYHAWK, Special Agent, Treasury Dep't. ja4:1w

AN ORDINANCE providing for the measuring of Wood, Bark, lime and Sand.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same*, That there shall be annually hereafter, at the time of electing the other City Officers, a suitable person shall be elected as Measurer of Wood, Bark, Lime and Sand, who shall discharge all the duties now devolving upon the Clerk of Markets, in reference to the measuring and inspection of cord wood and tanners' bark, and the measuring and branding of vehicles for bringing lime and sand into the city.

SEC. 2. The said Measurer shall give bond, with sureties to be approved by the Market Committee, in the sum of $1,000, for the faithful discharge of his duties, and said bond shall be filed with the Controller, before he shall enter upon his duties.

SEC. 3. He shall be allowed for his services as Measurer, &c., such per centage of the fees received by him as may be fixed and prescribed by the Market Committee; and he shall monthly make report of all fees received by him, and pay over all above his percentage to the City Treasurer.

SEC. 4. All ordinances, or parts of ordinances, inconsistent herewith, are h