# Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING.....JAN. 18, 1864.


## CITY AND SUBURBAN.


UNOFFICIAL PAPER.


**Two good routes on the *Evening Gazette* for sale. Apply at the Counting Room of the office.**

## FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT!

### A Whole Train Precipitated into the Juniata River—Twenty-five or Thirty Persons Injured—Five Cars Burned, etc., etc.

On Sunday morning, about half-past seven o'clock, a frightful casualty occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the bridge over the Little Juniata, four miles from Tyrone, in Blair county, by which some twenty-five or thirty persons were injured. The facts, so far as we have been able to gather them, are as follows:

The express train, which left Philadelphia on Saturday, and which was due here at one o'clock Sunday afternoon, was proceeding at the usual rate of speed, and was just approaching the bridge over the Little Juniata, four miles from Tyrone, when the hind axle of the tender broke. The train consisted of two express cars, one baggage, two passenger and two sleeping cars. The cars which followed the tender were thrown off the track, and the trucks continued to jump over the cross ties, until the express cars reached the bridge, when the coupling of the tender broke, and the express, baggage and passenger cars (with the exception of one sleeping car) were all precipitated into the bed of the stream. The engine cleared the bridge in safety. It happened, very fortunately, that there were only about four feet of water at the place where the cars fell. The two express cars, which were first in the train, fell in the deepest water, and the baggage and two passenger cars were piled on the top of them, smashing them to pieces, and fastening them down in the water. This kept the passenger cars out of the water, in a great measure, and they were so broken that it was not a very difficult matter for those passengers who had not been seriously injured to escape. The train was very light, there not being more than forty persons aboard, only two of whom were ladies, and these both escaped uninjured. The sleeping cars were behind, and one of them hung over the abutment, being held by the coupling of the other, which stood up on the abutment. There were but two passengers, however, in this latter car.

In a few minutes after the accident, and before all the injured had been gotten out of the cars took fire, and were soon in a blaze. The men who were uninjured worked most heroically, and soon every car was cleared of its occupants. The flames spread very rapidly, consuming the baggage car and baggage, the mail matter, and the passenger and sleeping cars. The last car, which stood on the the abatment, caught fire from the one which hung down from it, and was also consumed. The express cars, being crushed into the water, did not burn, but their contents will be mostly destroyed. One section of the bridge was also destroyed by fire.

The train was in charge of conductor T. S. Leisenring, who was very severely injured. His collar bone was broken, and he was cut considerably about the face, besides receiving some internal injury. With heroic devotion to duty, he started to walk to the nearest telegraph station, to give notice of the accident, but had not gone far when he fell exhausted by the way, and had to be conveyed to a place of shelter, where he was left in charge of a physician.

Mr. Augustus Steinmeyer, leather dealer, No. 137 Smithfield street, was dangerously injured, and fears are entertained for his recovery. His spine was supposed to have been broken, and he was badly bruised. He was left at Altoona.

Thomas Howard, Esq., was also on the train, and was severely though not dangerously injured. He was brought home last evening, and conveyed to his residence in Lawrenceville.

Most of those on the train were soldiers, and we regret to learn that many of them belong to the 28th Pennsylvania Regiment. They were on their way back from Philadelphia, to enjoy their furlough among their friends and relatives in this city and vicinity. We endeavored to obtain a list of the names of those who were injured, but failed to do so.

Gen. Geo. W. Cass, President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, was on board the train, but he escaped without injury.

Mr. Walter Kirkpatrick, Jr., brakeman, residing on Webster street, was slightly injured, as was also Mr. Thomas McGregor, baggage master, but they both came in on the train last night, and consider themselves "all right."

Nearly every person on board the train was more or less bruised and cut.

A special train was provided as soon as possible, and the worst were conveyed to Altoona, eighteen miles distant, where they were placed in comfortable rooms, and left in charge of competent physicians.

The baggage car contained a valuable remittance on Government account, being as less a sum than $2,000,000 in "greenbacks," being shipped west to pay off the troops. It was in four water tight boxes; and, in the excitement, some person imagined that these boxes contained powder, or some other combustible material, and they were shoved into the stream. They were subsequently secured, however, and when the officer having them in charge "turned up," he had them removed to a place of safety and placed a guard over them.

The distance from the bridge to the bed of the stream is between thirty-five and forty feet, and it is most remarkable that no person was killed. The accident is one of the most serious which has ever occurred on this road, but it was altogether unavoidable.

### Guaranteed Railroad Bonds—Important Decision.

Mr. Justice Grier, of the United States Circuit Court, for the Western District, has just filed an important opinion to the effect that the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company are liable to pay the coupons of the Allegheny County Railroad bonds, guaranteed by that Company. An action of debt was brought in the Circuit Court of the United States against the Railroad Company on their guarantee, and the case was argued by John C. Knox, Esq., of Philadelphia, for the plaintiff, and by Messrs. Otis and Loomis for the defendants. Mr. Justice Grier says, in his opinion, that the Railroad Company had full power to make the contract or guarantee. That it was a guarantee to pay the interest of the bond at the time and place specified. That the bonds passed to bearer by mere delivery, and no assignment was required. That it was not necessary to sue the county or pursue it to insolvency, in order to recover against the Railroad Company, nor was any demand or notice necessary. This opinion fully establishes the legal liability of the Company on its guarantee. The amount of bonds guaranteed was $150,000, of which $25,000 has been converted. Each $1,000 bond in March next will have fourteen coupons overdue, making the bond represent, in principal and interest $1,420. The coupons also bear interest, so that under this decision, they become a desirable investment.

### Alleged Larceny—A Singular Case.

On Tuesday last, a widow named Margaret Cooney, residing on Webster street, became ill, and a neighbor named Mrs. Mary Riley called in to see her. It is alleged that Mrs. Riley procured some whisky, and administered a portion to Mrs. Cooney, immediately after which she fell asleep. When she awoke, Mrs. Riley was gone, and on searching the bed for a purse of gold, amounting to $217, it could not be found. The money was nearly all in ten and twenty dollar pieces. Suspicion at once fell upon Mrs. Riley, and on Saturday she was arrested upon an information made before Alderman Donaldson. She was searched by an officer, and one hundred dollars, in ten and twenty dollar gold pieces, were found sewed up in one of her undersleeves. She denied that she had stolen this money, and claimed it as her own. Her house was also searched, and seventy dollars more were found sewed up in a bed tick. This was also in ten and twenty dollar gold pieces, excepting seven dollars in paper. The circumstance being strong against Mrs. Riley, she was held in the sum of $500 bail, to answer the charge at Court. Mrs. Cooney washes for a living, and she had been many long years in boarding up the "shiners" which were so suddenly snatched from her grasp. Mrs. Riley has a husband and several children.

RECRUITING IN ARMSTRONG COUNTY.—We see that the people of Manor township, Armstrong county, are to hold a meeting to-morrow evening, at Manorville, to take measures to raise a local bounty to be paid to each man who will enlist as a volunteer for that township. Bear in mind, that any man can go for any sub-district that pays a local bounty, no matter where he resides, or where he has been enrolled. We are glad to see the good work begun in Armstrong county.

CAPTAIN KIRKER, Provost Marshal of the 22d District, has received an order to rent a rendezvous for drafted men.

## RECEPTION OF KNAP'S BATTERY.

### AN OVATION TO THE VETERANS.

**Complimentary Supper by the Friends and Relatives.**

Allegheny feels justly proud of this celebrated Battery, which, although made up of recruits from different parts of the State, was originated by Lieut. Jas. D. McGill, who began recruiting on Seminary Hill, Allegheny, in September, 1861. The muster roll included about thirty members, when Capt. Jos. M. Knap, who had been authorized by the Secretary of War to recruit a Battery of Artillery, visited the camp on the hill, and proposed that Lieut. McGill and his men should become the nucleus of the Battery. This proposition was accepted, and the first election of officers was held in Washington Hall, Rebecca street, Allegheny, before the departure of the battery for Washington. At this election the company designated as their choice for officers the following, viz: Capt. Jos. M. Knap, Lieut. Jas. D. McGill, Second Lieut. Chas. A. Atwell.

The company proceeded to Washington, and soon after was mustered into the service as "Battery E, Pennsylvania Independent Artillery." Col. John W. Geary, then commanding the 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers, numbering some 1,200 men, detailed a sufficient number from his regiment to make up a full six gun battery. The officers commissioned by Gov. Curtin, after this addition to the command, were as follows:

Captain—Joseph M. Knapp.
1st Lieutenant—Charles A. Atwell.
1 Jr. " —Tingley.
2d Lieutenant—Edward R. Geary.
2d Jr. " —James D. McGill.

We have not room to even epitomize the bold history of the Battery since its organization; suffice to say that it has seen much active service, and achieved a reputation second to no similar organization in the service. It has a record written in blood, and embalmed in the hearts of its friends. It has participated in the dangers and honors of most of the hard fought battles of the war. Winchester, White Plains, Front Royal, Cedar Mountain, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, and Lookout Mountain, besides numerous skirmishes, all attest the heroism of its members.

After the battle of Chancellorsville, Capt. Knap was induced to resign his command, and quit the service, regretted by every officer and man in the command. Capt. Atwell, the senior Lieutenant, was commissioned as captain.

The Battery was attached to the 12th army corps, and accompanied Gen. Hooker to the West. Almost immediately on its arrival at the front—indeed with but two of its three sections, the battery was called upon to sustain its well earned reputation for bravery in the battle of Wauhatchie, Tenn., when, in company with Geary's small but heroic division, it repelled and hurled back Longstreet's veterans, discomfited and shattered, thus winning the key to Chattanooga, and preparing the way for relieving many of our brave soldiers who would otherwise be lost by the prolongation of the war and indecisive battles. It is only necessary to destroy the rebel armies now in the field to insure a speedy and permanent peace; let us all act with that fact in view. Let it not be said that Pennsylvania, which has already given so many of her citizens to this righteous cause, shall now, at the eleventh hour, be behind her sister States in furnishing her quota of the men deemed necessary to end this rebellion. Some States have filled their quotas; others will do some little exertion on their part will soon fill all the decimated regiments of the State and obviate the necessity of a draft.

Let it not be that these organizations which have fought for their lives and their State so much honor, shall pass out of existence for want of patriotism in the people. Unless these regiments are filled to the minimum strength, they will soon cease to exist. It will be necessary to act quickly to insure success. Other States, by having used greater exertions, and by the inducements of local bounties, draw away our recruits. By giving bounties at home, and stimulating the State pride, you will secure for your regiments that portion of the male population whose circumstances readily permit them to take the field.

Major General U. S. Volunteers.

*Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 15th, 1864.*

### The Draft in the 24th District.

We learn from a circular issued by Capt. John Cuthbertson, Provost Marshal of the 24th district, composed of the counties of Lawrence, Beaver, Washington, and Greene, that the whole number of men drafted in that district, under the late draft, was 3,993. Of this number 1,104 paid commutation; 231 were rejected into the service; 167 furnished substitutes; 11 failed to report, and the remainder were exempted from various causes.

Accompanying the report is a statement exhibiting the results of the efforts made in the counties to fill the quotas under the last call, by voluntary enlistment, viz:

| | Quota. | Recruits. | Deficiency. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lawrence county | 596 | 149 | 57 |
| Beaver county | 1,000 | 62 | 343 |
| Washington county | 940 | 44 | 272 |
| Greene county | 561 | 15 | 248 |
| Total | 3,096 | 270 | 1,112 |

Up to the 15th inst., twenty-five subdistricts had filled their quotas, and in every instance where a bounty had been offered, no difficulty was experienced in obtaining the men.

### Railroad from Franklin to Oil City.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company are making preparations to lay a branch road from Franklin to Oil City, a distance of seven miles. The Franklin Citizen says: "We presume our citizens will have no serious objections to this. Indeed, some of our best business men claim that it will be a real and important advantage to this place to have an extension of the road to Oil City. From the number and extent of the buildings, platforms, &c., erected here, it is supposed that this will continue to be the principal terminus of the road; to the extent, however, whilst affording every desirable facility to our Oil City neighbors, will work no injury to us."

### Accident to a Street Car.

On Saturday evening, as car No. 17, on the Manchester Passenger Railway, was descending the grade on Ohio lane, towards the switch opposite Hall's plow works, on Beaver street, Manchester, the brake broke and the horses ran off. The car, instead of turning the curve into Beaver street, jumped the track and was precipitated against Hall's shop, smashing the car badly, and slightly injuring nearly all the passengers. The driver, Mr. Gorber, was injured somewhat, but not seriously. The principal injury sustained by the passengers was in consequence of their being thrust against and through the glass in the windows.

ANNIVERSARY OF PITTSBURGH YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE SOCIETY.—The forty-sixth anniversary of the Pittsburgh Young Men's Bible Society will take place at the Second United Presbyterian (Dr. J. Prestley's) Church, Sixth street, above Smithfield, on this (Monday) evening, commencing at seven o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Beatty, a returned missionary from Syria; Rev. S. H. Nesbit, D. D., editor of the *Pittsburgh Christian Advocate*, and Rev. R. Hill, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church on Seventh street. The annual report of the Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and Librarian, will be presented, besides other interesting exercises.

ANTICIPATED SMASH-UP.—Great anxiety is felt in Oil City, and on Oil Creek, in anticipation of the breaking up of the ice on the creek. There is great danger, it is said, of the entire Oil Creek Flats and a large portion of Oil City being submerged; indeed it is almost certain, if the ice breaks up suddenly. Meetings have been held, and plans adopted to avoid, if possible, the catastrophe.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—Our worthy and esteemed friend, Thomas Steel, Esq., as will be seen by his card in another column, still be supported by his friends as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, before the next County Convention. He is admirably qualified for the position, and, if chosen, would make a most excellent officer.

PITTSBURGH OIL CHART.—The first edition of McGrew's Oil Chart, which was issued on Saturday, was soon exhausted, and he will be compelled to issue another edition to-day. The oil men consider the statistical information invaluable, and every one who deals in petroleum or its products should have a chart.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. NEGLEY.—Gen. Negley arrived in this city on Saturday, on a visit to his family. We learn that a Court of Inquiry was promptly granted him by the War Department, at his request, and that it will assemble at Nashville during the present week.

IMMERSION.—Five females were baptized in the Monongahela river, on Sunday afternoon, by immersion. They belong to the Baptist congregation of Birmingham, of which Rev. Isaac Bank is pastor.

## HOW TO AVOID THE DRAFT.

HEAD'QRS DEPART'T OF THE MONONGAHELA, PITTSBURGH, PA., *January 17, 1863.*

*Editors Gazette.*—In asking a place in your columns for the following address of Major General Hancock, to the people of Pennsylvania, it is not necessary that he should receive any endorsement at my hands. His name should be as familiar as household words to every Pennsylvanian, and to the country at large it will be known as long as "Williamsburg," "Fredericksburg" and "Gettysburg," stained with his blood, shall exist in the memories of the people. No more successful leader guides the American armies. I heartily commend him and his cause to the favorable notice of the community. Very respectfully

W. T. H. BROOKS, Maj. Gen.

HEAD'QRS RECRUITING SERVICE, 2D CORPS, HARRISBURG, PA., *January 15, 1863.*

Authority having been given me to recruit the Second Corps to fifty thousand (50,000) men for such special service under my command as may be designated by the War Department, I appeal to the citizens of Pennsylvania to aid me in filling up the regiments and batteries of my command, which owe their origin to the State. They are as follows:

81st, 140th, 115th, 1st Artillery, 145th, 53d, 145th, 71st, 72d, 69th and 106th regiments of infantry, and batteries C and F independent Pennsylvania artillery, F and G 1st Pennsylvania artillery.

Until the first of March next the following bounties will be paid by the General government:

For veterans, $402 00; for others, $302 00.

All volunteers enlisted for this organization will be accredited to the city, county, town, township or ward which they may elect as the place to which they desire the credit given. When no such election is made, the enlisting officer will give credit to the place of enlistment. Each locality is therefore interested in increasing the number of enlistments to the extent of its quota in the draft, and any stimulus given by local bounties or other efforts will have the effect of preventing those who desire to volunteer from leaving the places of their residence and enlisting elsewhere where the inducements offered may be greater.

The same regulations that have hitherto governed enlistments in this State, as to the persons empowered to enlist, the rules for mustering and for furnishing transportation and supplies, will apply in this case. Any one desiring to enlist in any of these organizations may do so in any part of the State by making application to the District Provost Marshal or any recruiting officer from the Second Corps, no matter to which regiment said officers may belong.

I have come among you as a Pennsylvanian, for the purpose of endeavoring to aid you in stimulating enlistments. As this is a matter of interest to all the citizens of the State—its quota being still nearly 20,000 deficient—I earnestly call upon you all to assist by exerting the influence in your power, in this important work.

To adequately reinforce our armies in the field is to insure that the war will not reach your homes, and will be the means of bringing it to a speedy and happy conclusion, and saving the lives of many of our brave soldiers who would otherwise be lost by the prolongation of the war and indecisive battles. It is only necessary to destroy the rebel armies now in the field to insure a speedy and permanent peace; let us all act with that fact in view. Let it not be said that Pennsylvania, which has already given so many of her citizens to this righteous cause, shall now, at the eleventh hour, be behind her sister States in furnishing her quota of the men deemed necessary to end this rebellion. Some States have filled their quotas; others will do some little exertion on their part will soon fill all the decimated regiments of the State and obviate the necessity of a draft.

Let it not be that these organizations which have fought for their lives and their State so much honor, shall pass out of existence for want of patriotism in the people. Unless these regiments are filled to the minimum strength, they will soon cease to exist. It will be necessary to act quickly to insure success. Other States, by having used greater exertions, and by the inducements of local bounties, draw away our recruits. By giving bounties at home, and stimulating the State pride, you will secure for your regiments that portion of the male population whose circumstances readily permit them to take the field.

W. S. SCARCE,
Major General U. S. Volunteers.

*Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 15th, 1863.*

### The Draft in the 21st District.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—J. M. Roberts, No. 17 Fifth street, is now opening the most choice stock of the 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.

STATIONERY.—The best Envelopes, and the best Cap, Letter and Note Papers, at low prices, at Frank Cass's News Depot.

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

## AUCTION SALES.

SEWICKLEY LOTS AND BOCHES-TER HOMESTEAD.—ON TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 84 Fifth street, that desirable lot of ground situate on the north side of Penn street, near the corner of Wayne, having a front of 73 feet on Penn street, and extending back 180 feet to Fayette street, on which is erected the three story Brick Dwelling No. 219 Penn street, containing hall, 11 rooms, gas, hot and cold water and marble mantles. High brick wall around the rear of lot.

TERMS—One-half cash; balance in 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, with interest, approved endorsed paper.

DAVIS & McILWAINE, Aucts.

VALUABLE STOCKS AT AUCTION.—ON TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19th, 1864, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, at the Commercial Sales Room, 84 Fifth street, a large and splendid collection of Foreign Sea Shells, selected by a lady, and collected in various parts of the world, by a gentleman of taste and judgment in shells. This collection embraces many rare and valuable varieties, and is well worthy the attention of ladies and gentlemen, and particularly interesting to students in conchology. To those who admire the beauties and wonders of the deep, this is a rare chance for obtaining splendid horseshoe ornaments for the Mantel, Work-Not or Table. Also, it will be found a special opportunity for those collecting cabinets of fine specimens. The name and natural history will be on each shell. The collection can be examined during the day.

DAVIS & McILWAINE, Aucts.

DENN STREET RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.—ON TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 84 Fifth street, that desirable lot of ground situate on the north side of Penn street, near the corner of Wayne, having a front of 73 feet on Penn street, and extending back 180 feet to Fayette street, on which is erected the three story Brick Dwelling No. 219 Penn street, containing hall, 11 rooms, gas, hot and cold water and marble mantles. High brick wall around the rear of lot.

TERMS—One-half cash; balance in 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, with interest, approved endorsed paper.

DAVIS & McILWAINE, Aucts.

VALUABLE STOCKS AT AUCTION.—ON TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19th, 1864, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, at the Commercial Sales Room, 84 Fifth street:

11 shares Citizens' Bank Stock;
90 do Allegheny Bank Stock;
5 do Manchester Savings Bank Bank;
5 do Monongahela Nav. Slation Co.;
50 do Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.;
25 do Iron City Trust Co.;

DAVIS & McILWAINE, Aucts.

AUCTION SALE OF KERSEY COTTONS.—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 COTTONS.

Terms of sale cash, in Government Funds.

ALEXANDER CONN,
Captain and a. Q. M.

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,**

52 SOUTH FRONT STREET, Philadelphia.

GENERAL FOREIGN AGENCY.

**AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,**

72 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Remittances at low rates on Great Britain, Ireland, &c. Cheap passage from Liverpool or Queenstown. Package forwarded to all parts of the world.

WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr., Agent,

Adams' Express Office, Pittsburgh.

APPLES.—100 bbls. Greenings, Russets, &c., received and for sale by

J. R. GARFIELD.

SHOT GUNS, double and single barrel, English manufacture, for sale by

JAMES ROWE, 126 Wood street.

## SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES have obtained the highest premium at every State, County, and Institute Fair held in 1861, as the best family and the best manufacturing machines, and for the best machine work.

A. F. CHATONEY, General Agent,
18 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THOMAS PARRY, Tin 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.

SANTON'S BENEFIT.—This prince of comedians takes his benefit on Wednesday, and presents a bill of overwhelming attraction—the supernatural drama of the "Bottle Imp." A valuable silver cup will be presented to the person making the best conundrum. Patriotic address by Miss Eberlle, dancing by Misses Rice and Jennie, singing by Misses Burt and Hooker. Sefton himself, in two of his best comic characters. The comedy of "All that Glitters is not Gold," will finish the performance. It will be a night of great fun; secure seats at once.

KIN-NE-KO-NE-AW—INDIAN FOREST 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 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 aromatic 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, H. Hunt, 511 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. delSim

KENTUCKY BELLES APPRECIATE.—Mrs. Anne Manlas, 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 Zylobalsamum, which I have found valuable. I now write to have you send me a dozen of each preparation, for the use of my friends."

Sold by druggist everywhere. Depot 138 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?

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.

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 Fever, the Dysentery, the Boils 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.

JUST RECEIVED AND READY FOR SALE.—The fine assortment of Fall and Winter Clothing, lately received by Messrs. John Wier & Co., Merchant Tailors, No. 103 Federal street, Allegheny. The stock of goods comprises all the finest variety of cloths, cassimeres, 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.

PERIODICAL DEPOT FOR SALE.—Any person wishing to purchase a book and periodical depot, slightly situated and doing a profitable business, is directed to the advertisement in another column. Full information can be had on application to J. P. Hunt, Fifth street.

MAGAZINES AND PAPERS.—All the Magazines and Weekly Papers for this week, and all the *Illustrated Books, New Novels*, and everything in the reading line, to be had at Frank Cass's News Depot, *Gazette* Buildings.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—J. M. Roberts, No. 17 Fifth street, is now opening the most choice stock of the 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.

STATIONERY.—The best Envelopes, and the best Cap, Letter and Note Papers, at low prices, at Frank Cass's News Depot.

O. BILL, 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. 17, 1864.

SEN. OSTERHAUS TO BE PROMOTED.

Brig. Gen. Osterhaus is in town, from the West. He and Congressman Blair had an interview with the President, and it is understood that it was insinuated to the General that there would be no doubt about his soon wearing the stars.

THREATS OF RECEDING GENERAL HANCOCK.

The publication of an official order in this case now warrants the announcement, which could not properly be made before, that the important case for trial, of which ex-Congressman John A. Bingham was appointed Judge Advocate, is that of Surgeon General Hammond, the charges and specifications for which he had already prepared, in his capacity as private legal counsel for the government. It is understood that the charges are of the gravest nature, and that the government regards its case as a very strong one. If it is made out the lightest punishment allowable will be cashiering. The court martial is headed by Maj. Gen. Oglesby and Brig. Gen. Harney, of the regulars. There are seven other Brigadiers on it.

DR. NICHOLAS.

A charge of incapacity has been preferred against Dr. Nicholas, superintendent of the village of contrabands on the Arlington estate, who has hitherto been thought a valuable officer.

THE CONSCRIPTION LAW.

The Senate, by a majority of three, has fixed on $300 for the commutation in the Conscription Law.

The indications are that Mr. Sumner's proposition to add to this a percentage on incomes for exemption stands no chance whatever. It has been voted down in two or three different shapes; and the indications are also that the commutation clause cannot be gotten out altogether.

Senator Lane denounced it on Saturday as a bill to raise a tax by lottery from certain able-bodied men who are unwilling to enter the service; but a majority of the Senate, and a large majority of the House are in favor of it. Both Military Committees are devoting their whole time to the Law, and the Chairman of Senate Committee was in consultation to day with Mr. Stanton about it.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Some of the Administration men in the House threaten to oppose the revival of the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

In response to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, the commissioner of Pensions reports the following statistics of the business of the Pension Bureau: The whole number of applications up to January 1st, 1864, were 51,281. Of this number 23,420 were allowed, 3,137 were rejected, 29,069 were awaiting additional evidence, 12,225, were awaiting information from other Departments, 1,167 were returned by the Adjutant General, 2,491 were sent to the Adjutant General's Department, and 7,011 are not yet acted upon. Applications suspended and awaiting additional evidence are delayed by claimants, or their attorneys, to supply essential omissions in their applications. Of the cases remaining unacted on, 7,524 are delayed at the War and Navy Departments, awaiting information necessary to their perfection. The Commissioner suggests that the business of the Bureau would be facilitated by the repeal or modification of portions of the act of July 14th, 1862, which may have tended to throw much of the business into incompetent hands. He recommends the special designation of magistrates before whom declarations in pension cases may be made. He asks for a stringent fund of $12,000 for the pay of temporary clerks, and for rooms under the number now occupied by the Bureau.

THE PRESIDENT'S AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The number of citizens of Newberne, North Carolina, who have taken the oath of Allegiance under the President's Amnesty Proclamation, is already up to eleven hundred.

THE DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Officers in North Carolina claim that that department will soon be nearly, if not quite self-sustaining. The result is mainly attributed to the operations of the Treasury Department, in connection with abandoned plantations, and other commercial operations.

BATTLE FOR TRADE IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.

Sales of property in eastern Virginia, in the insurrectionary District, have taken place, begins again next week.

MISS DICKINSON'S ADDRESS.

Miss Dickinson's address on Saturday evening in the hall of the House, produced the most marked sensation of the season, and continues to be the topic of general conversation and praise. The best evidence of the interest she aroused, is found in the fact that the Vice President and Speaker of the House will, to-morrow, pay over to the Freedmen's Relief Association, as the result of an hour's address by a young Quaker girl, not less than one thousand dollars, and possibly more. The floor and galleries were densely packed, and all available standing room occupied. Large numbers were turned away, unable to gain admission, and the sale of tickets to the floor had been stopped early in the afternoon, more having been sold than would fill every foot of available space. The President and wife, members of the Cabinet, and other dignitaries, with nearly all the Senators and Representatives, were present. Vice President Hamlin in introducing Miss Dickinson, compared her to Joan of Arc, and said that, though in less martial sphere, her work had been not less grand. Her subject was "Work for the Hour." Her address was rapturously applauded throughout. Earnest efforts are already making to induce her to repeat it.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Seward's diplomatic correspondence is expected to come into Congress to-morrow. It makes two volumes of about fifteen hundred pages in all, without index. Only a few copies for officers use, are yet printed.

MCCLELLAN'S REPORT.

The statement recently made in the House debate by Democratic members, that McClellan's report would make only a volume of two or three hundred pages, is true, if taken as referring solely to the text of the report, without maps, diagrams, explanations, accompanying documents, etc. The whole affair, however, will, it is now estimated, make three large octavo volumes.

GEN. MEADE

Is still in Philadelphia.

RUMORED RAID.

The statements of a rebel raid through the valley, is still confined to sensational newspapers. The War office knows nothing of them.

"GO TO RICHMOND."

Curiously enough so prominent a Senator as Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, avowed himself yesterday in favor of the proposition to raise a hundred thousand volunteers to take Richmond. Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, followed in advocating the same policy.

TAKEN THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

About three hundred prisoners now in the old Capital, have taken the oath of allegiance, and will soon be discharged. They are mostly from the mountain regions of North Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, and were conscripted into the rebel army. Some were kidnapped while in the field ploughing or in workshops, without having opportunity to communicate with their families. They all express a desire to go to the northwest, and agree in saying that the North is the best place for laboring men.

SERENADED.

Miss Dickinson was serenaded last night at Willard's.

### Congressional.

WASHINGTON CITY, JAN. 16, 1864.

SENATE.—Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, stated that upon examination he had found that the opinion which he expressed yesterday in the Senate that the commutation paid in relieved the State from their proper quota, was erroneous. It was impossible to construe the commutation clause in any other way than that the procuration of substitutes or the payment of the commutation in lieu thereof, exempts the State from its quota.

Mr. Clark offered an amendment providing that the money paid for substitutes in the district from which the person was drafted.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, opposed Mr. Clark's amendment, and did not think it should be left to the Secretary of War to furnish black substitutes to fill the quotas of States, unless such substitutes were citizens of the State in question.

Mr. Fessenden supported Mr. Clark's amendment as a measure of justice to the States.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, did not think the negro was a sufficient substitute for a drafted white man, as he was inferior in intellect.

Mr. Davis confessed that it was unjust to call out the laboring class of the loyal States of the South as substitutes for the drafted laboring men of the North.

Mr. Harlan thought as the white men of the State of Kentucky had refused, the colored men of the State should fill up the quota of that State. He could see no reason for excepting colored men in that or any other State which had not filled up its quota.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, did not desire that colored men should be enlisted to fill the quota of a State; he would like that the word men should be construed to represent white men. The colored men were enlisted by the General Government, and colored men, unless citizens of the State, should not take the place of white men.

Mr. Harlan, thought the bill under consideration was a tax upon the money and not on the intellect. The people of Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky owe allegiance to the country as well as the people of Massachusetts and Maine. He had never believed that the colored soldiers could be employed with the same resolute as white men. The colored men should not be accepted as a substitute for his superior.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, said a large proportion of the labor of Kentucky was performed by slaves, and if the Secretary of War would sooner enlist the slaves than a white man in the Border States.

The State of its laboring class, to serve as substitutes for the Northern laboring men who were kept at home.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, was glad that the government was about establishing the policy in regard to slaves, which he had urged upon them for four months past.

Mr. Johnson, of Md., said that the people of Maryland did not believe that colored troops could do the duty of white men. He commented upon the acts of certain military officers in Maryland with reference to slaves, and upon the occurrences at the elections on the eastern shore of his State. If such proceedings had not been instituted, he did not believe there would be representatives in the other House, Mr. Harris, would now hold his seat, as he owed his success solely to this military interference with a popular election. He believed from the representatives of Northern States, that there was too much disloyalty in the North as in Maryland.

Mr. Grimes said he would desire to have the words white substitute inserted in the bill. Mr. Wilson said he would vote for it. Mr. Grimes thought the negroes should be put under the protection of the national Government. His amendment was intended to secure the proper treatment of the negro. If he was enlisted, there would be no occasion for another call upon the State for new men. Grimes' amendment was rejected—yeas 28; nays 11.

Mr. Davis moved to fill up the blank, and on an amendment providing that the veteran troops re enlisting shall be credited to the quota of the district in which they originally enlisted. The amendment was adopted—yeas 27; nays 11.

An amendment was adopted providing that the commutation paid by persons drafted shall be applied to the procurement of substitutes for the Regular and Volunteer Army, and that volunteered troops shall be credited to the State from which they have enlisted.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, offered an amendment requiring the President to call out and equip 100,000 men for one hundred days as the single object of driving out the rebel army from Virginia, and relieving the Union prisoners held in Richmond.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, wanted to know what 100,000 raw militia would be against a veteran army—they would be of no account whatever.

Mr. Trumbull thought that if we would say to the people there shall be a vigorous campaign for the single object of the rescue of our prisoners at Richmond, there would soon be raised a hundred thousand men or more if needed for that purpose, and he had no fears that these new troops could be stampeded, it was the most economical way of putting down this rebellion, and he thought that his amendment in the bill was a very proper one.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, said the feeling among his constituents was intensely strong in favor of the object contemplated by the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, and there would be a wild enthusiasm in many sections of the country if it were adopted, he did not think it would prove the saver, to incorporate this into the present bill.

Mr. Nesmith, of Oregon, moved to insert three years instead of one hundred days, which was adopted. The amendment as amended was then negatived, and at five o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House is not in session to-day. Having adjourned over yesterday till Monday at noon.

### From South America—A Cathedral Destroyed by Fire—2,000 Persons Burned.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The steamer Ariel arrived from Aspinwall to-day, bringing $365,000 in treasure.

Revolutionary movements have broken out in the States of Antigua, Santander and Bajaos, in New Granada, under the auspices of the conservative party.

The news from Central America is unimportant.

The capital of Honduras has been removed to Gracia.

Two engineers were expected in