Pittsburgh Gazette.

S. RIDDLE & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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

We direct attention to the communication given in another column, regarding the working and business of the Second Auditor's Office, and the interesting and important statements regarding applications for pensions which it conveys.

Affairs in Louisiana—General Banks' Proclamation.

Our Washington dispatches, yesterday, stated that the same steamer which brought accounts of the great meeting in New Orleans in favor of holding a State Convention to do away with Slavery, also brought a letter to a leading administration congressman, from one of the most prominent leaders of the Free State movement in Louisiana, which states that "President LINCOLN has started a Missouri case in Louisiana;" that "BANKS is another SCHOFIELD;"—and "worse than he;" that, while the mass meeting was "a complete success," 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."

These would be very disagreeable and disappointing statements, if we could believe them. But we think, from a careful examination of the letters from various correspondents of the press, which came by the same steamer, and have since been published in the New York papers, that the "prominent leader" who wrote to the administration congressman, must have been labering under some delusion. His letter was written on the 9th inst., the day after the great mass meeting, and probably was the hasty and indignant outpouring of one who had met a lying secessionist, whose unscrupulous assertions were made more as reprisals for the "complete success" of the meeting on the previous evening, than as veritable and authentic intimations of what the pro-slavery party had either learned, or hoped, as to General BANKS's policy.

That some such rumors as this writer has been alarmed by, had been circulated among the pro-slavery party in New Orleans, there is no reason to doubt. Indeed, we find the following passage in a letter to the N. Y. *Tribune*, which was also written on the 9th instant:

> There seems to be considerable satisfaction around town, the last day or two, among the pro-slavery party here. Upon what they build their hopes I do not know. Some of them pretend to believe that an election will shortly be had upon the basis of representation fixed by the old Constitution, and in that they find great cause of joy. Some of the Union men fear there may be some truth in this, though I can hardly think it possible. If so, the work of the Union men for the last six months will go for naught. Any election at the present time based upon the ratio of representation fixed by the Constitution of 1852 will be a fraud—a cheat—a practical disfranchisement of more than half the loyal men of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson. These two parishes contain more than half the white population of the State, and, upon the old basis of representation, will only have about one-fifth of the representatives. On the other hand, the other parishes, with not quite one-third of the white population, will be enabled, upon the negro basis, to control the majority of the representatives. That accomplished, they think they see how to blast Louisiana's prospects for another generation at least.
>
> Slavery having a legal existence in certain parts of the State, they hope to be able to prolong its existence in spite of the wishes of the people by pretending to abolish it. They will enact a gradual emancipation—re-enact all the black code so long as slavery exists—all the odious police and jury laws of the country parishes will be revived, and no man who is known to be an earnest, sincere lover of freedom will dare put his nose into the country parishes, for fear of being brought up for violating some infernal provision the Secession laws enacted to protect the institution. Freedom of speech, or of the press, under a system of gradual emancipation, is no more possible than it was before the rebellion. The mere contemplation of the despotism and tyranny to both black and white will certainly nerve every man to fight this thing desperately.
>
> What special information those pro-slavery men have, cannot at present be traced; but it seems hard to believe, as I heard one of these men say, that things are going to be fixed in the election arrangements to suit them. We all know if these men had any finger in the arrangements what would happen.

Two days after these communications were written, namely, on the 11th instant, appeared Gen. BANKS's proclamation, ordering an election for State officers to be held on the 22d of February, and appointing the first Monday in April to hold an election of delegates to a Convention to revise the State Constitution. We think the very terms in which this remarkable document is couched, themselves disprove the charge that Gen. BANKS has any intention of becoming an instrument, like SCHOFIELD, in the hands of the pro-slavery party. He will not prove false to all his antecedents; nor ever be numbered with the back-sliders—if this proclamation may witness for him.

And in writing this proclamation, or in any other act of his administration, who shall say that he would

> "Keep the word of promise to the ear,
> To break it to the hope?"

We append the proclamation, and think a careful reading of it will show that Gen. BANKS at least *means to do right:*

PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11, 1864.

To the People of Louisiana:

I. In pursuance of authority vested in me by the President of the United States, and upon consultation with many representative men of different interests, being fully assured that more than a tenth of the population desire the earliest possible restoration of Louisiana to the Union, I invite the loyal citizens of the State qualified to vote in public affairs, as hereinafter prescribed, to assemble in the election precincts designated by law, or at such places as may hereafter be established, on the 22d day of February, 1864, to cast their votes for the election of State officers herein named, viz: 1. Governor; 2. Lieutenant Governor; 3. Secretary of State; 4. Treasurer; 5. Attorney General; 6. Superintendents of Public Instruction; 7. Auditor of Public Accounts; who shall, when elected for the time being, and until others are appointed by competent authority, constitute the civil government of the State, under the Constitution and laws of Louisiana, *except so much of the said Constitution and laws as recognize, regulate, or relate to slavery, which being inconsistent with the present condition of public affairs, and plainly incompatible to any sense of persons now existing within its limits, must be suspended, and they are hereby declared to be inoperate and void.* This proceeding is not intended to ignore the right of property existing prior to the rebellion, nor to preclude the claim for compensation of loyal citizens for losses sustained by enlistments or other authorized acts of the Government.

II. The oath of allegiance prescribed by the President's proclamation, with the condition affixed to the elective franchise by the Constitution of Louisiana, will constitute the qualification of voters in this election. Officers elected by them will be duly installed in their offices on the 4th day of March, 1864.

III. The registration of voters, effected under the directions of the Military Governor and the several Union Associations, not inconsistent with the proclamation, or other orders of the President, are confirmed and approved.

IV. In order that the organic law of the State may be made to conform to the will of the people, and *harmonize with the spirit of the age, as well as to maintain and preserve the ancient landmarks of civil and religious liberty,* an election of delegates to a Convention for the revision of the Constitution will be held on the *first Monday of April, 1864. The basis of representation, the number of delegates, and the districts of election, will be announced in subsequent orders.*

V. Arrangements will be made for the early election of members of Congress for the State.

VI. *The fundamental law of the State* is hereby declared to be suspended, and just for the Government to surrender to the people, as the earliest possible moment, so much of military power as may be consistent with the success of military operations; to prepare the way, by prompt and wise measures, for the full restoration of the State to the Union, and its power to the people; to restore their ancient and unsurpassed prosperity; to enlarge the scope of agricultural and commercial industry, and to extend and confirm the dominion of rational liberty. It is not within human power to accomplish these results without some sacrifice of individual prejudices and interests. *Problems of State, too complicated for the human mind, have been solved by the national cannon.* In great civil convulsions, the agony of strife enters the souls of the innocent as well as the guilty. The Government is subject to the law of necessity, and must consult the condition of things, rather than the preferences of men; and if so be that its purposes are just and its measures wise, it has the right to demand that questions of personal interest and opinion shall be subordinate to the public good. When the national existence is at stake, and the liberties of the people in peril, faction is treason.

The methods herein proposed submit the whole question of government directly to the people—first, by the election of executive officers, faithful to the Union, to be followed by a loyal representation in both Houses of Congress—and then by a Convention which will confirm the action of the people, and *reorganize the principles of freedom, to the organic law. This is the work of the President. The anniversary of Washington's birth is a fit day for the commencement of so great a work. The Immortal Father of his Country was never guided by a more just and benignant spirit than that of his successor in office, the President of the United States. In the hour of our trial let us heed his admonitions!*

Louisiana, in the opening of her history, sealed the integrity of the Union by conferring upon its government the Valley of the Mississippi. In the war for independence upon the sea, she crowned a glorious struggle against the first maritime Power of the world by a victory unsurpassed in the annals of war. Let her people now announce to the world the coming restoration of the Union, in which the ages that follow us have a deeper interest than our own, *by the organization of a free government,* and her fame will be immortal.

N. P. BANKS, M. G. C.

The Freedom Convention.

The convention of the friends of freedom residing in the Slave States, originally called for the 8th of January, it is now definitely announced will be held at Louisville, Ky., on the 22d of February, the time having been changed in order to permit a more cordial understanding between those who concur in the necessity of adopting a freedom policy. The call for the convention maintains that the only way to destroy the rebellion is to destroy slavery; to leave the cause of revolt untouched, to breed other rebellions and enkindle hereafter constant animosities, ready, as the present has done, to appeal for solution to the arbitrament of civil war, would be national suicide. The call continues:

> "The effects of such a course upon the several States would be even more disastrous, antagonising them against each other, necessarily, from the presence of that institution, around which would cling so many memories of a past conflict, and laying waste their fields, depopulating their villages, making all tenures of life and property utterly insecure in the subsequent strife for supremacy that would result between different classes of the community. Hence it is that an instance upon freedom pollicies, both national and state, presents itself as the supremest duty of the hour—a duty not to be subordinated to any theory of the past or any hesitancy of the present. Indeed, the making of such an issue in the reconquered territory and in those slave states which have adhered to the Union is one of self-preservation to them, as has been amply demonstrated by the atrocities perpetrated, under the name of guerilla warfare, throughout Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Maryland and Kentucky, and demands a promptitude of action coincident with the distress entailed by the mere existence of a slave system in our midst. Changes which, in other days and for other reasons, might well have assumed a gradual character, now find in the perils of the times no excuse for delay, but every incitement to an immediate corrective."

The following Executive Committee has been appointed to make the necessary preparations for the Convention:

James Speed, George Foerster, Kentucky; Emil Pretorious, Charles E. Moss, Missouri; Ions have enacted to protect the institution. Freedom of speech, or of the press, under a system of gradual emancipation, is no more possible than it was before the rebellion. The mere contemplation of the despotism and tyranny to both black and white will certainly nerve every man to fight this thing desperately.

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Our Military Population.

The military population of the United States and territories, according to the returns of the eighth census, is 5,624,055. New York has a white male population between the ages of 18 and 45 of 795,551, and leads all other States; Pennsylvania follows next in the list, with a population between the ages mentioned of 555,172, while Ohio, which is third in the list, has a population of 459,534. The census returns show a disparity between the Eastern and Western States in respect to military population, which clearly explains why the latter have so much more easily filled their quotas for the national armies. Thus, in Maine, the military population is 19.5 per cent. of the whole; in Illinois it is 22.1 per cent. When it is remembered that the available military class, under a system of volunteering, is the excess after the necessary demands for productive labor are supplied, it will be seen that the difference here exhibited is a very important one.

Mr. Kennedy, the superintendent of the census, estimates that the increase of the military population in 1861, after deducting natural deaths, was 91,000. The increase from immigration he states at 31,600, making a total increase of 122,400. The increase from the latter source is now much larger than it was two years ago, and there is probably a natural gain of at least 150,000 annually. This will quite offset the waste of population caused by the casualties of war, not taking at all into the count the large addition from immigration. Immigration it must be remembered, reinforces the northern armies alone; the immigrants, if they do not themselves go into the ranks, take the place of our own citizens on the farm and elsewhere, enabling the latter to enter the service.

The total arms-bearing population in 1860 of the States now held, in whole or in part, by the rebels was as follows: Florida, 15,739, Georgia, 111,005; Mississippi, 70,205; North Carolina, 118,369; South Carolina, 65,046; Texas, 92,145; Virginia, 190,587; Alabama, 90,967; Louisiana, 83,468—making a total of 830,600. From this aggregate it is proper to deduct one-half for Virginia, 93,293; three-fourths for Louisiana, 46,722; one-half for Mississippi, 85,148; one-half for North Carolina, 57,684; one-quarter for Texas, 46,078—making a total of 283,931; and leaving the military population, in 1860, in the States named $543,678. Now from this deductions are to made for the casualties of war, for depletions of population by removals from the States named during the war, &c.

The arms-bearing population of these States to-day cannot be more than 350,000 at the highest, and it will be impossible, therefore, for the leaders to make any material additions to their present armies from the specific military class.

Available Funds.

Governor Chase had authority given him on the 3d of March last, to use the public credit to the amount of $200,000,000. He has thus far issued of this, $100,000,000 of United States notes bearing no interest, and $50,000,000 of treasury notes bearing five per cent. interest, and he has besides on hand some $50,000,000 of that popular loan known as the five twenty. This gives him at the present time, the right to issue:

Ten-forty loan, six per cent. interest in coin	$400,000,000
Treasury notes, five per cent	300,000,000
	$700,000,000
Add Five-twenties remaining unsold	50,000,000
	$800,000,000
Add estimated revenue from customs	100,000,000
Add estimated revenue from internal duties	100,000,000
Total at Secretary's disposal	$1,000,000,000

Yet he insists that, if Congress exceed the estimates, they must provide by additional taxation for the increased appropriations.—*Wash. Cor. Boston Journal.*

Gen. Butler to March on Weldon or Rocky Mount—Feints to be Changed into Real Attacks—Kinston Aimed at.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal*, in referring to Gen. Butler's operations in that State, says:

> In whatever direction his main force may come, we may expect feints—to be changed into real attacks, if expedient—to be made at other points, so as to not only distract the attention of our commanders, but also to hold out the stronger prospects of cutting the railroad at some one or more points. Kenansville and Magnolia are on the line along which some portions of the enemy's forces may, in all probability, be expected to advance, especially as the railroad can be reached very nearly as soon there as at Goldsboro', while at Kenansville and Magnolia the enemy would be much nearer to Wilmington and Fayetteville, and not much farther from Raleigh.
>
> If, as there is little or no doubt, the enemy has largely increased his force at Washington and Plymouth, we may look for a demonstration against the road at some two points north of Goldsboro', say at Rocky Mount and Weldon. One force from Washington, advancing by way of Tarboro', and another from Plymouth, taking the line of the Roanoke, or moving to the north of that river, as they did in their last attempt when they attacked Jackson, the county seat of Northampton county.
>
> We cannot but think that an advance in force, and in heavy force, is meditated, and is close at hand. When this advance is made, we may be assured that Kinston will be aimed at; and also the railroad at some point south of Goldsboro'. That much appears to us almost certain. At any rate, without wishing to give any unnecessary alarm, we think it not out of place to put our people at the points menaced on their guard against raids and surprises.

Gen. Meagher on Copperheads.

At a reception of the officers of the Irish Brigade, in New York, last week, Gen. Meagher, in rising to propose a toast in favor of President Lincoln, expressed himself in the following pointed and eloquent terms:

> "Beware of what has grown to be the most significant designation of Northern enemies of this country; beware of the reptiles who are known as Copperheads. [Applause, and some hisses.] Have no parley with them; shun them as you would the Simplegades; [Applause and hisses.] For the enemies of this country in the North, who have no excuse, who bid their friends go forth to do battle, and then cut down the bridges behind them so that they may fall sacrifices to the enemy, as they did when Gen. Lee invaded Pennsylvania last summer, raising a revolt when you were battling for the stars and stripes upon the Susquehanna; as for these men, we have nothing but detestation; and for the Irish portion of it, I deprecate, I loathe, I repudiate. I execrate them." [Applause.]

ARTIFICIAL ARMS, LEGS, AND EYES FOR SOLDIERS.—It may not be generally known that the government provides each soldier who loses an arm, or a leg or an eye in the service, with another one, *free of expense* to the soldier, beside taking care of him while the limb is being fitted.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 15th says that the previous day was probably the busiest day the city ever saw in the provision market. In bulk and box meats alone no less than four million pounds changed hands, besides several thousand packages of pork, lard, &c.

In the town of Camillus, Onondaga county, New York, twelve brothers volunteered into the service of the United States, recently, the lightest of whom weighs two hundred pounds. A son of the eldest of these brothers also volunteered at the same time.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST. (ALLEGHENY.)—ELDER JOSEPH KING, Pastor, meet in EXCELSIOR HALL, corner of Federal and Lesock sts. Preaching every LORD'S DAY, at 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m. PRAYER MEETING WEDNESDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited. ja18:1t

THE FIRST CONGREGATION OF DISCIPLES, Pittsburgh, meet statedly, in the IRON CITY COLLEGE BUILDINGS, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets. Preaching LORD'S DAY—Morning and Evening—at the usual hours. Sunday School at 2½ o'clock p. m. Prayer Meeting every WEDNESDAY EVENING. The public are respectfully invited. ja23:1t

CANDIDATES.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS STEAD will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja18:td

CORONER.—JOHN MCCLUNG, of S. Sweeter, Henry W. Hoffman, Maryland; A. W. Campbell, Harrison Hagans, West Virginia; John S. Packett, E. W. Gantt, Arkansas; B. F. Flanders, George A. Dennison, Louisiana; J. M. Tomery, L. C. House, Tennessee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH BONDS AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 84 Fifth street:

2 ($1,000 each.) City of Pittsburgh 5 per cent. Compromise Bonds.

DAVIS & MCILWAINE, Aucts.
ja25

VALUABLE STOCKS AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26th, 1864, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 84 Fifth street:

20 shares German Trust and Savings' Bank;
20 do Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank;
5 do Exchange Bank Stock.

DAVIS & MCILWAINE, Aucts.
ja23

RAN AWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, on the 22d day of December last, JAS. DICKSON, an indentured apprentice. All persons are cautioned against harboring said apprentice, under penalty of the law. All said apprentice returns voluntarily he will be kindly received. TEN DOLLARS will be paid to any one returning said apprentice to THOS BECHANAN.

ja23:3tw† Near Hickory, Wash. Co., Pa.

CALENBERG'S

PIANOS!

Superb instruments of rich tone and very elegant exterior. A choice lot just received by

H. KLEBER & BRO.,
ja23:1t 53 FIFTH STREET.

$700 WILL PURCHASE a convenient DWELLING HOUSE in Sharpsburg.

$1,600 A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE in Birmingham.

$8,000 a fine property on Wylie street.

J. K. MORANGE,
ja22:1awnw Real Estate Agent and Broker,
No. 107 Fourth street, near Smithfield.

MCCOLLISTER & BAER,

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS,

And wholesale dealers in

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

No. 108 WOOD STREET.

A large stock of PIPES always on hand.
ja22:1w

FOR SALE.—A desirable piece of land, containing EIGHTY-THREE (83) ACRES, situated on the National Turnpike and the Hempfield Railroad, about 2¼ miles from the city of Wheeling, West Va. Thirty-six acres of said land, being creek bottom land, and well adapted for gardening purposes, or as a country residence. The remaining forty-seven acres has a good orchard, and contains excellent coal, which makes this part of value, inasmuch as the railroad passes right through this part, and coal can be forwarded with facility. Possession can be given on the 1st of April.

For further information address

T. CLARK,
Box 194, Wheeling, West Virginia.
Wheeling, Jan. 20th, 1864. ja22:10t

NOTICE.—All persons are cautioned against employing, in any form, the trademarks which have been used during the past three years to designate the single, double and treble strength of DITHRIDGE'S CHIMNEYS. The various brands are:

Royal X Flint Glass;	Pat. Oval X Flint Glass;
" XX " "	" " XX " "
" XXX " "	" " XXX " "
Or Royal Nut Crackers.	Or Pat. Oval Nut Crackers.

Those who infringe on any of these brands will be proceeded against according to the law regulating trade marks.

E. D. DITHRIDGE.
Fort Pitt Glass Works, Jan. 1, 1864. ja4:3m

O'NEIL & STONEMAN,

MANUFACTURERS OF WIRE WORK,

Have always on hand and make to order IRON AND BRASS SCREEN WIRE CLOTH; SIEVES, of all kinds; RIDDLES, for Foundry use; HEAVY WORK FOR WIREWORK, &c.; BIRD CAGES, O & HARMENTAL WIRE WORK, for Flowers, &c.

☞ All sizes of WIRE for sale, at

ja14:6m No. 89 FOURTH STREET

METAL $48 PER TON—And we cost the owner, over $30,000, for one-half its cost. The Furnace is situated near Morgantown; has on hand 1000 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 its cost in two months. Apply to

ja16 B. MCLAIN & CO., 102 Fourth street.

S. B. BRYAN,

Broker and Insurance Agent,

No. 89 FOURTH STREET, (Burke's Building.)

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale (on commission exclusively) of BONDS, STOCKS, MORTGAGES and REAL ESTATE. ja14:tf

PUBLIC NOTICES.

H. M. TWINING'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, in the SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Diamond street, opposite the Court House. Sessions commence September 1st and February 1st. ja23:1w

BOUNTY MEETING.—The citizens of LAWRENCEVILLE are requested to meet in Robinson's Hall.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING at 7 o'clock,

to concert measures for filling the quota of the borough by volunteers, by offer of special bounty or otherwise. By order of

Jan25. WM. M'CAGUE Burgess.

PITT-TOWNSHIP ON THE DRAFT.—A meeting of all the citizens of Pitt-Township will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 7 o'clock, at the Oakland Public School House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of raising funds to fill our quota in the next draft. Punctual attendance is expected from all classes. (jan26:3t) MANY CITIZENS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH,

The eminent Orator, will deliver two lectures, sixth and seventh of the course, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, on

Saturday and Monday Evenings,

THE 23D AND 25TH INST.

AT CONCERT HALL.

First Subject—PECULIAR PEOPLE.
Second Subject—ELOQUENCE AND ORATORS.

☞ Tickets 25 cents. No reserved seats.

The lecture will commence precisely at 8 o'clock. Tickets for sale at Schwartz's and Kelly's Drug Stores, and at Cochrane's, Allegheny; and at the Music, Book and Drug Stores generally, in the city, and at the Library Room.

W. H. KINCAID, GEORGE W. WEYMAN,
SAMUEL A. LOVE, THOMAS BAKEWELL, JR.,
WILLIAM W. WARD, HENRY M. AYWOOD,
Jan23:1d Lecture Committee.

PITTSBURGH SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Office and Depository, 59 Fourth Street,

Between Wood and Market Streets.

PRESIDENT—THOMAS BAKEWELL.

SECRETARY—JOSEPH R. HUNTER.

TREASURER—JAMES PARK, JR.

Contributions of money and goods solicited.

Stores sent to all parts of the army.

Information furnished in relation to the sick and wounded in the Camps and Hospitals.

The freight on goods donated is paid here.

Address,
PITTSBURGH SANITARY COMMITTEE.
de31:tdf

DRAYMEN'S NOTICE.—The Draymen of Pittsburgh held a meeting on Thursday night, at the house of D. ROBT. STEEL, No. 1 Irwin street, to take into consideration the necessity of raising the present scale of prices for hauling. As the present prices they cannot 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, 10 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 drays on will make their own prices. ja22:1t

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION—CALL FOR A CONVENTION.—The Committee having charge of the movement in progress, which contemplates the adoption of an amendment of our National Constitution as shall secure a more distinct recognition of the authority of God and the rights of man, having observed that this subject is now occupying the attention of Congress, have thought that it is an opportune time for the friends of the movement to meet for consultation in relation to what should be done under existing circumstances. It is therefore proposed that a MASS CONVENTION shall be held in the FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Dr. Presly's,) Allegheny, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock a. m., which all who are friendly to the object are cordially invited to attend.

JOHN T. PRESSLY, Chairman.
JOHN DOUGLAS, Secretary. ja13:5wod

ADJOURNED RAILROAD MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that the books of the ALLEGHENY CITY AND FREEPORT RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on the FOURTH WEDNESDAY OF JANUARY, (the 27th,) at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, from 2 to 6 o'clock p. m., where Commissioners will attend to receive subscription to the stock of said Company, according to the provisions of the act of Incorporation, approved April 4th, 1856, and the supplements thereto.

S. D. KARNS,
H. W. GRANT,
JOHN KARNS,
A. W. LANE,
WM. S. RALSTON,
J. A. MCCULLOUGH,
Commissioners.

Jan14:2wcod

PITTSBURGH INSURANCE COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, Jan. 21, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of February next, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. JNO. B LIVINGSTON,
Secretary.
jan22:td

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH BRIDGE CO.,
January 21, 1864.

BOOKS FOR RECEIVING SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Capital Stock of the PITTSBURGH BRIDGE COMPANY, are now open at the office of WM. K. NIMICK, Treasurer, No. 63 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, where parties desirous of investing will please call. By order

jan21:2w THOMAS STEEL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH & BOSTON MINING CO.,
Pittsburgh, January 13th, 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 may stand at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 16th inst., payable on and after MONDAY, the 25th inst.

THOS. H. HOWE, Treasurer.
ja16:9t

BIRMINGHAM DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Birmingham, Jan. 18th, 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.

JOHN P. BEECH, Cashier.
ja18:2w

MISSISSIPPI MARINE BRIGADE.—Lt. 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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONLY 100,000 ROLLS OF CHEAP WALL PAPERS, BORDERS, &c., to be sold before spring at OLD PRICES.

W. P. MARSHALL, 87 Wood street.
ja23

BARLEY MALT.—Prime Fall and Spring

BARLEY MALT,

Constantly on hand and for sale by

D. R. GALWAY,
ja23:6m No. 333 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

CARHART'S

Melodeons and Harmoniums,

The best reed instrument in existence. A new lot just receiving.

H. KLEBER & BRO.,
ja23:1t Sole Agents for Carhart's Melodeons.

STAR BRAND S. C. HAMS.—We are in receipt of a fresh invoice of these celebrated Hams, put up expressly for our family sales, and for sale by the tierce or single ham, at the Family Grocery Store of

JOHN A. RENSHAW,
ja20 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

WALL PAPER AT OLD PRICES.—"Old Prices" meaning and being lower than those of any other store north of Gen. Grant's army, will draw the multitudes who want Paper Hangings of first quality, newest styles and cheapest rates.

Call at 87 Wood street.

ja16 W. P. MARSHALL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'S Sight Bills on the Union Bank, London, and Sight Bills on every important town in Germany, France, Switzerland and Italy, for sale in sums to suit purchasers, by

WM. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
au29:6m Wood street, corner of Third.

SUNDRIES.

BUTTER.....5,000 lbs. prime fresh Butter;
.....5,000 lbs. " in firkins, for fam. use;
POULTRY.....300 Turkeys and Chickens;
EGGS.....200 dozen fresh;
CHEESE.....150 hxs. prime cutting Goshen;
BROOMS.....100 dozen fancy and common;

Received and for sale at 183 Liberty street.

ja15 H. RIDDLE.

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. R. WAKEHAM.

TOWBOAT FOR SALE.—The Steamer 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 28 inch. Fourrden's patent lifeater attached.

Enquire of LOCKHART & FREW,
ja18:2w 172 and 174 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 Lakes) at Wooden Nut Mugs. I invite buyers to examine, at No. 107 MARKET STREET.

JOS. R. HUGHES.

FOR SALE—ENGINE AND BOILER.—Engine 7½ inch bore, 22 inch stroke; Boiler 32 inch diameter, 14 ft. long; in good running order. Also—To let, a building suitable for a small factory; three stories, 30x60, with good cellar and stable, in Chancery Lane, below Market street, between Third and Fourth streets.

Apply as above. ja11:tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEINWAY'S

PIANOS!

The Most Perfect Musical Instruments

EVER CONSTRUCTED.

WARRANTED SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

☞ The exclusive agency for STEINWAY'S PIANOS is at

H. KLEBER & BRO.'S,
53 FIFTH STREET.
ja23:1t

THE BUGLE CALL.

THE BUGLE CALL.
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GEORGE F. ROOT.
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Contains

80 PATRIOTIC SONGS AND CHORUSES.
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