THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1864. VOLUME LXXVII---NO. 44

GROCERIES, PRODUCE, &c.

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

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Cash advancements made on Consignments.
No. 227 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

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WHOLESALE GROCER,
No. 271 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.

WEBB & 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.
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FITTLE & TRIMBLE, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, dealers in PRODUCE, FLOUR, BACON, CHEESE, FISH and LARD OILS, IRON, NAILS, GLASS, COTTON YARNS, and Pittsburgh manufactures generally, 112 and 114 Second street, Pittsburgh.

REYMER & BROTHERS, (successors to Reymer & Anderson,) Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS AND SPICES, CONFECTIONERY, SUGARS, FIRE WORKS, &c., Nos. 128 and 128 Wood street, above Fifth, Pittsburgh.

CULP & SHEPHARD, COMMISSION MERCHANTS and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, AND PRODUCE, No. 242 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Choice brands of Flour for Bakers and Family use constantly on hand. Particular attention paid to filling orders for Merchandise generally.

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FRANK VAN GORDER, Produce and Commission Merchant, dealer in FLOUR, BUTTER, BROOMS, SEEDS, LARD, CHEESE, PORK, DRIED AND GREEN FRUITS, and produce generally. Liberal cash advances on consignments. Warehouse, No. 122 Second street, Pittsburgh.

HEAD & METZGAR, Grocers and Commission Merchants, and dealers in all kinds of Country Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 242 Liberty street, opposite head of Wood street, Pittsburgh.

GEO. B. JONES & SON, Wholesale Grocers and Boat Furnishers, dealers in MANILLA ROPE, OAKUM, OILS, PIPE, and Pittsburgh manufactured articles, No. 141 Wood street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh.

ROBERT DALZELL & CO., Wholesale 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. 266 Liberty street, opposite Pennsylvania R. R. Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa. Storage Warehouse, corner Water and Smithfield streets.

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WATT & WILSON, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh manufactures, No. 158 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

LINDSAY & TELFORD, Wholesale and Retail GROCERS, FLOUR AND PRODUCE DEALERS, 187 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

SCHOMAKER & LANG, COMMISSION MERCHANTS and wholesale dealers in GROCERIES, FLOUR, GRAIN, PRODUCE, &c., No. 128 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

J. S. BRIGHETT & CO., CITY FLOUR MILL, corner Liberty and Adams streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Capacity, 400 barrels per day.

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

J. KIRKPATRICK & BROTHER, successors to Brown & Kirkpatrick, Wholesale GROCERS, Nos. 191 and 193 Liberty street.

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ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce, Nos. 60 Water street and 63 Front street, Pittsburgh.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Nos. 150 and 152 Second street, near Smithfield, Pittsburgh.

JOHN FLOYD & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 122 Wood and 228 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 Jackson & Townsend,) PORK PACKER and dealer in PROVISIONS, No. 13 Fourth street, near Liberty, Pittsburgh.

L. H. VOIGT & CO., successors to L. G. Graf, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 247 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN I. 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. 12 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

EDWARD HEAZELTON, Wholesale GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, East corner of the Diamond, No. 18, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM BAGALEY, Wholesale Grocer, Nos. 16 and 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

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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 ROLLING MILLS FOR COAL AND CARBON OILS.
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Prompt attention given to repairing ROLLING MILL MACHINERY.

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VALLEY FORGE PLOW WORKS,
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Manufacturers and dealers in all the different kinds of PLOWS, PLOW CASTINGS, SCOOPS, COTTON HOOKS, &c. With greatly increased facilities for doing business, we earnestly invite dealers to give us a call. Manufactory, Temperanceville.
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BEST QUALITY REFINED CAST STEEL,
Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes. Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
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(Successors to Orin Newton.)
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Warehouse, 191 LIBERTY STREET.
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Manufacturers of
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Particular size of shaped SPIKES and RIVETS, large or small, made to order at short notice.
Hand assortment constantly on hand.

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

W. P. JONES, Agent North America, State of Pennsylvania, and Hartford Insurance Companies, 57 Water street.

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

F. M. GORDON, Secretary Western Insurance Company, 92 Water street.

D. M. BOOK, Secretary Allegheny Insurance Company, 57 Fifth street.

MUSIC, &c.

CHARLOTTE BLUME, Dealer in MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Sole agent for KNABE & CO.'S PIANOS, HAINES BROS. PIANOS, and PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS. No. 63 Fifth street, second door above Wood, Pittsburgh. Pianos to let, and taken in exchange for new.

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

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ATTORNEYS.

S. & S. C. SCHOYER, Attorneys-at-Law. Office, No. 120 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING.....JAN. 7, 1864.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

Morning Edition, by mail, per year	$8 00.	
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Weekly Edition, single copies, per year	2 00.	
" "	clubs of 5 to 10, "	1 50.
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and one extra to the party sending club. For a club of fifteen, we will send the Evening Gazette daily. For a club of twenty, we will send the Morning Gazette daily. Single copies, 4 cents.
All subscriptions strictly in advance, and papers always stopped when the time expires.

The Cold Spell—Terrible Storm in the North-West.

We copy the following from a number of special dispatches, from many points in the North West to the Chicago *Tribune*:

OSHKOSH, Wis., Jan. 3.—The storm opened on Thursday with a cold, driving snow. Friday morning the mercury had fallen to the almost *incredible degree of thirty-eight below zero, Fahrenheit*. On Saturday morning it was thirty-six below zero. At this time (Sunday afternoon) it is eight below zero.

The only casualty we heard of, is that of a woman being frozen to death while driving a team between Berlin and Rosendale, Winnebago county. There are many cases of frozen hands and feet, and smaller members.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 3.—The most severe storm since 1856 has been raging here since Wednesday, commencing with a heavy fall of snow about midnight. It was quickly followed by a terrible wind, the thermometer falling before morning to thirty-three degrees below zero. The snow and wind continued till after dark, the snow drifting badly, the thermometer varying but little from thirty degrees below zero.

On Friday the wind blew a perfect gale all day. It was intensely cold, and it was impossible for man or beast to stop out but a few minutes at a time. It is reported that one man was frozen to death, and several so badly frost bitten in the extremities that they will have to have feet and hands amputated. The first train since Thursday morning passed here at 7 last night.

One lady passenger, while storm bound at Belvidere, was attacked with diphtheria, and died last night a few minutes after her arrival here.

Business has been nearly suspended, on account of the roads being impassable and the intense cold.

ST. PATL, January 3.—There is no doubt the last three days of last week have been the coldest known here for years. The highest range of the mercury during that time has been ten degrees below zero, and most of the time it was between twenty and thirty below. It was thirty degrees below zero at 9 o'clock this morning, and thirty-eight during the night. The army register thermometer at Fort Snelling, which is on a high bleak bluff, marked 50° below zero yesterday. A register which has been kept since that fort was established in 1812, shows that this degree of cold has been reached but twice during that time.

MILWAUKIE, January 2, 1864.—The weather for the past forty-eight hours has been perfectly unbalanced, and business is in consequence almost suspended. The thermometer has ranged from thirty to thirty-five degrees below zero, with a driving wind most terrible to encounter. Frozen ears, noses and feet are innumerable, and many persons were yesterday picked up insensible on the streets. Ears and feet were frozen while going but a few blocks. Many employees of the railroads were badly frozen and crippled for life. No trains have arrived or departed yet in any direction. In fact, we are completely frozen in, and must wait patiently for deliverance, though there is little abatement as yet.

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, January 2, 1864.—All railroad communication is suspended with no prospect of being resumed for several days. No trains have arrived here since Thursday. We are completely snowed in. The weather is piercing cold. Several soldiers have frozen to death at Camp Yates. It is reported that the Hospital is in a very bad condition. The stage driver on the route between here and Springfield was found dead on his box yesterday. Supposed to have frozen to death.

GALENA, January 2, 1864.—The weather is assuming quite a decided character. The mercury ranged from twenty to thirty-three degrees below zero. The gale subsided on Friday night, leaving the railroads blocked terribly. No trains have reached here since Wednesday evening, and no prospect of their coming.

FORT WAYNE, January 2.—The thermometer on the 1st was 23 degrees below zero, with heavy wind and snow. Two men were frozen to death. The Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad is not yet open to Chicago, but all goes on right eastward. The Toledo and Wabash Road is slightly interrupted. No mails for three days.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 2.—A terrible storm of wind and snow set in here Wednesday night, lasting all day Thursday—completely blockading the railroads. In many places on the Milwaukie and Prairie du Chien Railroad the drifts were from six to fourteen feet deep, and packed in so hard that it required to be shovelled out before trains could pass. The passenger train which left here Thursday afternoon for Prairie du Chien, got buried in a drift at Arena, and was not got out until this morning.

The cold yesterday and to-day has been intense, the thermometer standing, yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, at thirty-four degrees below zero. This morning it is reported at thirty-nine degrees, and at the Harvey Hospital the mercury congealed. The oldest settlers say it is the coldest weather they ever experienced in this state. There was a great deal of suffering at Camp Randall and Harvey Hospital yesterday, and last night their supply of wood was exhausted, and a large number of soldiers were badly frozen.

A Peculiar Institution in Iowa.

Among the curious phases of Iowa society is the "Amanuensis Society," located in Iowa county, twenty miles west of Iowa city. From the Muscatine *Journal* we glean the following facts relative to this community. It says:

It numbers 360 members, and is divided into seven villages. It is governed by trustees elected by all the members of the society. The society owns 20,000 acres of land in one belt. They have a large stock of horses, sheep and cattle; 700 head of cattle, 13,000 head of sheep, and a large number of horses; also, 2,700 acres of land under cultivation. They are engaged to some extent in manufacturing, and have a good flouring and saw mill and a large woolen factory in successful operation. They card, spin, weave and full all kinds of woolen goods, running twelve looms, nine narrow, and three for weaving broadcloth. Their machinery is of the most perfect kind. They will work up this season from 5,000 to 6,000 bales of wool. The members of the society are all of a religious order. Everything moves on in perfect harmony. When necessary, the women aid in out-door work. We saw twenty in one carrot patch, all at work. In the same field eight teams were plowing. The society is destined to become wealthy.

A Repentant Garoter.

At a meeting held at Edinburgh, on the 15th, Dr. Norman Macleod told the following story: A gentleman, who resided near Chelsea, was going below a bridge one night when he was attacked by a garoter, who knocked him down, had his watch taken from him, and was left insensible on the ground. Every effort was made to apprehend the robber, but in vain; when one evening a man called upon the gentleman, and said: "I am the man who garoted you; but, on catching a glimpse of you, I remembered having heard you more than once speaking at reformatory meetings, and I am ashamed of having done such a thing to you." The gentleman said to him, "Now is it that one possessing so much truth and kindness should commit such an action, and place himself in such a position?" To this the man replied, "who will employ a thief? who will have mercy upon one who in his youth led a life of crime such as I have done? who will have confidence in me that I shall forget my old ways, and lead an honest life?" The gentleman, struck by the man's condition, and his desire to get some employment, procured him a situation, and found that he behaved himself well, and redeemed in a measure the errors of his past life.

A FAT TALE.—It is reported that a journeyman printer, employed on a daily newspaper in this city, has just received information that a legacy of $7,500 is awaiting his acceptance on the other side of the water, and that there is more of the same sort in store for the same individual. Printers generally would term that sum "a fat take."—*Boston Pilot.*

Swindling Contracts Exposed.

A dispatch from Norfolk, Va., says:

The military commission, of which General Wister is president, has been in session here during the past week. The case of J. M. Lant, late superintendent of recruits at Fortress Monroe, is under trial, and the developments are exceedingly interesting. Among the points elicited was the payment of three thousand dollars in lieu to Senator Hale by Hart to obtain his release from the old Capitol Prison. To-day Capt. Cono, of the steamer Juno A. Warren, testified that the boat was worth about $65,000 when she first went into the Government service. That at the rates of her charter she had earned $173,500 up to date. The Government had supplied her coal; that her average running expenses were from $1,900 to $2,000 per diem, most of which were defrayed by goods sold on board and by the profits on meals and berths, and that she belonged to the Delaware River Steamboat Co., of which John P. Wetherill, of Philadelphia, was President, and Ard. M. Anderson, Wm. S. Allen, Walter Paxon and Samuel Harlan, Jr., Directors. Capt. Cone swore that her first charter was made with John Tucker, late First Assistant Secretary of War, and her second with Q. M. Gen. Meigs. The prosecution has overhauled their fat jobs in the S. B. line. As the evidence stands thus far, it appears as if there had been a ring of contractors interlocking with the one at Baltimore, with which Belger was connected. The steamer West End, an old boat, was offered in New York at $55,000, but was chartered to the Government from March, 1862, to October, 1863, at $30,500 per annum.

The Irish Exodus.

Save, perhaps, the Jewish, no nation in the world has so large a number of its children in exile as Ireland. The exiles of Erin—they are counted by the million in America and by the thousands in Australia. There is scarcely a country beneath the sun upon whose soil their foot-prints may not be traced. They have left their native land, not because they did not love it, but because they could have no "happy homes nor altars free," because of the bounty it was forbidden to furnish them with bread. Had the Irish labor, which, during the last twenty years, has been expended upon the canals, the railroads, the wharves, the harbors of the United States, in leveling the Canadian forests, and clearing the Australian bush, been devoted, under proper direction and on fair conditions, to the development of the resources of Ireland, what this island is days from the centre to the sea would bloom like a garden. Throughout the whole extent, from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear, and from Carlingford to the Lakes of Killarney, no one sure of uncultivated ground would be seen; every marsh would be drained, every unprofitable bog reclaimed, every mine explored—Ireland would be a fairer, a brighter and more prosperous Belgium! Whilst the distinct lands, beneath strange stars, Irish arms reclaim the wilderness, and by the banks of noble rivers lay deep and strong the foundations of great states, which become the fruitful and populous cultivators, and over-full and town decoration and ruin hence actually *freshmen.*

Bounty to Volunteers—Senator Wilson's Bill.

A Washington correspondent says that Senator Wilson's bill to increase the bounty to volunteers, provides substantially as follows:

It authorizes payment of $400 bounty to veteran recruits, including those now in the Regular Army, and bounty to other volunteers who may submit prior to Feb. 15. All enlistments hereafter in the Regular Army to be for three years or during the war. Every man or boy of African descent, who shall be mustered into the military service shall receive the same pay, emoluments, clothing, etc., as white soldiers.—It is understood that the emoluments are intended not to include bounty—and that a man free himself, his mother, wife, and children, is mustered into the Navy he is also to be free. Full pay, without rations, to be given to a soldier absent from duty by reason of wounds, sickness, or infirmity, and half pay, without rations, when about to leave from any cause.

Christ-Kindel.

A German correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* writes to the editor:

Christ Kindel means, the little child Christ, Jesus, the little child; *Pinchen Jesus*, as the French say. The evening before Christmas, the children hide themselves in the houses, where there are some good-natured fellow-children.

In Germany there is no house without a Christmas tree. On the night before Christmas, Christ Kindel comes in the best room in the house, illuminates the tree, and puts on it, and under it, whatever all good children have wished for, and hoped to get. The merry and innocent feast, in fact, for the joy of children, this essentially German feast having finally made *"tour de monde"*—it is not proper, while you Americans have adopted the theory, to accept also the name, and not spoil it by atrocious orinography? Is it not a great deal better to spell Christ Kindel than to strangulate it into the non-sensical expression of Kriss-Kringle?

MOCRAVIFF AND THE BLACKBIRD.—The *Europe* records the following strange sort on the part of Gen. Mocraviff: "In the early part of last week he went on horseback to the Barracks of St. Ignace and Kasigiers, accompanied by a number of his subordinates, and, after inspecting these establishments, he set out on his return home. While passing through one of the streets he heard a blackbird whistling the air of 'Poland is not lost!' To alight from his horse and enter the house was the work of an instant. The owner of the bird, a lad of fourteen, his father and his mother, with a child at her breast, were brutally arrested, and the military governor of Odessa, with his own hand, wrung the neck of the offending songster. The father of the lad who reared the bird was taken, with his family, into the market-place, where he received 100 blows for the crime of his son, and the lad 50 stripes from a rod. The father fainted, and was carried off to the hospital, and the mother and her children dragged to prison."

THE INHERITANCE OF THE PIZARROS.—The Madrid journals state that a lawsuit has just been decided there which has now lasted for two centuries and a half. The subject of litigation was the inheritance of Francis Pizarro, an entailed estate left by a Gonzales Pizarro, and certain property which formerly belonged to Ferdinand Pizarro, brother of the celebrated conqueror. The right of the whole was claimed by the Count de Concholas, the Duke de Nebiejas, and the Marquise de la Conquista. The tribunal decided that the inheritance of Francis Pizarro belonged to the Duchess de la Conceiida, now Marquise de Duero, and wife of Marshal Concha, while the property left by Ferdinand Pizarro was ordered to be distributed among the charitable establishments of Madrid.

ICE FOR DIPTHERIA.—A correspondent of the Providence *Journal* vouches for the efficacy of ice as a cure for diptheria, croup, and all ordinary inflammation of the throat. The manner of application is as follows: "Break up a small lump of ice in a towell, and put the pieces in a bowl. Take a position slightly inclined backwards, either in a chair or on a sofa. Proceed to feed yourself with small lumps of ice, letting them dissolve slowly in the back part of the throat. A single application will often break up a common sore throat, which otherwise would have a course of two or three days. In case of a bad sore throat, use the ice frequently and freely. In case of ulceration or diptheria, keep a small lump of ice constantly in the mouth."

GEN. STONEMAN SENT TO THE FIELD.—It was a pity to assign such an officer as Gen. Stoneman to the comparatively inactive service of the Cavalry Bureau at Washington. We therefore were glad when our Washington dispatches, a day or two ago, announced that he was relieved to be sent to the field. It is said that he has been assigned to duty as Chief of Cavalry at the West, whither he proceeds at once.

NEW DAYS IN TENNESSEE.—The Richmond correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* writes:

It is said that the President wept when he heard of the misfortune of Gen. Bragg at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.

THE Confederate Navy complains, according to their own official report, of 283 commissioned officers, 191 petty officers, and 87 seamen, or about two officers to every three men.

GEN. BURNSIDE has left the President's solicitation, withdrawn his resignation, and will soon have a command, probably returning to the Department of the Ohio.

A YOUNG man advertises in an eastern paper for a situation as son-in-law in a respectable family. Would have no objections, by way of going a short distance into the country.

A LADY recently married to Hartford, Conn., from that state, whose dowry of $1,500 was the transfer of a horse.

EVENING GAZETTE TELEGRAMS.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

THE RICHMOND "EXAMINER" ON THE SITUATION.

Assaults Upon our Troops on the Potomac.

SOME MOVEMENT SOON EXPECTED.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6, 1864.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 31st ult., printed on English elephant paper is before us. In desperate effort at bravado it says: The gloomiest year of the struggle is concluded. Neither the hopes of intervention which buoyed the spirits of the rebels in 1861, or the victory of Fredericksburg in 1862, cheered them at the conclusion of the past year, but admits that the check given to Gen. Meade's advance at Mine Run, or Longstreet's partial success at Bean Station, are a poor set off to the severe loss suffered in the murderous assault at Knoxville. It says the interior has been fearfully narrowed by the Federal march through Tennessee, and owing to the inefficiencies of our cavalry service, Lincoln's squadrons of horse threaten to be as universally a terror and as pervasive a nuisance as his gunboats of gunboats were some months ago. The Confederacy has been cut in twain along the line of the Mississippi, and our enemies are steadily pushing forward their plans for bisecting the eastern moiety. No wonder that the advent of the reign of mud is hailed with a sense of relief by all classes. Meanwhile the financial chaos is becoming wilder and wilder. Speculators keep a more resolute grasp than ever on the necessities of life. Whatever number of men or whatever amount of money shall be really wanting, will be forthcoming. Whatever concerns the straightening of our resources may require, we shall have the energies, wisdom, and decision and promptness which will begin in good earnest in the spring campaign of 1864, and the course of events next year would furnish a more agreeable retrospect than the entire wardrobe of blunders which we consign to the dead past. Non-producers, who are at the same time non-consumers, are suffering more and more. What was once compassionate for business prosperity has become penury, and penury is lapsing into famine. Any enemies of organization more profitable than an unmanageable and fusion. The proposed schemes in the Confederacy would be given over for the services for food and raiment. In the complete upturning of our social relations the only happy people are those who have black hearts or black skins.

A delegation of prominent citizens of Arkansas, are on their way to Washington to make proposals for the reorganization of Arkansas into the Union. The delegation includes thirty-seven delegates.

The guerrillas are now in their own precious ways, and our troops on the Potomac. On Saturday Provost Marshal at Bealton Station was fired at between that place and the Army Headquarters, a bearer of dispatches attached to Gen. Kilpatrick's division, was either killed or captured between Sperryville and Warrenton Junction. The circumstances are not known, but we have reason to fear the worst. The correspondents dare not say. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is no more in danger from the rebels than it was.

Railroad Collision—Two Persons Killed and Thirty Injured—Fire in Cincinnati—Receipts of the Fairs—Cold Weather at Chattanooga—Soldiers Reconstruction, etc.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—Two persons were killed, and thirty two were wounded in a collision on the Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton road yesterday. The trains were running thirty miles an hour when the accident occurred. Both trains were badly wrecked.

Gray, Hewitt, Gray & Co., Front and Walnut, No. 15, Columbia street, was destroyed by fire last night.

The receipts of the Sanitary Fair yesterday amounted to two hundred thousand dollars.

A dispatch from Chattanooga says the weather has been very cold for the last few days. Two soldiers froze to death at Bridgeport, Ala., one on 6th. Soldiers are re-enlisting rapidly. Two railroad lines are thirty-five miles from Chattanooga.

Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, issued a proclamation ordering all rebel commandants where found citizens to take them off his soil, to spread at least one rebel sympathizer in the vicinity of a village.

Stirring Times in the Potomac Army—Anticipated——Annoyances of Guerrillas.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The *Herald's* correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, under date of the 5th, says: "I have received a copy of that paper may be sent to me, and I learn from the Army of the Potomac. I need not say what it is to be the nature of the intelligence, and would not do so if I could. It is sufficient to say, in the meantime, that there will be as much, or more excitement in this army during the ensuing three or four months as in any other department where the *Herald* has its correspondents.

The guerrillas have not ceased their annoyances. Last night Lieut. James Smith, of the 20th New York Volunteers, Provost Marshal at Bealton, was shot at between that point and the army headquarters. One of Kilpatrick's dispatch bearers was either captured or killed between Sperryville and Warrenton Junction.

The weather to day has been mild and pleasant, but this evening it is quite cold again.

Knap's Pennsylvania Battery.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

KELLY'S FORD, TENN., Jan. 4, 1864.

Samuel Riddle, Pittsburgh, Allegheny Pa.—We have enlisted twenty men of the First Ward, Allegheny, as veterans. We expect to be in Pennsylvania with the command in ten days.

Lt. Com. Knap's Pa. Battery.

General Stoneman.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The *Star* says that General Stoneman, who was lately relieved from the direction of the Cavalry Bureau in this city, has been ordered to report to Gen. Grant at Knoxville, for duty on the portion of his army in that vicinity.

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