Pittsburgh Gazette.

S. BIDDLE & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TUESDAY MORNING.....JAN. 19, 1864.

WE NOTICE that some of the New York papers are complaining that their municipal and State authorities have learned little or nothing from the experience of the past two years and a half, in the matter of recruiting. The same complaint might, perhaps, be uttered in this State. We are by no means where we ought to be, and might be, if we had been as diligent learners in the school of experience as some of our sister States, both west and east. The New England States, particularly, have profited above all others. They employ agents, who obtain recruits and protect their interests, while in many places, elsewhere, the business of procuring enlistments is suffered to remain in the hands of brokers, who of course care only for their own interests, which they serve by pocketing the lion's share of the bounty money.

"Vermont and Connecticut," says the N. Y. *Evening Post*, in a recent article referring to the contrast between the earnest and intelligent activity of the New England States in this matter, and the indifference and mismanagement of the City and State of New York,—"Vermont and Connecticut have filled their quotas, and Rhode Island has not only furnished all themen required under the recent call, but is enlisting a regiment in addition. All the New Eng'and states are doing well.

"The system of Connecticut furnishes a noteworthy example. That state, having a population about half as large as that of this city, employs two hundred agents, who do not confine their operations to Connecticut, but seek recruits everywhere. It is a suggestive fact that half a dozen of them are under arrest in a place not far away; but with characteristic Yankee enterprise, every agent imprisoned is replaced by two new ones, and the work goes on.

"The enlistment of colored troops was begun early by Connecticut, and a regiment of these volunteers is now nearly ready to take the field. An enterprising military agent, who has done great service for the State, entered Gen. Butler's Department, a few days ago, and would have enlisted two thousand negroes, but as a preliminary measure, the Washington authorities were informed of the facts, and the plan of the agent came to naught.

"The same agent was first in the field enlisting the veterans for a second term of service. The agents of other States followed; and so, while in this City and State recruits are obtained only through the efforts of "brokers," the veterans who have re-enlisted and returned home are not yet paid their bounties, the authorities of the Eastern States, which began the work of recruiting two or three months ago, and visited the regiments in the field with the offer of bounties and furloughs, have secured all, or nearly all the volunteers wanted, and there will be no necessity for a draft to fill their quotas."

Some of these were manifestly overzealous efforts, and so far as they were such, of course deserve no word of approval from us. But we think that a little more zeal and activity—a little more business tact and shrewdness—might be learned by us from our Yankee friends.

Union and Emancipation Society.

We are glad to see that the "Union and Emancipation Society," of Manchester, England, which has manifested so much sympathy with our goverment in its efforts to suppress the slaveholder's rebellion, is bringing out the speeches of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, delivered in Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Liverpool and London, with the breakfast speeches in London, Manchester and Liverpool, in the more permanent form of a pamphlet series. These speeches have done more to create a sympathetic feeling in England, with the cause of our government, than all that the secrecy of diplomacy has been able to effect.

We are under obligations to THOMAS BAYLEY POTTER, Esq., President of the Society, for a pamphlet containing the speech delivered at Manchester, and a report of the proceedings of the meeting. It has been gotten up in good style, being printed in large, clear type, on snow white paper. It is thoroughly revised from the newspaper reports. We hope that the series will be re-published in this country in the same permanent form, should the Society not see fit to send over a large number of the beautiful English edition.

We hope to receive the other pamphlets as soon as issued.

It gives us much pleasure also, to learn from an announcement, on the second page of the cover, that the Rev. JAMES WILLIAM MARTIN, D. D. LL. D., who visited this country during the past summer, as the representative of the Society, and the bearer of the Address of Ministers in England, Ireland, Scotland, and France, on the subject of slavery, to the Christian people of the United States, is about to publish a book entitled, "America: The origin of her present conflict; Her prospect for the slave, and her claim for anti-slavery sympathy, illustrated by incidents of travel, during a tour in the summer of 1863, throughout the United States, from the eastern boundaries of Maine to the Mississippi." Dr. Massie made a favorable impression on our people during a short visit here last fall. His speech, delivered in Dr. Paxton's Church, was well received, and was pronounced by those who heard it, to be superior even to the Address, of which he was the honored and worthy bearer. From the contents published, but which we have not space to reproduce here, we have no doubt but that the book will amply repay perusal. During the progress of his tour, the author made a close observation of everything that came under his eye. And from what we learned of his character, personally, during his short stay among us, we feel assured that everything will be narrated fairly and impartially.

The Reported Rebel Cotton Proposition—No Truth in the Rumor.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes:

There is not the shadow of truth in the report telegraphed from St. Louis to the effect that the rebel authorities had made "propositions to the United States Government" for the exchange of cotton in the Red River district for a given amount of greenbacks. Instead of any such "propositions" having been received, we have intelligence that the rebel authorities are engaged in the removal of all the cotton likely to fall within our reach next spring and summer, the object being to have the cotton to fall back upon as a reserve cash fund when the war is over.

That such a movement is a shrewd one can be seen at a glance. At four hundred dollars per bale, the cotton now in the South, estimated at three millions of bales, is worth twelve hundred millions of dollars—a sum sufficient to buy up, at a moderate discount from par, all the rebel promises to pay that have been issued. In the event of a Democratic administration next year, and peace, the rebels, with the cotton, tobacco, naval stores, &c., now in their possession, would have a fine lever wherewith to wipe out the expenses of the war, and enable them to set out anew with comparatively trifling embarrassments.

This idea is known to be largely entertained by the rebel leaders, but as the programme includes the independence of the South, it may be found more difficult of execution than is, at the present time, imagined.

Abraham Lincoln.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is writing a series of articles for the *Christian Watchman and Reflector*, on "Men of Our Times." In the issue of that paper of January 7th, she says:

Abraham Lincoln is, in the strictest sense, a *man of the working classes*. All his advantages and abilities are those of a man of the working classes; and his position, now at the head of one of the most powerful nations of the earth, is a sign to all who live by labor that their day is coming. Lincoln was born to the inheritance of hard work, as truly as the poorest laborer's son that digs in our fields. At seven years of age he was set to work, axe in hand, to clear up a farm in the western forest. Until he was seventeen his life was that of a simple farm laborer, with only such intervals of schooling as farm laborers get. Probably the school instruction of his whole life would not amount to more than one year. At nineteen he made a trip to New Orleans as a hired man on a flatboat, and on his return he split the rails for a log cabin and built it, and inclosed ten acres of land with a rail fence at his own handiwork. The next year he hired himself for twelve dollars a month to build a flatboat and to take her to New Orleans; and any one who knows what the life of a Mississippi boatman was in those days must know that it involved every kind of labor.

In 1832, in the Black Hawk Indian war, the hardy boatman volunteered to fight for his country, and was unanimously elected a captain, and served with honor for a season in frontier military life. After this, while serving as a postmaster, he began his law studies, borrowing the books he was too poor to buy, and studying by the light of his evening fire. He acquired a name in the country about as a man of resources and shrewdness; he was one that people looked to for counsel in exigencies, and to whom they were ready to depute almost any enterprise which needed skill and energy. The surveyor of Sangamon county, being driven with work, came to him to take the survey of a tract off his hands. True, he had never studied surveying—but what of that? He accepted the "job," procured a chain, and did the work. Do we not see in this a parable of a wider wilderness which in latter years he has undertaken to survey and fit for human habitation without chart or surveyor's chain. * * * * * *

Little did the Convention that nominated Abraham Lincon for President know what they were doing. Little did the honest, farthery, patriotic man, who stood in his simplicity on the platform at Springfield, asking the prayers of his townsmen, and receiving their pledges to remember him, foresee how awfully he was to need those prayers, the prayers of all this nation, and the prayers of all the working, suffering common people throughout the world. God's hand was upon him with a visible protection, saving first from the danger of assassination at Baltimore, and bringing him safely to our National capital. Then the world has seen and wondered at the greatest sign and marvel of our day, to wit: a plain working man of the people, with no more culture, instruction or education than any such working man may obtain for himself, called on to conduct the passage of a great people through a crisis involving the destinies of the whole world. The eyes of princes, nobles, aristocrats of dukes, earls, scholars, statesmen, warriors, all turned on this plain backwoodsman, with his simple sense, his imperturbable sagacity, his determined self-reliance, his impracticable and incorruptible honesty, as he sat amid the war of conflicting elements with unpretending steadiness, striving to guide the national ship through a channel at whose perils the world's oldest statesman stood aghast. The brilliant courts of Europe leveled their opera-glasses at the phenomenon. Fair ladies saw that he had horny hands and disdained white gloves. Dapper diplomatists were shocked at his system of etiquette, but old statesmen, who knew the terrors of that passage, were wiser than court ladies and dandy diplomatists, who watched him with a fearful curiosity, simply asking, "Will that awkward old backwoodsman really get that ship through? If he does, it will be time for us to look about us. * * * * * *

Lincoln is a strong man, but his strength is of a peculiar kind; It is not aggressive, so much as passive, and among passive things it is like the strength not so much of a stone buttress as of a wire cable. It is strength savving to every influence, yielding on this side and on that to popular needs, yet tenaciously and inflexibly bound to carry its great end; and probably by no other kind of strength could our national ship have been drawn safely thus far during the tossings and tempests which beset her way.

Surrounded by all sorts of conflicting claims, by traitors, by half-hearted, timid men, by border State men and free State men, by radical Abolitionists and Conservatives, he has listened to all, weighed the words of all, waited, observed, yielded now here and now there, but in the main kept one inflexible, honest purpose, and drawn the national ship through.

In the time of our trouble, Abraham Lincoln has had his turn of being the best-abused man of our nation. Like Moses leading his Israel through the wilderness, he has seen the day when every man seemed ready to stone him, and yet, with simple, wiry, steady perseverance, he has held on, conscious of honest intentions, and looking to God for help. All the nation have felt, in the increasing solemnity of his proclamations and papers, how deep an education was being wrought in his mind by this simple faith in God, the ruler of nations, and this humble willingness to learn the awful lessons of His Providence.

Receipts Under the Revenue Law.

The receipts from the Internal Revenue from July 1, 1863, to January 14, 1864, inclusive, foot up $47,641,000. The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending 1864, should no change be made in the Revenue Law, are $83,000,000. It has been estimated that with certain changes in the Excise Law, as indicated below, and also with additional provisions for the proper enforcement of the law, so as to prevent or more severely punish frauds, the receipts after the first year's operations would be as follows. The estimates are made for the second year, inasmuch as there are large stocks on hand which have paid duty under the great law:

Distilled Spirits—At 60 cents per gallon, $36,000,000; at 80 cents per gallon, $40,000,000; at $1 per gallon; $54,000,000.

Tobacco—At 30 cents per pound on manufactured and five on leaf, with a drawback, $34,000,000; at 40 cents on manufactured, and exempting leaf, $25,000,000.

Petroleum—At 10 cents per gallon on crude, with 10 cents drawback on refined, $4,000,000.

Gross—This article is difficult to estimate, as the receipts and sales depend largely upon the military operations and occupation; at two cents per pound the revenue would be at least $4,000,000, with prospects of a rapid increase. It is proper to state that other estimates place the receipts at from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000.

Stamps—With modifications as recommended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, $10,000,000.

Incomes—Adding rental of estates, occupied as residences, with taxes on dividends and salaries, as also recommended by the Commissioner, $28,000,000.

Sugar—The estimates on this article are also very doubtful, but will at least foot up $2,000,000.

Licenses—$3,500,000.

Ale, Beer and Porter—At $1.50 per barrel, $6,000,000.

Manufactures—At the general 3 per cent. tax, $15,000,000.

Total at the lowest estimates, $142,500,000. The highest estimates named would add from twenty to thirty-five millions to the amount.

Arkansas Wheeling Into Line.

The Little Rock *Democrat*, of December 26, says:

The rebels may be said to hold one or two counties, or parts of counties, on the southern line or this State, but with this exception Arkansas is under Federal rule. Even in those counties, if the people were allowed a free expression of their sentiments, a majority would be found for the Union. Indeed, at a late election between Garland, an original Unionist, who ran as an avowed opponent of the Conscription Law and of Jeff Davis, against Royston, an original secessionist and admirer of Davis, the vote was for Garland. But the presence of a viligant commander in our State is rendered necessary by the fact that Price, with the remnant of his army, is left on the border, not streng enough to advance, yet with force enough to do mischief. Bands of guerrillas infest the country, and cavalry raids for plunder are often attempted, requiring the utmost vigilance and activity to protect the people from them.

It is a remarkable fact, that for the arms-bearing population left in it, Arkansas, since the advance of General Steele, has furnished more volunteers for the Union army than any equal number elsewhere. Counties, wherein Jeff Davis' conscript officers could not find a score of men, have since sent full companies to the Union army. Among the citizens of all classes, the old sentiment of love for the Union is reasserting its power; prejudices are dying away; and men are returning to their allegiance, not as a matter of force, but from duty and choice. The policy of Gen. Steele has won thousands back and has recruited the Federal army with thousands of good men, whereas, if he had adopted a harsh, destructive policy, permitted his soldiers to plunder, and had imprisoned, persecuted and murdered citizens, the result would have been that these recruits would have been driven to Price, and the citizens now loyal would have sat sullenly disloyal waiting an opportunity for revenge.

We have conversed with gentlemen from all parts of the State; we receive and publish some letters touching indirectly on this subject, and we have talks with a goodly number from Dixie. The testimony of all these is concurrent—they all tell the same story, and that story is to the effect that secession and disloyalty are dying out fast. The rebel leaders were hoping and praying that General Steel would be cruel and relentless, and so drive the citizens to them. The firm and conciliatory policy of the commanding General is far more terrible to them than any blow which can be struck. It has caused their hopes to depart, the citizens to withdraw their aid and sympathy from the rebel cause, and has rendered them almost powerless.

Troops Going to the Field—Our Army Not Depleted.

The general impression that the furloughing of our veteran regiments which have reenlisted for the war is causing a depletion of the ranks of our armies is confidently denied in official quarters. The number of recruits and veteran volunteers entering the service, and new going forward to the field, is understood to equal if not exceed that of the soldiers returning.

It appears from the records in the United States Quartermaster's Department in this city that the number of recruits provided with transportation to the various points on the coast and in Virginia where our armies are stationed, averages from three to five thousand each week. One half of these go by rail and the other half by water. They include the men enlisted in the eastern part of this State and part of the volunteers of New England. As the regiments returning comprise only one to two hundred men each, not less than twenty of these organizations belonging to the district of country named must come home each week to make the number of men leaving the army—assuming the average for all the States to be the same—equal to the number joining it; and so many regiments do not return. Besides, it is not generally known that some of the regiments coming home—particularly those which were enlisted here—leave considerable detachments in the field. Our regimental organizations are really, therefore, not so much reduced as they seem to be.

In the course of a few weeks the grand march of our regiments to the field, with their ranks recruited, will begin. Enlistments, which are now numerous and increasing, will be likely to give many of them quite their original complement of one thousand men.—*N. Y. Post.*

Charleston—The City being Gradually Destroyed by our Batteries.

Private information received here from rebel sources, is to the effect that Charleston is being gradually destroyed by the fire of our batteries. On the 26th of December two blocks of buildings on King street, in the heart of the city, belonging to the estate of the late Senator Butler, were destroyed by fire kindled by Gilmore's shells. Several large warehouses, occupied by the Confederate Government, and filled with army supplies, were also destroyed about the same time. The city is almost deserted by all except the military. The poorer classes have erected temporary accommodations in the suburbs out of the range of the fire. Great destitution prevails among them. The telegraph operators in Charleston have been notified not to telegraph for publication the effect of our fire upon the city. The several newspaper offices have removed their presses and furniture out of the range of our guns.—*Wash. Cor. Times.*

The Cotton Trade in the Southwest.

A Washington letter to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: "The Secretary of the Treasury has under consideration a question, submitted by numerous parties living along the border States, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, of an unrestricted trade in cotton. It is stated upon trustworthy authority, among others Adjutant-General Thomas, who has recently come from there, that there is an immense quantity of cotton which can easily be made available. It is proposed to allow all persons, regardless of their loyalty, to bring within our lines their cotton and sell it for greenbacks, and return if they choose. They are not to be allowed to take supplies of any kind back with them. It is stated that a large amount of cotton can thus be obtained."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TAVERN-KEEPERS' MEETING.—The Tavern-Keepers of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and adjoining boroughs, are invited to attend a meeting on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock, at HARDY WARD'S, corner of Seventh and Grant streets, for the purpose of attending to such business as may be brought before the meeting.
jal9:2t

BIRMINGHAM DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Birmingham, Jan. 14th, 1864.
AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for one year, will be held at the Bank, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF FEBRUARY, (2d,) 1864, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock p. m.
ja19:2w JOHN P. BEECH, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE PITTSBURGH & BOSTON MINING CO.,
Pittsburgh, January 15th, 1864.
The Directors of the "Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company, of Pittsburgh," have declared a Dividend of EIGHT DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock, as the same stand at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 16th inst., payable on and after MONDAY, the 25th inst.
ja19:3t THOS. M. HOWE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION CO.,
Pittsburgh, January 14th, 1864.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of this 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. BAKEWELL,
ja18:tw Treasurer.

BRIDGE DIVIDEND.—The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Company, at Hand street, are hereby notified that a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., or THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE, has been this day declared on the earnings of the past six months, payable forthwith.
FRANK S. BISSELL, Treasurer.
January 5th, 1864. ja6:2w

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.
ja5:2w GEO. A. ENDLY, Cashier.

MISSISSIPPI MARINE BRIGADE.—Lt. 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" Store. See bills.
ja11:tf

CANDIDATES.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention.
ja13:tc

CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First Ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny County, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention.
ja14:tc

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON CENTRE AVENUE—A valuable Lot of Ground for sale. Apply to
ja19 S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 51 Market st.

FOR SALE—A blooded and well trained FIELD HORSE and full equipments. Enquire at Headquarters 2d Battalion, Pa. Volunteers, MANSION HOUSE.
ja19:1t

WANTED—A Situation as Assistant Book-Keeper or Clerk, by a young man of good moral habits. Address R. C., at this office.
ja18:2t

WANTED—A Blacksmith, to work on light wheels. None but a good workman need apply, to
ja18:1t C. COLEMAN, Marion Avenue, Allegheny.

FOUND—On Saturday afternoon, 16th instant, a LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing a sum of money. The owner will recover it by calling at Mr. LONG'S PAINTING SHOP, on Third street, Pittsburgh, and paying for this advertisement.
ja18:1t

WANTED—A PARTNER, with a capital of not less than $5,000, in the Hide and Leather business, by a house well established in Chicago. He must be an active man, and produce unquestionable reference. Address "J. R., P. O. Box 5701, Chicago, Ill."
ja19:4t

TOWBOAT FOR SALE.—The Steam Towboat GREY EAGLE is offered for sale, as she now lies at the Allegheny Wharf. Length 100 feet; beam 17½ feet; two engines, 13 in. cylinder, 4 feet stroke; two boilers, 24 feet by 38 inch., Snowden's patent flexier attached.
Enquire of LOCKHART & FREW,
ja18:2w 172 and 174 Wood street.

NEW WALL PAPERS.—A large supply of WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES, Every style and color.
A full and general assortment of BOOKS kept constantly on hand, at the NEW BOOK-STORE, No. 104 Federal street, Allegheny.
ja18 THOS. E. WAKEMAN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH LANNEGAN, Dec'd.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of said decedent having been granted to the undersigned, those having claims against the estate will please present them, and those indebted to said estate will make payment without delay, to
ARCHIBALD McBRIDE, Executor,
ja19:6t*T No 101 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—Twenty-seven Acres of Land, part of the Lorenz farm, commanding a fine view of Pittsburgh and vicinity. It is about one mile from Jones' Ferry Landing. There are on the premises some fine fruit trees, and a never failing spring of excellent water. Will be sold together, or divided to suit purchasers. Persons desiring a country residence will please call on
M. ALLEN LORENZ,
ja19:4t No. 61 Water street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between ALEXANDER MEGOWN and WILLIAM PHILLIPS, in the Pick and Mattock business, under the name and style of MEGOWN & PHILLIPS, is this day dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm will make immediate payment, only to the undersigned, and those having claims will present them for settlement.
A. MEGOWN,
Snowden Tp., Jan. 18th, 1864. ja19:1wdaltwT

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF GRIST MILL AND SAW MILL.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Capt. Thos. Espy, deceased, will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, February 25th, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following Real Estate:
A Lot of Ground in Upper St. Clair township, on the old Washington road, 9 miles from Pittsburgh, bounded by lands of John Espy, Amos Holland, and other lands of the heirs of Capt. Espy, containing ONE ACRE, on which are erected a Steam Grist Mill and Saw Mill, a Frame Dwelling House, Stable, and other outbuildings.
TERMS—One-third cash, and balance in two equal annual payments, with interest.
For particulars apply to JAS. ESPY,
JOHN HICKMAN,
Administrators.
Or, to THOS. EWING, Attorney, No. 155 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. ja19:6tw*T

FARM FOR SALE—I offer my Farm for sale, situate in Moon township, Allegheny county, Pa. It lays on the Hookstown and Pittsburgh Grade, within 14 miles or less of Pittsburgh, and within 4 miles of Sewickley, Shousetown, and the Ohio river.
THE FARM CONTAINS SIXTY ACRES, 50 of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation; balance well timbered with locust, walnut and white-oak—the whole of which is well watered. The land is not broken.
The improvements are a new frame house, containing six rooms and a good cellar; there are other necessary outbuildings. There is an old orchard; also a young one, set out three years since. The farm is within ¼ mile of Stevenson's Steam Grist Mills, and about the same distance to Stores, Churches and Post Office. If the farm is not sold at private sale before the 1st day of March, 1864, it will be sold on that day at Public Sale, at 2 o'clock p. m.
For price, payments and other information inquire on the premises, or address
JOHN MORGAN,
ja19:4t*T Moon P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.

GEORGE REITER.....W. D. BEELER.....J. F. HOLLMAN.
LA BELLE STEEL WORKS.
REITER & CO.,
Successors to Reiter, Hartman & Co., manufacturers of CAST STEEL, SPRING, PLOW AND BLISTER STEEL; SPRINGS, AXLES, CROWBARS, &c.
Works, FIRST WARD, Allegheny City.
P. O. Address, PITTSBURGH, Pa. ja18:1y

HYLAND, WOODS & CO.,
MERCHANDISE BROKERS,
LOMBARD STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.
Orders for purchase of COFFEE, SUGAR, &c., faithfully executed.
Special attention given to shipping.
Referring, by permission, to
Messrs. Sturgess, Bennett & Co., New York.
" Earn Wheeler & Co., do;
" Skiddy, Minford & Co., do;
" Dougherty, Wood & Co., Baltimore.
ja18:6mo*B

DISSOLUTION AND CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm, name and style of REITER, HARTMAN & CO., was dissolved this day by mutual consent. SAMUEL H. HARTMAN and THEODORE W. HARTMAN retire, the business of the late firm will be continued by GEORGE REITER, W. D. BEELER and J. F. HOLLMAN, under the firm, name and style of REITER & CO., by whom all debts due to the late firm will be received, and those due from the same discharged.
S. H. HARTMAN,
GEORGE REITER,
T. H. HARTMAN,
W. D. BEELER,
J. F. HOLLMAN.
January 1st, 1864.

We cheerfully recommend REITER & CO., successors of REITER, HARTMAN & CO., to our friends and the public.
S. H. HARTMAN,
T. H. HARTMAN.
January 1st, 1864. ja18:1w

AN ORDINANCE repealing any Ordinance fixing the fees of Weigh and Wharf Masters.
Sec. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That any and all sections of any Ordinance or Ordinances fixing the rate of fees to be retained by the Wharf or Weigh Masters of said city, be and the same is hereby repealed.
Ordained and enacted into a law, this the 14th day of January A. D. 1864.
JAMES MARSHALL,
President of the Select Council.
JOHN DROWN, Jr.,
President of the Common Council.
Attest:
D. McCLURG, Clerk of the Select Council.
M. McGINNIS, Clerk of the Common Council.
ja16:2t

LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
Reasons why it is better than dry Polish:
1. It is already mixed.
2. It has no smell whatever.
3. It produces no dirt or dust
4. It stands the most intense heat.
5. It preserves from rust.
6. It is the most economical Polish
7. It is not one-fourth the labor.
For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
de23 Corner Fourth and Smithfield streets.

WALTER GLASS, intending to quit business on the 1st of April next, will sell his 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 Boot and Shoe Store, and for a 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.
ja8:1w

METAL $48 PER TON—And we have a superb Blast Furnace for sale, which cost the owner over $30,000, for one-half its cost. The Furnace is situated near Morgantown, has contracted 1800 acres of rich metal and farming lands, with any quantity of Ore, Coal, Timber and Limestone. $1,000 will put the Furnace in full blast, and will clear the cost in two months. Apply to
ja16 B. McLAIN & CO., 122 Fourth street.

NOTICE—Whereas, Letters of Administration, *cum testamento annexo*, on the estate of Mary Kerr, of Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make known the same to
JAMES CRAWFORD,
ja16:6t*dw Canonsburg, Washington Co., Pa.

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. ja16:tf

BOQUETS, CUT FLOWERS, &c.,
Forwarded to order from
HURDOCH'S OAKLAND GREENHOUSE.
Fourth street cars run out to the Greenhouse every fifteen minutes. no14:tf

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. M. 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,
G. C. RASCH.

DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE, No. 40 SECOND STREET, between Market and Ferry. Ten rooms, besides wash house and bath room. Pressed Brick front. Slate roof. In all respects modern and well built.
Apply to WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO.,
ja16:1w No. 57 Wood street.

WALL PAPER,
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
Meaning that I will sell WALL PAPER, of all grades, as low as any store west of the land of "Wooden Nut Meg." I invite buyers to examine,
ja16 JOS. R. HUGHES.

ROBINSON ST. PROPERTY.—Two well-built two story Brick Dwelling Houses and Lot of Ground 30 feet front by 110 deep, to a paved alley 20 feet wide. Each house has a hall, parlor, sitting room, kitchen, dining room, two chambers and two plastered attic rooms.
Price $5,000. Apply to
ja16 S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 51 Market st.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A Book, Stationery and News Depot for sale, in the best location, in a large city, and doing a fine business. To a person with about $2,000 capital, it will be an excellent opportunity to engage himself.
For particulars call at JOHN F. HUNT'S,
ja16:tf Masonic Hall, Fifth street.

POTATOES AND APPLES.—Now in store and for sale—
5,000 bush. York State Potatoes;
1,200 bbls. Green Apples;
200 do Lake Shore Turnips;
ja18 L. H. VOIGT & CO.

KETCHUP AND PEPPER SAUCE—200 dozen quart and pint Ketchup;
150 do pint Pepper Sauce;
In store and for sale by REYMER & BROS.,
ja18 Nos. 128 and 128 Wood street.

FRESH PEACHES AND TOMATOES.—250 dozen fresh Tomatoes, in cans;
200 do do Peaches,
Just received and for sale by REYMER & BROS.,
ja18 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

PEA[illegible] for sa[illegible] No. 1 to arrive and [illegible] BY H. COLLINS.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1864.
PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Saturday, January 30, 1864, for FIVE HUNDRED (500) CAVALRY HORSES, to be delivered at Des Moines, Iowa, within (30) thirty days from date of contract.
TWO THOUSAND (2,000) CAVALRY HORSES, to be delivered at Indianapolis, Ind., within (40) forty days from date of contract.
FIVE THOUSAND (5,000) CAVALRY HORSES, to be delivered at St. Louis, Mo., within (40) forty days from date of contract.
TWO THOUSAND (2,000) CAVALRY HORSES, to be delivered at Columbus, Ohio, within (50) days from date of contract.
TWO THOUSAND (2,000) CAVALRY HORSES, to be delivered at Chicago, Ill., within (50) days from date of contract.
Said horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than five (5) nor more than (8) years old; from 15 to 16 hands high, bridle wise, and of size sufficient for cavalry purposes.
These specifications will be strictly adhered to and rigidly enforced in every particular.
No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by a guaranty for its faithful performance.
Form of bid and guaranty can be had on application to Captain Hunt, A. Q. M., Davenport, Iowa; Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., Indianapolis, Ind.; Captain Ingham, Corpell, A. Q. M., St. Louis, Mo.; Captain Lowry, A. Q. M., Columbus, Ohio; and Captain Foster, A. Q. M., Chicago, Ill.
Successful bidders will be required to enter into written contracts, with good and sufficient security, within eight (8) days from date of acceptance of bid.
The oath of allegiance must accompany each bid.
The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.
No bid will be entertained for less than fifty horses.
Payment will be made on completion of contract, or as soon thereafter as funds may be received.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to Capt. James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.
Any further information will be promptly given on application to JAMES A. EKIN,
Ja16:4d Chief Quartermaster Cavalry Bureau.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing been J. M. LITTLE and P. J. URLING, under the style of J. M. LITTLE & CO., Merchant Tailors, No. 54 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the dissolution to take effect from January 1st, 1864. The new firm of URLING & BUCHLON, our successors, are authorized to settle all business connected with the late firm.
J. M. LITTLE,
P. J. URLING.
Having disposed of my interest in the firm of J. M. LITTLE & CO. to Mr. JOHN H. BUCHLON, late Merchant Tailor, No. 200 Broadway, New York, I take pleasure in recommending the new firm of URLING & BUCHLON to the patrons of the old establishment. They will be prepared and will spare neither time nor expense in fitting all orders in their line, in the latest style and best workmanship of any house in the city, and will rival any of the first class houses in New York or Philadelphia.
J. M. LITTLE.
P. J. URLING.....JOHN H. BUCHLON.
Merchant Tailors,
Have on hand a full and complete assortment of
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
Of the best goods in the market; and have engaged several first class workmen from New York. We are now prepared to make to order Gent's Clothing in the latest and most substantial manner. Soliciting a continuance of the liberal patronage from the customers of the late firm, we will guarantee a good fit and entire satisfaction to all those who favor us with their orders.
URLING & BUCHLON,
ja18:1w No. 54 ST. CLAIR STREET.

FOURTEENTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS for selling Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office up to January 5th, 1864:

John Smyers,	tavern,	1st ward,	Pittsburgh;
Cox & Dean,	do,	do,	do;
Morgan H. Hall,	do,	do,	do;
Henry Schill,	eating house,	do,	do;
Frank & Rosenberger,	o. goods,	do,	do;
Fred Schield,	do,	do,	do;
Lewis Hard,	eating house,	2d ward,	Pittsburgh;
Elizabeth Bollstetter,	tavern,	2d ward,	Pittsburgh;
Gottlieb Gerner,	other goods,	do,	do;
Henry Thomas & Co.,	do,	4th ward,	Pittsburgh;
J. H. Dierker,	do,	5th ward,	Pittsburgh;
Michael Williams,	tavern,	do,	do;
Mich'l Dougherty,	o. h'se,	6th ward,	Pittsburgh;
Sarah Copland,	do,	do,	do;
Sebastian Forster,	tavern,	8th ward,	Pittsburgh;
J. P. Schoiman,	do,	3d ward,	Allegheny;
Isaac Stein,	other goods,	do,	do;
Henry Herett,	eating house,	do,	do;
John Frans,	other goods,	East Birmingham;	
Wm. Hansen,	tavern,	South Pittsburgh.	
Andrew Miller,	do,	Collins township;	
Jacob Stump,	other goods,	West Deer	do;
Geo. Grow,	tavern,	Harrison	do;
Peter Goodell,	do,	Millin	do;
Matthew Lang,	do,	do,	do;
Fredrick Wessel,	do,	Pitt	do;
Jacob Frey,	eating house,	Reserve	do;
S. M. Gaston,	tavern,	O. H. Clair	do;
Geo. Fenlker,	eating house,	L. St. Clair	do;
Wm. McKibben,	tavern,	Snowden	do;
R. D. Watson,	do,	Scott	do;
Ann Rupert,	do,	Versailles	do;
Ann Thompson,	other goods,	Union	do;
Jos Mitchell,	tavern,	Versailles	do;

The Court will meet on WEDNESDAY, January 27, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m. Remonstrances must be filed on or before that day. Applicants will bring their bonds to my office before the day of hearing.
W. A. LEBRON, Clerk.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
GALWAY LINE.
ADRIATIC, 1,000 Horse-power, 4,000 tons.
SIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 tons.
The magnificent Steamship COLUMBIA will sail from New York for Liverpool on TUESDAY, the 26th of January.
These ships are among the finest and fastest afloat, and their accommodations for passengers are unrivalled. For LOWEST RATES OF PASSAGE to or from Europe, apply to the agent, D. O'NEILL,
Merchants' Exchange Building, No. 20 Third st., and 66 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.
Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at any of its branches in England or Ireland, for sale.
jy10:1ymw

CHEAPEST PASSAGE FROM "THE OLD COUNTRY."
Passengers brought out in FIRST CLASS MAIL STEAMERS, from Liverpool, Londonderry, Galway or Cork, for
Twenty-Five Dollars.
And by sailing vessels for TWENTY-ONE DOLLARS, in currency.
Apply to D. O'NE