# Pittsburgh Gazette.

S. HIDDLE & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

MONDAY MORNING.....JAN. 11, 1864.


### McClellan a Candidate.

The recent nomination of GEORGE B. McCLELLAN for President, by a small body of men calling themselves a National Convention of Conservatives, or something of that kind, has not called forth any perceptible response from any quarter. Like his huge report of the Peninsular campaign, nobody seems to pay any attention to it. Its announcement caused a general smile, as any other good joke would have done, but that was all.

While Gen. McCLELLAN remained in command of the Army of the Potomac, and after he had demonstrated that he would not do anything to subdue the rebels, even if he could, he was justly regarded as a dangerous man by all the friends of the Union who really understood his character. The President bore with his inefficiency, failure, delays, obstinacy, and arrogance long after he had lost the confidence of the country; and so far was that long-suffering carried, that some of his staff officers had the effrontery to assert that the Administration dared not remove him. But he was removed, and thus became a good-enough martyr for the Conservatives and Copperheads. He sacrificed his office in a fruitless effort to save—not the Union, but Slavery—to crush out—not rebellion, but 'abolitionism.' He failed disastrously, as did his advisers, aiders and abettors; and now he is exhibited, by the act of his friends, as the most notable specimen among the fossil remains of a defunct party.

When Gen. McCLELLAN lay at Harrison's Landing, after his ill managed and disastrous Peninsular campaign, he had the audacity to write to the President, and threaten him with certain disastrous consequences should he do aught to disturb the sacred relation of master and slave, even though that master were an armed rebel. He said:

"Unless the principles governing the future conduct of our army shall be made known and *approved, the effort to obtain requisite forces will be almost hopeless.* A declaration of radical views, especially upon slavery, *will rapidly disintegrate our present armies.*"

Vain man! in the "insolence of a little brief authority," he attempted to play the part of military dictator, and had the impudence to tell his commander-in-chief, that it would be worse than useless to attempt to govern the army and conduct the war except upon such principles as he should "approve;" and even went so far as to threaten a cessation of enlistments, and a disintegration of our present armies, unless his conditions were complied with. What followed is already history. The President issued his Proclamation of Emancipation; next he 'disintegrated' the Army of the Potomac, by separating from it the foolish man who imagined that his word was omnipotent, and that he could 'disintegrate' an army which he had proved himself incompetent to command—that he could stop enlistments, unless the President should agree to spare Slavery from all harm. But not satisfied with these general threats, he proceeded to lay down his policy. We quote a sentence:

"Military power should not be allowed to interfere with the relations of servitude, either by supporting or impairing the authority of the master, excepting for suppressing disorder, as in other cases."

Such a policy as this would suit the rebels admirably. So long as the slaves work on for their rebel masters, raising cotton, corn and other supplies for their armies, all right, let them alone; but should the darkies take it into their heads to follow the example of their masters, and rebel, then Gen. McCLELLAN was for reducing them to obedience. His policy was to save Slavery at every hazard, even though the Union should be sacrificed in doing so.

But again he says:

"Neither *confiscation of property*, political executions of persons, territorial organizations of States, *or forcible abolition of slavery*, should be contemplated for a moment."

Such are the atrocious sentiments of a man who, in a long-continued effort to carry them out, sacrificed the lives of thousands of brave men, and brought the country to the verge of ruin. It is fit that he should be the idol and the standard-bearer of the traitors of the North, as he certainly was, while he had the power, the most efficient friend of those of the South. We are glad that he has at length found his right place.

VALLANDIGHAM, who is a bird of the same feather, was pretty badly beaten for Governor in Ohio last fall; but his defeat was nothing to that which awaits McCLELLAN, should his friends be foolish enough to bring him to the test of the ballot box.

### Depots of Subsistence for Suffering Inhabitants Established.

A dispatch from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac says:

Depots for the sale of subsistence stores and clothing to the inhabitants residing within the lines of the Army are soon to be established at several convenient points. The object of this trade is purely humanitarian, and is intended to relieve hundreds of non-combatants without reference to their political status. Mr. John Howard Skinner, formerly a member of the Legislature of Virginia, and a truly patriotic and philanthropic gentleman, who is largely acquainted with the people of Northern Virginia, at the instance of the proper authorities at headquarters, has received from the Treasury Department full authority to act as agent for the purchase and sale of such stores as may be deemed necessary. The goods will be sold at reasonable prices, and only on an order from the Provost Marshal to show. The citizens desiring to purchase must make affidavit that they will not be appropriated to the use of the enemy. The trade may possibly be extended beyond the lines, should assurance be received from the enemy that the goods will not be misapplied. No measures have been taken for the relief of those who are unable to purchase, but it is believed that some provision covering their cases will be made in future

### Mr. Grimes' Bill to Alter Pay in the Army.

On Friday, Mr. Grimes offered a bill to alter pay in the army, as follows:

Major-Generals, $4 000, with commutation for incidentals; $8,000, without commutation when out of command. Brigadier-Generals, same pay as at present when on duty; $3,200 when in command of a department or on other duty in the field; $2,500 when on leave or waiting orders. Colonels same as now when on full duty; $2,800 when not in the field; $2,100 when on leave. Lieutenant Colonels, on duty not in the field, $2,250; on leave, $1,680. Majors, $1,800; $1,700 on duty not in the field; $1,600 on leave or waiting for orders. Captains, $1,600 and $1,200. Lieutenants, $1,200 and $1,100. The bill was sent to the Military Committee.

NEGRO TROOPS IN DELAWARE.—We understand that the recruiting of negro troops in the lower part of this county is meeting with a decided success, and quite a number have volunteered. The colored men of Georgetown and vicinity are waiting anxiously for the appearance of the recruiting officers, and wonder at the delay, as they are nervous "to do service for their country." We have conversed with several on the subject, and find nearly all anxious to enlist—they say they will not wait for the draft.—*Georgetown (Delaware) Union.*

### Death of W. M. Thackeray.

The mail steamer Africa has brought the intelligence of the death of W. M. Thackeray, the well known novelist, essayist, critic, and satirist. This news is as unexpected as unwelcome, for it may safely be affirmed that with the exception of Bulwer and Dickens, no British author of his time was so popular in this country as Thackeray.

He was born at Calcutta, where his father held a respectable office under the East India Company. When he was about ten years old, he was sent to England for his education, which he received in the school of the Charter-house—situated very close to Smithfield, a bucolic and unsavory part of London. He thence went to Cambridge University, where he remained a short time, and commenced a rather "fast" career in London society. At the age of twenty-one he came into his inheritance, amounting to about $100,000—a large portion of which, however, he had anticipated during his minority. Much of his money early expended, he resolved to become an artist, but only succeeded so far as to become an excellent art critic, in which capacity he appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*, writing chiefly under the *nom de plume* of Michael Angelo Titmarsh. Very soon he became a very important contributor to *Fraser*, writing upon a great variety of subjects. Several tales of "fast" life from his pen, rudely but spiritedly illustrated by himself, showed great talent, and a considerable aptness at irony. He had travelled rather extensively, on the Continent, before he became an author; he had been well educated at the Charter-house; he had made himself master of several foreign languages, and was familiar with modern foreign literature; in a word, he was well trained for his vocation as a literary man, and his success, though not immediate, was assured and permanent. In 1843 appeared his "Paris Sketch Book," a lively bit of sarcastic observation, followed, in 1844, by a similar book, of which Ireland was the subject:—this last was Ireland, as seen by a Cockney. Soon after the establishment of *Punch*, Mr. Thackeray was admitted among its writers; "Jeames, Diary" and "The Snob Papers" attested his qualifications for being enrolled in that company of sharpshooters. His connection with *Punch* continued to the last, though he did not write much for it lately.

In 1846-8, his first great work appeared in monthly numbers, quaintly but rudely illustrated by himself. Several publishers had refused to bring it out. One or two begged to decline it even as a gift. At once and forever it became popular, and Becky Sharpe was an object of interest to thousands. "The History of Pendennis" followed—a more ambitious, but not more successful production. In 1851, he began to lecture on the English Humorists of the eighteenth century, (from Swift to Goldsmith,) but did not hit the public taste in England and Scotland. His lecturing tour in the United States brought him popularity and profit, and reacted favorably upon popular opinion at home, which was increased by his novel of "Henry Esmond." In 1854-'5, appeared his third serial, "The Newcomes," in which the character of one Colonel Newcome, a Christian gentleman, whose life and death are equally true and touching, may literally be said to have won all hearts. A second series of lectures on "The Four Georges," first delivered in the United States, now became popular in England. In 1857, he made an unsuccessful attempt to enter Parliament for the borough of Oxford, professing ultra-liberal opinions, against a ministerial candidate. That year he commenced the "Virginians," the least successful of his serial tales, in which he re-introduced not only some of the characters of "Esmond," but actually brought in the illustrious Washington. When the *Cornhill Magazine* was commenced, in 1860, Mr. Thackeray was the editor, but resigned that charge at the end of two years. He contributed to "Lovell the Widower," the series of essays called "Roundabout Papers," and a novel of every day life, "The Adventures of Philip." The last number of the *Cornhill* announced that Mr. Thackeray would speedily commence the publication of a new work of fiction in that periodical. It has been whispered that this romance would belong to a very early period of British history.

We have indicated only the principal of Mr. Thackeray's works. He was a voluminous and rapid writer, and his profits, of late years, must have been very great. Cynical as a writer, he was beloved by a large circle of friends. His place in British literature will be between Henry Fielding and Charles Dickens. Most biographers place the date of Mr. Thackeray's birth in 1811. If so, he must have written his first story (in the *New Monthly Magazine*,) at the early age of sixteen. We have understood that he was born in 1807, and certainly he looked every year of his age.

Mr. Thackeray leaves two daughters fully grown to womanhood, one of whom is author of "The Story of Elizabeth," published in the *Cornhill Magazine*, and republished here. It has been said that he was unhappy in his domestic relations; not otherwise, we believe, than that his wife has been the inmate of a lunatic asylum for many years.

It would be unfair not to mention that Mr. Thackeray has written occasional poetry—some of it, of considerable merit. But he will be remembered as a prose-writer, and his death causes a void in the ranks of modern authors, which is not likely to be speedily or easily filled. In his own range he stood alone, though he had numerous imitators.

### Ohio Prisoners at Richmond—Paroled Western Men at Annapolis.

Prof. H. E. Peck, of Oberlin, Ohio, who was appointed by Gov. Tod to visit the Ohio soldiers in the Eastern Department, and especially to learn what could be done for those in the Richmond prisons, writes to the Governor from Washington, under date of January 1st, respecting the prisoners released in return for the five hundred sent to Richmond by Gen. Butler. He says:

The Federal prisoners thus released were the best detachment as to health and general condition which ever came from Richmond. Indeed their state was hardly below that of our best troops in active service. It is thought by some that the detachment was picked by the rebels in order to contradict the reports current at the North as to the condition of our men at Richmond. The returned men themselves, however, seemed to doubt whether this was the case. They say that there were at Belle Isle sixty-six squads of our men, numbering, nominally, one hundred to the squad. The squads are numbered according to their location with respect to the main entrance—number one lying nearest to, and number sixty-six lying furthest from, the gate. The new men are put into the squads most remote from the gate. Once a week an inspection is made, and vacancies made in the squads nearest the gate by death or removal to hospital are filled from the squads more distant. If, for instance, there are fifteen vacancies in squad number one, squad number two supplies it, and so on to the end of the line. In this way the squads nearest the gate presently come to be filled with the best conditioned and best seasoned men.

The detachment which came up on Monday was hastily mustered in, and was made up mainly from the first six squads, and thus it contained an unusual number of sound men.

Immediately on the arrival of the detachment at Annapolis, the men were stripped of the clothing which they had worn in prison, and put into entirely new garments. When I saw them yesterday they looked as comfortable and hearty as they would if they had just come from Camp Dennison.

These men have not yet been exchanged. They are only paroled. Col. Hoffman hopes to have all the paroled men exchanged soon. While negotiations are pending, the men who belong to regiments serving in the Western Department will be kept in camps at the West. Col. Hoffman has already given orders for the necessary transfers, and all the Ohio paroled men now at Annapolis, who belong to regiments serving in the West, will be in Camp Chase within a week.

I had a most pleasant interview with the Ohio men who came in the last detachment. They were put in line by an officer of the camp, and for a couple of hours we exchanged tidings from home for stories of sorrow and privation at Belle Isle and Libby. I told the men of the interest which the Governor and people of our State felt in them, and of the burning indignation which the constant reports of cruelty in the Southern prison houses had excited in all our communities. I asked them to tell me the exact truth as to these outcries. They replied almost with one voice, that the half could not be told; that the rations were scanty and the shelter (on Belle Isle especially) wretched. "I could eat a whole week's rations at one meal," said an honest looking fellow. "So could I," cried out the whole party. "But," said I, "boys, do the rebel soldiers themselves have as full rations as our men in the field do?" There was a boisterous laugh in reply along the whole line. "Meade's army," said a prompt fellow, "would eat up the whole Southern Confederacy in a month." "That's so," shouted the entire company. So, while there were shocking instances of inhumanity, of, poor, sick wretches at Belle Isle lying without shelter (for when the detachment left two hundred of our men were living in ditches with no cover,) and of famishing, and want of every kind, there were numerous relieving statements. "If it had not been for the suspense and home-sickness," said one of the most ill-conditioned of the party, "I could have stood it pretty well." "I am tough and can always get along, and did not suffer so much," said a bluff cavalryman. And I detected that most of the stories, as to hardships, related to the sufferings of the second parties rather than to those of the speakers themselves.

It is in place for me to say here that the men said that there had been considerable improvement in their condition since the waxing up of the excitement at the North on the subject of their sufferings. They all thought, too, that if the Government would apply the principles of retaliation, the improvement would be still more decisive.

From inquiries which I made I am satisfied that while some, and many, of the packages which have been sent by Northern people to their kindred at Belle Isle and Libby, have been withheld by the rebel authorities, the most of them have been forwarded without the loss of their contents.

But not to weary you with a longer article, I think these conclusions are warranted by facts which have come to my knowledge, through official and private sources:

1. That the treatment of our men at Libby and Belle Isle is not so cruel as our people have generally supposed; but 2. That it is so inhuman that, other corrections failing, it should be met by stern and rigorous retaliation by our Government. 3 That no more parcles or exchanges are likely to occur for a long time; and 4. That since the rebels will receive no more supplies from either our National or State Governments, individuals should make haste to rend relief to their relatives or acquaintances who are in the Southern prisons.

All packages intended for Ohio prisoners at Richmond, should be addressed to the care of the Ohio State Agent, J. Wetmore, Esq., at Washington City.

### Another Order from General Butler—Plain Talk to Norfolk Secessionists.

The Gas Company of Norfolk having sealed up their works, and refused for six or eight months past to light the city, Gen. Butler ordered the establishment to be seized. Thereupon the directors came out under the "constitutional rights dodge," arguing that the military authorities had no right to seize the works under the Constitution. Gen. Butler's latter contains the argument of the directors and Gen. Butler's answer:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
NORFOLK, VA., Dec. 29, 1863.

GENERAL: I have received your communication of the 24th of December, to A. I. McCooke, Esq., chairman of the stockholders' meeting of the Norfolk Gas Company, inclosing the letter of Mr. Cooke to yourself, relating to the taking of the Norfolk Gas Works by the military authorities of the United States, and beg that you will forward him this communication in reply.

Mr. Cooke claims for the Gaslight Company that they possess very valuable works, for which they now claim large compensation from the Government; that the majority of the stockholders have duly conformed to the requirements of General Order No. 49, and that the company were about putting the works in order when they were taken by the Government for military purposes, in violation of the constitutional rights of the stockholders.

It will be observed, first, that until within a few days the majority of the stockholders have acknowledged and are known as having been in rebellion against the Government of the United States, and as having endeavored to overthrow that Constitution about which now they so glibly talk, and have only just now taken the oath of allegiance to that Government which they have sought to destroy, in conformity to the requirements of a military order. And even now, under these peculiar circumstances, with the oath fresh in their mouths—in a communication from the stockholders to the agents of the Government, which their claims of new fledged rights frequently repeated, the word loyalty or allegiance to the Government never finds place. They say that they have conformed to the requirements of General Order No. 49. That order requires of them nothing, and more than one of them have said, as I am informed and believe, that they took the oath to save their property, and that they claim—and that they are loyal—but that they have taken out a protection.

*Such men, loyal with tip service only, so far as I am concerned, have few constitutional rights which I feel myself bound to respect. When they become loyal in heart as on lip, and speak of taking the oath of allegiance to their country, not as a requirement, but as a duty, it will be time enough to discuss their constitutional rights.* The property is valuable as they claim it, why have the company left it to go to ruin for many months, without any attempt on their part to put the gas works in operation and light the city? Did their rebellious proclivities overcome even their love of gain, so that they were willing to sacrifice their property rather than to aid the Government of the United States by lighting it, in protecting their city from the robber, the burglar, and the incendiary? Is it not true that they have refused the military authorities of the United States, more than once, to light the city, and continued in that refusal until after they were informed that the works were to be seized upon for that purpose, and the Government had incurred expenses in that behalf?

I should be quite inclined, as an act of justice, to promise them in the future a monthly average rent equal to what they have received for the past nine months, as a compensation from the Government for the use of their works. Their chairman talks of the economical management of the company, as compared with the prospective management of the Government, and he certainly ought to be quite satisfied if he be satisfied from the Government the same rent which he had received under his own management. Exactly what will be done is this: the work will be put in repair, more economically by twenty per cent than the estimate which was made for the company for the repair of the works. They will be carried on efficiently and economically, so that the city of Norfolk will be fully lighted, and its peace and quiet in the darkness of the night be assured, until it is made certain that, in case of an attack upon the city of Norfolk, the rebel proclivities of the owners will not leave the city in darkness, as a means of impairing the defence made by the United States forces, and when the owners have by their works, and not by their lips, convinced the military authorities that they can rely upon their loyalty for aid in repelling an invasion of the rebels, and keeping up of the works to aid us in that behalf; then, and not until then, will the works be returned to their custody. In the meantime, accurate accounts will be kept of the receipts and expenditures, and the excess of profits, which no doubt will be considerable, will be paid to those who are loyal in the sense of the word as understood by loyal men.

You are at liberty, General, if you please, to cause this communication to be published for the information of other citizens, if any in Norfolk, who stand in like case.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

B. F. BUTLER,
Major General Commanding.

To Brig. Gen. JAMES BARNES, commanding at Norfolk.

THE ENROLLMENT OF SLAVES.—We learn that the Solicitor of the War Department expressed the opinion that with the existing laws further legislation will be necessary in order to secure the enrollment of slaves in the loyal States. No enrollment of slaves has thus far been made without an agreement with their masters. A bill will soon be introduced to meet the requirements of the case.

A BRIEF OF THE PIRATE BLAKE.—The Bangor (Me.) *Whig*, of the 7th, says it learns from a private letter received in that city that in passing through the town of Liverpool, on his way to Halifax, Blake, the leader of the pirates who captured the Chesapeake, came in contact with a live Yankee, Mr. F. A. Pitcher, of Yarmouth, who procured an officer, arrested and carried him to Halifax and delivered him to the proper authorities.

EX-GOV. THOMAS H. HICKS was on Friday elected United States Senator from Maryland to fill the unexpired term of Senator Pearce. Mr. Hicks is now filling the place by the Governor's appointment.

## CANDIDATES.

CORONER.—JOHN MCCLUNG, of the First Ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny County, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. de31:td

NOTICE.—THIRD WARD UNPAID WATER RENTS, CITY, POOR AND BUSINESS TAXES, for 1863, not placed in the hands of Constables for collection, will still be received at the City Treasurer's Office, Fourth street, for a few days, or at my residence, No. 179 Webster street, from 5 to 7 o'clock p. m.
de30:td J. R. NEWMAN, Collector.


## PUBLIC NOTICES.

MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Company will be holden THURSDAY, the 14th day of January, 1864, at the Office of said Company, No. 75 Grant street, Pittsburgh, at 12 o'clock, noon, at which meeting Officers of the Company for the ensuing year will be elected. The Books will be closed 10 days prior, the hours of two and four o'clock p. m. W. PARKWELL, Secretary.
de31:td&w3w

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Gazette Association will be held THIS DAY (Saturday, January 9th) at 4 p. m., at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOM, on Fourth street, near Wood. As business of great importance will be presented, a full attendance is desired.
JAMES COONEY,
JOHN W. SHALPANT,
A. M. BROWN,
Committee.
ja9

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Meeting will be held in the Library Room, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 11th, at 7 o'clock. Reports of the President and Board of Directors, Standing Committees and Treasurer will be presented, after which the following officers will be elected for the ensuing year: President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, five Directors and three Auditors. Polls close at 9 p. m.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. H. KIRCAIDS, Sec'y.
ja4td

OFFICE PITTSBURGH & BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILROAD CO., Pittsburgh, Jan. 8, 1864.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railroad Company will be held on MONDAY, the 18th day of January, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the MONONGAHELA HOUSE, Pittsburgh, at which time and place an election for five Directors will be held, to serve for the ensuing year.
WM. K. SIBUCK, Secretary.
ja8:td

NOTICE—A MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE ASSOCIATION will be held on Tuesday, January 12, 1864, at 3 p. m., at the Musical Hall, Jackson's Building, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, for the purpose of fully organizing said Association, election of Directors and other officers, adoption of By-laws, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
ROBERT ASHWORTH, A. M. BROWN,
D. M. LONG, JOHN WATT,
D. M. BOOK.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 12, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the Birmingham and Pittsburgh Bridge Company have this day declared a Dividend of $1 50 PER SHARE, on the Capital Stock of said Company, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer forthwith. By order of the Board.
A. GARRISON, President.
Attest: JOHN C. STEVENSON, Clerk.
Birmingham Jan. 4, 1864. ja5:2t

THE NEW GYMNASTICS AT NEVILLE HALL.—The Classes are open for new members at each time of meeting. Ladies and Gentlemen, TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7½. Ladies and Children, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
TERMS, $5 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
For Adults, courses of twenty lessons ..... $6 00.
For Lads and Misses, " " ..... 4 00.
For Children, " " ..... 3 00.
ja11:2t

OFFICE PITTSBURGH & STEUBENVILLE R. R. CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., December 26th, 1863.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company will be held on MONDAY, the 18th day of January, 1864, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m., at the office of the Company, No. 112 Fourth street, at which time and place an election for President and twelve Directors will be held.
S. L. SCHOONMAKER,
de26:td Secretary.

BRIDGE DIVIDENDS.—The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Company, at Hundredth, are hereby notified that a Dividend of SIX PER CENT, or THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE, has been this day declared, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.
FRANK BISSELL, Treasurer.
Jan. 4, 1864. ja5:3w

OFFICE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, Jan. 4, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, out of the profits of the last 6 months, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
H. D. BOOK,
Secretary.
ja5:3t

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Jan. 4, 1864.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 19th day of January, 1864, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
ja5:td

OFFICE MONONGAHELA VALLEY R. R. CO., Pittsburgh, Dec. 26th, 1863.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company will be held at the office, No. 110 Fourth street, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 1 o'clock p. m., at which time and place an election will be held, to serve for the ensuing year.
A. K. BLACKMORE, Sec'y.
de29:td

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, CONNELLSVILLE & COAL RIVER RAILROAD CO., Pittsburgh, Jan. 4, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The President and Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, free of Government Tax, payable on demand, at the office of the Company.
WM. V. GARDNER, Secretary.
ja5:3t

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ALLEGHENY.—An Election for nine Directors of this Bank will be held on the 5th day of January, 1864, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., at the office of the Mechanics' National Bank.
T. H. SEVIN, President.
de29:td

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO ROLLING MILLS.—Pure Tallow Oil and Lard Oil for sale by
INGAH DICKEY & CO.
ja11

1000 BBLS. FLOUR, various brands, for sale by LINDSAY & TELFORD,
ja11 No. 1 Liberty street.

TO LET.—A suite of two large communicating and handsomely furnished ROOMS, TO LET, without board, on the first floor of house 78 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.
ja11:3t

EXCHANGE BANK STOCK.—ON TUESDAY EVENING, January 12th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street,
25 shares Exchange Bank Stock.
DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auctrs.
ja9

WANTED.—Employment, by an unmarried man, 33 years of age, who has been accustomed both to book-keeping and the sale of goods. A permanent situation, either in town or country, desired. If necessary, money can be deposited as security. Address T. B. S., Post Office.
ja9:3t

A MACHINIST WANTED.—A good salary will be given to a man well qualified to superintend the building of Steamboat Engines, and take the general oversight of a Machine Shop in Madison, Indiana. Correspond with COBB & STRIBLING, Madison, Indiana.
COBB & STRIBLING,
ja7:2w Madison Foundry.

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. The property will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers, and on favorable terms. Enquire of
WM. M. SHINN, 137 Fourth street.

MANUFACTURING SITE FOR SALE.—A 1 acre ground containing about six acres, fronting on the Monongahela River and Connellsville Railroad, adjoining the property of the heirs of Robert H. Palmer, and east of the Copper Works, in Mifflin township.
For terms apply to ALEX H. MILLER,
ja9:2w No. 93 Diamond street.

GAME! GAME! GAME!
500 Quails;
2 Sabbit Venison;
200 Rabbits;
40 Wild turkeys;
12 Pheasants;
2 Saddles Venison;
Received and for sale at No. 135 Second street.
ja11 FRANK VAN GORDER.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of Samuel Phillips, late of Robinson township, Allegheny county, deceased, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them, duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.
JONATHAN PHILLIPS,
ALEX. SPEER,
ja9:3td&w3w Executors.

25 CHESTS GREEN & BLACK TEAS.
10 bbls. N. O. and Cuba Sugars;
10 bbls Powder & Granulated No 1 Lard Oil;
5 do do do Extra do do;
25 boxes Cincinnati German Soap;
30 half bbls Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel;
10 half-bbls strictly prime N. O. Molasses;
10 do Golden Syrup;
On hand and for sale by
LINDSAY & TELFORD,
ja11:3t 107 Liberty street.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!
Seize Last Times
Habits of Good Society.
Life of Grant.
Five Years of Prayer.
Very Hard Cash.
Lyrics of Loyalty.
Paper for Thoughtful Girls.
U. S. Sanitary Commission.
Color Guard.
And other choice Books, at the Book Store of
T. B. WAKEMAN,
ja9 No. 104 Federal street, Allegheny

TO LET.—That well known Hotel property, long and favorably known as the FULTON HOUSE, in Washington, Washington county, Pennsylvania, will be leased, if application is made by a suitable person within a short time.
This Hotel is situated in the heart of the business portion of the town. The buildings are commodious, and in every respect calculated for a first-class House.
Possession will be given on the first day of April next. If desired, arrangements may be made with the present occupant, by which possession will be given at an earlier date.
JOSEPH TEMPLETON,
ja8:3t Washington, Pa.

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

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TWO-HORSE SLEIGH.—On THIS (Monday,) MORNING, Jan. 11th, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No 54 Fifth street, a two-horse Sleigh, in good condition.
ja11 DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auctrs.

NOTICE TO IRON AND NAIL DEALERS.—The stock on hand, consisting of about one hundred and fifty tons scroll bar iron, tolerably well assorted, and 2,000 keg nails, belonging to Kittanning Rolling Mill Co., will be sold in lots, on accommodating terms, to close out.
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
ja11

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE, situated on the bank of the Ohio river, in the Borough of Sewickley, 12 miles from the city. The Mill is in good running order, is capable of cutting timber 55 feet in length, and admirably constructed for large building purposes.
For further particulars address
BAKER & McMASTER,
ja11:1w Box 67, Sewickleyville P. O., Pa.

SANDUSKY STREET.—For sale or to let, a handsome three-story BRICK RESIDENCE, containing ten rooms, situate No 99 Sandusky street, Allegheny, (fourth house above Rev. J. B. Clark's Church, same side.) Lot 20 feet by 80. Possession given April 1st. This is one of the most desirable locations in the two cities.
Inquire of
P. GREGG & CO.,
ja11:tf 99 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED.—
A WRITING TEACHER,
For the Fourth Ward Schools, Allegheny. Apply during the week to either of the undersigned Directors.
B. LUTTON, North Canal st.,
J. P. CRAIG, Diamond,
P. GLEASON, Ohio st
ja11:1t

NOAH W. SHAFER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
No. 106 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Claims for PENSIONS, BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, &c., vigorously prosecuted.
ja8:3m

N. SIEDLE, No. 183 SMITHFIELD ST.,
Dealer in
Pianos and Musical Instruments,
Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of NEW PIANOS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, ACCORDEONS, STRINGS, &c., which he will sell for low prices.
ja8:2awd

CLOSING OUT SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.
We are now closing out our stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS at reduced prices, to make room for Spring stock. Come and buy a pair of cheap BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS, GUMS, BUFFALO OVERSHOES, or FELT OVERSHOES, at
JOS. H. BORLAND'S,
No 98 MARKET STREET,
ja9 Second door from Fifth street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, dated January 9th, 1864, the undersigned, administrators of Aaron B. West, deceased, will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of February, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described ACRE'T GROUND situated in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pa., commencing at the corner of land of Aaron West's heirs, James Whitaker, and land of Aaron B. West's heirs, and running by the former W. Whitaker's heirs, thence by said land S. 55 E. 11 perches; thence N. 34 W. by land of A. B. West's 4 5 perches, thence N. 55 E. 11 perches, by land of said heirs to line of Aaron B. Whitaker's heirs, thence by said line S. 35 E. 12 perches to place of beginning, together with all the improvements and buildings erected thereon.
Terms of sale made known at time of sale.
ELIZA C. WEST, Administratrix.
ja11:3tdaw&w3w

SUPERB PIANOS.—A Splendid New stock of the famous
STEINWAY PIANOS!
Will arrive in the course of this week, and to which we beg to direct the attention of purchasers.
The vast superiority of the STEINWAY PIANOS is too well known to require further notice at our hands. They are beyond all doubt the
Best Pianos Ever Made.
☞ Sold at EASTERN CASH PRICES.
H. KLEBER & BRO.,
No. 42 FIFTH STREET,
ja1:3t Sole Agents for Steinway's Pianos.

PITTSBURGH MUSICAL INSTITUTE.
EDWIN SHERRATT,
Teacher of Singing and
Basini's Method of Vocal Training.
ROOMS, COR. PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS.
(College Building.)
MR. SHERRATT would respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity that the Fourth Term of this Institution will commence second week in January, 1864.
The two classes which have just completed our term, will be continued, meeting twice a week, on Tuesday and Friday, the afternoon class from 1 to 2, and the evening class from 7½ to 9½. These classes will review the more important elementary preparatory to further advancement in the theory of music.
A CLASS FOR NEW BEGINNERS will be formed to meet once a week, on Thursday evening at 7½, when a course of lessons in the Rudiments will be given, adapted especially to new beginners.
In all or these classes practical exercises in Glee Chorus and Church Music. Also, general instruction in Basini's Method of Voice Training. The voice of each member of the class will be carefully examined and classified. Quality of tone, compass, pronunciation and the tasteful and effective delivery of the voice will receive careful attention.
PRIVATE LESSONS are given to Ladies or Gentlemen at such times as agreed upon. All private pupils will be admitted to any of the classes without further charge. All books for the use of the Institute furnished free.
TERMS:
For either of the Senior classes, in advance, $5 per term of four months.
For Junior class, in advance, $3 per term of four months.
Private lessons in Singing and Vocal Training, half hour lessons, per quarter of twelve weeks, $10; lessons a week, $15.
ja11:1w
POSITIVELY ONLY ONE WEEK LONGER.
L. HIRSHFELD,
No. 88 WOOD STREET,
Will continue to close out his stock, consisting of
*Fine Linen Shirts, Undershirts and Drawers,*
And a complete assortment of
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
In great variety. Sold by the yard only.
☞ Remember, this is your LAST CHANCE and LAST WEEK to buy great bargains.
ja4:td

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 thereafter 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 Councils and Committees, four hundred and fifty dollars per annum; and that the office of Messenger to Select Councils 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. MONROE,
Clerk of Select Council.
JOHN M. KILLEN,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH M'MASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. ja8:3t

GEORGE R. RIDDLE,
CONVEYANCER,
Office, No. 89 Diamond St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
DEEDS, MORTGAGES, AGREEMENTS, BONDS, MECHANICS' LIENS, and other Instruments of Writing drawn with neatness and legal accuracy. Accounts stated for Executors and Administrators. Titles to Real Estate, &c., examined and Records searched for Liens, &c., &c. ocl8:6m&w1y

SAUSAGE MEAT, SPARE RIBS, PIGS FEET, &c., for sale by
CHAS. L. CALDWELL,
ja6 corner First and Market streets.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A TRULY GREAT STORY
NOW RUNNING 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 the gif