Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING.....JAN. 14, 1864.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

Sixteenth Annual Report of the Young Men's Library Association.

We have been furnished with a synopsis of the able and interesting report of President Brunot, read by him at the late meeting of the Association, which we lay before our readers. The President says: "In assuming the duties of management at the beginning of the year, we looked forward with apprehension to the account we must render at its close. A fearful calamity overshadowed our country, and in the gloomy uncertainty of the times, it seemed to us that literary eleemosynary institutions, the especial creations and favorites of peace, would not fail to languish amid the excitements of war. It is with unusual gratification, then, we find ourselves able to report the results of a year of prosperity greater than has ever before marked the progress of the Association."

MEMBERSHIP.

"Early in the year committees were appointed to canvass for new members to supply the loss occasioned by the absence of so many of our young men in the service of the country. The committees were successful not only in making up the deficiency, but in adding decidedly to the list; and for the first time in the history of the Institution the receipts from memberships have been sufficient to pay its current expenses. In 1862 the number of paying members was 491. The number who have then far paid for 1863 is 607, the increase being 116. The number who have not yet paid is 69. There are also, of Honorary members, 7; Life members, 30. Total, 713.

Of the new members, 64 were introduced by S. A. Long; 43 by Florence Kramer, and 10 by R. H. Jack, who merit the thanks of the Association for their efforts to advance its interests.

"We have to report with sadness the death of one of our honorary members, Neville B. Craig, Esq., who reached the close of a long and useful life during the year. The Library was indebted to him for many favors. He was closely identified with the local history of Western Pennsylvania, and his name will long be remembered as that of a polished writer, a ripe scholar, a truthful historian and a useful man."

FINANCES.

Receipts from all sources to date, including lectures	$2,905.93
Expenditures, including new shelving and books	2,866.83
Balance in treasury	$ 39.10

The details will be found in the Treasurer's Report. John Stewart, Esq., late Treasurer, having removed from the city, resigned during the year, and Mr. R. S. Smith was appointed and has efficiently performed the duties of the office. The removal of Mr. Stewart has caused the Association the loss of one of its most valuable members.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

The number of volumes on the shelves at the beginning of the year was	4,215
Added during the year by purchase	478
" by donations from individuals	123
" " Department of Interior	35
" " Binding	24
	675
Present number of volumes	4,907
Number of volumes rebound, 77; repaired by binder, 28. About fifty pamphlets have also been presented.	

The President sets forth the importance of saving all pamphlets for future reference, and urges the members and others to present whatever pamphlets they can procure, old or new, and especially everything which relates to our local history, or to the present war. They will be thankfully received, and carefully preserved.

CIRCULATION OF BOOKS.

The most encouraging feature of the year is found in the fact that the circulation of books among the members for nearly double that of 1862. The progressive increase in six years is shown in the following table:

Drawn during the year	1859,	1,765 vols.
" " "	1860,	2,382 "
" " "	1861,	4,052 "
" " "	1862,	4,786 "
" " "	1863,	6,762 "
" " "	1863,	12,652 "

In reporting this increase, Mr. Appleton, the Librarian, to whose diligence and attention to the wants of the members much of it is due, makes the following remarks, which are recommended to your attention:

"The average monthly circulation of books now, is 1,400 volumes, or nearly equal to the whole number drawn from the library in 1859. The great increase during the past year is mainly owing to two causes—First, the large additions made to the library of books suitable for the family circle, and, secondly, to a new system of keeping accounts, by which the longdetention of books from the library is instantly and easily detected, without referring to each individual account, and the member notified to return them.

"But however gratifying the large increase in the circulation of books, the regret still remains that the demands of the members of the Association cannot yet be fully gratified; we still need many works in all the departments, and which are frequently called for.

"I am sorry to say the same complaint must still be made which has almost become stereotyped in former reports, of the carelessness of some members in the use of books drawn from the library, and their frequent marking by pencil and otherwise. The great and high prices of books, and enhanced cost of rebinding, surely should be sufficient to impress upon our members the necessity of greater care in their use. The annual tax for rebinding and repairs, and purchasing others to replace those worn out by careless use, would provide many new books that are not now on our shelves."

The President reports that there are thirty-eight newspapers and fifteen magazines regularly received at the reading room.

DONATIONS.

The President says: "The Association is indebted to Thomas Bakewell, Esq. for complete files of the *National Intelligencer* from the year 1841 to 1856, inclusive—comprising a most interesting period in the history of the country—which have been suitably bound and placed on the shelves. Jno. Stewart, Esq. (earlier) has presented 69 volumes of new books; Joseph Albree 22 volumes, and C. C. Mellor 11 volumes. To these, and other donors whose names will be found in the list appended to the Report, the thanks of the Association are due."

The President gives a list of lectures given under the auspices of the Association last winter, which were, however, not financially successful, the Association having sustained a loss of $163.29. The Lecture Committee rendered good service to the Association, for notwithstanding this loss, it has paid into the treasury the handsome sum of $907.33, as the result of its labors. The present Lecture Committee has also already given full proof of its efficiency and activity.

In this connection the President expresses the obligation of the Committees and of the Association to the press of this city for their generous aid.

[The remainder of President Brunot's Report will appear in to-morrow's paper.]

The Criminal Court.

On Wednesday afternoon, the trial of the case of James Boland for the murder of Dr. McGrath, was resumed. Dr. Walter was called and testified to the nature of the wounds found upon the person of the deceased. Death was caused by paralysis, which resulted from injuries to the brain. Alderman Kelly was called to prove the declarations of the deceased, made on the same day of the occurrence, but the defense objected, and the objection was sustained by the Court. The prosecution then proposed to put Mrs. McGrath in the position of an unwilling or hostile witness, and cross examine her as to certain statements which she had made during the investigation before the coroner's jury. The Court, however, would not permit this to be done. The case then closed, and as Mr. Marshall refused to call any witnesses, or even to address the jury on behalf of the defense, upon the assumption that the Commonwealth had failed to make out a case, and the matter was submitted under the charge of the Court. It was not contended by the commonwealth that the defendant was guilty of a higher grade than manslaughter, and after receiving the law on this point from Judge Stowe, the jury retired. They soon after found a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged by proclamation.

THE THEATRE.—MR. BANDMAN.—"Narcisse, or the Last Days of the Pompadour," a five act tragedy, translated expressly for Mr. Bandman, will be produced this evening at the Theatre. The New York *Herald*, in noticing the play when it was in that city, says: "Narcisse, as rendered by Mr. Bandman, was one of the most decided, legitimate and deserved successes we have ever witnessed. The house was crowded with a brilliant and critical audience, who were equally astonished and delighted at the excellence of the performance." Seats may be secured during the day to each performance.

WALKER'S LOT FOR SALE.—We direct the attention of capitalists to an advertisement in another column, headed "Guardian's Sale." A valuable lot, on the corner of Penn and Hackney streets, will be offered at public sale, on Saturday next, at ten o'clock, by J. W. T. White, Esq., Guardian of Mary Greer.

The Conscription Law in Congress.

The following letter from a member of Congress was probably not intended for publication; but as the subject matter is so interesting, and the views of the writer so just, we feel satisfied that neither he nor our readers will blame us for giving it publicity:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1864.

Dear Sir.—There will be no change, I think, in the Conscription Act beyond the consolidation of the classes.

On principle I should have voted against the commutation clause, as more of a revenue than a *war* measure. When *men* are wanted, I could not consent to take *money*. I cannot, indeed, put a value on the services of a freeman in that way.

After beginning in that way, however, it strikes me that it would be unjust now to alter the law. It will probably produce men enough. The rebellion is about done; and if *we* can only keep up our muster roll until the *Spring*, we can give it the *coup de grace* without adding to our number.

In case, however, it shall turn out that we want more men, we can begin anew upon a different principle.

As the case now stands, I am satisfied that the public judgment would disapprove of any change; although I would be glad to catch the copperhead who made so much complaint about the commutation clause. There are no men so anxious for its retention as the rascals who denounced it before the election as a *burthen* upon the poor man. They now claim it as a privilege. Very truly yours,

Third United Presbyterian Church Pittsburgh.

Rev. John G. Brown, pastor of this congregation, delivered an appropriate and interesting discourse, on Sabbath morning, 2d inst., it being the anniversary of the seventeenth year of his settlement in this place. From the discourse, we were gratified to learn, that the congregation is in a flourishing condition, having now a membership of nearly 316. The attendance on divine services during the year was as good, and in some instances better, than during the preceding years of his ministry.

Mr. Brown, although a comparatively young man, has been a pastor longer than any other of his brethren of that denomination in Pittsburgh.

In the afternoon of the same day, he addressed the children of the Sabbath school on the subject of Missions. Before closing his address, he thanked the children for the attention given, and also for the contributions raised by them, from their Sabbath collections, for missionary purposes, amounting to some fifty dollars. This may seem small, but when it is remembered that the children of this school, a few weeks ago, raised over *four hundred* dollars for the Christian Commission, we think it will be regarded as no mean contribution. It was decided that this amount should be appropriated to Foreign Missions—the China Mission preferred.

The 105th Regiment Re-Enlisted.

The 105th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers has re-enlisted almost to a man for three years, and are now at home for the purpose of recruiting their thinned ranks. This regiment was raised by the late Colonel A. A. McKnight, of Jefferson county, who fell while nobly leading a charge at the battle of Chancellorville, May 3d, 1863. No regiment from the state has rendered more efficient service to the Government. It has participated in sixteen battles and skirmishes, in all of which it has had 674 men killed and wounded. Thus is not an officer is it who has not been wounded in some one of its battles. It is composed of the best material that Jefferson, Westmoreland, and Allegheny counties could produce. The Sewickly Infantry, of Westmoreland, now commanded by Capt. C. C. Markle, is connected with this regiment. Col. Calvin A. Craig, a brave and efficient officer, is now in command of the regiment. The officers are sanguine of filling the regiment to the maximum during their stay in the State.

EXEMPTIONS granted in Allegheny City by the Board of Enrollment 23d District, Pa.

		1st class.	2d class.
First Ward—	Aliens	18	6
" "	Disability	13	6
" "	Non-residents	2	1
" "	Unexitableness of age	7	4
Second Ward—	Aliens	18	6
" "	Disability	16	11
" "	Non-residents	4	[illegible]
" "	Unexitableness of age	1	4
Third Ward—	Aliens	27	10
" "	Disability	22	9
" "	Non-residents	...	...
" "	Unexitableness of age	3	2
Fourth Ward—	Aliens	20	10
" "	Disability	8	3
" "	Non-residents	2	1
" "	Unexitableness of age	4	1
Total—	Aliens	160	61
"	Disability	91	39
"	Non-residents	12	2
"	Unexitableness of age	28	11
Total exempted		291	113

SEE advertisement of Geo. H. Anderson, of rooms to rent, corner of Third and Wood streets.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

GROVER AND BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.

A. F. OGAVONY, General Agent,
No. 18 Fifth street.

THOMAS PARRY, Plain and Ornamental Slate Roofer, and dealer in Pennsylvania and Vermont slate of the best quality at low rates. Office at Alex. Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KIN-NE-NE-WA.—INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO.—This Tobacco, used by the North American Indians, is manufactured from the finest quality of tobacco, and commingled with the most healthful and odorous Roots, Barks and Herbs, indigenous to the Rocky Mountains, in such proportion, as to impart to it its distinctive character, and secure for it wherever it becomes known a hearty welcome. A long residence among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains, insured an acquaintance with their habits, customs, and modes of life, and among other things, an insight into the composition of their smoking tobacco, and a knowledge of the means by which the exquisite aroma is produced, which renders it so pleasing to the smoker, and so acceptable to those who are not. Smokers who once become acquainted with this tobacco will never be without it. Sold by all tobacconists and by the manufacturer, B. H. Hunt, 511 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. delS:ix

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.—The Summer's past, and by the morning's frost, we begin to apprehend, that fall and winter will shortly be upon us, and we must provide ourselves with the material to keep us comfortable. A nice fall suit, or a good and well-made overcoat are the very thing, and we do not know of any place where our readers would suit themselves better than at Messrs. W. H. Mode & Co's clothing establishment, corner of Federal street and Diamond Square, Allegheny. They have also received a complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, and a great variety of new patterns for waistcoating, &c.

KENTUCKY BELLE APPRECIATE.—Mrs. Anne Nantes, of Louisville, Ky., says in a letter: "When in New York, this summer, I purchased by way of experiment some of Mrs. S. A. Allen's celebrated Hair Restorer and Eyebalsamum, which I have found valuable. I now write to have you send me a dozen of each by express, for the use of my friends."

Sold by druggist everywhere. Depot 188 Greenwich street, New York.

The above is for sale at Fulton's Drug Store, Fifth street.

GENTLEMEN, have you examined the fall and winter stock of goods at the Merchant Tailoring establishment of Sam. Graham & Co., No. 54 Market street?

A fresh supply of goods every week.

Have you examined the prices of goods at the Merchant Tailoring establishment of Sam. Graham & Co., No. 54 Market street; if not, it is now time you would, and save 20 per cent. in your clothing bill.

Every garment warranted a perfect fit.

SAMUEL GRAHAM, GEO. MCCANDLESS.

SOLDIERS, TO THE RESCUE!—Young men, rushing into the exposures and dangers of a Soldier's life, should prepare themselves for the fatal Fevers, the Dysentery, the Sores and Scurvy, which are almost certain to follow. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, used occasionally during the campaign, will insure sound health to every man. Only 25 cents per box.

HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment are for sale at Fulton's Drug Store, Fifth street.

THE subscribers wishing to devote their whole attention to the manufacture and sale of tobacco, offer for sale their well assorted stock of groceries now in store, together with their interest in the wholesale grocery business.

No better opportunity could be offered to those wishing to engage in this branch of trade. MONTLAND & CONNER,
mkw 107, Liberty street.

LADIES, ATTENTION.—T. McClelland, at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 Fifth street, has just received a large consignment of balmoral skirts, which will be sold very cheap.

A Few True Words.

Under this caption we might write upon an infinite number of subjects, giving, at the same time, considerable information, (although it were not original with ourself,) and tickle the fancy with incident and anecdote, but such is not altogether our intention at the present time, as we desire to pull the attention of our readers to but one matter, and that is the drug establishment at 140 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley, of which our esteemed friend, Dr. George H. Keyser, is the gentlemanly and frank-hearted proprietor. We have often been impressed with the truth that true, genuine and solid merit will never go by unrewarded—that whatever any man does in the way of alleviating the evils incident to human life, or advancing the general good, will be recognized by every one, and a heavy balance struck in favor of the man who performs it. Leonidas and his three hundred followers were never forgotten for their intrepid bravery at Thermopylæ, and are even yet enshrined in immortal glory, in the memory of the world. Washington, in our own land, continues in the hearts of all his countrymen, aye, in the hearts of all true lovers of liberty. Now, we do not intend to argue from these instances that our friend, the Doctor, is as great a man as Leonidas and Washington were, (indeed he would not allow us to entertain such an impression,) but we will say that these instances argue the truth of the proposition we have laid down above, and that Dr. Keyser has done as much in his line of business as any other man in the community, and is, therefore, entitled to the patronage of the public. " " " "

His long experience as a practising physician enables him to judge of those preparations which have merit and will not injure the system. Such as these can always be found, fresh, upon his shelves. Besides the preparations of other persons, Dr. Keyser has for sale several of the most meritorious and efficacious medicines ever offered to the American people, which such prepared by himself. His "Cough Pectoral" has been in use for several years, and has performed some almost miraculous cures of persons in the advanced stages of that insidious and terrible malady, consumption. This disease has received much careful attention from Dr. Keyser ever since he became connected with his profession, and he is in every way qualified to treat it with success. His Pectoral has received the approval of many eminent and able physicians from various portions of our country and the Canadas. Everywhere it has been used it has left good records behind it.

Dr. Keyser has also devoted much attention to the treatment of Hernia or Rupture, and has produced the best Trusses yet known to the profession, which he sells at almost every conceivable price. He is the manufacturer of a capital article of Shoulder Brace, which has never, in our opinion, been equalled. We have worn his brace, and speak from our own knowledge when we say it is the best ever manufactured. Persons of hollow and contracted chests, stooped shoulders, and who are subject to pains in the back, should instantly procure one of Dr. Keyser's unapproachable Shoulder Braces.

In other branches of the business Dr. Keyser's establishment is complete. Perfumeries from all the celebrated manufactories, and of every conceivable character, confections, drugs, brushes of every quality, pattern, device and style, &c., &c., are there to be found in vast profusion. We have not time or space to referend further to these things, nor is it necessary, believing, as we do, that all who are in need of anything in this line will patronize Dr. Keyser.

JUST RECEIVED AND READY FOR SALE.—The fine assortment of Fall and Winter Clothing, lately received by Messrs. John Wier & Co., Merchant Tailors, No. 140 Federal street, Allegheny. The stock of clothing consists of the finest variety of gents' pantaloons, vests, coats and overcoats. The style of patterns is tasteful and fashionable. We would invite all of our readers to give the above gentlemen a call.

BRONCHITIS, CORGHS, ASTHMA, and all disorders of the Throat, Breath and Lungs, are relieved by using 'Brown's Bronchial Troches.' Sold by all druggists.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are for sale at Fulton's Drug store, Fifth street.

NEW AND VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS.—We commend the public attention to the new and complete Patent Sash Balance, in place of weights; also, to the Grain Separator and Straw Carrier, &c., now for a short time at Haw's Hotel, Liberty street, opposite Fifth.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—J. M. Roberts, No. 17 Fifth street, is now opening the most choice stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver ware and Fancy Goods ever displayed in this city, and is selling them at remarkably low prices.

OMNIBUS and carriage calls will be taken at the Omnibus office, No. 410 Penn street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid in advance.

BEST two ply all wool carpets at 75 cents per yard, at J. Finch's, corner of Grant and Fifth streets.

LADIES should call at McClelland's Auction, 55 Fifth street, and see the beautiful styles of balmoral boots.

LADIES should attend the closing out sale of Furs, at J. Finch's, corner of Grant and Fifth streets.

O. SILL, Dentist, 248 Penn street, will attend to all business of his profession.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 13, 1864.

THE EXPULSION OF GARRETT DAVIS.

Garrett Davis attempted to prove his loyalty to-day in a few remarks, beginning before one o'clock and continuing till four o'clock. The proof didn't seem to be complete, and after Senator Wilson had spoken, he was disposed to try it again, but was cut short by adjournment. The occasion proved quite a sensation, and the galleries were crowded to their utmost capacity. Davis' speech was the most remarkable one any United States Senator has been guilty of uttering since the days of Mason, and Toombs, and Jeff. Davis. It has been only a few months since he wrote a resolution and persuaded another Senator to present it for the expulsion of his colleague, Mr. Powell. When his own expulsion for treasonable utterances is proposed, his only excuse is, that when he deliberately wrote that the people should revolt against their war leaders, he meant that at the next election, they should vote against the administration candidates, and urging this he makes a more unworthy speech than Mr. Powell ever did. He deigned to low, personal abuse of Senator Wilson; said that he had heard that he was born a Welsh man or a gipsy; that he had once been colonel of a regiment, and had agreed to appoint a gentleman on condition that he should get half the profits; that he had gone to Bull Run as a military man, had got scared at the outset, had run away with the foremost, and had refused to stay when called upon to aid his wounded son; said he had heard Wilson boasted of being Daniel Webster's successor, and went on in this style, winding up by sitting down on the top of a desk and reading the Fugitive Slave Law, and then arraigning Massachusetts and her Senators for treason in attempting to frustrate the design of that law by State enactments. Among other things he has worn his brace, and speak from our own knowledge when we say it is the best ever manufactured. Persons of hollow and contracted chests, stooped shoulders, and who are subject to pains in the back, should instantly procure one of Dr. Keyser's unapproachable Shoulder Braces.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Cotton market steady; sales of 100 bales at 81½c. Flour steady and quiet; sales 6,500 bbls at $4.60@$5.05 for State, $7.45@$7.55 for Ohio, and $7.65@$8.40 for Southern. Wheat dull and declining tendency; sales 27,000 bush at $1.47½@$1.50 for Chicago, spring, and $1.60 for Milwaukee Club. $1.51@$1.55 for Red Western. Corn dull; sales 23,000 bush at $1.26 in store. Whisky closed firm at 90@92c. Pork dull; sales of 1,000 bbls: Wheat, none; Corn, 4682 bush.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—There is rather more inquiry for breadstuffs but not much doing. Sales of 500 bbls extra family flour at $7 25@$7 50, and fancy at $8. Receipts and Stocks light. Small sales of Rye Flour at $4 44. Grain dull and nothing doing. Wheat advanced 1c; 16,000 bush Red sold at $1 60@$1 65. White at $1 70@$1 85. 500 bush Rye sold at $1 40. Corn still; small sales of Yellow at $1 12@1 13. 3,000 bush Oats sold at 83@86c. Provisions of all kinds have an improved tendency, but there is very little doing. Sales of 800 bbls Clarke Pairs Beef at $9½c. 500 bbls Redfiend in bond at 45, and Free at 50@52c. Cloverseed at $4@$4 25. Timothy at $3 18. Whisky is unsettled; small sales at 87c, and Drudge at 85@90c. Stocks excited; Penna fives, 95c; Reading Railroad, 62; Morris Canal, 77; Long Island, 41; Penna Railroad, 70; Gold 153¾; Exchange on New York par.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—Flour firm; for Extra Superfine Howard Street Heavy, $6 87½@$7. There is no demand for grain, and receipts are light. Coffee steady; Rio sells at 24c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Stocks active and lower:

C. & R.	140¾	Canton Co.	33¾
Ill. Central	146¾	Virginia 6's	47
Ill. Cen. bonds	102	Missouri 6's	70
Mich. South. B. R.	129¾	Gold	153¾
N. Y. C.	92¾	Coupons of 1881	106¼
Reading	113¾	Treasury 7 3-10s	106¼
Mil. & Mis.	54¾	One year certificates	97

DIED:

ARMSTRONG.—On the 21 inst., at Brandy Station, Lieut. THOS. J. ARMSTRONG, formerly of Reserve Radnie, and lately on Gen. Sinker's Staff, aged 23 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 49 North Common, near Federal street Allegheny City, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock p. m.

RHOADS.—At Chattanooga, Tennessee, December 12th, 1863, of wounds received at Ringold, HENRY H. RHOADS, of Co. G., 85th Regiment Pa. Vols., aged 23 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, Mrs. R. M. Rhoads, No. 88 Federal st., Allegheny City, on THURSDAY, 14th instant, at 10 o'clock a. m. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

OLIVER.—On Tuesday, 12th instant, at his residence, Hamilton Hall, in Middle township, Allegheny county, Pa., GEORGE OLIVER, M. D., in the 66th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. 2t

KELLER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12th, at the residence of the daughter, Mrs. Rachel Woods, SAMUEL KELLER, Esq., aged 73 years.

The funeral will take place on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. 2t

PRODUCE, NOW RECEIVING.

BUTTER.....300 lbs. strictly fresh, in firkins; 3000 lbs. fresh, in rolls
CHEESE..... 200 boxes Goshen; 150 do Western Cutting; 100 bbls. Ex. Pam. White Wheat
B.W. FLOUR.200 lbs. in 50 lb. sacks;
CARBON OIL..48 do No. 1 Carbon Oil;
BEANS.....100 bush. small White Beans;
TURNIPS..... 50 do. in store;
CIDER..... 24 bbls. Sweet Wine Cider;
EGGS..... 3 do. Fresh;

In store and for sale by H. RIDDLE,
dc30 No. 183 Liberty street.

PROPRIETARY AND REVENUE STAMPS, of all denominations. A full supply kept constantly on hand, at the Internal Revenue Office, No. 67 Water street, next door to City Treasury, Allegheny. DAVID N. WHITE,
Collector of Internal Revenue, 23d Dist. Pa.
NOTE.—Letters should be directed to Allegheny not Pittsburgh. oct8

500 BBLS. CHOICE YORK STATE GRAFTED WINTER APPLES.
500 bbls. POTATOES, of Peach Blow, Prince Albert, &c., varieties, for sale by
ELVIS O. HARKNESS, 18 Diamond.

CARBON OIL.—200 bbls. prime White for sale by J. R. CANFIELD.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

HOUSE.—Mr. Dawes (Mass.) from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution for admitting William Jane to a seat as the delegate from Dacotah. This is not to damage the right of the contestant. The resolution lies over.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a joint resolution to amend the joint resolution explanatory of the act to suppress insurrection, punish treason and rebellion, confiscate estates, and for other purposes, and which was approved July, 1862. It says that no punishment or proceedings under any act shall be construed to work the forfeiture of any estate, except during the life-time of the offender, in accordance with section 3, article 3 of the Constitution of the United States, provided no other public warning or proclamation under the act of July 17, 1862, is or shall be required than the proclamation of the 25th of July, 1863, which proclamation so made shall be received and held sufficient in all cases now pending, or which may hereafter arise on the question being taken.

The latter part of the above was agreed to—yeas 77—nays 54.

Mr. Wilson explained his object for the resolution reported by him, which was to make and conform to a provision of the constitution. It was not proposed to determine by legislation, whether the forfeiture shall be in fee or simply during the lifetime of the offender. The whole question was left to committees.

Mr. Cox asked—does the gentleman propose to press this resolution to a vote without affording an opportunity for discussion.

Mr. Wilson, I desire to have an action or passage of it to-day.

Mr. Cox—You can't have it.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois—We shall see.

Mr. Cox said this party action strikes at the organic law.

Mr. Kerman, of New York, argued to show that the President, in approving of the confiscation act and explanatory resolutions heretofore passed, regards them as in fact, as but one act, and therefore signed both. The President in his message at that time said that any attempt to make treason work a complete forfeiture of life and estate, would be unconstitutional. It were better to leave untouched, the law as it now stood. He was for suppressing the rebellion by all the means in our power, and hoped to see our people living peacefully under a united government; but it seemed to him that toward the mass of the people in the South we should hold out inducements to divert the secession leaders, and to come back under the constitution and law. One of the encouragements should be not to take away the right of the children to inherit the estates forfeited during the lifetime of the offender.

Mr. Wilson moved to recommit the resolution to the Judiciary Committee. When the House proceeded to other business.

Mr. Orth, of Ind., made a speech on the power of Congress, under the constitution, to declare the absolute forfeiture of the property of traitors. He took the position that Congress had such power, and fortified his arguments by a review of the law of treason in England down to the adoption of the federal constitution, and the reason and true construction of the clause conferring this power on Congress.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Second Auditor to report the character of the expenses, and whether the military were called out by the Governor for the defence of Pennsylvania, &c., this information being necessary as a preliminary to the action in the pending bill to reimburse that State for the expenses incurred.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, of Pa., the further consideration of the bill was postponed until Monday or Tuesday.

Mr. Coffroth, of Pa., introduced a bill compelling the Provost Marshals in each Congressional district to hold their examinations at the county seat of each of their respective districts. The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Myers, of Pa., the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Enrollment Act so as to make the term of service one year, leaving the commutation law as it now stands.

Mr. Baldwin, of Mass., from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution in favor of printing 10,000 extra copies of Gens. McClellan and Grant's official reports, which was agreed to.

A resolution was offered and referred, directing an inquiry as to the expediency of extending the time for the States and Territories to accept the grants of land under the Agricultural College act. It was also ordered to be printed, &c.

Mr. Boutwell, of Mass., from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the bill to enable the President to carry into immediate execution his proclamation of January 1st 1863, and prohibiting the holding of certain persons as slaves, in certain States delignated.

Mr. Spaulding, of New York, reported back from the Committee on Naval Affairs, a resolution which was passed, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for certain reports, showing the service and efficiency of iron-clads, as exhibited in former engagements.

Mr. Elliott, of Mass., from the Select Committee on Emancipation, reported a bill to establish a bureau for the consideration of the affairs of freedmen. The bill was postponed till next Wednesday.

Mr. Steele, of New York, said a resolution was adopted several days ago instructing the Committee for the District of Columbia to inquire and report relative to the prevalency of the small pox. That committee had held several sittings, and it seemed to be the sense of a considerable extent. As a member of the sub-committee he held that there was no reason for unusual alarm, and that the accommodations in the hospitals were ample.

Mr. Kelly, of Pa., inquired whether the small pox was not prevailing in this city.

Mr. Steele replied that extraordinary efforts had been made to take care of those suffering from that disease.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and to consider the topics discussed in the President's annual message.

Mr. Yeaman, of Ky., expressed his views on the message of the President. Although he differed from the President in some of the details of his plan for reconstructing the Union, he was gratified with the tone of the in the message that the plan of the President did not evidence the adoption of any other. The great fact was admitted at last, that it was a political question, the matters of emancipation and confiscation must be left to judicial tribunals. He denied that a State could be in rebellion, though persons in the State might be, and his effort was to endeavor to assist in restoring the government—for we have not to reorganize it. He, as he had declared in resolutions recently offered was for putting down the rebellion and insurrection by force of arms, and that insurrection and rebellion did not work a forfeiture of the rights of loyal persons. He was in favor of encouraging the loyal people to resume the functions of loyal States. The ordinances of secession are void on behalf of Kentucky and the border States, and he would say, with all deference to another gentleman, that they are to-day the most unconditional Union men on the continent, and this he would prove that no party would have the Union only on their theories of State sovereignty. They may have their theories if they leave us the Union and Government, and their party would have the Union with slavery and another without slavery, but one are for the Union and the Government under the Constitution. The Committee then rose.

On motion of Mr. Noble, of Ohio, the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the duty on paper.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, from the Military Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to promote the efficiency of mechanical engines.

Mr. Holman, of Ind., asked leave to offer a preamble to the resolution, setting forth the frauds that have been charged against the army officers, and others, furnishing supplies and providing for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine into the contracts made during the present war, and the subject generally including the question as to whether any of the offenders have been brought to trial. Objection was made to the introduction of the proposition. The House then adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Pomeroy presented a petition from the Institute of Rewards, of New York city.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, reported back from the Committee on Military Affairs, the bill authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War.

Mr. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that five thousand copies of Gen. McClellan's report be printed for the use of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, a resolution was adopted, calling on the Military Committee of the Senate, to enquire whether any obstacles have been thrown in the way of egress of colored men not subject to military duty, from the District of Columbia.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, moved at half-past 12 o'clock, to take up Mr. Wilson's resolutions for expelling Mr. Davis, which was adopted.

Mr. Wilson said: On the 5th of January the Senator from Kentucky laid upon your table a series of seventeen resolutions, and the Senate, in compliance with his request, ordered them to be printed. These resolutions were placed upon our desks, and they have been reviewed by Senators who have the courage to impose upon themselves a task so calculated to tax their powers of endurance. Having a reasonable degree of confidence in my own powers of endurance, I entered upon the task of reading them to the President and his cabinet, the majority in these chambers, the laws of Congress, his proclamation and orders of the commander-in-chief of our army and navy, and of all who were clothed with the authority to administer to the Government. I groped through this mass of vituperation and accusations with mingled emotions of indignation and pity. In this farrago of spleen and malice, the chief magistrate and his supporters have been arraigned and undermined. The heroes of Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Chattanooga, and the fields made immortal by their endurance, and the valor of the heroes who rescued Kentucky, who rescued even the heartbeats of that Senator from rebel desecration, are branded as subsidized armies, and the men who, at Port Hudson, Milliken's Bend and Fort Wagner, fought with heroic valor, are stigmatized as negro janissaries.

After hurling his accusations at the President and his supporters in the Cabinet, and in the field, the Senator turns to the people of the loyal North and calls upon them to revolt against their war leaders, to take the power into their own hands and go into a national convention to terminate the war. Should the loyal people of the United States act up to his declaration, should they be incited to revolt against the President and his constitutional advisers, and taking the power into their own hands assemble in a national convention, a convention unknown to the constitution or laws, to terminate the war for the preservation of the Union, the fields of the loyal States would be reddened with the blood of civil war. He asks the Senate of the United States, with their oaths of fidelity to the Constitution recorded, to proclaim to the American people of this unconstitutional, revolutionary and treasonable doctrine, that they ought to revolt and assume the powers that they have delegated under the Constitution of the United States to men who now fill the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Government. In the 15th section he calls the bloody insurrection of the rebels a revolt, thereby showing that he knows the meaning of this word revolt, when he urged that it was a duty upon the loyal people of the United States.

The Senator must not trifle. He must remember that this is the Senate of the United States, and not a barbecue in Kentucky. The Senators cannot fail here to comprehend the import and meaning of the words that are embodied in these resolutions, and they know that these are the words and praises of secession, and not the idle babbling of fools. Whereby the express words of his resolutions the Senator from Kentucky declares that the people North ought to revolt against their war leaders, and take this great matter into their own hands. He must be held to have intended that they should rise and abjure their allegiance to their country; that the Senator from Kentucky means by the term war leaders the President and others subordinate to him in authority, and that the people should revolt against them is not and cannot be open to debate. To make good these charges of perversion of the constitution and laws and the rights and liberties of the people, and to fire the Northern heart for the revolt, it is further declared in the resolutions that the President of the United States, and the civil and military officers thereof may commit treason against any State, where government is in the performance of its duties under the federal constitution, by levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort, or resisting such an armed force, the execution of its laws, or adhering to such armed force giving it aid and comfort.

Mr. Wilson in the course of his remarks said: How sublime a thing it would be in this crisis of our country for the Senate of the United States to rise to the heights of a stern and holy duty, and cast out one who has dared to tell a loyal people to revolt and take the powers into their own hands. Such an act of avenging patriotism would fire the loyal heart of America, stifle all utterings of treason, and nerve the arms of the heroes who are battling and bleeding for the Republic.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, thought it would be desirable, before coming to a vote, to hear the Senator from Kentucky. After that, he hoped the resolution would be referred to a committee.

Mr. Davis, of Ky, said he was ready on this or any other occasion to submit to the judgment of the Senate. It was not for him to suggest what course should be taken. It was a grave question, but he was now prepared to reply to Senator Wilson