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MANUFACTURERS, &c.

DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS,
QUADRAN & CRAWFORD,
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BRASS WORK FOR PLUMBERS, STEAM OR GAS FITTERS, MACHINISTS, AND COPPERSMITHS.
BRASS CASTINGS, of all descriptions, made to order. STEAMBOAT WORK, STEAM AND GAS-FITTING, and REPAIRING, promptly attended to.
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Manufacturers of stationary and other ENGINES, ROLLING MILL CASTINGS and MACHINERY, of all kinds, and general jobbers.
Prompt attention given to repairing ROLLING MILL MACHINERY. de30ly

JOHN HALL & CO.,
VALLEY FORGE PLOW WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers and dealers in all the different kinds of PLOWS, PLOW CASTINGS, SCOOPS, CUTTING BOXES, &c. With greatly increased facilities for doing business, we earnestly invite dealers to give us a call. Manufactory, Temperanceville. Warehouse, Cecilia alley and Liberty St. Pittsburgh.
JOHN HALL,
T. J. HALL,
STEPHEN WOODS,
JAS. J. BROWN.
oct-6m

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of
BEST QUALITY REFINED CAST STEEL,
Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes. Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
☞ Office and warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 FIRST and 150 and 152 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh. 6d1:1yd

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BRITANNIA AND BRASS WORKS
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(Successors to Orin Newton.)
Manufacturers of CASTOR FRAMES, MUGS, CUPS, LADLES, and a great variety of BRITANNIA articles, a few doors above the CARBON OIL LAMP BURNERS and LAMP BRASSES generally, No. 132 Second street, Pittsburgh.

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Manufacturers of COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES, PARLOR AND KITCHEN GRATES, HOLLOW WARE, etc. Steel and Glass Models, Rolling Mill Castings, Mill Gearing, Gas, Water and Steam Pipe, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Sugar Kettles, Pulleys, Hangers, Car Wheels, Couplings and Castings generally. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings made to order. Patented Portable Mill, with Steam or Horse Power. sep16:6md

JOSEPH F. HAMILTON & CO.,
Our FIRST and LIBERTY STS., Pittsburgh,
Manufacturers of
SUPERIOR STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY, &c. sep19:3

S. SEVERANCE, No. 53 WATER St., Pittsburgh, manufacturer of BOILER RIVETS, WROUGHT SPIKES, common and fulled, of every description.
Particular sized or shaped SPIKES and RIVETS, always made to order at short notice. A good assortment constantly on hand. my20:m

WELLS, FIDDLE & CO., No. 215 Liberty street, opposite Sixth, Pittsburgh, manufacturers of WHIPS, LASHES and SWITCHES, and every description of LEATHER BRAIDED WORK.
Orders solicited from the trade, and goods promptly shipped as per instructions. feb:ly

D. & W. BENNETT, Manufacturers of WHITE STONE CHINA and GLASS, STONE COLORED WARE.
Office and Warehouse at No. 74 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh. mh16:ly

DRY GOODS.

JOHN WILSON.....JAMES W. CARR.....DAVID M. CANDLESS
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)
Wholesale dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 84 Wood street, third house above Diamond alley, Pittsburgh. sp16:f

SAM'L LANE.....JAS. MCADOO.....ALEX. LANE
LANE, MCADOO & CO., Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 140 Federal street, second door below Diamond alley, Allegheny City. mh2:y

EATON, MACRUM & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES and DRY GOODS, of every description, No. 97 and 99 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

MACRUM & GLYDE, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c., No. 78 Market street, between Diamond and Fourth Pittsburgh.

J. M. BURCHFIELD, (successor to J. Burchfield & Co.,) Wholesale and Retail Dealer in STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH HORNE, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of TRIMMINGS, DRY GOODS, &c., Nos. 77 and 79 Wood street.

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W. P. JONES, Agent North America, State of Pennsylvania, and Hartford Insurance Companies, 67 Water street.

SAMUEL REA, Secretary Citizens' Insurance Company, corner Market and Water sts.

F. M. GORDON, Secretary Western Insurance Company, 22 Water street.

D. M. BOOK, Secretary Allegheny Insurance Company, 57 Fifth street.

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H. KLEBER & BRO., Dealers in MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, and sole agents for STEINWAY'S CELEBRATED PIANOS, No. 88 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh. my22:

CHARLES C. MELLOR, Dealer in PIANOS, MELODEONS, &c., No. 81 Wood st., between Fourth street and Diamond alley, Pittsburgh.

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KAY & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, No. 55 Wood street, next door to the corner of Third, Pittsburgh. SCHOOL and LAW BOOKS constantly on hand.

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WILLIAM WARD, Dealer in PROMISSORY NOTES, BONDS, MORTGAGES, and all securities for money.
Persons can procure LOANS, through my agency, on reasonable terms.
Those wishing to invest their money to good advantage, may always find some good securities for sale.
All communications will receive immediate attention.
Office, Grant street, opposite St. Paul's Cathedral. ap14

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(Successor to McClelland & Davis,)
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT IN
Flour, Grain and Provisions.
Special attention given to the purchase and sale of CRUDE AND REFINED PETROLEUM.
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CHARLES C. BALSLEY,
Produce and Commission Merchant.
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE,
NO. 119 LIBERTY STREET,
mh19:y PITTSBURGH, PA.

DUNCAN M'DONALD.....CHAS. & JNO. ARBUCKLE.
M'DONALD & ARBUCKLES, (of the late firm of D. & D. M'Donald & Co., Wellsville, Ohio,) Wholesale Grocers, Produce and Commission Merchants, jobbers in COFFEE, N. O. SUGAR and MOLASSES, REFINED SUGARS & SYRUPS, FLOUR, BACON, TOBACCO, TEAS, RICE, CHEESE, SEEDS, &c., Nos. 242 and 244 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. mh16:ly

SHRIVER & LAZEAR,
Wholesale
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 27 and 29 Smithfield St., cor. Second,
PITTSBURGH.
jan16:y

ANDREW MACKOWN.....WILKINS LINHART.
MACKOWN & LINHART, FLOUR AND GRAIN FACTORS, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the sale of Flour, Grain, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Beans, Tallow, Grease, Feathers, Potatoes, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Saleratus, Linseed and Lard Oils, Dried and Green Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax and Grass Seeds.
Cash advancements made on Consignments. Warehouse, No. 227 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

W. M. GORMLY,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
No. 271 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh,
Having purchased the interest of his late partners, will continue the business at the old stand, and will be pleased to receive the patronage of his old friends and customers. my13d

WEBB & WILKINSON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wholesale dealers in WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, DRIED FRUITS, BUTTER, EGGS, GRAINS, and produce generally. Also, LEATHER, HIDES, OILS, &c., No. 217 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
☞ Cash advancements made. Consignments solicited. je12-6md

WM. P. BECK & CO., No. 185 LIBERTY Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in COUNTRY PRODUCE, FISH, OIL, BACON, LARD, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, FISH, &c., PROPRIETORS OF FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS, &c., SALT and LIME. jy15

JOHN H. CANFIELD, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT and wholesale dealer in WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, BUTTER, LARD, PORK, BACON, FLOUR, FISH, POT AND PEARL ASHES, SALERATUS, LINSEED AND LARD OILS, DRIED FRUIT, and Produce generally, Nos. 141 and 143 Front street, Pittsburgh. oct

WM. LITTLE.....WM. TRIMBLE.
LITTLE & TRIMBLE, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, dealers in PRODUCE, FLOUR, BACON, CHEESE, FISH, CARBON AND LARD OIL, IRON, NAILS, GLASS, COTTON YARNS, and Pittsburgh manufactures generally, 112 and 114 Second street, Pittsburgh.

J. S. REYMER.....WM. D. REYMER.
REYMER & BROTHERS, (successors to Reymer & Anderson,) Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS AND SPICES, CONFECTIONERY, SUGARS, FIRE WORKS, &c., Nos. 128 and 132 Wood street, above Fifth, Pittsburgh. jy23:y

WM. CULP.....OTHO SHEPHARD.
CULP & SHEPHARD, COMMISSION MERCHANTS and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE, No. 245 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
Choice brands of Flour for Bakers and Family constantly on hand. Particular attention paid to filling orders for Merchandise generally. oct-dly

CHARLES R. LEECH, FLOUR AND GRAIN FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT for the sale of GRAIN, SEEDS, CHEESE, PRODUCE, &c., and agent for the celebrated Uniontown CEMENT, Nos. 116 Second and 145 First streets, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh. se3

FRANK VAN GORDER, Produce and Commission Merchant, dealer in FLOUR, BUTTER, BROOMS, SEEDS, LARD, CHEESE, FOUL, DRIED AND GREEN FRUITS, and produce generally. Liberal cash advances on consignments. Warehouse, No. 124 Second street, Pittsburgh.

GEORGE A. HEAD.....GEORGE METZGAR.
HEAD & METZGAR, Grocers and Commission Merchants, and dealers in all kinds of Country Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 249 Liberty street, opposite head of Wood street, Pittsburgh. apl:ly

A. A. BOYCE.....P. BRIDGE.
GEO. A. JONES & SON, Wholesale Grocers and Boat Furnishers, dealers in MANILLA ROPE, OAKUM, OILS, PITCH, and PINCH manufactured articles, No. 141 Water street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh.

ROBERT DALZELL.....F. DALZELL.
ROBERT DALZELL & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

D. WALLACE, Commission Merchant, and Wholesale Dealer in FLOUR and GRAIN, No. 258 Liberty street, opposite Pennsylvania R. R. Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh. Storage Warehouse, corner Wayne and Penn streets. no21:ly

HENRY LAMBERT.....JOHN SHIPTON.....A. WALLACE.
LAMBERT, SHIPTON & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Produce Dealers, No. 6 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. jal6

JOHN WATT.....JOHN WILSON.
WATT & WILSON, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh manufactures, No. 152 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. jan25

SAMUEL LINDSAY, JR.....JOHN TELFORD.
LINDSAY & TELFORD, Wholesale and Retail GROCERS, FLOUR AND PRODUCE DEALERS, 187 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. apr16m

GEO. HORNER.....WM. F. LANG
SCHOMAKER & LANG, COMMISSION MERCHANTS and wholesale dealers in GROCERIES, FLOUR, GRAIN, PRODUCE, &c., No. 279 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. apl3:dly

S. S. LIGGETT.....JOHN LINDSAY.
J. S. LIGGETT & CO., CITY FLOUR-ING MILLS, corner Liberty and Adams streets, Pittsburgh. ap8
Capacity, 400 barrels per day.

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WILLIAM MEANS, Gen'l Part'r.....DAVID M'CANDLESS, Special Part'r.
MEANS & COFFIN, successors to M'Candless, Means & Co., WHOLESALE GROCERS, corner of Wood and Water streets, Pittsburgh. jy31:ly

CHEESE WAREHOUSE.—HENRY H. COLLINS, Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in CHEESE, BUTTER, LARD, FISH, and Produce generally, No. 22 Wood street, above Water, Pittsburgh. my2

HOLLAND RIDDLE, successor to Jno. Riddell & Son, No. 112 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, GENERAL PRODUCE, GROCERY AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. Consignments respectfully solicited. se25:y

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., Wholesale Grocery, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce, Nos. 60 Water street and 64 Front street, Pittsburgh.

WM. DILWORTH.....JOHN J. DILWORTH.
J. & J. DILWORTH & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield, Pittsburgh. no1

WM. FLOYD.....WILLIAM FLOYD.
JOHN FLOYD & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 172 Wood and 175 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. jal4

CHARLES L. CARDWELL, (successor to James Holmes & Co.,) PORK PACKER and dealer in PROVISIONS, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh. jal4

G. J. TOWNSEND, (successor to Jackman & Townsend,) PORK PACKER and dealer in PROVISIONS, No. 15 Fourth street, near Liberty, Pittsburgh. mr27

BARNET HUTZ.....L. H. VOIGT.
L. H. VOIGT & CO., successors to L. G. Graff, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 87 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN L. HOUSE.....EDWARD HOUSE.
JOHN L. HOUSE & CO., Wholesale GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

COOK, PETTIT & CO., Commission Merchants, and dealers in PRODUCE, FLOUR, BACON, WOOL, GRAIN, &c., No. 12 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. my12:y

EDWARD HEAZLETON, Wholesale GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, East corner of the Diamond, No. 12, Pittsburgh. mh16:ly

WILLIAM BAGALEY, Wholesale Grocer, Nos. 18 and 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh. jal4:tf

ALEXANDER KING, Wholesale Grocer, Importer of SODA ASH, No. 273 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. mh8

EDGERTON & STEWART, Wholesale GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 107 Wood street, Pittsburgh. mh19:y

WALL PAPERS.

W. S. MARSHALL, Dealer in WALL PAPERS, BORDERS, &c., No. 87 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING.....JAN. 23, 1864.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

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" " month.....38.
" " week.....10.
" " single copies.....2.
WEEKLY EDITION, single copies, per year.....2 00.
" " clubs of 5 to 10, " ..1 50.
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☞ All subscriptions *strictly* in advance, and papers always stopped when the time expires.

From Texas—Recapture of Indianola—Magruder's Movements and Projects—Union Sentiment in Texas.

The steamship Morning Star, which arrived at New York on Tuesday night, from New Orleans on the 12th instant, brings intelligence of the Texas Expedition, as late as the 30th ultimo. General Fitz Henry Warren holds permanent possession of the town of Indianola, at the entrance to Lavacca Bay. A letter from there says:

"Magruder is remarkably busy devising some course of action. Judging from reports, he cannot have much confidence in his ability to repel our advances. His proclamations to destroy towns and commit other acts of useless devastation and destruction surely do not indicate resistance. His latest requirements of the people has been to kill all the cattle that cannot be driven into the interior. He says that this shall be done by their owners, as he has not the cartridges to spare for the purpose. As regards provisions—such as fresh beef and corn-meal—the enemy is well supplied. Cattle in abundance are said to be grazing in all the grass-growing regions, and the leading Texan stock-raisers are exercising every precaution to keep their cattle well herded and more them out of the path of our army as we approach. It seems many of the prominent men of the State think these sacrifices on their part will speedily embarrass the operations of our army, and force us to withdraw from the campaign. But starvation will be one of the least of the calamities that will ever affect this army."

The New Orleans *Era* has the following interesting news:

"We have just received a call from Rev. Mr. McKee, of Vera Cruz, Texas, the occupation of which place by our forces having enabled him, as well as several other professional gentlemen of that place, to get away. Mr. McKee is a native of South Carolina, and all his relatives, save his wife and children, and one brother, are bitter and uncompromising secessionists, who would probably assist the Confederacy to the utmost extent if it he should be so unfortunate as to fall into their hands.

"The information which we have derived from Mr. McKee fully confirms the previous statements of an overwhelming Union sentiment in Western Texas, where a combination of Union men exists. Three prominent Unionists—Messrs. Baldwin, Peebles and Zinke—having exposed themselves to rebel fury by writing and publishing a book entitled 'Common Sense,' have been imprisoned by order of Magruder, who has also suppressed the work. The prisoners are confined at San Antonio. Fears for their safety are entertained, especially as the 'Sons of the South' have voted to hang them.

"Much mutiny exists among the rebel soldiers in Western Texas. They are sick of the war, and begin truly to regard it as a 'rich man's war and a poor man's fight.' All the negroes in the State from sixteen to fifty are compelled by law to work in the entrenchments, &c., to such great neglect of the plantations as to create predictions of a famine.

"Magruder is said to be very much perplexed to divine Banks' plan, and hardly knows where to guard against the next blow, which, in the opinion of our informant, should be struck as soon as possible. Magruder is concentrating his forces on the Brazos river, thirty miles from the coast, in Central Texas, where he is throwing up entrenchments."

The Duties of United States Officers—General Order of Gen. Butler.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 15.—Gen. Butler has issued the following order, giving the true construction of the 62d Article of War, relating to the powers of officers when they join each other in marches or in garrison:

Unless a geographical district is assigned to an officer by direct order from the President of the United States, he obtains by such assignment no power as against his superior in rank, and of officers in the same military geographical department take command in virtue of their rank, when meeting or serving together, unless specially otherwise authorized or directed from these headquarters. Again, it has been thought that there is some duty incumbent upon an officer having the command of a sub-division of this military department assigned to him, to interfere with and hinder the act of his superior officer happening to come into that district, and that he is in some way responsible for the acts of his superior within his district.

This can be so untenable, or so subversive of military discipline as this. An inferior can never be responsible, either in morals or military law, for the acts of his superior officer, and if either do wrong, both are responsible to the common head. Therefore, any officer, seeing what he supposes to be a wrong done by his superior, should content himself with respectfully protesting against the act, and reporting it to his immediate superior, and when that is done his whole duty is done, in that behalf, and such course will always prevent unnecessary collisions between officers and troops, like the one just examined.

It has also been thought that when an officer was charged with the duty of seeing that the property of the inhabitants of a given portion of territory was protected from violence, it was also his duty to protect that property and those inhabitants against the acts of other officers of the United States not under his command. No mistake can be more pernicious.

In the case stated, the officer is only to protect the property against unauthorized capture, and the person against unauthorized violence.

Authorized capture is not pillage, so far as he is concerned, and authorized force to the person is not personal violence.

Therefore, after the promulgation of this Order, any officer who shall attempt to interfere with the acts of another officer, not under his command, by force, thereby endangering a collision between bodies of troops, will be held to the strictest responsibility.

How Statues are Made.

A correspondent of the London *Sender* gives the following details regarding the production of statues:

"The sculptor having designed a figure, first makes a sketch of it in clay, a few inches only in height. When he has satisfied himself with the general attitude, a cast is taken of his sketch, and from it a model in clay is prepared of the full size he designs for his statue, whether half the natural height, or life-size, or colossal. The process of building the clay, as it is called, upon the strong iron *armature* or skeleton on which it stands on its pedestal, and the bending and fixing this *armature* into the form of the limbs, constitute a work of vast labor of a purely manual sort, for whose performance all artists able to afford it employ the skilled workmen to be obtained in Rome. The rough clay, rudely assuming the shape of the intended statue, then passes into the sculptor's hands and undergoes his most elaborate manipulation, by which it is reduced (generally after the labor of several months) to the precise and perfectly finished form he desires should hereafter appear in marble. This done, the *formatore* takes a cast of the whole, and the clay is destroyed. From this last plaster cast again in due time the marble is hewn by three successive workmen. The first gives it rough outline, the second brings it by rule and compass to close approximation with the cast, and the third finishes it to perfection."

THE Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* says that after waiting in vain for an investigation for several months, Gen. John A. McClernand has resigned. Being denied the opportunity of vindicating himself or to serve his country in the field, he is no doubt unwilling longer to hold a commission while he is practically prevented from discharging the duties which it virtually imposes on him.

THE English merchants and manufacturers are rejoicing in the large increase of their foreign trade the present year. The value of the exported linen goods alone, for the last ten months, was $23,694,268—the United States taking one third in quantity and value.

The Coming Campaign.

The rebel journals admit that a general conscription is necessary to enable them to replenish their armies, and the rebel Congress has therefore gone to work to provide for calling out every able-bodied man in the Confederacy. The Raleigh (N. C.) *Progress* says it is peace or starvation with the rebels, but the Richmond papers say it is fight, whether they starve or not. The taking of every able-bodied man to do duty in the army, will tend very much to present the latter alternative to them. If the food question is now one of solicitude, it will certainly cause additional anxiety when that portion of the population left to take care of the crops is conscripted into the army. But it is the opinion of the Richmond journals that the rebellion has reacted its most critical point, and that the opening spring campaign will determine its fate. They already look to the strengthening of the Union armies inside to the threatening attitude they now assume from a position of advantage in Georgia which they never had before, and call upon the people to make every sacrifice in their power to support their cause. In the midst of all these appeals to rebel pride and rebel fears, there comes up a strong cry against universal conscription as likely to prove as fatal as defeat in the coming campaign. The dearth of provisions, it is asserted, is not owing entirely to the want of confidence by the farmers in the rebel currency, but to an actual scarcity, which will be still further aggravated by the abstraction of all the able-bodied men from the field of labor to the field of battle. According to their own showing the rebels find themselves in a desperate condition, and will venture everything upon the next campaign. A temporary success to them might prolong the contest, but it could scarcely change the result. Weakened by war or starvation, they must eventually give up the contest. But one armies should be recruited and put early into the field with the expectation of encountering a determined though despairing foe. A strong effort now will save millions of dollar and thousands of lives.

The Rebel Despotism Denounced.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of January 12th, says:

Where are we drifting? The tendencies of the hour are dangerous! The proceedings at Richmond are well worth the whole attention of our people at this moment. Congress holds in its hands the destiny of the republic. It has the determination of the question whether it shall live or die. The debates and proceedings of Congress furnish no much occasion for painful solicitude. They evince pain rather than the cool and grave deliberation becoming such a body.

In its anxiety to restore the currency and fill up the army, the danger is imminent that Congress will bankrupt the country and overthrow the framework of society and production. The proposition of the Special Committee on finance for the present values of the Confederacy to the amount of $700,000,000 should be entitled "An Act to sell out a public auction for taxes all the real estate of the Confederacy to the people who have speculated and accumulated fortunes by the war," while the bill reported from the Military Committee might justly be entitled "An Act to establish an irresponsible despotism at Richmond, and to starve the country, including the army."

Exciting Scene at a Wedding—The Bride's Dress on Fire—Her Life Saved by the Groom.

Lieutenant J. C. Dodge, of St. Louis, was married at Jefferson City, Mo., on the 12th inst., to Miss Sarah Bryan, daughter of Gen. E. B. Brown, commander of the District of Central Missouri. The bridal party, consisting of the bride, bridegroom, bridesmaids and their escorts, had just made their entry into the drawing room of the Governor's mansion from Gen. Brown's residence, when the gauze dress and veil of the bride caught fire by coming in contact with a red hot stove, and in an instant the whole fabric was in a sheet of flame. Lieut. Dodge, with great presence of mind, flung his overcoat over her person, and immediately quelched the flames. The only injury to the bride (beyond a fearful fright) was a slight burn, and the necessity of procuring a new dress to replace the one destroyed.

THE OLD FRANKLIN PRINTING PRESS—In 1563, says the Newport *Mercury* of Saturday, we sold the old Franklin press to John B. Murray, Esq., of New York, he agreeing to place it at the Patent Office in Washington, or some equally public and safe place, our desire being, not so much to secure the liberal sum offered, as to ensure its preservation for future generations, as it was the first press upon which Benjamin Franklin worked. From the time of sale until last week we had lost all trace of the press, but now we learn that Mr. Murray has decided to present it to the Massachusetts Historical Society, and it was presented to the Mechanics' Association by Hon. R. C. Winthrop.

WHO THEY ARE.—Some of our cotemporaries ask who is "Trowbridge," whose letters from New York on blockade running were recently captured and published. N. P. Trowbridge was formerly a Southern editor, then a (original) Brick Pomeroy, became boat a negro trader, and used to visit Virginia annually to buy slaves for the Georgia market. In that way he made a fortune and became a "chevalier of the south side of a Southern gentleman." He has been out of the negro trading business for some years. Sontter, who is mentioned in the letters, was formerly Vice President of the New York Insurance Company, which one of the Lamars was President. Dart was formerly a hatter in this city. Dow was a mining agent in Tennessee.—*N. Y. Post.*

THE SCOTCH railways are setting an example to the English railways by warming the carriages with hot water apparatus. The next step has been to have gas laid on. The tubes atop of the carriages are fractures, the jet pipes being let in to the position of the old lamps, and the glass globes enlarged to obviate the effect of the heat. The reservoir or "gasometer"—which is fitted up in an old third-class put on behind the train—is of a square form, with a large plate of zinc on top, which, if ever casualtiously, and appears, when inflated, very much the shape of a large organ bellows. It is calculated to hold a supply that will last a train for five hours, and that at a cost of only fourteen pence.

WHAT WE HAVE WON BACK.—The three States, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee, have given the loyal people a new preparing to re-establish civil government as free States and within the Union, have an area of 149,025 square miles—a territory a third greater in extent than the island of Great Britain, and only a third less than all France. All this region is, by the voluntary act of the loyal people—who have been taught wisdom by suffering—devoted to liberty; and it will quickly be cought out by freemen from Europe, who will make homes and independence in this pleasant and fertile country for themselves and their families.

LABORERS, mechanics and others employed by the government at New Orleans are receiving good wages. First class mechanics are paid three dollars and a quarter a day; locomotive engineers the same; laborers, without rations, one dollar and a half a day; wagon masters, fifty dollars a month; blacksmiths, forty-five dollars a months; ordinary hands on river boats, thirty dollars; firemen and cook hands, thirty-five dollars, &c.

ICE IN DIPTHERIA.—We some time since published an account of the cure of Diptheria, by the application of ice, small pieces of which were put in the mouth of the patient and allowed to dissolve. The French *Revue Therapeutique* contains a paper by Dr. A. De Grand, Boulogne, late French Vice Consul to Havana, in which he mentions ice as an infallible specific, and cites several cases in which it was applied with success.

GEN. BURNSIDE, who is in Massachusetts on business connected with the re-enlistment of his corps of 50,000 men, was received on Tuesday by the Legislature with unusual and well-deserved honors. Both Houses invited him to their floors, and in the Senate he was welcomed as the "Deliverer of East Tennessee." This war has conferred few higher titles, and none more justly.

THACKERAY, Douglas Jerrold and G. A. A'Beckett, three prominent writers connected with Punch, have passed away within a few years. They all lie buried in the same cemetery.

W. H. WEBB, contractor for haversacks for the army, has been convicted of gouging the Government, and sentenced to a fine of $3,000 and imprisoned until it is paid.

A SOLDIER of the 44th Maine, named Caswell, who disappeared at Gettysburg, his friends have just learned, died at Belle Island recently, of starvation.

EVENING GAZETTE TELEGRAMS.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

NORTH CAROLINA REPUDIATING THE CONFEDERACY.

Wilmington Effectually Blockaded

LETTERS FROM MR. SEWARD TO MINISTER DAYTON.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22, 1864.

North Carolina shows signs of repudiating the Confederacy. The Raleigh *Standard*, commenting upon a speech in the rebel Senate by Mr. Brown, says: "We tell Mr. Brown and those who think with him, once for all, if the desperate revolutionary measure which he advocates shall be attempted to be carried out; if the civil law is trampled under foot by the suspension of the habeas corpus and every able bodied man placed in the army from sixteen to sixty-five; and if the rights of the States are ignored and swept away by mere creatures of States—the common Government—the people of North Carolina will take their own affairs into their own hands and proceed, in convention assembled, to vindicate their liberties and their privileges. They will not submit to a military despotism; they will not submit to the destruction of their rights, personal and civil, in this or any other war. We say what we know to be so. A vast majority of our people are restless and excited on account of threatened encroachments upon their liberties by the Congress at Richmond, and we most respectfully and earnestly warn the members of that body not to kindle a flame which no effort can extinguish. Woe to the official character who shall attempt to turn the arms of the Confederate soldiers against the people of this State. North Carolina will not be the slave of either the Congress at Richmond or Washington. She is this day, as she has been from the first, the Keystone of the Confederate arch. If that stone should fall the arch will tumble. No tax law or tithing, or impressment tax can be enforced on them while those irresponsible members may force from their homes every person in North Carolina able to bear arms, regardless of age or condition. Without food our present army must disband, and without food our helpless women and children must perish."

Admiral Lee at last is effectually blockading Wilmington.

Secretary Seward writes to our Minister to England: "If the law of great Britain must be left without amendment, and be construed by the Government with the rulings of the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, there will be left for the United States no alternative but to protect themselves and their commerce against armed cruisers proceeding from British ports as against the naval forces of a public enemy; and also, to claim and insist upon indemnities for injuries which all such expeditions have hitherto committed, or shall hereafter commit against the Government and citizens of the United States. To this end the Government is now preparing a naval force with utmost vigor; and if the national navy, which it is rapidly creating, shall not be sufficient for the emergency, then the United States must bring into employment such private armed naval force as the mercantile marine shall afford."

In another letter he says: "You will give notice to Earl Russell that this transaction (the load 75 British Insurgents) necessarily brings to an end all our relations of whatever form that have been made by this Government in mitigating or alleviating the rigor of the blockade in regard to the shipment of cotton and tobacco. Nor will any title of any person, whether a citizen of the United States or a subject of a foreign power, to any cotton or merchandise, which title is derived from, or through any pretended insurgent authority, or other agent hostile to the United States, be respected by this Government."

Secretary Seward insists upon the payment by Great Britain of damages done by the Alabama.

W. J. J.

The Mexican News Contradicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 21.—A letter from Guadalajara of the 6th inst., contradicts the Mexican news received from Havana, via the overland telegraph. It states that the French, numbering 5,000, under Bazaine, occupied the Patelina on the 4th inst., without opposition. The citizens kept quiet, many of the wealthy Mexicans having previously left.

Arago, with eight thousand Mexicans, was in pursuit to cause a stand in the mountain depths leading to Colimia.

It was reported that Gen. Bazaro would not advance towards Colimia, but would open his way to some port on the Pacific coast, the latter being the most important undertaking, considering the distance from Vera Cruz and the impracticability of getting supplies there.

Affairs of Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 22.—Letters to the *Herald*, dated off Wilmington, on the 13th, give details of the capture or destruction of the blockade runners Hansa, Banshee and Venus. The Hansa was run ashore, set on fire and shelled, but being an iron vessel was comparatively uninjured. An attempt was made to tow her off by the Montgomery and Iron Age. The Montgomery stuck fast, but with the aid of her powerful engine she was got off.

The Iron Age also got ashore, and though two gunboats tried their best they could not be moved. Her guns were thrown overboard, and she was set on fire and blown up. Her officers and crew were transferred to the other vessels.

Major White's Resignation.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—In reference to a report in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* that Major White's resignation has been for some time in Governor Curtin's hands, the *Bulletin* has received from the Governor the following dispat