Pittsburgh Gazette.

W. RIDDLE & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

FRIDAY MORNING.....JAN. 15, 1864.

THE recommendation of the House Committee of Ways and Means, to levy a tax of only 60 cents per gallon on whisky, will surely be a matter of disappointment to the public. No article whatever, on which an increased tax may be laid, can prove so productive, with so little real and reasonable objection to the burden as this. It was at first stated, that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Committee, both, were in favor of recommending to Congress a much more considerable increase—even up to a dollar on the gallon, which is not one-half of the amount of duty charged in England. Had this statement proved correct, the revenue of the next year would show such an increase, as could not but prove a matter of congratulation to Mr. Chase, and the Committee of Ways and Means, who should have done themselves the honor and the country the service of presenting such a measure to Congress.

It is not too late, however, for Congress to take up the subject *de novo*. A very brief inquiry will serve to show that one of the most important—indeed *the* most important—taxable article of consumption, is, through some influence or other, escaping the burden it ought to be made to bear, and could bear without detriment—nay, rather with great and obvious advantage—to every legitimate interest of society. We are persuaded that there is a contribution of from twenty to thirty millions of dollars to the Treasury involved in this question, and every motive of patriotism, as well as morality, calls for such action upon it as will promise the largest amount of revenue, irrespective, in this case, of *all other considerations*.

Cannot the Draft be Avoided?

Congress has extended the time for the payment of bounties of $302 and $402 to volunteers to the first of March. Thus ample time is given to the people of the several sub-districts to fill up their quotas with volunteers on very advantageous terms. Cannot the people of all the sub-districts be persuaded to make a liberal and generous effort to do what a few have already done—fill their quotas with men who can go, and who will be well paid for going? Some sub-districts have given three hundred dollars additional bounty, and some two hundred. By a late order, a man enrolled in a sub-district, where no local bounty is paid, may lawfully go and enlist in a sub-district where such local bounty is paid; so, let the non-paying sub-districts look out, or they will lose some of their men, and yet have to make up their full quota under the draft out of those who remain.

The Treatment of Prisoners—General Butler's Plan of Operations.

A gentleman who has recently visited Gen. Butler's Department to inspect the condition of the freedmen and for other purposes, furnishes us with an interesting statement with reference to the policy that general will probably pursue in the matter of the exchange of prisoners.

General Butler, it is to be presumed, is thoroughly in earnest in the work he has undertaken to accomplish, and having absolute authority will adopt decided measures, taking pains, however, to inform himself on all the points involved in order that no injustice may be done.

His first step, it is believed, will be to select from the 28,000 prisoners who will be sent to his Department, a certain number of rebels, whom he will turn into some open place, of course under proper guard, where, without shelter of any kind, they will have an opportunity to acquire the experience with which our prisoners on Belle Island have been so long familiar.

It is believed also that all the rebels will be deprived of coffee, with which they have been heretofore supplied, and should the Richmond authorities persist in dealing out insufficient food to the Union soldiers in their hands, Gen. Butler will without doubt diminish the rations of all the prisoners placed under his control.

It is not impossible that Gen. Butler may have an interview, before retaliatory measures are finally adopted, with Mr. Hatch, who now acts as the rebel Commissioner, or with Judge Ould, or both. In a recent interview at City Point with Mr. C. Clement Barclay of Philadelphia, who visited the Point on his own responsibility, Mr. Hatch admitted that our prisoners had not been treated as humanity would have dictated, and actually shed tears as the conduct of the rebel authorities was commented upon by Mr. Barclay.

It is hoped by some that the rebel Government will yet abandon the position it has so obstinately held; but the gentlemen from whom these facts are gathered is not inclined to this conviction, believing, on the contrary, that our people should prepare themselves for the protracted confinement of all the prisoners now in the rebel hands.
—*Boston Traveller.*

The Cotton States and Cotton.

The New York *Herald*, assuming that the statement of the Richmond *Whig* is true, viz: that there are now only three millions of bales of cotton in the South, proceeds to sum up the losses in this staple which the Confederates have incurred by revolting:

"Had there been no rebellion, the Southern crops of 1861 and 1862 and 1863, at an average of four millions of bales, would have amounted, altogether, to twelve millions of bales. Let us so set it down:

	Bales.
Three years' peace cotton crop	12,000,000
Exported through blockade	500,000
Cotton on hand	3,000,000
	3,500,000
Deficiency	8,500,000

This enormous deficiency goes to the account of the rebellion, and it is but an item of the tremendous losses thus inflicted upon the cotton States.

We find that at the low peace valuation of fifteen cents per pound, the cotton States, in the single article of cotton, have suffered a loss of *five hundred millions of dollars* as the price of their rebellion. We have omitted the three millions of bales they still retain. But what chance is there now for them to save any of this cotton beyond what they may consume in home manufactures? If they persist in this war we may safely predict that of these three million bales there will be a dead loss to them from cotton burners and captures of two million eight hundred thousand bales. At the present lowest war prices of cotton there will be an additional loss to the cotton States of over *six hundred millions of dollars.*"

THE people in all the State of North Carolina, are believed to be ready for revolt against the Jeff. Davis Government. Some advocate a separate sovereignty, but many are ready to return to the Union, and are coming in freely to accept the amnesty. About 1,100 in Newbern alone have accepted the proclamation. A communication from officers of Bragg's (Johnson's) Army, read in the Rebel Congress, shows an alarming state of demoralization and disaffection in that quarter. The North Carolina papers apprehend an attempt to set up Gen. Lee as Dictator, and threaten eternal resistance to any such scheme. The people of Western North Carolina have been deprived of all mail facilities on the ground of disloyalty to Jeff. Davis.

A WASHINGTON telegram says the plans of the four monitor casemated war ships under advisement in the Construction Bureau have been changed; they will be enlarged to 7,000 tons. As first designed they were too small to carry their armament and machinery. The weight of the engine and boilers alone will be 1,000 tons. The change of plan will delay the work on all.

MISS GREENWOOD is lecturing in Chicago in behalf of the "Old Ladies Home."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.

The Rebels Preparing to Abandon Arkansas and Mississippi.

The following extracts from the Memphis correspondence of the St. Louis *Republicans*, are thus editorially indorsed by that paper: "Of the correctness of this information we have no doubt, for it comes from sources likely to have the best means of information; this would involve the complete disbandment of the rebel forces in Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and the immediate return of those States to the Union."

A REBEL OFFER.

I learn from good authority that a Quartermaster in the Confederate army, at Hernando, acting by authority of Richmond officials, has offered to General Hurlbut, to sell to him, or the United States, all the cotton now remaining within a certain district in Mississippi, now outside of the Federal lines. The quantity embraced in this offer is about fifteen thousand bales, which, I think, is all Confederate States cotton. The offer is to sell and take pay in greenbacks. I am credibly informed that Gen. Hurlbut favors the purchase, and has already communicated to Washington the offer that has been made, with his recommendation that the cotton be bought. Indeed, I understand that General Hurlbut, commanding this department, would favor the purchase by the United States of all the cotton in Mississippi. He is said to favor it for several reasons. First, it would put a stop to the operations of rascally speculators, and the corruption and bribery so common now. Then it would be a heavy blow to British holders of Confederate securities, based on cotton, and would remove one of the strongest motives for contributing aid to the Confederacy. Then, payment being made in greenbacks, the receivers of such funds would become stockholders in the Federal Government and interested in its success.

But the offer of the Confederate officer to sell the fifteen thousand bales, is very conclusive evidence that the rebels foresee very clearly that the portion of Mississippi in which this cotton is, must very soon pass out of their control. The whole of Mississippi is, in fact, doomed. The Federals will have the whole of it early in the spring.

A STARTLING OFFER.

I am credibly informed that the rebels west of the Mississippi—all of them, leaders and lad, military men and civilians—consider the secession game "played out"—that Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas must inevitably pass out of their control, and that all struggle to hold those States is vain. They perceive two things: 1. That the Federal power is fully adequate to dispossess them—that they cannot maintain an army in those States, for the very cogent reason that their soldiers are tired and hopeless, and that every new conscript runs away the first opportunity. 2. That the people of those States—the masses—are determined to get back into the Union, and that the war shall end. Rebel officers and rebel soldiers speak out plainly their thoughts and convictions on the subject, and the whole country may be certain of a speedy and complete repossession of the entire trans-Mississippi region by the Federal power. No one could be here a week, and meet, as I have done, citizens of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, who, for two years and more, have lived within the rebel lines, in constant intercourse with rebel generals, subordinate officers and soldiers of the rebel army, and citizens of those States, and hear their statements about the prevailing hopes and fears of the people among whom they have lived, and for one moment doubt that the rebellion is practically dead in that region, and any vigorous or protracted fighting on the part of the rebels impossible.

And in this connection, I will state a somewhat startling statement which I heard last night. It is affirmed here that recently Gen. Kirby Smith sent an authorised messenger to Washington to propose to the Federal authorities to furnish every requisite facility to get out all the cotton in the portion of the Red River and Washita district within rebel control, the money for the same to be paid to the class of officers excepted from the amnesty offered by President Lincoln, they to retire from the rebel army and to go into Mexico.

I should hesitate to make this statement, if I had not received it from a very high source here, with the assurance that there were good reasons for believing it to be true. The fact is, the rebellion is collapsing; and, as rats instinctively desert a sinking ship, the rebels feel the sinking of the foundation of their fabric of treason, and hasten already to escape the tumbling of the walls.

OFFERS TO DESERT.

Within the past ten days, Gen. Hurlbut sent out a flag of truce on some business to Gen. Forrest. On going out, the party met a flag of truce from Gen. Forrest. After an exchange of greeting, and the particular business was transacted, the rebels who had come out from Forrest proposed to return with the Federals to their camp and join the Federal army. Being under a flag of truce, the Federals declined the proposal, not wishing to abuse the sacred rules of the flag of truce to any such purpose. They, however, reported the fact to headquarters on their return. Desertions from the rebel ranks, and entry into the Federal lines are so common, occurring every day and night, that they cease to be talked about, though they are promptly reported daily.

The losses to the rebels by desertions are enormous. They may enforce their conscript law. They may jake all between the ages of sixteen and sixty. They may perfidiously take those who, in good faith, paid large sums of money for substitutes, as the rebel government now threatens to do; but with all such efforts, whether fair or foul, there is good reason for saying that they cannot materially increase their army, because they cannot retain their conscripts beyond the first hour offering an opportunity to escape. These desertions are not matters of occurrence in Arkansas merely, where there are now whole Federal regiments made up of former rebel soldiers. They occur in Mississippi, Tennessee and Georgia. Within the present week a squad of rebel soldiers from Bragg's army, deserters, after wandering through the country, hiding by day and travelling by night, reached the Federal lines, gave themselves up, weary, with tattered garments and feet almost bare, and are now enlisted in the Federal army at a post fifty miles east of here.

Treatment of Soldiers in New York.

Several regiments of veteran volunteers, says the New York *Tribune*, recently returned from the seat of war, covered with honorable scars and bearing their battle-stained and battered colors through our streets. Their arrival has been duly acknowledged in the newspapers, and their deeds have been recorded in prose and verse by appreciative patriots; but their reception has not been equal to their merits. No preparations were made by the State authorities to receive them. No place had been provided for their shelter. No tables were spread for their entertainment. No State officials extended to them a hand of welcome. *Had they been foreigners, just landed at our wharves, or other unheralded strangers*, they could not have been treated with more indifference by Gov. Seymour, and yet he knew perfectly well that these braveries were coming here. He had been notified of their intentions. The press announced the fact that they were on their way. They came here in the coldest weather we have had this winter, tired, and travel-worn, and hungry, and the only quarters offered to them were the bare boards of the Park Barracks, and even that dirty den, peopled with vermin, was begrudged them by the Copperhead Common Council. Why are these gallant men subjected to such shabby treatment? Why have the State authorities neglected to provide for their wants? Is Gov. Seymour offended because they have re-enlisted? are they snubbed by him because they have been fighting for Union and liberty? Are the rights of soldiers to be ignored, when they come home to aid in recruiting their wasted ranks? Is gross neglect and inhospitality to be the reward given by the State to veterans in the service? Again and again Gen. Dix has appealed to our Common Council to permit him to build barracks at Castle Garden for the accommodation of our soldiers, and they have invariably refused to accede to his request. Last summer they voted to turn the soldiers out of the Park, and the same unpatriotic spirit seems to animate them in all their acts in relation to our volunteers. There will be a reckoning for this treatment at no distant day.

GOVERNMENT ARMORY.—A man named Whitney was arrested at Mansfield, Ohio, on Friday last, for passing counterfeit bills on the State Bank of Indiana. While the officers were in pursuit, he threw away sixty dollars of the spurious notes, which were afterward found. He was committed to jail for trial.

TOURNEDISKS sell at Hatchitoches, Louisiana, for twenty-five dollars in rebel currency, and gold is valued at one dollar for eighteen dollars in notes.

A CHARLESTON, S. C., paper claims that if Gen. Bragg were near the gates of Heaven, and invited in, at the critical moment he would fall back.

Ventilation vs. Typhus Fever.

Dr. Sayre, Resident Physician of the city, says the New York *Commercial*, has rendered an important service by his interesting report to the Health Commissioners' Board, on the neglect of ventilation in tenement and other buildings, as one of the most prolific sources of typhoid and typhus fevers. Ignorance in builders and avarice in landlords have combined to rear a style of buildings which are mere pest-holes, the only object being to pack as many human beings as possible in the narrowest space. The only light or air that can enter many of these dwellings is from the doorways, halls, and windows opening in narrow courts, and even these courts are filled with clothes hung out to dry.

The mortality strictly due to this want of fresh air and light is dreadful, and what makes it chiefly deplorable is that an intelligent supervision of our tenements would easily prevent it. The guardians of the public health are strictly in the line of their duty in urging upon the municipal authorities the adoption of stringent measures to prevent the erection of any building which does not afford a full supply of air and light to the tenants, and to require the reconstruction of those which are destitute of these requirements.

The lives of many valuable physicians have been sacrificed while ministering to the poor, without fee, in these wretched homes of darkness and disease; they have fallen as martyrs to the avarice or ignorance of men who are growing rich through the violation of the laws of health and decency. We have laws regulating the thickness of walls, in proportion to their height, to prevent their falling, and yet where one person is killed by falling walls, hundreds perish from lack of ventilation. We cannot too earnestly urge this subject upon the attention of the guardians of the health and lives of the people.

What Gen. Grant is Doing.

The New York *Times* says:

Information reaches us now and then from the Department of the Mississippi, going to show what is being done in the matter of opening and establishing lines of railroad and water communication. Another line of railroad will soon be, if it is not already, in full operation between Nashville and Bridgeport, (or Stevenson) Alabama. This is the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, which intersects the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Huntsville, the latter forming a junction with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad at Stevenson—thence over the track of the latter, or by river from Bridgeport to Chattanooga. This gives Gen. Grant substantially two routes of rail communication with his first secondary base. By next month, through the means of a railroad from Nashville to the Tennessee River, he will have two reliable railroad lines, and one water line available a portion of the year, (the Cumberland River,) with his primary base, the Ohio River.

The supply question with Gen. Grant has latterly assumed still greater importance, in view of the fact that our forces in East Tennessee will hereafter draw their chief supplies over the same routes used by the army in Chattanooga. Thus it will be seen that the task of feeding and supplying the large forces in the Department is fully as herculean as the task of moving them. Add to this fact, the accumulation of supplies necessary for an advance in the Spring, and the increased army dependent on them which will be concentrated for the movement, and the work laid out in Gen. Grant's Department will almost be such as to give pause to even his great energies. But all this will be done.

THE New Orleans *Free Delta*, which, under the direction of the late John Maginnis, fought Secession as long as it dared, and since his death and the administration of affairs by General Banks has been a "Union" paper of the Copperhead stamp, has been purchased by Hon. Michael Hahn, late Union member of Congress from New Orleans. It will hereafter be a genuine Union paper. New Orleans is well provided with dailies, having four English ones, of which all but the *Picayune* are unequivocally Union.

To make "God Save the King" easy to Catalan, the famous songstress, it was thus transformed: "O Lord avar God, arals, schasator is aremis, and mee them fol. Confond tear pol-ieties, frosstre tear novise trix, on George avar hopes we fix, God save to Kin."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION—CALL FOR A CONVENTION.—The Committee having charge of the movement in progress, which contemplates such an amendment of our National Constitution as shall secure a more distinct recognition of the authority of God and the rights of humanity in the Government, have now occupying the attention of Congress, have thought that it is no a portune time for the friends of the cause to meet in consultation in relation to what shall be done under existing circumstances. It is therefore proposed that a NATIONAL CONVENTION shall be held in the FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Dr. Pressly's,) Allegheny, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock a. m., which all who are friendly to the object are cordially invited to attend.

By order. JOHN T. PRESSLY, Chairman.
JOHN DOUGLAS, Secretary. Jal3 2wed

ADJOURNED RAILROAD MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that the books of the ALLEGHENY CITY AND FREEPORT RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on the FOURTH WEDNESDAY OF JANUARY, (the 27th,) at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m., where Commissioners will attend to receive subscription to the stock of said Company, according to the provisions of the act of its incorporation, approved April 4th, 1854, and the supplements thereto.

S. D. KARNS,
H. W. GRANT,
JOHN EARNS,
A. W. LANE,
WM. S. HALTON,
J. A. McCULLOUGH,
Jal4:2wood Commissioners.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION CO.,
Pittsburgh, January 14th, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the Monongahela Navigation Company have this day declared a Dividend on the stock of said Company of FOUR PER CENT. for the past six months, or TWO DOLLARS A SHARE, free from U. S. Revenue Tax, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 18th instant. W. DARWELL,
Jal5:1tw Treasurer.

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. NIMICK, Secretary.
Jal::td

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, IN ADVANCE:
For Adults, course of twenty lessons.....$6 00.
For Lads and Misses, " " .....4 00.
For Children, " " .....3 00.
Jal:7td

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—The Annual Meeting of the Contributors of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital will be holden at the Hospital, at DINNER, on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m., when an Election for Managers will take place. The cars will leave Allegheny City at 12 o'clock, noon.
THOMAS BAKEWELL, President.
J. A. HARPER, Sec'y. Jal:2t

OFFICE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.,
Pittsburgh, Jan. 4, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, out of the profits of the last six months, free of Government Tax, payable to Stockholders on or after the 11th instant. D. M. ROOK,
Jal::10t Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY,
January 11th, 1864.

The Trustees of the Pittsburgh Gas Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock, payable forthwith, to Stockholders or their legal representatives.
Jal:2t JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treasurer.

BRIDGE DIVIDEND.—The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Company, at Sandusky, 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 forthwith.
FRANK S. BESSELL, Treasurer.
January 5th, 1864.

GERMAN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK,
Pittsburgh, Pa.,

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., to consider the propriety of increasing the Capital Stock.
Jal:2w GEO. A. KENDLY, Cashier.

MISSISSIPPI MARINE BRIGADE.—In A. J. GIBSON, Light Battery of said Brigade, is in the city on Recruiting orders from the War Department, and may be found at No. 65 FIFTH STREET, over "Cheap John's" Stock Sea Mills. Jal:1t

CANDIDATES.

CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First Ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny County, subject to the decision of the coming County Union Convention.
Jal:tn

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOK-BINDERS WANTED.—Steady employment, at good wages, for a good RULER and FORWARDER AND FINISHER. Apply at THIS OFFICE. Jal:6t

BLACKSMITH WANTED—To rent a Blacksmith' Shop, Dwelling House and large garden at Duff's Mills. Rent $60 a year. A good sheer can make money. Apply to
Jal5 S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 51 Market st.

TO LET—A Room 18x40 feet, with abundance of and regular Power attached, at the Great Western Planing Mill, on Warbury street. For terms enquire at office of said Mill.
Jal4:1w JOHN HEATH.

WANTED—Employment, by an unmarried man, 32 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. D. S., GAZETTE OFFICE.
Jal4:2t

KETCHUP AND PEPPER SAUCE.
200 dozen quart and pint Ketchup;
150 do pint Pepper Sauce;
In store and for sale by
REYMER & BROS.,
Jal5 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

FRESH PEACHES AND TOMATOES.
250 dozen fresh Tomatoes, in cans;
250 do do Peaches, " "
Just received and for sale by
REYMER & BROS.,
Jal5 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

REFINED SUGARS.
200 bbls. "A" and "B" Coffee Sugar;
50 do Crushed, Pow'd & Granulated;
Just received and for sale by
REYMER & BROS.,
de15 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Clothing business, at No. 143 Federal street, Allegheny City, under the firm of W. H. McGEE & CO., will dissolve on March 15th. Persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm will please call previous to that time and settle.
W. H. McGEE,
Jal4:6td G. U. DASCH.

DUFF'S MILLS FOR SALE—The well known Grist Mill situate 25½ miles from Kittanning Station. The mill house is 34 by 42, 3 stories, frame with stone basement, 2 run of French burrs, smut machine, &c., all complete, in good order, and now doing a large business. A Store Room, with good custom. Two Dwelling Houses, Blacksmith Shop, &c., and 60 acres of land.
For further particulars apply to
Jal5 S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 51 Market st.

AUCTION SALE OF KERSEY CUTTINGS.—On THURSDAY, February 4th, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., will be sold, at the United States Military Clothing Depot, Market street, Steubenville, O., to the highest bidder, about two thousand (2,000) pounds new LIGHT BLUE KERSEY CUTTINGS.
Terms of sale cash, in Government Funds.
ALEXANDER COSS,
Jal4:6t Captain and A. Q. M.

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE REPORTS.
Wright, Vol. 1.
Just received by KAY & COMPANY,
Jal5 No. 85 Wood street.

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent,
No. 59 FOURTH STREET, (Burke's Building.)
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale (on commission exclusively,) of BONDS, STOCKS, MORTGAGES and REAL ESTATE. Jal6:tf

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY,
T. WALTER DAY,
LICENSED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT,
Solicitor for
MILITARY CLAIMS,
No. 102 Fifth St., 3d door below the Cathedral.
WAR CLAIMS, of every description, attended to. No charge is made unless the claim succeeds.
Jal:1y

PRICES REDUCED.
Boys', Youth's and Children's
CLOTHING!
SELLING AT REDUCED RATES.
All new styles to be found in great variety, at
No. 19 Fifth Street.
Jal3:2tw GRAY & LOGAN.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.—The undersigned, as Guardian of Mary Greer, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., that valuable lot on the corner of Penn and Marbury streets, fronting 20 feet on Penn street, and extending along Marbury street, 120 feet 10½ inches to Brewery alley. The attention of manufacturers or capitalists who may wish to purchase a large lot, in a good location, for building purposes, is invited to this sale.
J. W. F. WHITE,
Jal4:2t Guardian of Mary Greer.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of John Edmundson, late of Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
A. C. EDMUNDSON,
J. W. EDMUNDSON,
SARAH EDMUNDSON,
Jal4:6tdaSwF Executors.

McCOLLISTER & BAER,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS,
And wholesale dealers in
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
No. 108 WOOD STREET.
A large stock of PIPES always on hand.
Jal3:1w*2t.

WALTER GLASS, intending to quit trade, will sell his entire stock, and the HOUSE, on the southwest side of the Diamond, Allegheny City, containing 7 rooms, store room and cellar, with 16 years' lease cheap, ground rent. The lot is 18 feet 6 inches front and 110 feet deep, to a 10 foot alley. It is a good stand for a Dry Goods, Grocery, Clothing or Shoe Store, and the Tin, Sheet Iron and Stove establishment is one of the best, if not the very best, in the city. If not sold soon, it will be rented.
Jal:3t

25 HF. CHESTS GREEN & BLACK TEAS:
10 bbls. N. O. and Cuba Sugars;
10 bbls. Procter & Gamble's No 1 Lard Oil;
5 do do do Extra do do;
25 boxes Cincinnati German Soap;
20 half bbls. No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel;
10 bbls. strictly prime N. O. Molasses;
10 do Golden Syrup;
On hand and for sale by
LINDSAY & TELFORD,
Jal1:3t 127 Liberty street.

BUGGIES & FAMILY CARRIAGE—On SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 16th, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 56 Fifth street:
2 superior Falling-top Buggies;
1 Jenny Lind Buggy;
1 two-horse Family Carriage.
Jal4 DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'rs.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!
Seiss' Last Times.
Habits of Good Society.
Life of Grant.
Five Years of Prayer.
Very Hard Cash.
Lyrics of Loyalty.
Papers for Thoughtful Girls.
U. S. Sanitary Commission.
Color Guard.
And other choice Books, at the Book Store of
Jal4 JAS. McKOWN, 127 Liberty street.

NOTICE.—THIRD WARD UNPAID WATER RENTS, CITY, FOOR 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:tf J. R. NEWMAN, Collector.

WALL PAPER,
AS CHEAP AS EVER.
In order to make room for new goods, I will continue to sell the balance of my stock at old prices till March 1st. Call and see.
Jal1 106, R. HUGHES, 107 Market street.

WELLS, RIDDLE & CO., No. 215 Liberty Street, opposite Sixth, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacturers of WHIPS, LASHES AND SWITCHES, and every description of LEATHER BRAIDED WORK. Orders solicited from the Trade, and goods promptly shipped as per instructions.
Ja

SELL YOUR OLD BOOKS AND PAPERS.—The highest price will be paid by us for OLD BOOKS, with backs removed, OLD NEWSPAPERS, or other printed paper, at our Paper and Rag Store, No. 56 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
Jal:tm S. B. & C. P. WARNER.

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 $125. Apply to
Jal J. B. McLAIN & CO., 105 Fourth st.

NOTICE TO IRON AND NAIL DEALERS.—The stock on hand, consisting of about one hundred and fifty tons good bar iron, tolerably well assorted, and 2,000 kegs nails, belonging to Kittanning Rolling Mill Co., will be sold in lots, on accommodating terms, to close out.
Jal1 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

TO LET.—A suite of two large chambers, handsomely furnished rooms, on second floor, on first door of house 74 Fifth street, suitable for gentlemen.
Jal1:3t

NOTICE TO COOPERS AND OIL REFINERS.—Oil barrels, Glue, Nos. 1 and 2, on hand and for sale by
Jal4 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS of the Greensburg and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Co., from January 1st, 1863, to January 1st, 1864:

Cost of making the Road, including Toll Houses and Lots, as per former reports	$140,336 00
Amount of Stock, as per former reports	143,500 00

DR.

Balance in Treasury, per last report		$2,126 58
Amount of Tolls received since last annual report viz:		
From John McGuin, Collector at Gate No. 1	$4,142 00	
From Robt. Baxter, Collector at Gate No. 2	1,267 00	
From John Howell, Collector at Gate No. 3	485 00	
From Oath. Berry, Collector at Gate No. 4	207 00	
From Ross Dunlap	109 00	
		6,210 00
		$8,348 58

CR.

Paid for improvements and repairs of road as follows, viz:		
Sec. No. 1, R. Patterson, Sup't	$2,606 23	
Sec. No. 2, J. B. Negley, Sup't	397 18	
Sec. No. 3, Thos. McMaster, Sup't	23 87	
Sec. No. 4, Wm. F. Irwin, Sup't	26 00	
		2,650 28
Paid Salaries as follows, viz:		
To R. Patterson, Manager	$ 100 00	
To J. B. Negley, "	100 00	
To H. Larimer, " and Sec'y	125 00	
To Wm. F. Irwin, "	100 00	
To Thos. McMaster, "	100 00	
To Daniel Negley, Treasurer	100 00	
To J. C. McCormick, Auditor	10 00	
To C. Selwyn, "	10 00	
To Bruce & Negley, Solicitors	40 00	
		695 00
To John McGuin, Col. Gate No. 1	$ 400 00	
To Robt. Baxter, " No. 2	240 00	
To John Howell, " No. 3	160 00	
To Oath. Berry, " No. 4	100 00	
To Ross Dunlap, " No. 5	100 00	
		1,000 00
Joint Exp., repairing gate house, taxes, &c.		61 18
Dividends paid since last report		2,074 00
Balance in hands of Treasurer		1,866 12
		$8,346 58

J. C. McCORMICK, W. B. McGREA, } Auditors.
Done at East Liberty, this 12th day of January, A. D. 1864. Jal6:1td&1wF

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, on November 20th, 1863, published in conformity with the Charter.

LIABILITIES.

Received from Depositors	$34,350 56	
Due Depositors	19,232 84	$53,583 40
Dividend, 3 per cent., out of earnings of last six months		1,370 24
Unpaid Bills		184 74
		$55,521 78

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages		$42,071 26
Accrued Interest on Bonds and Mortgages, not due		1,024 78
United States Bonds—5-20's		4,000 00
Bills Receivable		9,700 00
Office Fixtures		350 00
Cash		2,375 74
		$55,521 78

D. E. M'KINLEY, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, respectfully report that they have examined the Books and Assets of the Institution, and find the above statement to be correct.
JOHN F. JENNINGS,
TEO. D. REESLER,
FR. RAHM.
Jal7:1w

POSITIVELY ONLY ONE WEEK LONGER.
L. HIRSHFELD,
No. 83 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.
Jal3:2td

PITTSBURGH MUSICAL INSTITUTE.
EDWIN SHERRATT,
Teacher of Singing and
Bassini's Method of Vocal Training,
Rooms, Cor. PENN & ST. CLAIR STREETS,
(College Building.)
MR. SHERRATT would respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity that the Fourth Year of this Institution will commence second week in January, 1864.
The two classes which have just completed one term, will be continued, meeting twice a week, on Tuesday and Friday, the afternoon class from 4 to 6, and the evening class from 7½ to 9½. These classes will review the more important elementary exercises 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 of these classes practical exercises in Glee, Chorus and Church Music, in connection with instruction in Bassini's Method of Voice Training. The voice of each member of the class will be carefully examined and classified. Quality of tone, enunciation, pronunciation and the tasteful and effective delivery of the voice will receive careful attention.
PRIVATE LESSONS are given to Ladies and 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, two lessons a week, $15. Jal:1w

REJUVENATOR FOR THE HAIR.
The wonderful effects of this article in restoring Hair to its original color, and producing Hair where it had altogether fallen off, or become thin, is every day becoming more manifest, and establishes, beyond doubt, the facts—
That it will, in nature's own manner, restore Gray Hair to its original color.
That it will make it grow on Bald Heads.
That it will restore the Natural Secretion.
That it will remove the Dandruff and Itching.
That it will make the Hair Soft and Glossy.
That it will preserve the Color of Hair to Old Age.
That it will prevent the Hair from Falling Off.
That it will cure all Diseases of the Scalp.
It is not a Dye; contains no Nitrate of Silver, or any other injurious ingredients to either Skin or Hair.
Price, $1 00 DOLLAR.
SIMON JOHNSTON, General Agent,
Cor. of Smithfield and Fourth Sts., Pittsburgh.
Jal:1m&1wEW

SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AT AUCTION.
CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Washington, D. C., January 10th, 1864.
Auction Sales of condemned Government HORSES will be held at the following places—two hundred (200) to be sold at each place, viz:
At Trenton, N. J., Wilmington, Del., Carlisle, Pa., and York, Pa.
Due notice of the days of sale will be published.
Farmers and others are invited to attend these sales, as many of these horses, though built for the United States Cavalry service, will be found to be valuable for ordinary road and farm service.
Terms cash, in United States Treasury notes.
JAMES A. SKIN,
Jal3:1tdatatitwF Chief Quartermaster Cavalry Bureau.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
AGENT FOR
John Marsh & Co.'s Soda Ash,
is constantly receiving the same, which he will sell on the most favorable terms. This Ash is particularly adapted to the manufacture of Glass.
C. W. CHURCHMAN,
32 SOUTH FRONT STREET, Philadelphia.
mh12:6m.d.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AT AUCTION.
CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Washington, D. C., January 10, 1864.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Corrals at Giesboro, D. C., in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., on the SECOND and FOURTH WEDNESDAYS IN JANUARY, 1864, viz: 13th and 27th days of the month, a lot of CAVALR