Pittsburgh Gazette.

S. RIDDLE & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SATURDAY MORNING..........JAN. 9, 1864.

THE LEGISLATURE has adjourned over until Monday. We see several of our members now at home. The Senate is still in *statu quo*—the factious Democratic minority refusing to permit an organization.

THE editor of the *Post*, of this city, may and does try to conceal his treason, and his sympathy with traitors; but, as is the case with a still more notorious personage, the cloven foot will occasionally protrude beyond his cloak, in spite of all his care and tact. If the reader wishes to see an example of this curious moral phenomenon, let him read the leading article in that paper of yesterday, in which he tries to run a parallel between the President of the United States and the Austrian tyrant GESSLER, the oppressor of the Swiss—one of his most infamously mendacious efforts. That such fellows as he are permitted to run at large is a standing proof of the falsehood of his assertions. Mr. LINCOLN doubtless has sometimes erred, as all other men have but none but traitors of the most virulent type, or their most obsequious toadies, will ever think of accusing him of tyranny. His error, when he errs at all, is on the side of leniency.

The Cold Weather in the West.

The extreme cold weather in the West has caused much suffering to travellers on the various railway lines. On Thursday afternoon the train on the Michigan Central Railroad, bound for Chicago, became blocked by snow near the point where the Michigan Southern and Michigan Central cross, and found it impossible to proceed. The Cleveland *Herald* says:

The cars on that road are provided with patent stoves, which will not burn except when the cars are in motion, and consequently when the cars stopped, the fires went out. The weather was intensely cold, the thermometer being thirty-two degrees below zero, and the sufferings of the passengers became intense, particularly the women and children. No fire could be started for a sufficient length of time to do any good. The top of the pipe would become heated red-hot, and set fire to the top of the car several times, which was only put out by cutting the wood-work away. There were five passenger cars in the train well-filled—about one hundred and fifty in all—a large number of whom were women and children. What added to the horror of the scene, as the night wore on, the lights as well as the fire gave out, and the cold increased in intensity, and the snow became four or five feet in depth in huge drifts. By this time all the passengers became completely chilled through.

The women and children were elevated on the top of the seats, where the air was warmer, and everything done for their comfort that could be, but without fire, lights or food, out on a bleak prairie, their suffering became terrible. They lay there from Thursday afternoon till Friday morning, when a train on the Michigan Southern road arrived, which also became blockaded and could proceed no further. Preparations were immediately made to remove the passengers to the Michigan Southern cars, where warmth could be procured. A perfect stampede occurred, passengers fearing they would be left. Many of the women and children were unable to help themselves, and had to be carried, from one car to the other. They remained on the Michigan Southern cars till Saturday night, suffering from the cold and the want of food. They were finally taken off by sleighs, and carried to Chicago. There were none of them frozen to death, but large numbers of them were badly frost bitten, some so severely that they will lose their hands or feet.

Interesting from Arkansas.

In a letter dated "Little Rock, Dec. 29," to the Missouri *Democrat*, we find the following passage:

The most noticeable fact, and one which has the most significance, is the number and respectability of the Union meetings being held in various counties, where Union meetings dare be held. There are meetings of citizens, and in every single instance, except one, they have adopted strong anti-slavery resolutions. The people say that they have deferred to the rights of the slaveholder long enough; that he must defer to their rights now. Meetings have been held in Pope, Conway, Yell, Crawford, Sebastian, Salem, Pulaski and Jefferson counties. Besides these there have been one or two mass meetings representing, in the aggregate, some thirty odd of the fifty-four counties of the State.

These anti-slavery resolutions, too, have been endorsed by the various Arkansas regiments in the field. The most striking, and to rebels, the most alarming, resolution, was the one passed at a mass-meeting held at Benton, Saline county, a short time since. It was in these words:

Resolved, That we call upon all loyal citizens of Arkansas to organize, and to arm, and to pledge themselves never to lay down their arms, not only until the unrighteous rebellion is crushed, but until every trace of *slavery* is eradicated from our midst finally and forever!

Won't this do for Arkansas? It is not an unfrequent remark here that Missouri is *not* a loyal State, compared with Arkansas.

Supplying the Army at Chattanooga.

A letter from Chattanooga, 21st ultimo, says:

The government is making extraordinary exertions to complete the transporting facilities for supplying the army with subsistence. Beside the rapid progress that is making in the construction of the Bridgeport and Chattanooga branch of the Chattanooga and Nashville Railroad, three new steamers are in course of construction—one at Kingston and two at Bridgeport. When Bridgeport was taken possession of by our troops the hull of one vessel was found. It has been built up, and was launched a day or two ago, and will be out in a few days. Another is on the stocks and will be launched one or two weeks hence. The government will then have six steamers on the river. Provisions are rapidly coming up, but sufficient is not received to supply the troops here, who are on three-fourth rations. The army at Knoxville receive a large portion of their supplies by way of Chattanooga.

From all accounts it appears that there are large quantities of forage in East Tennessee, and the army derive a share of subsistence from the people.

Gillmore's Fire on Charleston.

The Washington *Star* says:

"The rebels have for some time affected to believe that the shelling of Charleston by our Morris Island batteries would amount to simply a waste of powder on our side and no harm whatever to themselves. Now, however, they have reason to change their tone. The information we have from there is to the effect that block by block of that city is being reduced to ashes, and by a process as steadily inexorable as that by which Gillmore humbled Pulaski and Sumter.

"The rebels killed in attempting to retain a foothold on the ruins of Sumter amount in number, we hear, to the destruction of at least as many as the entire rebel garrison once in every ten days, and the position there is looked upon as so much of a forlorn hope that it is with difficulty a small garrison can be kept there."

A NEW ORLEANS letter says the sugar crop has all been brought safely from the Teche country, and the same process is going on in the vicinity of New Iberia, where the Nineteenth army corps is encamped. Along the river all is quiet, the guerrillas having suspended operations for want of arms. Quiet reigns throughout the State, and many of the troops will be sent to Texas.

THE last year was one of great literary activity. In the District Court of New York city, no less than 1,999 copyrights were entered.

GOV. CURTIN'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—The past year has afforded us new cause of thankfulness to the Almighty for the moral and material blessings which he has bestowed upon us.

The balance in the Treasury Nov. 30th, 1862, was	$2,172,844 10	
Receipts during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1863	4,229,451 65	
Total in Treasury for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1863	6,402,295 75	
The payments for the same period have been	4,314,964 05	
Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1863	2,147,331 70	

The operations of the Sinking Fund during the last year have been shown by my Proclamation of the 8th day of September last, as follows:

Amount of the debt of the Commonwealth reduced		$ 954,720 40
As follows, viz:		
Coupon Loan Act, May 4, 1852	$100,000 00	
Five per cent.	790,000 00	
Four and one-half per cent.	63,000 00	
Relief notes cancelled	983 00	
Domestic creditors' certificates	13 00	
Interest of certificates paid	27 90	
		$954,720 40
Amount of public debt of Pennsylvania, as it stood on the 1st day of December, 1862		$40,448,213 52
Deduct the amount redeemed at the state Treasury, during the fiscal year, ending with November 30, 1863, viz:		
Five per cent. stocks	$ 858,499 78	
Four and one-half per stocks	63,000 00	
Relief notes	109 00	
Domestic creditors' certificates	8 26	
		$921,617 04
Public debt December 1st, 1863		$39,496,596 7
Funded debt, viz:		
Six per cent. loans	$ 400,630 00	
Funded debt, viz:		
Five per cent. loans	35,700,958 45	
Funded debt, viz:		
Four and one-half per cent. loans	253,200 00	
		$36,378,816 65
Unfunded debt, viz:		
Relief notes in circulation	$97,254 00	
Interest of certificates outstanding	15,356 63	
Interest of certificates unclaimed	4,446 38	
Domestic creditors' certificates	724 32	
		$117,780 33
		$36,496,596 75
Military loan, per act of May 15, 1861		$3,000,000 00
Total indebtedness		$39,496,596 75

By the act of 15th May, 1861, authorizing the military loan of $3,000,000, a tax of one half mill was laid on real and personal property, to furnish a fund for redeeming the same. I recommend that the commissioners of the sinking fund be directed to invest the proceeds of the tax in State loan, so that it may be drawing interest, to be in like manner invested, or that they should apply such proceeds directly to the purchase of certificates of the military loan, and cancel such certificates as shall be purchased.

PAYING OUR INTEREST IN SPECIE.

Although our finances are still in a healthy condition, it is necessary to invite the serious attention of the Legislature to the consideration of the means of maintaining them unimpaired in future.

By the act of 12th June, 1840, it was provided that the interest on State loans should always be paid in specie or its equivalent, and that whenever the funds in the Treasury should be of less value than specie, the difference in value should be ascertained and certified to the Governor, who should thereupon issue his warrant to the agents or banks authorized to pay such interest on behalf of the Commonwealth, to allow such difference to parties receiving the interest, or at the option of the parties to pay the same in specie.

By the act of April 11th, 1862, it was provided that for the purpose of paying in specie or its equivalent, all interest that should thereafter be due by the Commonwealth, as required by the act of June 12th, 1840, the several banks who should avail themselves of the provisions of that act, (of April 11th, 1862,) and who should refuse to redeem their notes in specie, on demand at any time within ten days upon or after the time when such interest should become due, should thereafter, when required by the State Treasurer, by notice in writing, pay into the State Treasury, in proportion to the capital stock paid in of each bank their ratable proportion of such premium for gold or its equivalent, as should have been actually paid by the State.

By the act of January 30th, 1863, it was provided that the State Treasurer should exchange with the banks an amount of currency sufficient to pay the interest on the State debt falling due on the first days of February and August, 1863, for the same amounts of coin, and should give to the banks specie certificates of exchange, not transferable, pledging the faith of the State to return said coin in exchange for notes current at the time, on or before the first Monday of March, 1864, such certificates to bear interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

Under the provisions of the act of 1862 certain banks have paid into the State Treasury $140,755 30 as an equivalent for coin for the payment of interest on the public debt.

Under the act of 1863, specie certificates have been given to the banks, amounting in the whole to $1,988,964 97, which, with the accruing interest, will fall due on the first Monday of March next.

As the provisions of this act were of a temporary character, the only acts now in force on the subject are those of 1840 and 1862, above mentioned, under which it will be the duty of the State authorities to pay the interest on the 1st of February, 1864, and thereafter, in coin or its equivalent, and look to the banks that may be liable under the act of 1862 for reimbursement of the premium paid by the Commonwealth.

In the face of all difficulties, this Commonwealth, actuated by a sentiment which does its people honor, has hitherto paid its interest in coin or its equivalent.

Existing circumstances make it necessary to consider now the fair extent of her just obligations.

The exigencies of the times have compelled the Government of the United States to issue large amounts of Treasury notes for circulation, which are not redeemable in coin, and which form the great mass of our circulating medium.

It is our duty as a loyal State—it is our interest as a State whose welfare, and even safety, depend emphatically upon the maintenance of the credit and the success of the military operations of the general government—to do nothing to impair its credit or embarrass its measures. On the contrary, we owe it to ourselves and to our prosperity to give an active support to its efforts to quell the monstrous rebellion which is still raging, and thus restore peace to our distracted country.

It is our own Government, and we could not, without gross indecency, attempt to refuse its currency in payment of taxes and other debts due to the Commonwealth.

In 1840 the case was very different. The difficulties then arose from the suspension of specie payments by our State Banks, mere local and private corporations, and the State very properly by the act of that year, intended to provide against loss to its creditors by reason of such suspensions. An exigency like the present could not then have been foreseen by the Legislature, and it is to be inferred, therefore, that they could not have intended to provide for it.

We derive our system of public loans from Europe, and the true extent of our obligation is to be ascertained by referring to the known established practice of European governments prior to the dates when our loans were effected. I mean of course such of these governments as were held to have maintained their national credit.

It is believed to have been the uniform practice of such governments to pay their interest in paper currency, however depreciated during a legalized suspension of specie payments. An observable instance of this is afforded by the course of the British Government, which during twenty-five years, from 1797 to 1822, during which the bank was prohibited by law from paying out coin for any purpose, paid the interest on its public debts in bank notes, which during a great part of that time were at a heavy discount, some times amounting to 30 per cent. or thereabout. Their necessities were not greater than ours are now.

Among ourselves, at the present time, Massachusetts (whose debt is believed to be very small) pays the interest in coin. Ohio and Indiana pay in currency. In New York it is not known what will be done. Her Legislature, by concurrent resolution, ordered the interest to be paid in coin to foreign stockholders, in April last.

At the present rate of premium on gold, the sum necessary to pay on an amount sufficient to discharge the annual interest on the State debt would be more than $1,000,000, and to meet this, additional taxation to that extent would be unavoidable. The demands on the Treasury for other necessary purposes must probably be such as to render it imprudent to throw any part of this expenditure on the existing surplus. To borrow money from year to year to pay the interest on past loans would, of course, be wholly admissible. To leave the act of 1862 in force, and attempt to throw the payment of this large premium annually on the banks, would be not only flagrantly unjust, but quite impracticable. I recommend the whole subject to the careful and immediate consideration of the Legislature. Some legislation ought to be had on it before the close of the present month. In my opinion the Commonwealth will have fulfilled her obligation by providing for the payment of her interest in the currency of the Government. If the Legislature should think fit to continue to pay it in coin, it will be their duty to levy forthwith the heavy taxes necessary for that purpose. I must in passing observe that the plan adopted by one of the States of paying coin to foreign, and currency to domestic loan holders, appears to me to be wholly [illegible], and founded on no legitimate principle.

At the close of the last session, fourteen bills renewing the charters of certain banks for another period of five years were presented to me. Of these I have (for reasons which will be hereafter communicated) withheld my signature from one, and approved the remainder. I have been led to sign them by the consideration that the banks of the Commonwealth pay a large revenue which the State can ill afford to lose, and that in the present condition of the country it would be impolitic to drive so much capital out of active use or force it into new employments.

If the National Banking system afford sufficient inducements, capital will voluntarily take that direction. It is proper to observe that the charters of most of the banks in question expire at an early period, while in consequence of the invasion of the State, during the last summer, they could not have been reasonably expected to give the necessary notice of renewed applications for re-charters.

I recommend an extension of the time during which the banks are now relieved from penalties for not paying their obligations in coin.

SALARIES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

The increased expenses of living invite attention to the salaries of our public officers. Those of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and of the Clerks in their employment are, in my opinion, too low, especially as the exigencies of the times have greatly enhanced the labors and responsibilities of all, and in the case of the heads of those departments, entail constant attendance at Harrisburg, which was not formerly required.

BOARD OF MILITARY CLAIMS.

Under the Act of 17th April, 1862, and its supplement passed 22d April, 1863, the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General and Commissary General have been acting as the Board of Military Claims. They have, up to this time, approved claims to the amount of $166,415 81, and others have been already presented to the further amount of $[illegible], which have not yet been acted on.

Under the Act of 22d April, 1863, (P. L. 529,) the Court of Common Pleas appointed three appraisers to ascertain the damages done in the counties on the Southern border by the militia called into service in September, 1862, by the Anderson Cavalry, in the same month, and by the rebels in their raid on the 10th and 11th of October, 1862.

The appraisers have not yet completed the performance of their duties. When their report shall have been made to the Court of Common Pleas and affirmed, in whole or in part, by that Court, it will be the duty of the Governor to claim the payment of the amounts from the General Government, and on failure to secure the same, then to report to the next Legislature, recommending such action as he may deem just and proper.

The expenses of the Transportation and Telegraph Departments during the past year have been as follows:

[illegible]

These expenses have been mainly incurred in keeping up the necessary correspondence of the military departments and in the transportation of sick and wounded and the dead bodies of our volunteers, as will be seen by the report of the Chief of Transportation herewith communicated. I recommend an appropriation to meet the deficiency, and a sum to carry on the agency of the department hereafter.

COMPENSATION TO MILITARY AGENTS.

By the thirteenth section of the act of the 15th May, 1861, the sum of [illegible] was appropriated to be expended by the Governor for the compensation of such persons as he might require to serve the Commonwealth in the military organization of the State and the General Government, and for the expenses incident to the business in which they might be employed.

I have, according to law, settled annual accounts of the expenditure of this fund in the Auditor General's office, in which the Legislature is referred. The unexpended balance is now $4,321 93. A further sum should be appropriated in like manner. Out of this fund I have paid the persons whom I found it necessary to employ in the military department, and the expenses of the agency which I was compelled to establish at Washington, to attend to the interest and welfare of our volunteers. The continuance of this agency and the establishment of a similar one in the West are of vital importance to them. I recommend the passage of an act authorizing the appointment of agents at Washington and Nashville, and defining their duties, which should include the collection of all bounties, back pay, pensions, etc., due to Pennsylvanians.

On this subject I refer the Legislature to the report of Col. R. Biddle Roberts, late agent for the State, at Washington, herewith communicated, and commend it to your careful examination.

On the invasion of the State during the last summer, the President made a call for militia, and with his assent I subsequently made a call for volunteer militia for the defence of the State. Under these calls men were assembled and organized with promptness, after the reality of this emergency came to be understood by our people. The General Government clothed and subsisted these forces and agreed to pay it, but as no appropriation for that purpose had been made by Congress, the President and Secretary of War [illegible] the money should be advanced from other quarters to recommend its immediate repayment on the meeting of Congress.

It is understood that steps have been already taken to fulfil this pledge. Several of the banks cheerfully and readily advanced the necessary funds to the amount of $[illegible], on my promise to recommend to the Legislature an appropriation to repay them in case Congress should fail to make one. I accordingly make that recommendation most emphatically. Should it be necessary, I will hereafter, in a special message, give the details and correspondence relating to this subject.

New York and New Jersey, under the President's call, sent regiments to assist in our defence, for which our thanks are due to those States, our good neighbors.

ESTABLISHMENT OF GETTYSBURG CEMETERY.

After the battle of Gettysburg, in which loyal volunteers from eighteen States, including Pennsylvania, were engaged, it appeared to me proper that all those States should unite in establishing a cemetery on the spot, in which their soldiers who had fallen in that conflict, should be honorably interred. I accordingly appointed David Wills, Esq., of Gettysburg, my agent, and through him, a site was purchased at a cost of $2,475 87, and the conveyance made to the Commonwealth. On communicating with the authorities of the other States, they all readily agreed to become parties to the arrangement, and on the 19th day of November last, the cemetery was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of the President of the United States, the Governors of the States concerned, and other high officers, State and National.

On the 19th day of December, on the invitation of Mr. Wills, commissioners representing the States interested in the cemetery, met in Harrisburg, and agreed upon a plan for its improvement and care in the future, and the apportionment of the sum of money required, to the several States, which is herewith communicated. The expenses attending the establishment of this cemetery, including the cost of the sight and of removing the bodies of the slain, have thus far amounted to $5,209.38, and an appropriation will be required to pay these expenses, and to meet our portion of those attending its future maintenance. It will appear by the proceedings of the commissioners, that their due proportion of the expenses already incurred are to be refunded by the State on whose account they were made. It is just to say that Mr. Wills has discharged his delicate and important duties with fidelity, and to my entire satisfaction.

RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

The act for the relief of families of volunteers in service may require some revision. It is alleged that in some parts of the State the county authorities are backward in executing the law. If this be so, the members from the different counties will be aware of the fact, and will be most ready to make such further enactments as may be proper.

I commend to the prompt attention of the Legislature the subject of the relief of poor orphans of our soldiers who have given, or shall give their lives to the country, during this crisis. In my opinion, their maintenance and education should be provided for by the State. Failing other natural friends of ability to provide for them, they should be honorably received and fostered as children of the Commonwealth. The $50,000 heretofore given by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, referred to in my last annual message, is still unappropriated, and I recommend that this sum, with such other means as the Legislature may think fit, be applied to this end, in such manner as may be thought most expedient and effective. In anticipation of the adoption of a more perfect system, I recommend that provisions be made for securing the admission of such children into existing educational establishments, to be there clothed, nurtured and instructed at the public expense. I make this recommendation earnestly, feeling assured that in doing so, I represent the wishes of the patriotic, the benevolent and the good, of the State.

THE LOYAL PEOPLE OF EAST TENNESSEE.

I invite the attention of the Legislature to the condition of the loyal people of East Tennessee, which is represented to be most deplorable and appeals with irresistable force alike to your sympathies and your sense of justice. Their whole country has been laid waste by the contending armies of the Government and the rebels. Four times large armies have passed over that district, destroying or carrying off all that had been gathered for the approaching winter, and now the women and children are left in a state of destitution.

The representations made by sundry gentlemen of the highest respectability, from that State, are of the most heart rending character. Starvation, actual and present, now exist. Can we, in the midst of affluent abundance, for a moment hesitate as to what our action should be towards the people whose only crime has been their loyalty and devotion to the Government? Even if a portion of our charity should reach the starving families of those in sympathy with the rebellion, better it should, than that those devoted, self-sacrificing people who have so unhesitatingly adhered to the Government, be left to suffer.

Whenever pestilence and famine distressed the people of any portion of our country, we have always been foremost in relieving them, and the people of Pennsylvania have extended their open-handed benevolence and broad charity to the starving people of foreign countries. Shall it be said that the appeals of these people for bread fell upon the heart of Pennsylvania in vain, and that we who have so recently given thanks for our abundance have no relief for them in their extremities? I commend the subject through you to the people of the State, as worthy the immediate attention and active exertions of the charitable and liberal.

REVISION OF THE REVENUE LAWS.

I should be glad if the Legislature would make a general revision of our Revenue Laws, with a view to their increased productiveness. It ought to be observed that for a period of more than twenty years, no material change has been made in the Revenue Laws of this Commonwealth. During that time some interests have grown into new importance, and should be made to bear their just proportion of the public expenses, since all taxation should as far as possible, press equally upon the property and employments of our people. Failing such revision, I recommend to the consideration of the Legislature the following suggestions connected with the subject.

RECOMMENDS TAXING CERTAIN RAILROADS.

[illegible] several companies in the state which, in addition to large mining privileges, have the control of the means of transportation by which alone the products of the mines of [illegible] in their respective districts, can reach a market. These companies thus enjoy a substantial monopoly, by means of which they not only receive the profits of their own property, but are enabled to make [illegible] gains at the expense of individuals. In my opinion such privileges ought never to have been granted but as they [illegible] that the loss of [illegible]

[illegible]

INVASION OF OUR STATE BY LEE.

In May last it was believed from information received, that General Lee intended to invade the State. Communications on the subject were immediately sent to Washington, urging that preparations for active defence should not be delayed. Accordingly the War Department erected two new military departments, viz:—The Department of the Monongahela, including that portion of the State lying west of the mountains, to be commanded by Major-General Brooks, and the Department of the Susquehanna, comprising the remainder of the State, and to be commanded by Major General Couch. Early in June Major General Couch arrived at Harrisburg and assumed command of his department, which he has since exercised with the soldierlike promptness, energy and discretion which were to be expected from his known character.

The rebels having actually entered the State in some force, and the approach of their whole army being imminent, the President made a requisition for militia from this and some of the neighboring States, and several regiments from New York and New Jersey were promptly sent, and our own volunteer militia began to assemble, but some embarrassments arising, the President assented to a call by the executive of the State which was accordingly made. Under these calls 36,[illegible] of the men of Pennsylvania were assembled in the Department of General Brooks, and 31,422 in that of General Couch.

To give the details, or even a summary of the operations which ensued, would be impracticable within the limits of a message. It is unnecessary to do so as I have recommended the adoption of measures for preserving the history of our several regiments and other organizations, and in that history the matters referred will be recorded. It is due, however, to the men who came forward, that I should say now that they made long and laborious marches in parts of this and other States which had been plundered by the rebels, suffered great privations, and were frequently in conflict with the enemy, and on all occasions acted in obedience to military discipline and orders, and with courage and endurance.

Some of the militia called in 1862, and in 1863, were killed and others disabled in service. In these cases, where there are no laws for the relief of these men or their families, I recommend the enactment of a law for that purpose.

The campaign on our soil was closed by the victory of Gettysburg, gained by the veteran Army of the Potomac, under the command of Major General Meade, the officers and men of which displayed all their accustomed valor and endurance in the conflict, and the forced and rapid marches which immediately preceded it.

OUR DEBT TO GENS. MEADE AND REYNOLDS.

Under Divine Providence, to them and to the military genius and unsurpassed energy of General Meade, and the promptness and self sacrificing gallantry of General Reynolds, we are indebted for success on that bloody field. We are proud to claim Generals Meade and Reynolds as sons of our own Pennsylvania.

The first lives to enjoy the most precious of all rewards, the grateful appreciation of his countrymen. The latter fell in the very front of the battle, and we can only pay honors to his memory. Whatever honors have been at any time devised to commemorate the virtues of a patriot—of a true, fearless, loyal citizen and soldier, he has abundantly deserved.

His surviving companions in arms claim the right, of themselves erecting a monument to him on the field on which he fell, and it would not be well to interfere with their pious intention. But I hope that the Legislature will place upon the records of the State some appropriate testimony of the public gratitude to him and his surviving commander.

It would be unjust to omit referring again to the loyal spirit of our people, which has been evinced in every mode since this war commenced. Not only have they sent 277,4[illegible] men for the general and special service of the Government, and supported with cheerfulness the burdens of taxation, but our store houses and depots have literally overflowed with comforts and necessaries, spontaneously contributed by them, under the active care of thousands of our women, faithful unto death, for the sick and wounded and prisoners, as well as for our armies in the field. Their patriotic benevolence seems to be inexhaustible. To every new call the response becomes more and more liberal.

SUPPLIES TO RICHMOND PRISONERS.

When intelligence was received of the barbarian starvation of our prisoners in Richmond, the garners of the whole State were instantly thrown open, and before any similar movement had been made elsewhere, I was already employed on behalf of our people in their efforts to secure the admission through the rebel lines of the abundant supplies provided for the relief of our suffering brethren. Those of our citizens who have fallen into the habit of disparaging our great Commonwealth and the unsurpassed efforts of her people, should blush when they look on this picture.

THE REBELLION MUST BE CRUSHED.

That this unnatural rebellion may be speedily and effectually crushed, we lie—all—under the obligation of the one paramount duty—that of vigorously supporting the Government in its measures to that end. To the full extent of my official and individual ability it shall be supported, and I rely heartily on your co-operation. I am ready for all proper measures to strengthen its arm—to encourage its upholders—to stimulate by public liberality to themselves and their families, the men who give it to their personal service—in every mode to invigorate its action. We are fighting the great battle of God—of truth—of right—of liberty.

The Almighty has no attribute that can favor our savage and degenerate enemies. No people can submit to territorial dismemberment without becoming contemptible in its own eyes and in those of the world. But it is not only against territorial dismemberment that we are struggling, but against the destruction of the very groundwork of our whole political system. The ultimate question truly at issue is the possibility of the permanent existence of a powerful Republic. That is the question to be now solved, and by the blessing of God, we mean that it shall not be our fault if it be not solved favorably.

We have during the past year, made mighty strides toward such a solution, and to all human appearance we approach its completion. But whatever reverses may happen—whatever blood and treasure may still be required—whatever sacrifices may be necessary—there will remain the inexorable determination of our people to fight out this thing to the end—to preserve and perpetuate this Union. They have sworn that not one star shall be reft from the constellation, nor its clustered brightness be dimmed by treason and savagery, and they will keep their oath.

SUFFRAGE TO BE ALLOWED TO VOTE.

I commend that the proposed amendments to the Constitution, giving to citizens in the public service out of the State, the right to vote, be passed promptly and submitted to a vote of the people at as early a day as possible, so that such citizens may exercise their right of suffrage at all future elections. This would be only doing justice to the brave men who are periling their lives in our defence.

It is highly important that we should replenish the ranks of our regiments in the field and supply the places of those volunteers whose terms will soon expire and who may decline further service. I am happy to say that a large proportion of our regiments are re-enlisting. Efforts are making by myself and by the people in various portions of the State to procure a sufficient number of volunteers, and with a promise of success, provided a reasonable time be allowed for the purpose. Meanwhile, persons professing to be officers and agents from some other States are most improperly endeavoring to seduce our citizens into their service by extravagant bounties and promises.

NO ENLISTMENTS FOR OTHER STATES.

The 12th section of the act of 15th May, 1861, prohibits any volunteers from leaving the State without the authority of the Governor, and I now recommend the passage of a law imposing penalties by fine and imprisonment on all individuals who shall endeavor to procure or aid and assist in procuring any person in this State to enlist in the volunteer service of any other State. Many of our counties and townships have filled their quotas at a large expense, and in others they are in course of doing the same by offers of liberal bounties and provisions for the families of volunteers, and it is not right that these patriotic efforts should be embarrassed by interference from beyond our borders, especially as we can not, in these circumstances, offer bounties by the State, without the injustice of compelling the counties and townships which have already contributed largely in that way, to assist in paying, by taxation, for the deficiency of others.

OUR PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

In the report of the Adjutant General will be found a list of the Pennsylvania regiments and a statement showing the several arieties and departments they are now serving. In this connection, I suggest the propriety of legislative authority being given for the preparation of a history of each of our regiments and other organizations to be preserved among our archives. The necessary documents are now accessible, and as they may in time be lost or destroyed, the making of such a record as I propose should not be deferred. It is due alike to the living and the dead that this subject should be promptly acted on.

TWO PESTILENT EVILS TO BE REFORMED.

I feel it to be my duty to call your attention to the pernicious practice of leaving many bills to be hurried through at the close of the session. During the last ten days of the last session, three hundred bills were presented for my signature, many of them of the most important character. The whole number of bills presented to me during the session was seven hundred and fifteen. In consequence of this habit not only are bills passed without an opportunity in either House for a proper consideration of their provisions, but the Executive is compelled to either sign them without examination, or to hold them over perhaps to the public inconvenience. It may often happen that a bill not approved by reason of a single obnoxious clause, might if there were time, be repaired, omitting the objectionable provision.

In connection with the subject of Legislation, I must refer to another mischief. General laws have been passed to give relief in certain cases which formerly required a special act in each case. As for instance the sale of lands by executors, administrators and trustees, the adoption of children, the creation of mining and manufacturing corporations, and so forth. These laws were passed to ensure such an examination in each case as would enable justice to be done to the parties and to the public, and also to save the time and expense consumed in private legislation. They have hitherto effected neither purpose, but I do seriously urge on the Legislature the consideration that whoever applies for a special act under such circumstances must either fear the result of an impartial inquiry, or if the application be for a charter, must desire the omission or insertion of some provision contrary to what the Legislature has determined after mature consideration to be just and legitimate.

I refer to the Auditor General's and State Treasurer's reports for the details of our financial affairs, and to the reports of the Surveyor General, Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Surgeon General, Agent at Washington, Chief of Transportation and Telegraph Department, and Superintendent of Common Schools, in regard to their several departments.

A. G. CURTIN.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. O. B. GRAHAM, A. M., will preach in the WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, Wylie street, on SABBATH. Services at the usual hours. ja9:1t

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, (ALLEGHENY CITY,) ELDER JOSEPH KING, Pastor, meet in EXCELSIOR HALL, corner of Federal and Lacock sts. Preaching every LORD'S DAY, at 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer Meeting WEDNESDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited. ja9:1t

THE FIRST CONGREGATION OF DISCIPLES, of Pittsburgh, meet statedly, in the IRON CITY COLLEGE BUILDINGS, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets. Preaching LORD'S DAY—Morning and Evening—at the usual hours. Sunday School at 2½ o'clock p. m. Prayer Meeting every WEDNESDAY EVENING. The public are respectfully invited. ja9:1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET—[illegible] OLD STREET [illegible]

ONE HORSE [illegible] DAY MORNING [illegible] will be sold, at [illegible] Fifth street, [illegible]

THE SUBSCRIBER [illegible] CELEBRATED [illegible] January 1st, [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] country, desire [illegible]

EXCHANGE BANK STOCK—[illegible] DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'rs.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE—[illegible] at the McClelland Auction [illegible] Fifth street [illegible] McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—[illegible] JONATHAN PHILLIPS, ALEX. SPEER, Executors.

NOAH W. SHAFER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 100 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Claims for PENSIONS, BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, &c., [illegible] ja9:3m

N. SIEGEL, [illegible] Pianos and Musical Instruments, Keeps constantly on [illegible] NEW PIANOS, VIOLINS, [illegible] will sell for [illegible] ja9:2awd

TO LET—That well known Hotel [illegible] known as the FULTON HOUSE, in Washington, Washington county, Pennsylvania, [illegible] JOSEPH TEMPLETON, Washington, Pa.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, [illegible] SATURDAY, January 30th, 1864, [illegible] For further particulars inquire of MARSHALL & BROWN, No. 115 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. TERESA McGRATH, Administratrix of Dr. F. McGrath, dec'd.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, [illegible] William McFarland, deceased, will expose to Public Sale, at the Court House, in Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, February [illegible] WM. A. HERRON, Administrator, Court House, Pittsburgh.

AN ORDINANCE increasing the Water Rents, Wharfage Rates [illegible] JAMES McAULEY, President of Select Council. Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council. JOHN M. KILLEN, President of Common Council. Attest: HUGH M'MASTER, Clerk of Common Council. ja8:1t

REMEMBER GOOD COUGH CANDY, GOOD PINE APPLE CANDY, GOOD ROSE CANDY, GOOD LEMON CANDY, GOOD MOUNTAIN TEA CANDY. Can be obtained at the Old Town House, Federal street, Allegheny City. GEO. BEAVEN. ja8:1w

NOTICE.—THIRD WARD UNPAID WATER RENTS, CITY, POOR AND BUSINESS TAXES for 1863, are placed in the hands of Constables for collection, will still be received at the City Treasurer's Office, Fourth street, for a few days, and my residence, No. 179 Webster street, [illegible] J. R. NEWMAN, Collector.

A MACHINIST WANTED—A good salary will be given to a man well qualified to superintend the building of Steamboat Engines, [illegible] CORB & STRIBLING, Madison Foundry. ja7:2w

ICE HOUSE AND STORE.—For sale, that commodious establishment long and well known as McFADDEN'S ICE HOUSE, on the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets. [illegible] WM. M. SHINN, 157 Fourth street. ja7:2w

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.—For sale, that well known building on Third street, formerly occupied as the publishing office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. Enquire of WM. M. SHINN, 157 Fourth street. ja7:2w

SELL YOUR OLD BOOKS AND PAPERS.—The highest price will be paid by me for OLD BOOKS, with backs removed, OLD NEWSPAPERS, [illegible] paper, at our Paper and [illegible] S. B. & C. P. MARKLE.

TAKE NOTICE.—Fourth Ward Taxpayers of Allegheny City will please notice that I have been appointed Collector of Delinquent Taxes in said Ward, and will make immediate payment on [illegible] LACOCK STREET, and save costs and trouble. S. HENDERSON, Collector. ja7:2t

FOURTH STREET PROPERTY.—For sale, that large and commodious house on the southerly side of Fourth street, near the corner of Market street, formerly the residence of the late Anthony Beelen. Enquire of WM. M. SHINN, 157 Fourth street. ja7:2w

300 BBLS. CHOICE YORK STATE GRAFTED WINTER APPLES. [illegible] POTATOES, of Peach Blow, Prince Albert, &c. varieties, for sale by FERD. HEZELTON.

20 BBLS. WHITE FLINT HOMINY, 20 dozen popular Broom Handles, 25 boxes Hamburg Cheese; [illegible] pounds Buckwheat Flour; for sale by FERD. HEZELTON.

A GOOD WESTERN FARM, of 160 acres, is offered at the low price of $4 per acre, situated in one of the best counties in Iowa. The owner is obliged to sell to raise money. Also, a farm of 80 acres, in same county as above, at $2 per acre. Apply to B. McLAIN & CO., 102 Fourth street. ja7

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE, of 8 horse power, with boiler, and every part complete; nearly new, and in running order. Will be sold at the low price of $[illegible]. Apply to B. McLAIN & CO., 102 Fourth st. ja6

WILLOWS! WILLOWS! WILLOWS! 3 TONS for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS. ja7

SPICED SALMON.—2 cases Spiced Salmon, put up in four pound tin cans, hermetically sealed, just received from Boston and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW, Corner Liberty and Hand streets. ja7

FARINA CRACKERS.—5 bls. Wing's celebrated Farina Crackers just received, fresh from the bakery, and for sale by the barrel or at retail, by JOHN A. RENSHAW, corner Liberty and Hand streets. ja7

PIG LEAD.—500 pigs Galena, to arrive and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

TEAS.—100 half chests Black and Green Teas in store and for sale by J. KIRKPATRICK & BRO. de14

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A TRULY GREAT STORY

NOW READY, IN

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY,

A story of startling interest, entitled,

THE NEGLECTED WARNING;

OR,

THE TRIALS OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER.

From the pen of that gifted

MARY KYLE DALLAS,

Whose name has become a household word wherever the English language is spoken.

The story in question is made up of mingled fact and fiction, and the heroine is a young lady who from affluence is reduced to poverty by the death of a father, who is rendered bankrupt by the schemes and machinations of a villain. Thus impoverished, the fair young girl looks to teaching in a public school for the means of support, and the authoress, with that inimitable power which marks all her literary productions, carries her through the trying ordeals which ever beset the young and friendless girl who tries to obtain a situation as teacher. Having been a teacher herself, Mrs. DALLAS is thoroughly familiar with her subject. She knows it in all its details, from the commencement to the finish, and she is posted, also, with regard to the characters of most of those who occupy prominent positions in relation to the management of the public school system. Where merit is due, she freely accords it; but where censure is warranted, she applies it with an unsparing hand, and in a manner calculated to make the recipients of it wince.

Altogether, we doubt if a more exciting and at the same time a more useful story, as to the moral which it conveys—a moral whose effect on the public and we shall be much mistaken if its publication does not lead to wide-spread comment. That it contains several Fairbanks charges which will startle somewhat the public may rest assured.

Let no one fail to secure the opening chapters, and our word for it they will not be slow in looking after what follows.

Besides the above great story, the NEW YORK WEEKLY is now publishing a splendid romance, entitled "WHITE EAGLE, THE AVENGER; or, THE BRIDE OF THE SETTLEMENT," by Francis S. Smith, and another most exciting serial, entitled, "MARIE BERTRAND; or, THE FELON'S DAUGHTER," from the pen of Honorio Alger, Jr. Added to all which it gives weekly from EIGHT to TWELVE first class sketches, of different varieties, a large number of fine Poems, and a variety of departments of a useful and entertaining character, including "Pleasant Paragraphs," "Mirthful Morsels," "Knowledge Box," "Items of Interest," etc., etc., the whole going to form a family newspaper which, as is freely admitted by all who take it, has not its equal either in this country or the old. Price, five cents for a single copy, $2 50 per year, and liberal terms offered to getters up of clubs.

STREET & SMITH,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,

No. 11 FRANKFORT ST., New York City.

Specimen copies sent free. ja9:3td

AN ORDINANCE making appropriations for the year 1864.

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 the Revenue of said city, for the year 1864, arising from Taxes, Loans, and all other sources, together with any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, are hereby appropriated for the following purposes:

ESTIMATED APPROPRIATIONS.

1	Interest and Tax on Municipal	$ 32,050 00
"	" Compromise	141,000 00
2	Salaries of City Officers	16,850 00
3	Public Printing	2,500 00
4	Fire Engines and hose	12,000 00
5	Night Police	25,000 00
6	Water Works	36,000 00
7	Streets	15,000 00
8	Gas Lighting	2,000 00
9	Diamond Markets	3,000 00
10	Monongahela Wharf	1,000 00
11	Allegheny Wharf	[illegible]
12	Weigh Scales	500 00
13	Contingent Fund	5,000 00
14	Board of Health	600 00
15	Loans due and falling due	242,855 00
16	Outstanding Warrants, not countersigned	100 00
17	" countersigned	2,000 00
18	Finance Department	5,520 00
19	Sinking Fund	50 00
20	Fifth Ward Market	300 00
		$561,556 00

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS OF REVENUE FOR 1864.

City Tax	$ 81,000 00
Business	23,000 00
Water	87,000 00
Allegheny Wharf	15,000 00
Monongahela Wharf	14,500 00
Diamond Market	29,000 00
Mayor's Office	5,000 00
Measuring Wood and Bark	600 00
Board Measuring	100 00
Salt Inspecting	150 00
Ganger	1,500 00
Vehicle License	10,000 00
Passenger Railway	3,000 00
Weigh Scales	1,500 00
Loans due and falling due	210,886 00
	$561,556 00

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue to meet the ordinary expenses of the city, and pay the interest on the Compromise Bonds authorized by Act of Assembly, approved the 11th day of April, 1862, and the Ordinances of Councils, passed in pursuance thereof, the rates of taxation are hereby increased above what is authorized by former Acts of Assembly, and for the year 1864 they shall be as follows, viz:

1. Upon all property taxable for State or County purposes, eight mills upon the dollar of the valuation.

2. Upon all goods, wares and merchandise, and upon all articles of trade and commerce, including sales at auction and otherwise, one and two third mills on the dollar.

3. Upon the actual yearly sales of each and every person or firm engaged in the trade, business or occupation of retailing for his, her or their benefit, vinous, fermented or distilled liquors, and on the actual yearly sales of each and every person or firm engaged in the business or occupation of an auctioneer five mills on the dollar, excepting on the sales of stock, real estate or steamboats, the rate of which shall be one and two-third mills on the dollar.

4. On the average quarterly business of all forwarding and commission merchants, brokers and banks, banking institutions, and on the average quarterly receipts of insurance companies, insurance agencies, express companies and telegraph companies one and two-third mills on the dollar.

And at the above rates the City Assessor shall assess the said taxes.

SEC. 3. All ordinances or parts of ordinances, so far as the same are inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 7th day of January, A. D. 1864.

JAMES McAULEY, President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.

THOS. STEEL, President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH M'MASTER, Clerk of Common Council. ja9:2t

AN ORDINANCE prescribing the Salaries of certain City Officers.

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 for the fiscal year of 1864; and hereafter until otherwise regulated by Councils, the salaries of the City Officers hereinafter named shall be as follows, viz:

The salary of the Mayor's Clerk seven hundred dollars per annum.

The salary of the Treasurer, fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

The salary of the Controller, two thousand dollars per annum.

The salary of the City Solicitor, twelve hundred dollars per annum.

The salary of the First District Street Commissioner, six hundred dollars per annum.

The salary of the Second District Street Commissioner, six hundred dollars per annum.

The salary of the Monongahela Wharf Master, eight hundred dollars per annum.

The salary of the Allegheny Wharf Master, eight hundred dollars per annum.

The salary of Messenger of Controller, three hundred dollars per annum.

The salary of Messenger of Councils and Committees, four hundred and fifty dollars per annum; and that the office of Messenger to Select Council be abolished.

SEC. 2. That the City Gauger shall hereafter retain as full compensation for his services, one-fourth of his fees, instead of one-third, as heretofore. Superintendent and Clerk of Markets each increased to seven hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. That all ordinances, or parts of ordinances, so far as the same are inconsistent with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 7th day January, A. D. 1864.

JAMES McAULEY, President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.

JOHN M. KILLEN, President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH M'MASTER, Clerk of Common Council. ja8:3t

WALL PAPER AT OLD PRICES.—Notwithstanding the continued advance in PAPER HANGINGS, the undersigned will sell at the OLD PRICES until March 1st, 1864. W. P. MARSHALL, ja9 87 Wood street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE ONLY PLACE for great bargains in BOOTS AND SHOES, is at CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE, 62 Fifth street.

THE ONLY PLACE to have BOOTS AND SHOES warranted, is at CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE, 62 Fifth street.

THE ONLY PLACE you can buy real RIVETED SHOES, is at CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE, 62 Fifth street.

THE ONLY PLACE where BOOTS & SHOES are repaired free, is at CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE, 62 Fifth street.

THE ONLY PLACE to buy WOMEN'S GUMS for 60 cents, is at CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE, 62 Fifth street.

THE ONLY PLACE to buy MEN'S STOGY BOOTS for $1 25, is at CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE, 62 Fifth street.

THE ONLY PLACE where they have but one price, is at CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE, 62 Fifth street.

THE ONLY PLACE to buy Women's Sli. [illegible] for 15 cents, is at CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE, 62 Fifth street.

THE GREAT, original and only cheap Cash Shoe House, is at CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE, 62 Fifth street, ja8 Next door to the Express Office.

BALMORAL SKIRTS!

CHEAP!

AT

McCLESRAND'S AUCTION,

55 FIFTH STREET.

ja9

FINE GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED,

LADIES' GLOVE KID BALMORAL BOOTS;
Do do do CONGRESS do;
Do MOROCCO & GOAT BALM'L do;
GENT'S THREE SOLE GRAIN & CALF do;
Do TWO do CALF do;

All of the best custom work, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

GEO. ALBREE, SON & CO.,

de23 No. 71, cor. of Wood and Fourth sts.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Balmorals and GUMS, DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, AT BORLAND'S, 98 Market street. ja7

CALL SOON AND SECURE BARGAINS IN BOOTS, GAITERS & BALMORALS, ja7 At BORLAND'S, 98 Market street.

BOOKS, ALBUMS, &C.

HUNT'S NEW UNION STATIONERY PORTFOLIOS

Contain

24 SHEETS PAPER;
24 ENVELOPES;
2 PENS;
1 PENHOLDER;
1 LEAD PENCIL;
1 HUNT'S PITTSBURGH ALMANAC;
CALENDAR FOR 1864;
MEMORANDA OF IMPORTANT EVENTS;
REBELLION RECORD;
U. S. BOUNTY LAW;
U. S. PENSION LAW, etc., etc.,

At the old price—ONLY 25 CENTS.

JOHN P. HUNT,

MASONIC HALL, 50 FIFTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AGENTS WANTED. ja8

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS! AT LOWEST PRICES.

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WALLETS & POCKET BOOKS, 100 DIFFERENT KINDS.

AT PITTOCK'S

Book, Stationery & News Depot,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

ja7

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A FULL LINE JUST RECEIVED,

And will be sold at LOWER PRICES than any other RESPECTABLE HOUSE in the West.

A VARIETY OF

Books, Papers and Magazines

Always on hand.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock and prices, at

JAMES T. SAMPLE'S,

LITERARY EMPORIUM,

No. 88 Federal St., Allegheny.

de12:1m

WANTS.

GOOD GIRL WANTED—To do general housework, a short distance in the country. Highest wages paid. Apply at the GAZETTE OFFICE. de6:tf

WANTED—To Rent, as near as possible to No. 237 Liberty street, a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE. One with stable and bake-oven preferred. L. H. VOIGT & CO.

WANTED—A first-rate MACHINE BLACKSMITH. Steady work and the best wages to a good hand; none else need apply. HUGH M. BOLE, Bank of Allegheny River, near the Point. ja5:1w

WANTED A GARDNER.—A married man without children preferred. He must understand the culture of grapes, and not be afraid of a little hard work. The right kind of a man can get a permanent situation, and good pay. Enquire at 128 Second street, Pittsburgh, Pa. de9

WANTED.—$60 A MONTH.—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our *Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners*, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen articles sent free. Address, SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me. de22:lmdawT

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

1864. DIARIES. 1864

A large assortment of POCKET AND COUNTING HOUSE DIARIES, for 1864—in paper, in cloth, in roan, in imitation Turkey, in Turkey Morocco—with gilt edges and with marble edges—with tucks, patent clasps and elastic fastenings. All sizes, and from the commonest to the very best. For sale at reasonable rates by WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO., Stationers, se14:3aw-wyT 57 Wood street.