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WEDNESDAY MORNING.....JAN. 6, 1864.

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

Life in Libby Prison—An Interesting Narrative.

We are permitted, says the *Toledo Blade*, to use the following extract of a private letter from Lieut. G. Duncan Forsyth, 100th O. V. I., received by his friends in this city. It is by far the most full statement of the experience of our soldiers that has come from Libby Prison, and will be read with general interest. The letter was smuggled through by a Michigan surgeon, recently exchanged:

LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND, Nov. 19, '63.

MY DEAR MOTHER, SISTERS AND BROTHERS—Our life here is by no means varied so I will give you a day's history, and you have the whole. "Libby" is a large three-story building, formerly occupied by C. Libby & Son, as a ship chandler's establishment. We occupy the second and third stories, with the exception of the east room on the second floor. The middle room on the first floor is our cook and mess hall. I should have stated above that these are the largest rooms on each floor. The officers of General Milroy's and Colonel Streight's commands live in the two east rooms (2d and 3d stories), the other western officers the middle rooms, and the Potomac officers those on the east side of the building. I live in the upper middle room. The Milroy and Streight men have three cooking stoves in their own rooms, and do not mess or cook with us. We have six stoves in our cook room, and on these stoves our six hundred officers have to cook. Each suite of rooms has its "commanding officer" and chief commissary.—Col. Streight commands in his rooms (the two west ones), Col. LeFevre, 21st Michigan, in the two middle ones, called "The Cumberland Army" rooms, and Col. Tilden, 10th Maine, in the "Potomac Department." We, of the 100th, all belong to the latter, as we arrived upon this field of action before the "Department of the Cumberland" was organized, which took place shortly after the battle of Chickamanga.

We are divided into twenty-two messes, each mess having a commissary, whose duty is to divide the rations, make details for kitchen duty, keep a roll of the members of the mess and make out a bill of what they wish to send out and purchase, and hand the same in to Col. Tilden, who engrosses them all and makes the purchase for our four rooms in bulk. The chief commissary attends to the division of the rations among the several messes and carries on a contraband trade with the outside world, in greenbacks and rebel promises to pay. The chief commissary is Lieut. Jones, of Norwalk, Ohio.

Now for the ration: It consists of about 12 ounces of the most horrid corn bread you ever saw—just like clay and almost as unpalatable. If there is no meat, then a few miserable half-decayed sweet potatoes are handed to us. The remainder of the ration, consisting of fresh beef, a little salt, vinegar or rice or black beans, is turned over to the cooks and is all—*cooky mix of it*—served up and eaten at dinner. So, if one is not so fortunate as to be supplied with provisions from home, he has but one scant meal per diem and dry bread a few mouthfuls only) during the intervals.

I will add, however, that rye coffee (for which we pay 75 cents per pound) is served up in the morning. Each mess has stated hours for its meals, and no one is allowed to infringe upon the time, at the stoves, of the others. This mess hall is fitted with rough pine tables, with seats such as you have seen at pic-nics—all stationary. In my mess (No. 6) we have coffee, ("Old Rye") served at 9½ A. M., and dinner at 4 P. M. If we have meat, a soup is made of it, but if not, dinner consists of rice, about four ounces of sweet potato and bread. I have never yet had a ration of meat that I could not eat in four mouthfuls. As long as my money lasted, I used to buy two small loaves of bread extra per day at a cost of 25 cents per loaf—the price is now 30 cents a loaf.

We rise in the morning at five o'clock. The first thing one has to do is to fold up his ragged and very *lively* blankets and hang them on the rafters over head, or if you are lucky enough to have a barrel cut out as an arm-chair, pack them away in it. Then repair to the hydrant, (each room is furnished with one,) and wait your turn to perform your ablutions. Then comes roll-call, which consists in our falling into line four deep on our floors and being counted by the prison clerk. Then comes a long hour of "time-killing," till a patriot stentorian lungs shout out, "No. 6, Coffee!" or "No. 6, Breakfast!" After which there is another long time-killing relic till dinner, and after dinner the same thing till bed time, when we stretch ourselves upon the hardest floor in the world, (I reckon,) and roll and toss about till welcome sleep comes to relieve us from the tedium of our own thoughts, and waits us off to dream-land.

Such is our life from day to day, varied occasionally by addresses from Gen. Dow and other officers, and once a week a "Cork Opera." A triangle, violin, banjo and tambourine were bought by subscriptions, and several officers having a taste that way, give us very agreeable concerts. The "time-killing" operation consists of playing chess, checkers, cards, backgammon, making ornaments and keep-sakes for friends, out of bone, and numerous ornaments, according to the character and taste of the individual.

Officers have frequently been insulted and punished severely for the most trifling offenses. There was a time, a few months ago, when you could not put a head or an arm out of a window without being shot at by the sentries. In August last, an enlisted man in one of the lower rooms died from the effects of a wound received for putting his head out of the window.

But our condition is *immeasurably* better than our men. We do not hear much of them. Now and then a little information as to their condition creeps in, and it is truly awful. When we get out of here the country will hear a recital of horrors that would move a saint to a spirit of revenge.

I write often but suppose that a good many of our letters never leave Gen. Winder's office. Indeed, it is said they burned two barrels full of letters at one time. So if you get one third of mine I shall be satisfied.

DECEMBER 9th, 1863.

This was written nearly a month since, but Dr. J. was afraid to take it out, for they would search him. Two or three Surgeons came in the first of this week, and I will try and send by them.

Gold is worth twenty-eight dollars for one here, now.

Cutting Off Charleston and Savannah.

A letter in the New Bedford *Mercury* mentions "the capture of Pocotaligo bridge, by Brigadier General Seymour; so goes the yarn, and on good authority, too. The possession of this bridge by the Union forces may cut off some of the supplies of Charleston, but not to such an extent as to hasten the termination of the siege. It places Savannah in rather a tight position, so far as direct communication with Richmond is concerned; but still they have a circuitous route open through the interior of Georgia, unless Grant's army cuts them off at Atlanta. Still, holding Pocotaligo bridge is an advantage, which, if backed by a sufficient number of men, *may* induce the commanding general to act independent of the "web-foot," although going up to the rear may be a hard road to travel, as it must be expected the rebels have taken every precaution to hold the rear since the taking of Pocotaligo bridge."

DISPATCHES from Cumberland, Md., on Friday, say that some excitement was created in Martinsburg, in consequence of our pickets at Winchester having been driven in as far as Bunker Hill. It appears that a portion of the 12th Pennsylvania cavalry was doing picket duty at the time, and in retreating took four of the enemy prisoners. This party had not proceeded far when they came upon a band of 30 rebels that had been dispatched to cut them off. Our force, being very small, had to abandon the prisoners, and succeeded in escaping with a loss of one or two of their number.

THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.—There is but little doubt that on the re-assembling of Congress action will be taken by which the time fixed for the expiration of payments of bounties will be further extended, probably to the 1st of February.

Railroad Business in Chicago.

Fourteen years ago the first railway train ran out of Chicago. Now there are ninety trains leaving the city daily. The total number of cars in these trains is one thousand four hundred and thirty-two freight, and one hundred and sixty-three passenger cars. Placing these out-trains all in one line, adding the length of engine and tender of each train, the total length of the trains leaving the city daily is twenty-five miles and twelve rods: a very respectable day's journey for a man to drive from one end of the train to the other. The in-coming trains average the same length, and about the same business. This, then, would make upwards of fifty miles of trains required to transact the daily railroad business of Chicago. The *Tribune* says:

"Allowing ten tons to a load for a freight car, and thirty passengers to a coach, there are moved daily by railroad to and from this city nine thousand seven hundred and eighty passengers and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and forty tons of freight! Suppose we imagine all railroads, and set ourselves back fifteen years, when there were no railroads in this section, and when freight and passengers were moved by teams. One ton is considered a load for two horses over a country road, and three persons for a traveling team of two horses. At this rate it would require six thousand five hundred and twenty horses to move the passengers, and fourteen thousand three hundred and twenty to move the freight, and twenty thousand eight hundred and forty horses to move the passengers and freight that arrive and depart daily by railroad, and at less than one-tenth the rate of locomotive speed. What a spectacle would eleven thousand teamsters present, hitching up and starting off with their eleven thousand teams! Yet this business is done so systematically—trains arriving and leaving with clock work regularity—that few except passengers and railroad men take notice of the movement of trains.

"The business on nearly every road is constantly increasing, and the engine and car shops are constantly adding rolling stock to keep pace with this increase of business. The Illinois Central, for instance, have built about five hundred new cars during the past year, besides keeping up the repairs. The company has now in use three thousand freight and upwards of one hundred passenger cars, yet are frequently short of rolling stock to meet the demands of government and the public. The other roads are generally doing a proportionately extensive business."

James E. Murdoch.

Years ago, there was a journeyman paper-hanger in Philadelphia who wasn't contented with his condition. He resolved that he would get into a better-paying business. He did so, as any other man can do who has a sufficient amount of will, crossed by the same integrity and perseverance. His name was James E. Murdoch. He laid down his paste-pot, and became a tragedian. He is now a rich man. More than this, he deserves to be rich. He has done his share toward the cause of patriotism.

He now proposes, in addition to what he has already done for the Sanitary fund, to have made, of three distinct relics of interesting character, an anchor with the chain attached. This anchor he will present to the managers of the Cincinnati Sanitary Commission Fair, respectfully suggesting that, in a manner most feasible to themselves, they raise a subscription for its purchase, and present it to Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, as an emblem of his faith and hope in the glorious conclusion of this present struggle, and their appreciation of it. He will accompany the gift with an appropriate address, and T. B. Read, Esq., write a poem for the occasion, the delivery of there to furnish an entertainment, the proceeds of which will go to our cause.

The relics of which the anchor will be made are three.

1. The duke and shaft will be wrought of the wood of the keel of the old Alliance frigate—one of the first ships of our infant navy, named from the alliance between France and America. This was one of Paul Jones' vessels, and was honored by bearing Lafayette when on his first visit to this country. It was afterwards condemned by the navy, and used as a Philadelphia merchantman, and was engaged in the coffee trade to Java. When broken up, it was stranded upon the shores of Petit Island, near Philadelphia, and the timber converted into a wharf. Lieut. Thomas Murdoch, the father of Mr. Murdoch, commanding a volunteer artillery company in the war of 1812, was present when the hulk was removed, and had pieces sawed from the keel under his own eye, which he gave his family as relics.

2. The cross piece of the anchor will be composed of a piece of the Penn treaty tree, cut off by Lieut. Murdoch the morning after the old elm was blown down by a terrible snow storm, forty years ago.

3. The small coil attached to the anchor will be made of shreds of the billiards belonging to the flag of the old frigate Cumberland, which fluttered so long in Chesapeake bay, a monument of the terrible encounter with the iron monster of the rebels, the Merrimac. This relic is vouched for by Mr. George Colder of Baltimore, by whom it was presented to Mr. Murdoch.

These relics represent three different eras of our country. The wood of the tree represents the infancy and provincial state; that of the old war ship the struggle of our forefathers, and the cordage the present unnatural rebellion.

Mr. Murdoch has given to the country a gallant son, who fell at Chattanooga—*ditto North America.*

Death of Archbishop Hughes.

John Hughes, Archbishop of New York, died on Sunday evening, about 8 o'clock, at his residence, in Madison avenue. He was born in the North of Ireland, in 1798, and was consequently 65 years of age. He was the son of a respectable farmer of small means, and emigrated to this country in 1819. His father, who had preceded him, placed him with a florist to learn the art of gardening, but, having a taste for study, he fitted himself and entered the theological seminary of Mount St. Mary's, Emmittsburg, where he remained for several years, being employed almost from the first as a teacher. He was ordained first in Philadelphia, in 1825, and was settled in a parish in that city. In 1836 he discussed in the newspapers with the Rev. John Breckinridge the question, "Is the Protestant religion the religion of Christ?" The articles attracted so much attention that they were collected in a volume, which had a wide circulation. In 1844 he had another discussion with Mr. Breckinridge as the champion of his creed. In 1842 he founded St. John's Church in Philadelphia. In 1836 he was appointed coadjutor to Bishop Dubois of New York. In 1838 he was appointed Administrator to the diocese, and in 1842 he succeeded to the dignity of Bishop. He effected various reforms, visited France, Italy, and Austria to obtain pecuniary aid, founded St. John's College at Fordham, attempted to obtain State aid for the Catholic schools, and established a theological seminary at Fordham. In 1845 he went to Europe and procured the services of some of the Jesuits, Christian Brothers, and Sisters of Mercy. In 1850, New York was made an archiepiscopal see, and he went to Rome to receive the pallium at the hands of the Pope. In 1854 he went to Rome again to attend the definition of the dogma of the immaculate conception. On his return he had the famous controversy with Erastus Brooks, growing out of the Church property question. In August, 1858, he laid the corner stone of the Cathedral at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-first street. His public services during the rebellion are too recent to require mention.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Internal Revenue.

The proposition to increase the Internal Revenue by a tax on receipts brings to mind one of Sheridan's *jeux d'esprit*, on an occasion when the British Parliament proposed to have a stamp put upon all receipted bills. It reads thus:

"I would," says Fox, "a tax devise,
That shall not fall on me."
"Then tax receipts," Lord North replies,
"For these you never see."

On another occasion, when the House of Commons was seeking taxable objects, a satirical poet recommended to the honorable members to lay an impost on

"The virtues, and let each declare
His own stock of 'em; its but fair;
And you shall find, or I'm a dunce,
The Exchequer will be filled at once."

ARMY SUPPLIES IN EAST TENNESSEE.—A private letter from an officer who has just left Eastern Tennessee, says that that section of country can subsist an army during the Winter. The opening of communication with Chattanooga will also facilitate the transmission of supplies which cannot be obtained there. So there will be plenty to eat.

JUDGE TANEY'S HEALTH.—Although Chief Justice Taney has improved in health, it is not believed that he will sufficiently recover to attend to his duties again. Judge Wayne is officiating in his place.—*Wash. dispatch.*

EVENING GAZETTE TELEGRAMS.

Active and Successful Naval Operations on the Florida Coast.

VALUABLE SALT WORKS DESTROYED.

BUTLER AND THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

COMMISSION TO RAISE COLORED TROOPS.

The Rebel Government Preparing to Move.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1864.

The ice is fast disappearing—snow and sleet falling.

Private news from Key West by the steamship Blackstone, shows that the naval operations on the coast of Florida are active and successful.

An extensive salt works of the rebels was destroyed in St. Andrews bay, and St. Andrews city was levelled to the ground by the crews of the steamers Bloomer and Restless. The salt works destroyed were valued at three million dollars. Florida will now be devastated or captured. The rebels were thrown into great consternation. The attack was a tremendous surprise.

Butler is plucky. He goes to Washington to obtain full power to conduct the exchange of prisoners. Despite the objections of Jeff. Davis he will carry them out.

There was a fight on December 18th, near Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee country, between two thousand rebels under Quantrell, and Col. Phillips' and the Indian brigade. The fight lasted several hours, and resulted in the complete defeat of the rebels. Quantrell lost an eye in the engagement. His picture was in the Rogue's gallery, Philadelphia, eight years ago, when he passed himself off as Haines, the bigamist and forger.

Col. Alexander Cummings, late of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, goes to Arkansas with a commission from the War Office to raise colored troops in that State.

A refugee from Richmond this morning says the rebel archives are being removed, and the central arsenal of the rebel Government are being removed from Richmond to Columbia, S. C. The probability is, that as the rebellion begun in that State, it will there find its last ditch.

W. J. J.

Butler and the Exchange of Prisoners.—Departure of Admiral Farragut—Successful Expeditions in the Shenandoah Valley.

New York, Jan. 5.—The *Times'* Washington correspondent says: Our Government will not permit Gen. Butler to be outlawed by Judah P. Benjamin. The exchange of prisoners committed solely to him will be continued in his hands. Secretary Stanton determined to day to enlarge his powers and confirm his agency by putid all the rebel prisoners in the United States under his care. There will be thirty thousand of them at Point Lookout alone within three weeks.

The policy is resolutely decided on, of insisting that the exchanges shall take place through Gen. Butler, and that none shall take place except through him. A Commissioner for Paul has already done. Benjamin, who wrote the proclamation out lawing Butler, effected a majority vote in the Cabinet against dealing with him, on the ground that he was an outlaw.

On Monday, Rear Admiral Farragut sailed from New York in the flag ship Hartford, to assume command of the East Gulf Squadron.

The *Herald* says: Gregg's cavalry division, under command of Col. Taylor, of the 1st Pa. regiment, made a reconnaissance towards Front Royal during the past three days, but found no enemy. They traversed a distance of ninety miles and suffered terribly from the cold.

Another expedition to Rectortown, succeeded in capturing three rebel officers and twelve men, with their rebel uniforms at that place.

Col. Smith, of the 1st Delaware, also made a successful expedition to Lurey and other points in the Shenandoah Valley, for which he was complimented by Gen. Hunterton.

The stories concerning the large forces of rebels under Early and Col. Fitz Hugh Lee, near Winchester, are doubtless exaggerated. They have made no attack as yet on the railroad, as they would have done on hearing of the rising as reports would make them. Gen. Kelly, however, is quite prepared for them.

From Cairo, Memphis and New-Orleans—Several Persons Frozen to Death—The Damage by Forrest Generals at Cairo, etc.

CAIRO, Jan. 4—The steamers Duke of Argyle from New Orleans, and Hillman, from Memphis, have arrived.

The thermometer was 10 degrees below zero at Memphis on the morning of the 1st, and at Cairo the same morning 16 degrees below. A number of persons were found frozen to death below Cairo on New Year's Eve. Ten negro soldiers perished on Island No. 10. The bodies of three members of the 52d Indiana regiment were found on a sand bar in the river, six miles above Fort Pillow. One of them was Lieut. Edward Alexander.

The railroad from Cairo to Fulton is running on the Illinois Central road since the strike among the engineers, started again today.

The weather has moderated somewhat, but it is still snowing, with about four inches on the ground. Boats still go up the Ohio river, out of which flow large quantities of ice, but the Mississippi is closed.

No serious damage was done the Memphis and Charleston road by Forrest, when his force crossed it last week. Gen. Grierson was pursuing him at last accounts south of Coldwater. Lee reinforced Forrest from Okalona.

The guerrilla gen. Richardson crossed our lines on the 28th ult., on his way South. All is quiet in the interior of the State since his departure.

A large amount of cotton, sugar and molasses has arrived here the past week, mostly for Cincinnati. The Duke of Argyle brought 256 bales of cotton, 438 hogsheads of sugar, and 500 barrels molasses from New Orleans. The Hillman brought 225 bales of cotton.

Gens. Ord, Veitch, Hunter, Fowler and Sherman have been here during the last week, and the latter is still here. A salute was fired last night in honor of his arrival.

Ohio Legislature—Gov. Tod's Message—The River.—Arkansas, etc.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—The Ohio Legislature organized yesterday. J. R. Hubbs was elected Speaker of the House, and Wm. D. Davis Clerk.

Governor Tod's Message was brief. The financial affairs of the State are in a better condition than the public debt having been reduced six hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars.

The militia system adopted by the Legislature last winter has proved a success.

It recommends that the banking corporations, now existing under the State authority, be given all reasonable facilities for closing up their business.

It attributes the escape of John Morgan to negligence, arising from a misunderstanding between the civil and military officers at the penitentiary, of their respective duties.

It calls attention to the bravery and gallantry of our soldiers in the field, and says, although the wicked rebellion still continues, we can justly claim for Ohio a full performance of her duty in the effort to crush it. The number of troops raised since the beginning of the war is 200,671.

The river here is full of floating ice, and navigation is suspended. The headquarters of the Department of the Ohio will be removed to Lexington, Ky., to-morrow.

A special to the *Commercial*, dated Cairo, says a delegation of prominent citizens of Arkansas arrived there, en route for Washington, to arrange for Arkansas to resume her position in the Union.

Meeting of Petroleum Merchants in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.—The petroleum merchants of the city held a meeting in reference to the government tax upon the article. Josiah Allen presided. A circular, stating a meeting of the representatives of the trade from the different sections of the country would be held in New York on the 6th inst., was received. Henry S. Foster, Alex. B. McHenry and Benj. Claw were appointed delegates to attend the Convention. Wm. S. Russell, B. H. Lightfoot and John Redner were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the organization of an association.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1864.

SENATE.—A communication was received from the Secretary of Navy, giving the names of the officers who have left the service since the commencement of the rebellion.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to prevent the officers of the army and navy from interfering with the elections in the several States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment to the enrollment bill.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill increasing the bounty of volunteers. Also a bill amending the enrollment act.

Mr. Ten. Eyck, of New Jersey, moved that so much of the President's Message as refers to a reconstruction of the Union, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. He opposed the President's plan of reconstruction in a speech of some length.

Mr. Ten. Eyck inquired "What right have we to say to Tennessee and other loyal States, 'You are no longer a State: you are a territory.' The people, and not the soil, constitute the State. The doctrine of constitution is, once a State always a State." At the conclusion of his speech, there being no quorum present, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Smith, of Ky., introduced a bill which was referred, providing pay, bounty and pensions for the soldiers called out in the Departments of Ohio and Kentucky.

A message was received from the President, earnestly recommending that the law be so modified that the bounties recently suspended be continued at least till the first day of February next. The message was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Speaker also laid before the House a message from the President, enclosing a report as to the result of the convention with Peru, for the settlement of claims, and recommending an appropriation to meet awards. The message was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Morrill, of Vt., asked leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to examine and report on the bill setting apart the old hall of the House of Representatives for a gallery of statuary.

Mr. Washburne, objected, saying that he intended to introduce a bill at the earliest moment for removing the seat of Government from this barren and isolated country.

The roll of the House was then called, when it was found that there was no quorum, only eighty-six members answering to their names, whereupon the House adjourned.

The Japanese Difficulty.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—The ship Onward has arrived here with Kanagawa dates to the 14th December, and Hong Kong dates to the 26th. Kanagawa was still guarded by men from the fleet. The French are fortifying the heights and daily expecting the arrival of two regiments of infantry from Hong Kong. There was a general belief that a peaceful solution will be found for the troubles between the foreign government and the Tycoon, although the civil war between the latter and Daimios is already progressing.

The Tycoon's Minister had waited on the American Minister offering to pay the indemnity demanded for the attack on the steamer Pembroke, and to open her passage through the Island Sea. The proposition was accepted, but Minister Pruyn will refer the terms of settlement for the subsequent attack on the steamer Wyoming to the home government, under the increased prospect of unbroken peace.

Treasure from California—The Trouble in Chiriqui Continues.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The steamship Queen of Queen, from Aspinwall on the 27th, arrived at this port this morning, with $250,000 in treasure.

Our Panama letter of the 26th contains the following item of intelligence:

The trouble in Chiriqui continues, and Governor Obalda has fled to Panama.

The Remains of Archbishop Hughes.

NEW YORK, 5.—The remains of the late Archbishop Hughes lay in state at the cathedral in the middle aisle in front of the grand altar this morning, where they will remain in state until Thursday morning. Meanwhile, thousands have passed by to take a last look at the remains of the illustrious dead. On Thursday morning at 10 o'clock the funeral will take place.

The present is the last game season ever known in Iowa. Every train from the west to New York brings a car-load of quails, pheasants, and prairie chickens. We learn that the Iowa Central road carries even a larger amount.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE

Lessee and Manager.....WM. HEVERSON
Treasurer.....H. OVERSTON

Benefit of the favorite young actress, Miss ANNIE HYATT.

THIS EVENING,

Will be performed, for the first time in many years, the stirring nautical drama of

THE LONELY MAN OF THE OCEAN.

Betty.....Annie Hyatt
Jack Chinnery.....Mr. Ward

Prof. LONG has kindly volunteered and will appear in one of his celebrated dances. A variety of singing and dancing by numerous volunteers.

To conclude with the Pantomime of LITTLE GOODY TWO SHOES; OR, WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN.

Little Goody.....Annie Hyatt
Chewwy.....Mr. Ward
Pantaloon.....J. Ogden
Harlequin, by a gentleman engaged for occasion.

☞ THE GREAT PICTURE!

AT MASONIC HALL.

For a short time only.

Commencing Monday, Jan. 4th, 1864.

J ISSCO WILLIAMS' CELEBRATED

PANORAMA OF THE BIBLE.

This is the largest painting of the Sacred Scriptures in the world, covering nearly four thousand square yards of canvas.

Open each evening at 7½ o'clock; also Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock.

Tickets, 25 CENTS; Children under ten years old, 15 CENTS.

☞ GRAND ENGLISH CONCERT!

For the benefit of the Subsistence Committee, by the Choir of

CHRIST'S M. E. CHURCH,

AT LAFAYETTE HALL!

ON THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21ST.

H. KLEBER AND QUARTETTE (by request) have kindly consented to assist in consideration of the object the Concert is for.

TICKETS.....50 cents.

To be had from any member of the Subsistence Committee, and at the Music and Drug Stores. dec30:tf.

☞ A CARD.—Miss Annie Hyatt respectfully announces that she will take HER FIRST BENEFIT this season at the Pittsburgh Theatre, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 6, 1864; on which occasion will be presented the thrilling drama entitled

THE LONELY MAN OF THE OCEAN,
or, A Dream of Horror.

Beckie Bowlers with Song and Dance, Miss A. Hyatt.

To conclude with the screaming Pantomime of

GOODY TWO SHOES.

Little Boy Blue, with song.....Miss A. Hyatt

The Box sheet is now open and seats can be procured. ja5:2t

☞ GARIBALDI'S PANORAMA.—Will be exhibited at Lafayette Hall, BIAGGO'S GRAND ITALIAN PANORAMA OF THE LIFE AND HEROIC CAREER OF GARIBALDI. The scenery will be accompanied by a lecture from A. BURFORD. Commencing next Monday, January 4th, continuing for a few days only. Doors open at 6½, commence 7½. Admission, 25 cents; Children 10 cents. ja0:3t:d

INSURANCE AGENTS.

J. GARDINER COFFIN, Agent for State of Pennsylvania, and Hartford Insurance Companies, 87 Water street.

SAMUEL REA, Secretary Citizens' Insurance Company, corner Market and Water sts.

F. M. GORDON, Secretary Western Insurance Company, 62 Water street.

D. M. BOOK, Secretary Allegheny Insurance Company, 37 Fifth street.

MUSIC, &c.

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

United States Christian Commission.

The Army Committee of Western Pennsylvania presents the report of its operations during the month of December, 1863.

Rev. William Gaston, East Liverpool, O.; Rev. William Dickson and James Whitehill, Calcutta, O., Joseph Elliott, Canal Lewisville, O., and Henry K. Porter, Pittsburgh, have gone as delegates to the Army of the Cumberland.

Rev. D. H. A. McLean, D. D., Beaver, Pa., to the Army of the Potomac.

The Treasurer acknowledges the following donations received in December:

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

Smithfield street, Pittsburgh	$18 50
East Liberty	26 52
Simpson Chapel, Duquesne Borough	4 16
Mercer, Pa	22 10
Centreville, Pa	25 00
Perrypolis, Pa	7 25
Smicksburg, Pa	7 80
Milton, Pa	4 50
Salem, Pa	8 20
Fort Perry, Pa	13 65
Wilkensburg, Pa	4 05
Braddocksfield, Pa	4 85
Lawrenceville, Pa	5 10
Sardis, Pa	11 25
New Hamburg, Pa	5 12
Richland, Pa	15 00
Greenville, Pa	5 00
Mechanicsburg, Pa	5 20
Freedom, Pa	5 50
Centreville, Pa	6 25
Harrisville, Pa	8 65
Wallacevile, Pa	10 00
Browns, Pa	7 00
Birmingham, Pa	9 70
Ross Chapel, Latrobe, Pa	5 50
Allegheny Circuit, Pa	5 65
Zion Circuit, Pa	7 55
Freeport, Pa	8 00
Beaverville Circuit, Pa	25 50
Rogers Chapel, Worthington, Pa	16 00
Centreville, Pa	26 30
West Alexander	20 00
West Alexander, S. S. Cogley, Pa	4 00
Fairview Circuit, Pa	5 00
Tarentum, Pa	40 00
Choir of California Church, Pa	50 00
New Castle, Pa	15 00
Deer Creek, Pa	5 15
Westville, Ohio	8 05
Fowler, O	7 75
Cambridge, O	18 00
Coshocton, O	8 00
Marlboro, O	5 20
Zanesville, O	26 70
Hanover Circuit, O	2 00
Somerton, O	5 00
New Lisbon, O	28 00
Westchester and Pleasant Grove, O	12 20
Lunsville, O	20 05
Harlem, O	16 00
Hendrysburg, O	15 25
Beerville, O	15 25
Williamsport, O	2 40
Elkton, O	13 75
Flushing, O	20 00
Adamsville, O	11 50
Allianceand Mt. Union, O	16 00
Wellsburg, W. Va	20 00
Franklin Church, Brooke county, Va	29 20

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

1st M. Prot. church, Pittsburgh	10 00
Steubenville, O	10 00

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

Canonsburg, Pa., (Rev. D. H. Fresh)	22 35
Butler Pa	10 50
Bethel, Westmoreland Co., Pa	25 75
Peter's Creek, Pa	7 75
Centreville, Pa	12 00
Concord Ind., Pa	16 10
1st and 2d, Mercer, Pa	28 00
1st, New Wilmington, Pa	6 25
Cochranton, Pa	22 35
Cambridge, Pa., (Rev. J. W. Barns)	40 60
Beaver, Beaver county, Pa	9 00
Mt. Pleasant, Pa	7 00
Burgettstown, Pa	16 50
Long Run, Allegheny, Pa	21 25
Laurel Hill, Pa	4 25
Craigsville, Pa	9 25
Brinsmaden, New Wilmington, Pa	24 00
Cherry Run, Pa., Rev. S. C. Reid	21 00
Tarentum, Pa	30 00
Cherry Run, Pa., (Rev. J. R. Sentz)	21 50
1st Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., (additional)	5 00
Harmonsville, Pa	100 00
Rochester, Pa	8 00
Frankfort, Pa	36 00
Thorncrop, Pa	20 00
Hoover's, Pa	35 35
Turtle Creek, Pa	16 40
Lower Pa	20 00
Worthington, Pa	11 00
Plum Grove, Pa	13 00
Sandy Creek, Pa	8 00
Adamsville, Pa	12 50
Bethel, Pa	10 00
Deer Creek, Pa	10 12
Canton, Pa	10 00
Shenango, New Wilmington, Pa	15 00
4th Church, Pittsburgh, Pa	33 00
West Unity, Pa	5 00
East Creek, Pa	31 00
White Eyes	6 00
Cadiz, Ohio	12 00
Leesville, Ohio	15 65
Bloomington, Ill	8 00

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

4th Church, Pittsburgh	3 80
Lacrimy house, Pittsburgh	34 43
2d Ch., Allegheny, Pa	100 00
Bethany, Allegheny, Pa	10 00
Concord, Pa	21 00
Elk Run, Pa	9 25
Cross Roads, Pa	25 00
Pisgah, Pa	22 10
Elder's Ridge, Pa	8 00
Smithfield, Pa	43 40
Upper Buffaloe, Pa	34 70
Brownsville and Little Redstone, Pa	50 00
New Castle, Pa	60 00
New Salem, Beaver co., Pa	10 00
Franklin, Pa	45 00
Greenburg, Pa	78 00
Greensburg, Pa	25 00
Ligonier, Pa	30 00
Bethel, Upper St Clair, Pa	50 00
Parnassus, Pa	10 00
West Newton, Pa	12 00
Glasgow, Pa	12 00
Pine Grove, Pa	11 00
Perry, Pa	15 00
Salisbury, Pa	20 25
Mansfield and Mt. Pisgah, Pa	41 00
Canonsburg, Pa	15 00
New Salem and Dunlap's Creek, Pa	40 30
Centre, Westmoreland, Pa	11 00
Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa	10 00
Glade Run, Armstrong county, Pa	25 00
Kerr Hill, Pa	17 00
Long Island, Pa	21 25
Unity congr., Pa., taken in Latrobe church	84 00
Monitour, Pa	28 50
Burgettstown, Pa	12 00
Butler, Pa	15 25
North Butler, Pa	14 50
Sandy Lake, Pa	10 25
Forest Grove, Pa	16 25
Hopewell, Pa	25 00
Armagh, Pa	25 25
Leatherwood, Pa	10 00
Deer Creek, Pa	5 00
Raccoon, Washington county, Pa	31 00
Headville, Pa	38 00
Connellsville, Pa	21 00
Tent, Fayette county, Pa	24 15
Bush Hill, Pa	7 75
Spring Hill Furnace, "	5 00
Greenville, Pa	7 00
Pisgah, Pa	5 00
Sturgeonville, Pa	6 50
Harrison City, Pa	8 00
Church (Salem) Presbyterian, Pa	4 50
Cherry Tree, Pa	17 10
Bethesda, Pa	6 30
Portersville, Pa	48 40
Johnstown, Pa	40 00
Philadelphia, Pa	25 00
Round Hill, Pa	24 25
Westfield, Pa	16 00
Mt. Pleasant, Lawrence county, Pa	26 00
Gilboa Festival, Pa	40 00
Lebanon, Pa	30 00
Mt. Nebo, Pa	10 00
Laurel Hill, Pa	13 00
"Plasma," Butler county, Pa	5 50
Free Church, New Castle, Pa	13 00
Mill Creek, Pa	6 00
Sugar Creek, Pa	5 00
Centreville, Pa	14 70