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Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING.....JAN. 30, 1864.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

MORNING EDITION, by mail, per year.....$8 00.
" " month..... 78.
" " week..... 18.
" " single copies..... 3.
EVENING EDITION, by mail, per year..... $ 50.
" " month..... 38.
" " week..... 19.
" " single copies..... 2.
WEEKLY EDITION, single copies, per year.. $ 00.
" " clubs of 5 to 10, " .. 1 50.
" " clubs of 10 or more " .. 1 25.

—and one extra to the party sending club. For a club of fifteen, we will send the EVENING GAZETTE daily. For a club of twenty, we will send the MORNING GAZETTE daily. Single copies, 5 cents.

☞ All subscriptions *strictly in advance*, and papers always stopped when the time expires.

Local Bounties.

The work of getting up bounty funds in the several sub-districts in the 23d district is progressing with much spirit, and things are shaping themselves according to the universal law of supply and demand. The amounts so far paid to recruits have ranged, with a very few exceptions, from between one hundred to two hundred dollars. McClure township, for example, paid $150 to raw recruits and $200 to veterans; but we do not know of any other sub-district that paid so high figures.

Pine township, in this county, paid about an average of $120 to each man; the borough of Butler $121; Manor township, Armstrong county, $122; Buffalo township, Butler county, $128 50. These sub-districts were filled up in the order in which they are here stated. Duquesne borough, the First Ward, Allegheny, Harrison and Richland townships, and some other districts, are filling up, the bounties paid being about the same as above stated.

The machinery at work is the simplest and best that can be employed, namely, the people of each sub-district, without the slightest interference from any other quarter. This begets a generous and spirited emulation, which, if not checked by any ill-advised interference, will, before the first of March, free the greater part of the sub-districts of this county, and of the counties with which it is connected, from the draft. We, therefore, think the action of the county volunteer meeting yesterday, however well intended, was in every aspect it can be viewed, ill-advised and unfortunate, and calculated, so far as it can have any influence at all, to obstruct and disturb a ride which was setting in strongly, and bearing us onward to the happiest results.

To Soldiers and Postmasters.

Editors of newspapers throughout the United States will doubtless confer a favor on the soldiers in the field, as well as their friends at home, by giving publicity to the following:

An act to amend the law prescribing the articles to be admitted into the mails of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, 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.

Approved, January 22, 1864.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 25, 1864.

The foregoing law is published for the information of the public and especially for the guidance of Postmasters, and is thought to be so full and plain that no one can mistake its meaning. Postmasters will, however, bear in mind that packages of clothing entitled to pass in the mails—*four ounces for eight cents*—must be manufactured from *wool, cotton or flax*, and not exceeding *two pounds* in weight, and must be addressed to a non-commissioned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States. Consequently a package addressed to a commissioned officer, or composed of other materials than as above specified, such as boots, shoes, &c., if sent by mail, must be prepaid by stamps at letter rates, viz: three cents for every half ounce or fraction thereof.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

The Opening of Congress.

Sala, the novelist, who is now in this country as the correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, of London, describes in a late letter the opening of the present session of Congress. His correct allusion to the stories so common in England, of the daily rows which are supposed to take place in our Congressional halls, is amusing. He says: "There was no blasting of trumpets, no howing and scraping of court creatures stuck all over with gold lace, no dangling of ribbons, no glittering of stars; nor was there any unseemly helter skelter rush of members of one house to the other to hear a speech read. To me the spectacle was tame. When the rowdyism is to begin—if to begin it is destined—when the members are to set to abusing or cowhiding one another, or exchange imputations of cowardice, mendacity, fraud and drunkenness, I do not know. Everything which I beheld appeared to me thoroughly modest, simple and noble—the free citizens of a great commonwealth setting about the task of governing themselves and doing it sensibly and well."

Fruit Destroyed at the West.

"Rural" writes to the Chicago *Tribune* that the severe weather in the West has done for the fruit trees. He says: "The next peach crop, if not a large part of the trees, has been utterly ruined. The great cold wave that rolled down from the Arctic regions on the first day of the year, has crushed in its pathway every blossom bud of the peach, the apricot and the nectarine, from the northern limits of this point, southward, beyond the limits of the State of Tennessee, if not far into the States South. Never, within the history of the West, has there been such a wide spread disaster—never such a far extended wave of Arctic cold. That the trees are seriously injured, all admit, but it is difficult to judge of the real damage to a peach tree by the discoloration of the bark. All are more or less injured, and many of the large trees that we have examined are dead to a certainty. We should not be surprised to find most of them killed outright, while, at best, they will be two or three years in recovering, and will in no event make good orchards.

Farewell to Bourbon—Distillation Forbidden Again.

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
LEXINGTON, KY., Jan. 21, 1864.

General Orders No. 3.—On account of the scarcity of grain, the large quantities required for the subsistence of the armies, the difficulties of transportation from remote States, and the fictitious value given to it by the manufacturers of whisky, the distillation of grain is hereby forbidden within the limits of this Department. By command of

MAJ. GEN. FOSTER.

W. P. ANDERSON, A. A. G.

A LARGE balloon is being constructed in Paris, to be called the Eagle, in honor of the Emperor, with whose arms it is to be decorated. Four gigantic eagles are to extend their wings over its vast circumference. The wings of such eagle measured fifty-one feet in extent. The circular wicker car is twelve feet in diameter. A stove six feet in diameter is placed in the centre, which is to heat the air, by which the balloon is to be raised. Twenty people may sit at ease in the car, which is to be attached to the balloon by chains and not by ropes. The seams of the balloon are not less than seventeen miles long, and one hundred women have been employed in stitching them for two months.

A FEW days since while Brigadier General Robert Foster, commanding the Ninth Corps, in East Tennessee, was riding along with his orderly, he saw a man running with something in his hand, followed by a woman crying out after him. Stopping him, he found he had stolen some article, and asked him his corps. "Ninth Corps." "Very well," said the General; and he instructed his orderly to tie him up to a tree, and give him a good strapping with a strap. Amid his howls it came out that he belonged to the Fourth Corps. "Very well," said the General, "I am commander of the Ninth Corps; if you belong to it all right; if not, you'll know how we treat fellows that steal in the Ninth Corps."

YOUNG roosting in trees at New Albany, Indiana, were found on New Year's morning upside down, hanging by their claws to the limbs, frozen hard and solid.

Practical Philanthropy.

A gentleman called upon Mr. Lincoln a day or two since, and found him engaged in counting a small pile of greenbacks. "This, sir," said the President, "is something out of my usual line. But a President of the United States has a multiplicity of duties, not specified in the Constitution or the laws of Congress. This is one of them. This money belongs to a poor negro, who is a porter in the Treasury Department, and is at present very sick with the small pox. He did not catch it from me, however—at least I think not. He is now in the hospital, and could not draw his pay because he could not sign his name. I have been at considerable trouble to overcome the difficulty and get his money for him, and have at length succeeded in cutting red tape, as the newspapers say. I am now dividing his money, and putting by a portion in an envelope, labeled with his name, along with my own funds, according to his wish." And so he did—folded it carefully and locked it up in a safe, where neither moth nor rust would corrupt, nor thieves break through and steal—thus resolving himself into a savings bank for the benefit of a helpless sufferer. This is but one of the many instances of practical philanthropy developed in the every day life of Mr. Lincoln. How many men are there in the world, occupying a position with one-tenth the responsibility and importance of the President's, who would turn aside from the cares of state and the dignity of official duties, to perform a similar act?

Gossip About Louis Napoleon.

The London correspondent of the Irish *Times* writes: "There are some whispers that the private life of the Emperor of the French is not at the present time the happiest. It may be that the insurance of the Emperor's life in the London offices for a large sum is the foundation of the rumor; another bit of gossip also lends strength to the report. It may not be altogether forgotten that before the Emperor's marriage he had held for many years intimate relations with a Mrs. Howard, by whom he had two children. When the Emperor married, the lady was handsomely provided for and sent to England, where before long she was married. The marriage did not turn out a happy one, and Mrs. Howard returned to Paris. There is no doubt that this lady had the character of being very clever, and of advising Louis Napoleon at the desperate crisis in his fate in such a manner as, when acted on, led ultimately to his elevation to the French throne. Not long since it was announced that the Emperor was in the habit of leaving Compeigne late at night by special train, and appearing in Paris. It now appears that Mrs. Howard is the attraction, and that after a lapse of years she has resumed her sway over Louis Napoleon's mind, and is once more his counselor-in-chief. Hence, perhaps, the whispers of the hour take their rise.

The Prince Imperial's Loan Society.

It seems there is a Loan Society in Paris with this name, which loans to the worthy poor on their own good faith, and that not only demands no market security for them, but will take none. The society proclaims that it is content with the poor fellow's word that he will return the loan granted to him, provided he can obtain two friends who have known him some time, and who will just state that he is an honorable man in his dealings. This strange loan society will not permit these two friends of the borrower to make themselves liable for him should he prove a defaulter. The honor of three poor working men is their security, and they are content with it, and will lend to the extent of twenty pounds upon it. Should the borrower fail—should his word prove no stronger than a rope of sand, they will pursue neither him nor the witnesses to his honesty with the strong arm of the law; they will leave them to their own conscience and to the judgment of their fellow men. It is added that the experience of the Society thus far shows a complete success and the redemption of every pledge to the last centime.

LIBERTY OF SPEECH.—The *Buffalo Express* says: Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca, having conceived the idea that ladies of the Hospital Aid Society of that village could make better progress in their noble work of sewing for the benefit of the soldiers if they would talk less, accordingly offered to contribute fifty dollars to the society of twelve ladies that could be found who would sew all day without speaking. The task was entered upon by fifteen self-sacrificing women of that village, and fourteen of them actually accomplished this very difficult feat of self-denial, although tempted in various ways by a large number of visitors and interlopers. One of the number failed in the undertaking, having been tempted into a slip of the tongue.

A PERSONAL FOR GENERAL GRANT.—The Hartford (Connecticut) *Times* says: "The Colt's Arms Manufacturing Company are making a splendid pair of revolvers, designed to be presented to General Grant. The handles are of black horn, beautifully polished, and the barrels, magazines and other steel parts are elaborately inlaid with pure gold, which is beaten into a design previously cut out of the steel. The other ornaments, guard, &c., are of solid gold. The pair are to be enclosed in a handsome rosewood box, lined with velvet, and accompanied by all the tools, &c., belonging to them—the cartridge boxes, etc., belonging manufactured of silver.

A LETTER from Rome states that Father Mullooley, of the Irish Dominican Convent of St. Clement, at Rome, is prosecuting his subterranean researches under that venerable basilica, and has had the satisfaction to discover a fresco painting illustrative of the life and martyrdom of the saint, accompanied by many details of ritual and costume, which are most precious to the student of Christian archæology. With regard to the date of the painting, Cavaliere Da Rossi, an authority in such cases, does not allow it a greater antiquity than the eighth century.

A SOLDIER writing from Knoxville, says: "I wish 'Burny' (Burnside) was back to us again; we would not be *starving* to-day if he were—he is the man who has the right ring about him. This army would go into the very jaws of death for him if he desired it—they adore him *that much*."

AMONG the men enlisted on the quota of Holyoke, Mass., were some dozen Frenchmen, who, now that they have gone to camp, and have their bounties safely in pocket, have found that they cannot speak or understand English, and the authorities talk of sending them back.

A SPANISH girl, living near Alcala, recently murdered her lover, and not knowing what to do with his body, stuffed it into her mattress, on which she afterwards slept for five nights. Of course, the odor of the decomposition revealed the secret, and she has been arrested.

PEACHES KILLED.—The peach crop next season in the West and Southwest will probably be slim, if not altogether a failure. In many sections it is thought the hard breeze about the first of January has killed not only the fruit, but the trees.

THE Welsh citizens of St. Louis have organized an evangelical church. A colony of Welshmen is soon to be founded on the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, in Missouri.

SHIP carpenters are receiving $3,50 per day, payable in American silver, at Quebec, where flour brings only $4@5 per barrel.

CANDIDATES.

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HELTS will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja29:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINKEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja28:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja27:tc

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

☞ CORONER.—JOHN MCCLURG, of the First Ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny County, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. de14:tc

JOSEPH SNOWDEN,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
No. 89 DIAMOND STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Acknowledgments of Deeds, Depositions and Affidavits taken. Also, Deeds, Mortgages, Articles of Agreement, Leases and Legal Papers of every kind written. se12:6m

PROPRIETARY AND REVENUE STAMPS, of all denominations. A full supply kept constantly on hand, at the Internal Revenue Office, No. 67 Water street, next door to City Treasury, Allegheny. DAVID H. WHITE, Collector of Internal Revenue, 21 Dist. Pa.
NOTE.—Letters should be addressed to Allegheny and Pittsburgh. oct14

LIME! LIME! LIME! just received by boat. HENRY H. COLLINS.

EVENING GAZETTE TELEGRAMS.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Burning of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Depot.

SEVERAL HUNDRED NEGROES REPORTED KILLED.

Trade Restrictions Removed.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29, 1864.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad depot, at Camden, across the river, is now burning down on the cars and freight, involving loss to a very great extent.

From Gen. Kelley's Department, in West Virginia, it is reported that the rebels had recently a severe conflict between themselves, through an attempt to force a conscript into the ranks. The citizens were engaged against the soldiers, and the latter were successful. The rebels have at last organized press gangs.

There is a fight reported at Boone, Warren county, between the whites and negroes, in which several hundred negroes were killed. The negroes had endeavored to escape in a body.

Richmond papers state that the Mississippi river is blockaded at Milliken's Bend and Greenville, and that very few transports go down.

The Tennessee raid of the rebels has proved generally unsuccessful. They crossed the Tennessee river, attacked Athens, Ala., and were defeated. The troops had mostly gone to Florence to attack Johnston's forces, who were crossing there. Col. Harrison, with six hundred rebels and two pieces of artillery took advantage of their absence to make an attack and yet was beaten.

Colonel Joe Burke, of the 10th Ohio, went out forty-five miles from Chattanooga, with a flag of truce, but could not find the enemy in that direction. Their advance pickets were at Kingston, forty miles south of Dalton.

An order of Mr. Chase was read in the Corn Exchange this morning. It removes all the trade restrictions in Kentucky and Missouri, except the transport of goods into the States in insurrection.

The removal of such restrictions on the Mississippi will, it is hoped, also be declared, when the President deems it advisable. Free transit of cotton up the Mississippi could be safe, and if permitted, it would prove of the utmost consequence. It is now hoped that the relief offered to Kentucky and Missouri will be extended further as soon as possible.

Johnson is said to have fallen back from Dalton.

The American bark Amanda, and the ships Winged Racer and Contest, have been burned at sea by the Alabama. W. J. J.

FROM HARRISBURG

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 29, 1864.

The House at one o'clock this afternoon resumed the consideration of the resolution providing for the payment of the State interest in currency.

Messrs. Sharp, Barger, Pershing and Hakes opposed it entire, and Mr. Brown favored it. The debate was long and able. Mr. Brown's speech was very strong, the strongest ever made by him, rising to the highest dignity of statesmanship.

Mr. Pershing's speech was the most learned in statistics on the democratic side. Democrats speaking postponed any action.

The Senate consumed the day in discussion and waiting for the currency resolution from the House. Speeches were made by Messrs. Donavan, Hopkins, and Lamberton on the Democratic side, and by Turrell, Champney, and Lowry, on the Republican side. The debate in general was on politics. Should the resolution relative to the currency be postponed until after the first of February, Treasurer McGrath will assume the authority and pay the State interest in gold. Hence the democratic resolution for the passage of the currency resolutions. J.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 29, 1864.

The Act for the payment of the interest of the State debt was put before the House on its third reading, and for its final passage. There has been several speeches made on both sides of the House. Mr. P. F. Smith, of Chester, will make the closing address. The act will pass the House by a close party vote.

The Senate is killing time by making speeches on the constitutionality of their organization. C. C.

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA

Rebels Reported Advancing on Petersburg.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AMONG THE REBELS AT COLLIPTOWN

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA, Jan. 28.—At a very late hour last night, a report reached here that our outposts at Petersburg, in Hardy county, were being approached by a large rebel force from the Shenandoah Valley, by way of Brock's Gap. A necessary activity at once was caused to prevail in certain portions of this department.

The very latest news received here up to this time, does not confirm the report, but on the contrary leads us to conclusively characterize the report as almost totally unfounded, nor in any way guaranteed by the state of facts as they were and still are. Therefore I again report all quiet.

The following is highly important from its significance. Of course allowance must be made in the matter of absolute corrections, when we take into consideration the manner in which it reaches us:

The rebels are reported to have had a serious disturbance at Colliertown, in Rockbridge county, Va., on last Friday afternoon. An attempt was made to force a man into the ranks, who said he had not been regularly conscripted, when his friends interfered in his behalf. A squad of soldiers, who had come from Amherst Courthouse, on special business, by way of Robertson's Gap to Lexington, and from thence to Colliertown, arrived in time to take sides against the man and his friends. A kind of fight ensued, in which two soldiers were shot.

In retaliation, the soldiers killed and wounded five citizens, the same leaving a large family to mourn his loss, drew a knife and severely cut one of the men. Notwithstanding the citizens made a good fight, the soldiers triumphed and bore the pressed man away. How many citizens were engaged I cannot learn. Attempts were made to prevent the news of this disturbance from spreading to adjacent cities.

To judge from this affair the rebel authorities must have organized press gangs. This, indeed, looks bad for the Confederacy.

Rebel Dispatches.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The Richmond *Examiner*, of January 25th, contains the following dispatches:

Charleston, Jan. 23.—The firing on the city has almost entirely ceased, only nine shots having been fired since 9 o'clock last night. The position and number of the fleet is about as usual.

Meridian, Jan. 23.—Advices from Vicksburg state that the Mississippi is blockaded at Greenville and Milliken's Bend, by our batteries. Very few transports go down the river, and provisions are raised to an exorbitant price.

The steamer Ben. Franklin was taken to Vicksburg, recently, by a gunboat, with her crew in irons. She had been detected in crossing with ordnance stores to the Louisiana shore.

Russellville, Jan. 23.—Advices from the front are encouraging. Our cavalry were within four miles of Knoxville, having captured five hundred head of cattle and one hundred wagons.

IMPORTANT FROM KNOXVILLE.

AN ADVANCE TOWARD DANBRIDGE.

Fight on Sunday—Battle Impending.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—A Knoxville correspondent of the 20th says: Last Friday our cavalry under Gen. Sturges, advanced in the direction of Danbridge, forty miles from Knoxville. Saturday morning we drove the enemy's videttes out of the village, when a portion of our infantry under Gen. Park, also moved up, but learning the enemy's full force beyond Danbridge, they fell back to their former position.

On Sunday morning the enemy seeing that he had drawn our cavalry as far as possible, he made a desperate attack on our lines with Hend's and Bushrod Johnson's divisions, led on by Hampton's Cavalry. Observing their desperate determination, Gen. Sturges ordered Col. McCook, commanding a division of Elliott's Cavalry, to charge the enemy. The charge turned the fortunes of the day, which, up to this time, had been decidedly against us. Our total loss will be about one hundred and fifty. On Sunday night our forces anticipating a flanking movement, fell back to Strawberry Plains, six miles from Knoxville, and on the 19th Sturges fell back to Knoxville, and on the same evening he crossed the Holstein River with a view of intercepting the enemy at Lieverte. Gordon Granger's troops on the 20th were moving in the same direction where a battle was pending.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Deserters Coming into our Lines.

COLD BLOODED MURDER

Brisk Skirmish at Stevensburg.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 28.—It is reported that one hundred and thirty deserters came into our lines yesterday in one squad, the pickets leaving their posts and coming with them.

Geo. Begilow, of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, was killed yesterday, near Warrenton, by guerrillas, under circumstances that render his death nothing less than a cold-blooded murder.

Six of Strother's rebels were captured yesterday, not far from Stevensburg, by the Third Indiana Cavalry, which was subsequently attacked by a superior rebel force, and lost ten or twelve Indianians. The skirmish was lively, but short sharp.

Major White of the 5th New York cavalry, has just returned from a reconnoissance with dismounted men over the Neck, between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan, but encountered no more serious obstacles on his march than mud. The bushwhackers had been some what demonstrative previously.

Interesting from Europe.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The steamer Asiatic has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 16th.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The government investigation into the case of the privateer Rappahannock, late the war steamer Victor, has resulted in proving certain officials guilty of gross neglect of duty, and breaking of the neutrality laws. The government is determined to prosecute the principal offender, Mr. Rumble, principal engineer and inspector of machinery afloat, was brought before the magistrate, and bound over in heavy bail. No proceedings have yet been taken against the others.

The case of the Pampero, seized in the Clyde, has been referred to the Scotch Court of Sessions, as an exchequer case, and would shortly be debated.

The steamer Germania, from Southampton, took out several heavy siege guns of large calibre for Federal use.

Three persons were summoned to the Liverpool police court, on the 15th inst., charged with enlisting men for the rebels. Only one appeared, and the evidence showing his complicity, he was bound over to appear. The defendant's counsel denounced the case as the most trumpery one got up, and condemned the federal espionage.

DENMARK.—The King of Denmark made a brief speech, pledging himself to defend Danish rights.

Austria and Prussia have taken steps to the Diet without a Pacific tendency.

FRANCE.—The opposition speech in the Corps Legislatif the present session, was clamoring rumors in Paris. It is stated that the Emperor is greatly offended, and there are some rumors of a possible *coup d'etat*. The Emperor, it is significantly added, has had too kindly protected France, to permit the spirit of evil to call forth agitation.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1864.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Ganson, of N. Y., the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the necessity of providing for the dissolution of the National Bank association, under the National Currency act in cases of the non-fulfillment of their liabilities.

Mr. Voorhies introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, taxing all transactions in gold at two per centum.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, offered a joint resolution declaring against the efforts of France to possess Mexico. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Louisiana election case was called up by Mr. Dawes. The resolution from the committee on elections, declaring that A. P. Field is not entitled to a seat in the House, was then considered.

Mr. Dawes then argued that Mr. Field was not elected in accordance with the law of Louisiana, and that the loyal people of that State had not had a fair opportunity to vote.

Mr. Kernan, of N. Y., wanted the House to express its condemnation of the conduct of the Military Governor of Louisiana.

Mr. Smithers, of Del., opposed Mr. Field's claims to a seat, on the ground that there was no civil government in Louisiana.

Mr. Field spoke in his own behalf, and the right of the loyal citizens of Louisiana to be represented here.

Camden and Amboy Railroad Depot Burnt.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—The depot of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, in Camden, was entirely destroyed by fire, at 6 o'clock this morning. Nine freight cars, five cars loaded with Government hay, three passenger cars, one hospital car, two cars filled with hogs and sheep, and a horse and mule, together with a steam fire engine awaiting transportation to New York for repairs, were destroyed. The loss has not yet been estimated.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—Gen. Rosecrans left last night for St. Louis.

The officers of the Sanitary Fair have paid over $20,000 to the Commission, making in all $220,000.

The 45th Pennsylvania arrived here yesterday.

About twenty-five Indiana regiments have re-enlisted.

Wendell Phillips and Lloyd Garrison.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—At an anniversary meeting held last evening, a spirited debate occurred between Wendell Phillips and Mr. Lloyd Garrison, upon the administration. The former emphatically denounced, while the latter explicitly condemned the policy of President Lincoln.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A MALE TEACHER, at the HOUSE OF REFUGE. Must come well recommended. Salary THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and board. Application must be made on SATURDAY or MONDAY next, at the Institution. January 27th, 1864. ja27:3t

WANTED.—$60 A MONTH.—We want our *Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners*, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen articles sent *free*. Address, SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me. ja28:2mdaw F

$75 A MONTH!—I want to hire Agents at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address, S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine. oct24:3mdaw7

GOOD GIRL WANTED—To do general housework, a short distance in the country. Highest wages paid. Apply at the GAZETTE OFFICE. de8:tf

BOOK-BINDERS WANTED—Steady employment, at good wages, for a good BULKER and FORWARDER AND FINISHER. Apply at THIS OFFICE. ja15:tf

WANTED—To Rent, as near as possible to No. 257 Liberty street, a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE. One with stable and hay-loft preferred. L. H. VOIGT & CO.

ATTORNEYS.

S. SCHOYER, JR. SAMUEL C. SCHOYER
S. & S. C. SCHOYER, Attorneys-at-Law. Office, No. 120 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. oct7

AMUSEMENTS.

☞ PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....H. OVERINGTON.

Last night of the great tragic actress, EMMA WALLEN, who will appear in her glorious and unapproachable character of the Duchess.

THIS EVENING,
Will be performed, the Elizabethan tragedy entitled
THE DUCHESS OF MALFI.
Marina.....Emma Waller.
Ferdinand.....W. Henderson.
Bosola.....G. S. Kames.
Helena.....F. Chippendale.
To conclude with
THE BOTTLE IMP.
Albert.....C. Loveday
Nicola.....G. S. Kames.
William.....A. H. Sefton.
Marcella.....Annie Byatt

☞ MASONIC HALL, PITTSBURGH.
For a short time only, commencing on
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1st, 1864,
And EVERY EVENING after until further notice, and on SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBITION IN THE WORLD.
THE GREAT MILTONIAN TABLEAUX OF PARADISE LOST; OR THE GREAT REBELLION IN HEAVEN!
THE WAR OF THE ANGELS!
THE FALL OF SATAN AND FALL OF MAN!
As described by John Milton in his Immortal Poem, entitled "Paradise Lost," it being a complete illustration of this great Poem from beginning to end, comprising
SIXTY-THREE SPLENDID TABLEAUX PAINTINGS.
Carrying out Milton's idea of
Heaven, Hell, Chaos and Paradise,
Will now be exhibited in this city, for the first time, as exhibited in London for two hundred and eighty consecutive nights, to more than half a million people, and as exhibited before her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, and the ENTIRE COURT, at Buckingham Palace, upon which occasion her Majesty was pleased to bestow upon the proprietor a distinguished mark of her royal appreciation, by presenting him a magnificent Diamond Ring.
Tickets.....25 cents.
Children with parents.....15 cents.
GRAND MATINEE
On Saturday Afternoon, at 3 o'clock
When Children will be admitted for 15 cents.
☞ Doors open Evenings at 7 o'clock. Exhibition commences at 7½ o'clock precisely.
SATURDAY—Doors open at 2½ o'clock.
☞ For particulars see bills.
A. B. MORRISON, Proprietor and Manager.
ja25:1w

☞ CONCERT HALL.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT AND BALL,
For the benefit of the
Pittsburgh Sub-Office Committee,
Under the auspices and direction of the YOUNG MEN'S TERRISHORN SOCIETY, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3d
The following gentlemen have kindly lent the use of their horns as Honorary Members:
Jonge W. McCandless. B. C. Sawyer, Jr.
Andrew Carnegie. J. Horne Lyle.
John B. Scully. Chas. W. Batchelor.
John H. Hampton. Jas. S. P. Barr.
Wm. B. Hamilton. William Phillips.
Daniel O'Neill. J. W. Barker.
E. A. Cameron.
The Society will dispense a plate of refreshments to all the BALD EAGLES, into during the first time! Pittsburgh the popular Eagle-Orchestra Promenade, a feature at once new and novel, fashionable and pleasant. The Committee hope to sell 2,000 tickets, and for this reason have placed them at the low price of 50 each, knowing that hundreds will feel disposed to dance who otherwise have no intention of being present. In order to interest all in the noble undertaking, the Committee will grant to the holders of large tickets, or more, a free admittance as a Floor Manager's Badge, bearing an inscription of the number of tickets sold by the wearer thereof.
No lady will be admitted unless accompanied by a gentleman of known respectability, or presented with the proper an invitation card.
Tickets, and Invitation Cards for Ladies, at C. C. Mellor's Music Store, 81 Wood street, and the principal business houses in the city.
Promenades at 8 o'clock. Dancing to commence at 10 o'clock. ja21:1d

☞ POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
AT MASONIC HALL,
Commencing Monday, Jan. 25, 1864.
J. INSKO WILLIAMS' CELEBRATED
PANORAMA OF THE BIBLE.
This is the largest painting of the Sacred Scriptures in the world, covering nearly four thousand square yards of canvas.
Open each evening at 7½ o'clock; also Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock.
Tickets, 25 CENTS, Children under ten years old 15 CENTS. ja25:1w

PIANOS, MUSIC, &c.

THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST
W. B. BRADBURY, and
SCHOMACKER & CO'S
CELEBRATED PIANOS!
Received first prizes, GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS, received within a month, at State Fairs and Fair of the American Institute, N. Y., in 1863, by W. B. BRADBURY, for the BEST PIANO FORTES.
SCHOMACKER & CO., Philadelphia, received the CRYSTAL PALACE PRIZE MEDAL at London. They besides have numerous Medals, Diplomas and Special Reports from State Fairs and Institutes. Both have letters of recommendation from the highest musical talent, embracing Gottschalk, Strakosch, Grobe, Wm. Mason, and others.
Better and cheaper than any other Pianos made.
☞ Warranted for Five Years. ☜
WAMELINK & BARR,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh and Western Pa.,
No. 2 ST. CLAIR STREET,
Near Suspension Bridge.
ja25
THE BUGLE CALL.
THE BUGLE CALL.
THE BUGLE CALL.
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BY
GEORGE F. ROOT.
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GEORGE F. ROOT.
Contains
50 PATRIOTIC SONGS AND CHORUSES
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Copies mailed for 25 cents
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Copies mailed for 25 cents
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
81 WOOD STREET.
ja22
NEW TESTIMONIALS—
The Musical Masters of the East speaking out in favor of DECKER'S PIANOS!
"After having examined the Piano Fortes of the Messrs. DECKER BROS. very carefully, we have come to the conclusion, and cheerfully testify, that they are in every respect superior instruments. Their tone is pure, rich, brilliant, very distinct, and of an entirely musical character. Their workmanship is of the very best, plainly demonstrating that none but the very best materials are used, and their touch, evenness and equality of tone throughout the whole compass of the key board, unsurpassed by any other Piano Forte we have yet seen.
S. B. Mills, Theodore Thomas, William Mason, Chas. Fradell, Thos. Hagan, editor of the *Musical Review and World*; Carl Anschutz, Director of the German Opera; John Zundel, editor *Journal of Public Worship*; F. L. Ritter, Carl Wolfsohn, Phila."
A choice lot of these superior instruments just arriving.
J. M. HOFFMAN & BRO., 81 Fifth street.
de3

N. SIEDLE, No. 183 SMITHFIELD ST., Dealer in
Pianos and Musical Instruments,
Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of
NEW PIANOS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, ACCORDEONS, STRINGS, &c., which he will sell for low prices. ja9:1ywd

AUCTION SALES.

THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY, FRENCH AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.—On SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 30th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, at the second floor of the Commercial Sales Room, 54 Fifth street, a private Library of Theological, Miscellaneous and French Works, including many scarce and valuable publications. In the catalogues are Spurgeon's Sermons; Moshein's Ecclesiastical History, 3 vols; Milman's History of Christianity; Ridgley's Body of Divinity; Scott's Bible, 3 vols; Adam Clarke's New Testament; Fox's Book of Martyrs; Life and Epistles of St. Paul, 2 vols; Barnes' Notes, 9 vols; Biblia Hebraic; Dick's Works, 2 vols; Knapp's Christian Theology; Modern British Essayists, 8 vols; Lanman's Wilds of America, 2 vols; Curiosities of Literature; Goethe's Minor Poetry; Works of English Poets; Webster's Family Cyclopædia; Crabb's Synonyms; Kett's Elements of General Knowledge, 2 vols; Dibdin's Greek and Latin Classics, 2 vols; Holmes' Elements of Criticism, 2 vols; Wall Street to Cashmere; Life in Abyssinia; Maller's Northern Antiquities, 2 vols; Camden Society Historical Publications, 22 vols; The New World, 10 vols, etc. Among the fine editions of valuable French Works are Letters of Madame Sevigne, 12 vols; Voltaire's Dramatic Works, 7 vols; Fables and Romances of the 12th and 13th Centuries, 5 vols; Poems of the Troubadours, 2 vols; History of the Bards, Troubadours, &c., 2 vols, Minstrels of the North of France, 3 vols; numerous works on the Secret Arts, Magic, Sorcery, Astrology, &c.; Sacho's Songs and Fragments, &c., &c. Catalogues are now ready, and the Books can be examined all day on Saturday.
DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'rs.
ja28

☞ PENN STREET AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, at the Commercial Sales Rooms 54 Fifth street, that valuable Lot of Ground situate on the north side of Penn street, between Hancock and Hand streets, having a front of 22 feet 4 inches on Penn street, and extending back 160 feet to a court, on which is erected that handsome and commodious four story Brick Dwelling, No. 255 Penn street, containing nineteen rooms, including a very large dining-room, with all the modern improvements, such as gas chandeliers and brackets, ranges in kitchen and wash house, stationary tubs, two Furnaces in the cellar, Marble Mantels in parlors, dining-room and bed-room. On the rear of the lot is a very fine two-story Brick Stable and Carriage House.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash, residue in one and two years, with interest secured by bond and mortgage.
DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'rs.
ja27

VALUABLE STOCKS AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, at the Commercial Sale Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street:
98 shares Pittsburgh Gas Company.
25 do Exchange Bank Stock;
100 do Citizens' Bank Stock.
100 do Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank;
41 do Allegheny Bank Stock;
10 do Mechanics' Bank Stock;
50 do Monongahela Railroad Co.,
75 do Inland Telegraph Company;
50 do Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R. Co.,
50 do Pittsburgh & Greensburg Turnpike Co.
DAVIS & McILWAINE, Auct'rs.
ja29

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.—ON SATURDAY MORNING, January 30th, at 10 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth