Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING.....JAN. 22, 1864.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

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

The Late Stephen C. Foster—Funeral Obsequies.

The remains of the late Stephen C. Foster were interred yesterday afternoon, in Allegheny cemetery. The funeral services took place in Trinity (Episcopal) church, Sixth street, in the presence of a large number of his friends and relatives. Rev. C. E. Swope, pastor of the church, opened the exercises by reading from the burial service: "I am the resurrection and the life," etc. The choir then sung an anthem (Psalm, xxxix: 4)—"Lord, make me to know mine end, and the measure of my days," etc. Rev. David C. Page then read from I. Cor. xv: 13, after which Mr. Swope delivered a brief address, improving the solemn lesson for the living, rather than eulogizing the dead.

Mr. H. Kleber then sung the 191st hymn, commencing

"Vital spark of Heavenly flame,
Quit, O quit this mortal frame."

This hymn was very beautifully rendered, and was adapted to an air from the oratorio entitled "Joseph in Egypt."

After prayer by the pastor of the church, the assemblage was dismissed, and the remains of the deceased were slowly borne from the church, and followed to the grave by a large concourse of friends. At the grave the band played "Come Where my Love Lies Dreaming," and "Old Folks at Home," two of Mr. Foster's most pleasing and popular compositions.

The Riley and Cooney Larceny Case.

We have already noticed the arrest of Mrs. Riley, charged with stealing $217 in gold from Mrs. Cooney. The parties live in adjoining houses, and Mrs. C., on taking ill, was waited upon by Mrs. R., who gave her a whisky punch, which soon produced a profound sleep. On waking up, Mrs. C. discovered that Mrs. R. had gone, and on searching the bed for her gold, it too was among the missing. Mrs. R. was arrested, and nearly the amount of gold missed by Mrs. C. was found in Mrs. R.'s possession. Mrs. Riley claimed this as her own, and it being almost impossible to identify coin, the case was hopeless for Mrs. C. It so happened, however, that a portion of the gold was found in Mrs. R.'s bed-tick, wrapped in a piece of an old dress, which Mrs. Cooney not only claimed as hers, but actually produced a larger piece of the same kind of cloth, thus making out a strong case of circumstantial evidence. To explain this away, Mrs. R. called a witness to prove that she (Mrs. R.) had worn a dress of the same kind about three or four years ago. The hearing took place before Alderman Donaldson, and was closed yesterday—the magistrate holding Mrs. Riley to bail in the sum of $500, to answer at court. The accused is a woman of good reputation, and the case has excited considerable interest. What decision a jury may be able to arrive at, under the circumstances, remains to be seen.

The Concert Last Night.

The Concert last night by the choir of the M. E. Church for the benefit of the Subsistance Committee of Pittsburgh, was very largely attended by an attentive and appreciative audience. It was a success in every sense of the word, not only pecuniarily, but as a musical treat, and otherwise. To enter into detail of the performances would be unnecessary, and it will only be sufficient to say that all performed their parts admirably. A colo*ratura* on the violin by Master Turley exhibited great proficiency in the use of the instrument for one so young. Mrs. M. F. Sellers, at the request of a large number of those present, sang the soul thrilling Marseillaise, a song always welcome, but rendered the more appropriate from the circumstances under which the second was given. The "Song of a Thousand Years" was admirably rendered by Misses Brown and Kinkead, and Messrs. Irwin and Alexander. The Pittsburgh Subsistance Committee was organized in July, 1861, since which time it has fed 143,210 soldiers. Many who have partaken of their bounty have since passed from earth, and their places have been filled by others. It is for the purpose of extending comforts and luxuries to these, who with their lives in their hands have gone forth to do battle for our country's liberties, that these concerts are given, the proceeds being handed over to the members of the Committee. We hope that other concerts, with a like object, will follow.

Supper to Knap's Battery.

Those members of Knap's Independent Battery, recently enlisted as veterans and belonging to Philadelphia, and other portions of the State, had a grand entertainment served up to them at Bernard's Fifth-street, on Monday evening last, prior to their departure for Harrisburg. The supper was served up in the highest style of the culinary art, and that the occasion was a joyous one to the war-worn veterans who participated, it is scarcely necessary to state. After a well spent hour, those leaving for the East were escorted to the depot by their comrades residing here, and left the city amid the hearty plaudits of a large crowd assembled to witness their departure. We may state, with credit to that gentleman, that the entertainment was gotten up at the expense of Mr. Jas. Mawhinney, of Manchester, one of our most patriotic citizens. The boys speak in high terms of the many kindnesses bestowed upon them by our citizens.

Gough's Lecture at Concert Hall.

The lecture to be delivered to-morrow evening, called "Peculiar People," was written last summer. It is thought by some that it far excels any other production of his. Wherever it has been delivered it has given great satisfaction. Bores, touchy people, fast men, blusterers, and grumblers, receive due attention, while the affectation of ladies, and their extravagant expressions, are pleasantly hit off. The lecture is full of illustrations and anecdotes, presented in Mr. Gough's peculiar and inimitable style of delivery. The great design of the lecture seems to be to correct many foolish habits and customs which are productive of much unhappiness in the world. Our country is not forgotten by Mr. Gough in this lecture. Within two weeks past he has attracted immense audiences in Washington City, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Positively but two lectures will be delivered, and we expect the hall to be crowded to its utmost capacity on both nights.

Bounty Funds and Quotas.

We have already announced that Pine township, in this county, has its quota full. The volunteers are now in the service, they having received their local bounties.

We are now enabled to announce that the bounty fund of McClure township is made up, and the men ready. The bounty fund of Duquesne borough is made up. The borough of Butler has made up the bounty money, and several men were enlisted yesterday to fill up its quota. We believe that the borough of Kittanning is also paying local bounties. The spirit of making up bounties, and of enlisting, appears to be getting up finely in the 23d district.

DEATH OF A PENNSYLVANIAN AT RICHMOND.—Harvey E. Eller, of West Bethlehem township, Washington county, died on the 16th ult., in one of the rebel hospitals at Richmond. Mr. Eller was about twenty-three years of age, and was a member of the cavalry company recruited by Capt. A. J. Barr, which went into service in the fall of 1862. He was captured near Moorefield, Va., in September, and taken to Richmond as a prisoner, where he was kept till the time of his death. Shortly before he died, he wrote a letter to his uncle, Henry Eller, of the township aforesaid, in which he expressed the hope that he would recover, but he died before the letter was sent North, and accordingly a postscript, in a different hand, conveyed to his friends the sad intelligence that he was no more.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—The trains on this road, which have been delayed somewhat during the past day or two, on account of deep snow, are now running regularly as usual; the tracks have been freed from all obstructions. Shippers and passengers may depend upon speedy transportation by this route.

THEATRE.—To-night Mr. Bandman, the celebrated tragedian, takes his farewell benefit at the Theatre, when will be performed Shakspeare's tragedy of "Othello." Mr. Bandman personates the character of "Iago." The performance will conclude with the new farce, for the second time, of "Turn Him Out."

FROM HARRISBURG.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Harrisburg, Jan. 20, 1864.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—The Philadelphians have been enjoying the Inauguration and the accompanying ceremonies, with a relish apparently.

The number of patriotic individuals that are willing to serve the people in the capacity of Flour Inspectors, Sealers of Weights and Measures, and numberless other positions in civil life, is truly wonderful.

Hon. John Covode is in the city, sojourning at the United States. By the way, the United States is a tip top hotel. Gentlemanly landlords, kind and attentive waiters willing and anxious to attend to the wants of their guests. The table is first class. The House has been recently fit up and furnished in comfortable style. The travelling public cannot find a pleasanter or more convenient house than that kept by Messrs. Coverley & Hutchison.

Jas. D. M'Gill has received his commission as Captain of Knap's Battery. Jas. A. Dunlavy, Senior First Lieutenant; Thos. S. Sloan, Junior First Lieutenant; Adam Shaw, Senior Second Lieutenant, Wm. R. Stokes, Junior Second Lieutenant.

The Battery is nearly full, and will be ready to entertain the rebels with a little more grape and canister, as soon as the thirty day furlough of the veterans is up. The officers of the Battery are men who have seen a great amount of hard service, and are well qualified to command. Patriotic young men that want to see the elephant trunk and all, cannot have a better chance than by going along with the favorite of the First Ward, Allegheny. CHAPELTAPEC.

Another Yankee Novelty.

In passing along Fifth street, yesterday, we noticed a Yankee novelty, in the show window of Mr. J. P. Hunt, the well known book and periodical dealer. The novelty consists in a rich and unique display of samples of matches, from the celebrated manufactory of Mr. A. J. Griggs, of this city, formerly of Massachusetts. The larger samples represent three monuments and a tunnel, very cunningly devised. There are besides a large variety of smaller samples, some of which contain beautiful and appropriate mottoes. The display has been gotten up with great taste, and at considerable expense, and we are satisfied that none of our citizens ever saw matches so elegantly and handsomely arranged. Mr. Griggs is one of the most experienced and successful match manufacturers in the country, and during the years in which he has conducted business here, he has built up a large and profitable trade—his matches being in request by all the principal dealers. All those who wish to witness these beautiful samples of workmanship, should call as soon as convenient, as Mr. Griggs intends to donate them to the great Sanitary Fair to be held at Buffalo, on Washington's birth day.

NEWSPAPERS, LITERARY WEEKLIES, NOVELETTES, ETC.—Mr. J. P. Hunt, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, and J. T. Sample, 85 Federal street, Allegheny, have just received "*Blanche, or, The Lost Diamond, A Tale of the Lights and Shades of London*," by Septimus R. Urban; price 25 cents; "*The Hunted Outcast, or, The Fortunes of a Fugitive, a Record of Lost Occurrences in Georgia*," being No. 4 of J. P. Beadle's Ten Cent Novels; *The Boston Pilot; American Union; Flag of Our Union; Gleason's Literary Companion; Waverly Magazine; The Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post; The Comic Monthly*, etc., etc.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM.—On Wednesday night some malicious person attempted to burn the Girard House, on Smithfield street, now used as Military Headquarters. Fires were kindled in two of the rooms, upon the floors, and had made considerable headway before they were discovered. There was a large number of soldiers sleeping in various parts of the building, which is very large, and great destruction of life, as well as property, might have resulted, had the flames not been subdued. The perpetrator was not discovered.

FIGHT BETWEEN SOLDIERS.—A disgraceful fight took place between two soldiers, yesterday afternoon, on Federal street, Allegheny. They got into an angry dispute about the merits of Gen. McClellan, which terminated in a regular bout at fisticuffs. The names of the combatants are Hugh Gorman and William Cameron. The result of the encounter was that Cameron was seriously beaten. Whiskey was at the bottom of the difficulty. No arrests were made.

THE BIBLE PANORAMA is still on exhibition at Masonic Hall, but the time for its departure is near at hand. Those who have neglected visiting this beautiful painting should delay no longer, if they would see it all.

DRAYMEN'S MEETING—ADVANCE IN PRICE OF HAULING.—The attention of our merchants, and others who have hauling to be done, is directed to the proceedings of a meeting of Draymen, in another column.

TRAINS RESUMED.—We are requested to notice that trains have been resumed on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, leaving this city at 9 A. M., and Allegheny at 3 P. M.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES have obtained the highest premium at every State, County, and Institute Fair held in 1863, as the best family and the best manufacturing machines, and for the best machine work.

A. P. CHATFIELD, General Agent,
18 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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

SCURVY and scrofulous eruptions will soon cover the pores of those brave man who are fighting their country's battles. Night air, bad food, and drenching rains will make sad havoc with the strongest; therefore let every man supply himself with HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT; it is certain cure for every skin disease. Only 25 cts. per pot.

For sale at Felton's drug store, Fifth street.

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

A fresh supply of goods every week.

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

Every garment warranted a perfect fit.

SAMUEL GRAHAM, GEO. MCCANDLESS.

JUST RECEIVED AND READY FOR SALE.—The fine assortment of Fall and Winter Clothing, lately received by Messrs. John Wier & Co., Merchant Tailors, No. 146 Federal street, Allegheny. The stock of clothing consists of the finest variety of gents' pantaloons, vests, coats and overcoats. The style of patterns is tasteful and fashionable. We would invite all of our readers to give the above gentlemen a call.

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

Carriage 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.

O. SILL, Dentist, 128 Penn street, will attend to all businesses of his profession.

DIED:

JAMESON.—On Wednesday, 20th instant, at 6 o'clock p. m., AGNES, wife of Mr. William Jameson, in the 19th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, corner of Pitt and North alley, on FRIDAY, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock p. m. The friends of the family are requested to attend.

HOWARD.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20th, 1864, at 8 o'clock p. m., VIRGINIA, youngest daughter of Lydia and the late Wm. J. Howard.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her mother, No. 172 Third street, on FRIDAY, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock p. m.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 21, 1864.

DRAYMEN'S NOTICE.—The Draymen of Pittsburgh held a meeting on Thursday night, at the house of Mr. ROBT. STEEL, No. 1 Irwin street, to take into consideration the necessity of raising the present scale of prices for hauling. At the present prices they can not make an honest living, on account of feed and all the necessaries of life being so high. Therefore it was

Resolved, That the scale of prices on and after MONDAY, Jan. 25th, will be—For all long hauling—50 cents per load; and all hauling inside of two squares, 40 cents per load; and we trust all of our worthy Merchants who do not feel like paying the above prices will be kind enough to allow their employees a fair price for their horses and drays, and give them a chance to devote their time to some business at which they can procure a decent livelihood.

And be it further,

Resolved, That all of our worthy Draymen strictly adhere to this scale of prices. All outside hauling Draymen will make their own prices. ja22:1t

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1864.

LETTER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The same steamer which brought accounts of the great meeting held in New Orleans, in favor of holding a State Convention, to do away with Slavery, brought the following letter to a leading administration Congressman, from one of the most prominent leaders of the free state movement in Louisiana. Of the statements, I know nothing, beyond the fact that the writer is a man of undoubted character, veracity and position, and have no right to print his name, but it is a service of any one officially interested in inquiring into facts:

New Orleans, Jan. 9, 1864.—Dear Sir: President Lincoln has started a Missouri case in Louisiana, and has made General Banks our master, and Banks is another Schofield, only worse than he. Our mass meeting last evening was a complete success, but its object will be defeated by Banks, who, under orders direct from the President, declares his purpose to order an election for a State Government, and not to allow an election for a convention, thus playing into the hands of Collman, Riddell and Fields, and this crew. The Union men, the true Union men, are thunderstruck by the course of the President in this matter. We were not informed of the President's orders to Banks until the hour of the meeting last night, and the meeting was not informed of it at all.

Gen. Shepley, who is generally liked, and who has done all he could to promote the free State cause and to organize a free State Government, will resign, and the election ordered by Banks will be purely military dictation, and will be so regarded. I know not the secret spring of all these acts of the President and Banks. The President has probably been deceived by interested and base men. His true friends, and the true friends of his measures are much grieved by the course he has authorized. It is certain that Banks has the unshaken confidence of Mr. Lincoln. He is regarded as another Schofield, without the military talents of that officer. Is it not possible to get the President to countermand his orders to Banks immediately, and let the people manage matters as they have begun to do?

THE CONFISCATION AND TAX BILLS.

The House to-day was again given up to the confiscation and tax bill. Two set of speeches were read on confiscation, neither attracting much attention. On the tax bill in the Committee of the Whole, in five minutes speeches, quite an animated debate sprung up. Mr. Voorhees astonished everybody by professing a warm admiration for New England, quite in contrast with the utterances of Samuel Cox, and others on his side last session. The Democrats insisted that the tax on whisky or on any other manufactured article was really a tax on agricultural interests, because they had to consume the manufactured articles, and had to pay an increased price, caused by the heavy taxation. This is the substance of the argument by which they propose to prove the injustice to the agricultural classes. During the debate Mr. Kelly made a thrust at Mr. Voorhees about being ejected from a railroad car in Indiana by a soldier. Mr. Voorhees denied the story as it had appeared in the newspapers, and said there wasn't a word of truth in it. In answer to Mr. Voorhees assertion that the West paid tax on New England manufactures, Mr. Dawes answered that if such is the fact the West nevertheless received back all the tax paid by the enhanced value of produce consumed by New England. That section also paid its proportion of tax on incomes resulting from increased values, if not on manufactures.

An attempt to release all foreign spirits in transit from tax had failed.

EXPRESS BROKER

failed to have the drawback on cotton removed. The bill was finally got out of the Committee of the Whole, and will come up for passage to-morrow.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

Mr. Sherman submitted to the Senate to-day a communication from the Commissioner of Agriculture, protesting against the taxation of leaf tobacco, stating that the United States annually produces scarcely a third of tobacco of commerce and less than is grown in Europe; that substitutes for our tobacco are dried, and that out of foreign markets; that its production is increasing in Hungary, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Algeria, and South America, and a tendency to decrease present prices is strikingly manifest in foreign markets. Exports of Brazil under stimulus of higher prices have increased seven hundred per cent. in two years. The European governments not only control the sale, but the production; and France especially restricts cultivation, by refusing to grant permits, while she produces, including twenty millions of pounds in Algeria, 50,000,000 pounds, and is already nearly independent of the United States. Hungary produces as much as Kentucky, and the Austrian empire is already independent. He opposes all taxation upon tobacco for export.

THE TEST OATH.

The Senate spent another day discussing at length the propriety of the proposed test oath, against which Mr. Bayard protests. Reverdy Johnson made a long, legal argument against requiring him to take it. Mr. Bayard has not been in his seat since he made his speech, and it is understood that he does not propose to resume it till the question is decided. If the oath is required, some think it questionable whether he will not resign or absent himself rather than take it. It is understood that although some Senators doubt its propriety, the Administration caucus has decided to put the test oath through by a party vote if necessary. Of sixteen cases of contested or doubtful elections to the House of Representatives, only two—those of Segar and of the bogus New Orleans members have been disposed of by the Election Committee. Both have been rejected.

THE BILL AUTHORIZING TRANSMISSION OF CLOTHING TO SOLDIERS.

The following is a full text of the bill authorizing the transmission of clothing through the mails to soldiers. It passed the House last week and Senate to-day, and only awaits the President's signature to become a law. That articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States, at the rate of eight cents, to be, in all cases, prepaid. For every four ounces or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

CONTESTED SEATS.

Gen. Loans' contested election case was up before the committee to-day. Mr. Bruce has made two speeches before the committee, and is to make still another to-morrow. General Loan has not yet spoken.

The following are other cases before Congress and referred to the election committee: From Missouri, Bruce vs. Loan; Price vs. McClurg; Lindsey vs. Scott; Knox vs. Blair; Birch vs. King. Pennsylvania, Kline vs. Myers; Corigan vs. Thayer. Kentucky, McHenry vs. Yeaman. Massachusetts, Sleeper vs. Rice. Virginia, McKenzie vs. Kilchen, neither yet admitted to seats. Iowa, Martin vs. Grinnell. Maryland, Crisfield vs. Criswell. New Mexico, Galligar vs. Perea.

THE IRERWOOD CASE.

The naval committee took up the Isherwood case to-day, and made arrangements for entering upon a thorough investigation of it.

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE TROUBLES.

Collector Barney was before the committee on public expenditures for an hour and a half this morning, giving an account of troubles in the New York Custom House. His testimony this morning related mainly to the abstraction of bonds, with which Henry B Stanton was for a time thought to be involved, and to the conduct of his private secretary, lately arrested. Other important officers in the Custom House are to be called on to-morrow.

AMBULANCE CORPS BILL.

The amendment to the Ambulance Corps bill, introduced by Mr. Wilson, provides that the number of two horse ambulances attached to each army corps shall be, three to an infantry regiment of five hundred; two to a regiment of two hundred; one to a regiment of one hundred or more; two to a cavalry regiment of five hundred; one to a regiment of less number; one to a battery of artillery. All persons are prohibited from using ambulances for other than the care of the sick and wounded.

MR. TROWBRIDGE,

Who has been arrested and put in Fort Warren for treasonable correspondence with Lamar, recently published, is a native of Georgia. He was implicated with Lamar in the the famous Wanderer and Echo case, and was arrested in 1862 as a spy. He was then released on his parole not to engage in or assist the rebellion, by a board of which Dix, Ferrepont and Webster were members.

THE ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

The manner in which the railroad from Alexandria to the Army of the Potomac has lately been run in the interest of slavery is about to lead to an overhauling of that concern. Loyal colored men attached to the army, with proper passes, have been compelled to ride in cattle cars without cover, and filthy in the extreme, while vermin eaten rebels have been allowed the best accommodations trains could afford.

SHANGE IN COMMITTEES.

Gen Loan, of Missouri, to-day resigned his place on the House Military Committee, and Gen. Frank Blair was appointed in his place, while Loan was transferred to the Committee on the Conduct of the War, which in a party sense is regarded as a more important position. The arrangement is understood to be satisfactory to the radical members from Missouri. Gen. Blair thus stands at the tail of a Committee which at the beginning of the last Congress, he was chairman.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS QUESTION.

Gen. Butler has returned to Norfolk. The exchange question remains unsettled, and contrary to expectation it is now thought that no satisfactory understanding will probably be soon reached. Butler himself is understood to think that if he had a hearty support here he might soon reach a satisfactory conclusion with the Richmond authorities.

SECOND ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

Chas. A. Dana, formerly managing editor of the N. Y. *Tribune*, has been already appointed and confirmed second Assistant Secretary of War, in accordance with a law passed a few days ago, creating that office. He entered upon the discharge of his duties at the War Department to-day.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The forty-seventh anniversary of the American Colonization Society was celebrated last evening at Dr. Sunderland's church. The attendance was slim. Remarks were made by Messrs. Latrobe, Wheeler and P. D. Gurley. The regular speakers were not present. The usual routine of business was transacted.

TO SPEAK AT ANNAPOLIS.

Postmaster General Blair is expected to speak at Annapolis to-morrow, and it is thought probable that he will attempt to foreshadow the policy on which the next Presidential canvass is to be conducted.

COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War consists of Wade, Chandler and Harding, of the Senate, and Gooch, Julian, Odell and Loan of the House.

ADMITTED TO SEAT.

In the case of Todd vs. Jane, from Dakotah, Jane has been admitted to his seat during the contest; admission not to be held as in any way prejudging Todd's claims.

THE IRON AGE.

The destruction of the Iron Age has been confirmed by advices received at the Navy Department.

FROM HARRISBURG.

[BY INLAND TELEGRAPH.]

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 21, 1864.

The Senate is not yet organized.

The prospect for Senator White's exchange is favorable.

A resolution on the National Banking question was offered. The yeas and nays being called for, the vote was forty-eight Union to forty-three copperhead. The Opposition voted dead against the Government.

Both Houses will adjourn to-day.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1864.

HOUSE.—A new Standing Committee on a uniform system of coinage, weights and measures, was ordered to be appointed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the act amendatory to the Confiscation bill. Mr. Morris, of N. Y., spoke in favor of the confiscation of the estates of the rebels who inaugurated and are responsible for all the evils of the rebellion.

The House, 55 against 77, refused to adjourn till Monday.

The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution amendatory of the Confiscation act.

Mr. Morris, of New York, was at a loss to see how the rebels could claim the protection of the Constitution. No further proceedings were taken on the Confiscation bill.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on amendatory of the Internal Revenue bill.

Mr. Pendleton offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that all cotton in the hands of manufacturers heretofore exempted shall be taxed two cents per pound.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, moved to strike the drawback of two cents per pound in all cases where the duty imposed by this act upon the cotton used in manufactures shall be satisfactorily shown to have been previously paid.

Messrs. Brooks, Voorhees, Harrington, and J. C. Allen, advocated the amendment of the last two, regarding such drawback as a bounty to manufacturers at the expense of the agricultural interests.

Mr. Morrill delivered an address showing that New England pays its fair proportion on its products and industry.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, participating in the debate, said last Congress he voted for all revenue measures, and whatever complaints might be uttered in Voorhees district in Indiana, as to the operation of those laws, there was no complaint in the Districts which he, Washburne, represented. His constituents were not only willing to pay the present tax, but an additional tax to crush the rebellion. The rebellion is to be crushed, and the States brought back if necessary by subjugation.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, said such speeches as Mr. Washburne just delivered did not rise high enough to reach an honest man's contempt. All lovers of country and the conservatives assert their ascendancy. That gentleman will be buried in political oblivion. The conservative members are not to be intimidated by loud talk. He would not defend the loyalty of his district on a mere private insinuation.

Mr. Grinnel, of Iowa, spoke in behalf of manufacturers.

Mr. Kelly, of Pa., spoke in favor of protecting and encouraging American industry. In reply to Mr. Voorhees he said: Those who have stood by the country would not be consigned to the political oblivion to which the gentleman had adverted. No man who upheld the national flag and the cause of freedom, was ever driven from a stage or railroad car by indignant soldiers.

Mr. Stevens moved that the committee rise.

Mr. Voorhees claimed the floor.

Mr. Stevens said the subject had been exhausted, and everybody else. (Laughter.)

Mr. Voorhees replied to Mr. Kelly that the statement was utterly untrue. There was not one word of truth in the publication; not an offensive word was said in his hearing; he got off the car at the place to which he had paid his fare, and there was an end of it. Nothing the gentleman could say would induce him to make a reply to answer. There must be something more respectable than came from his slanderous tongue.

Mr. Stephens said thirty years ago he heard the tariff question discussed by Southern men with Calhoun at their head, and by Webster and others on the opposite side. Their arguments were nearly as able as anything said here to-day. [Laughter.]

Mr. Brooks had no idea when he offered his amendment that it would put gentlemen from the East, and West, and Northwest in such commotion. His object in submitting it was to raise the revenue and the tax should reach all classes.

Mr. Dawes asked whether the gentleman would vote to tax real estate.

Mr. Brooks said he would.

Mr. Dawes replied New England will cooperate with you.

Mr. Brooks' amendment to strike out the drawback proviso, was disagreed to.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, offered an amendment, which was agreed to by a small majority, that all spirits imported prior to the passage of the act shall pay additional duty of forty cents.

Elijah Ward offered an amendment that such tax shall not apply to spirits on ship board, which was disagreed to. The bill as amended was reported to the House, when this and a substitute intended to be offered by Mr. Stevens, were ordered to be printed as preliminary to further action on the subject.

On motion, the House adjourned.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Senate took up the bill to provide for the promotion of the enlistment of volunteers.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, wished the bill postponed, as it did not provide for bounties to colored troops. The bill was postponed until to-morrow.

The resolution of Mr. Davis, calling upon the President for the correspondence between the United States and the rebel authorities, was taken up and on motion postponed.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, moved to postpone the prior orders, and take up the unfinished business of yesterday, which was agreed to.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, proceeded to address the Senate at length on a rule requiring Senators to take a particular oath.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, all prior orders were postponed and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the proposed rule requiring an additional oath.

Mr. Johnson proceeded to address the Senate on the three propositions—Did the law of January, 1862, requiring the oath to be taken by officers, include Senators? If it did, was it constitutional? If it became operative, was it proper and expedient? He contended that the Government derived all its powers from the Constitution. The absence of the delegation of the power in the Constitution is restriction of the power, so under the State constitution, we are bound to show the existence of this power before we attempt to exercise it. He was opposed to placing the negro on political equality and base white men, and the time had to come when the white man would be crushed, and the people of the South would share in the heart, as well as in the deed blessings, of a restored Union. In the language of Webster, this Government was not founded but a united one—not choicelike together, crushed and bruised, but like the world harmoniously confessed, where order in variety rise, and though all things differ, all agree.

Mr. Howard thought that this was a simple proposition that every Senator should hereafter take his oath or be excluded from this body. It was rather late in the day to say that, and ordering a grievous wrong against persons whose hands were red with the blood of innocent loyal people, when we simply ask them or their representatives when they present themselves to take such an oath as this.

The amendment of Mr. Powell was rejected by yeas 12, nays 26.

On motion of Mr. Doolittle the Senate adjourned until Monday, Mr. Sanlsbury being entitled to the floor on the pending subject.

From the Potomac Army—The Supplies for the Destitute.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 21.—Nothing of special interest has transpired within our lines for several days, and the enemy appear to enjoy a similar state of quietude. Erroneous ideas have been promulgated by the newspapers in regard to the extent of the supplies to the destitute which lent here months under the late regulations of the Treasury Department. I am authorized to say that supplies will not be furnished beyond the limits of the infantry occupations, except in a very few special cases. None whatever will be furnished except by Gen. Patrick, Provost Marshal General, and none will be furnished except by permission of and approved by Patrick, and none will be allowed where doubt exists as to such supplies being used or appropriated by parties hostile to the Union cause. The most needy and most deserving of our sympathies will be supplied with the necessities of life to a limited extent only. The most stringent course will be pursued to prevent any misappropriation of supplies.

The Sale of Government Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—The announcement that the 5-20 loan was almost exhausted, gave an extraordinary impetus to that class of Government securities to-day, nearly a million dollars being subscribed for at the office of Joseph Cooke & Co. of this city, and eight millions ordered by telegraph from all parts of the country. The orders from the West alone amounted to six hundred thousand dollars, and the amount in transition cannot be estimated. The excitement occasioned by this loan, and the solst with which its conclusion was attended, has never been equalled in the financial history of the world, and it is gratifying to know that it has been mainly encouraged and participated in by the people generally, and not by any combination of capitalists. This effort of Secretary Chase so triumphantly concluded, is certainly deserving of the hearty congratulations of the country.

Clothing Sent through the Mail to Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The following bill having passed both Houses now only awaits the President's signature to become a law: Articles of clothing being manufactured of wool, cotton or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds, and addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounce, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulation as Post Master General may prescribe.

Arrival of Cotton, and Sick and Wounded Soldiers—Re-Enlisted.

CAIRO, Jan. 21.—The steamer Memphis, with 533 bales of cotton for St. Louis and the east, and Memphis dates to the 19th, has arrived.

The steamer City Belle, chartered to go to New Orleans with sanitary stores by the State of Indiana, returned to-day, bringing up twenty sick and wounded troops.

The Third Iowa Cavalry regiment, at Little Rock, have re-enlisted, 780 strong.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Cincinnati Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21, 1864.

Weather was cloudy with slight indications of rain. The average temperature was 31 degrees above zero. The gorge has given way at Pittsburgh, and the steamer Citizens is receiving freight for Pittsburgh. The river is at a stand with twelve feet of water in the channel.

Flour market opened firm at $5 85@$5 90 for superfine, but closed weak under news from New York. Whiskey market dull and unsettled, and prices nominal with no sales. Provisions—no essential change to notice, and the demand quiet. Light feeling in lard and mess pork, and less firm; city mess sold a $20 50; and head lard at $11 75. Wheat in good demand for red at $1 35, holders ask 2@3c higher; white nominal at $1 60@1 45. Corn market quiet; new sold at $1, and old at $1 10. Oats in fair demand at 86c in bulk, and 90c in Cincinnati sacks; holders ask 1c above these quotations. Rye—receipts and offerings light, holders ask $1 45 for prime, but buyers are not willing to pay this rate. Barley unchanged; prime to choice full quoted at $1 60@1 65. G.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—Flour held firmly, but there is not much doing. Sales of 500 bbls Pennsylvania extra family at $7 50@7 75; and fancy at $8@9 50. Supplies from west come forward slowly, and stocks are reduced. In rye flour and corn meal there is nothing doing. Wheat is held firmly, but not much in demand; small sales of red at $1 70@1 75, and white at $1 85@2 00. Rye sells on arrival at $1 40@1 41. There is very little corn coming forward; yellow is firm at $1 11@1 12. 10,000 bush Pennsylvania oats sold at 65c. 8000 bush Canada barley sold at $1 50; and 2000 bush malt at $1 65@1 70. No change in groceries or provisions. Petroleum firmer; 4000 bbls refined in bond sold at 46c; crude moves slowly at 9@9½c, and free at 43@44c. 500 bbls whisky sold at 96@98c.

STOCK MARKET—Pennsylvania 5's 93½; Reading railroad 58 44-100; Pennsylvania railroad 73. Gold 156½. Exchange on New York par.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.—Flour dull. The supply of Wheat is scarce and the market firm. Corn quiet at 118 to 115 for white. Whiskey unsettled. Ohio is offered at 90. Coffee steady at 35@34 cents for Rio.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

Corner Ohio and Federal Streets, Allegheny,

GEO. A. KELLY, PROPRIETOR.

STARBLING SODA WATER,
PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded.

CIDER.—200 bbls Sweet Cider, on consignment. SCHOMAKER & LANG

SPECIAL NOTICES.

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits, troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

Which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonic, where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enlighten the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, Winter-green, sassafras, roots and barks, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has D. S. Barnes' signature on our private U. S. Stamp over the cork, with plantation scene, find our firm signature on a fine steel plate engraving on side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. We defy any person to match the taste or character of our goods. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an imposter. We sell only in our log cabin bottle. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on two parties re-filling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is perfectly incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence so eminent of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, steamboats and country st