Pittsburgh Gazette.

S. RIDDLE & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TUESDAY MORNING.....FEB. 9, 1864.

We have the great pleasure, to-day, of presenting to our readers the first speech in Congress of the Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS. As we read with a thrill of admiration and sympathy some of its eloquent passages, we do not wonder at what some of our friends at Washington have recently written to us, that those who had the more enviable pleasure of *hearing*, were impressed with the striking characteristics of the gifted speaker—his rich acquisitions of knowledge, great argumentative skill, and ready command of all his resources, together with that fiery energy—that *perfervidum ingenium*—which fuses and moulds to his purpose whatever material he works upon.

The Volunteer System.

The present spirit of volunteering, together with the liberal contributions of the people towards the payment of local bounties, is the most cheering and hopeful sign we have had since the glorious uprising of 1861, and indicates that our work is nearly done. In fact, judging from the aspect of things both on our side and that of the Rebellion, we think the men who are now going into service will have a short term and but little fighting to do; for it is impossible that the so-called Confederate Government can maintain the struggle much longer, without money (for the Confederate script, worth only from five to eight cents on the dollar can no longer be called money;) without financial credit; without the confidence even of the people who, three years ago, rushed madly into secession; without any reasonable hope of effecting a permanent separation of their States from the Union, and without the hope of saving their darling institution, for the sake of which they plunged into overt treason and made war upon a government which, for half a century, had petted and favored them beyond their deserts. The dark pall of despair is fast settling down upon the hearts of their people and their soldiers; and while the one class are expressing, in every way they dare to do it, their despondency and discontent, the other are embracing every possible chance to desert from the hopeless and hated service. Every token, indeed, portends a speedy downfall of the traitorous concern, and a glad return of a deceived and outraged people to the protection of the old flag and the old laws. "Let us see the old flag," said some women of Alabama to a column of soldiers on a weary march; and when it was unfoused and unfurled before their eyes they wept for joy. This little incident shows us where the hearts of the people of the South are, and this kindling flame of patriotism will consume, with a vengeance never dreamed of by its most earnest opposers, the accursed system that has so long repressed their energies, kept them in moral and political degradation, slain their people in a wicked war, and has now plunged them into a vortex of desolation and ruin.

The desperate men who are ruling and ruining the South, know as well as we do what is going on in the North; and when they see this new uprising of the people, this fresh irruption of volunteers, this generous outpouring of both men and money, they will begin to look out for some way of escape; for, mad and desperate as they are, they have sense enough to know that they cannot bear up against the exhaustless and unconquerable North any longer. It is this consideration that gives such incalculable value to this volunteer movement, and it is this that ought to prompt the people of every sub-district in the country to furnish its quota of men in that way. Even JEFF. DAVIS, devil as he is, cannot but be appalled when he contrasts his atrociously cruel system of replenishing the army with ours; and all mankind will acknowledge the fitness of the two systems to the objects in view—freemen fighting for liberty, slaves for slavery.

So, keep the work going on. Volunteers began this war for the Union; volunteers have borne its terrible brunt, and let volunteers end it. The impending draft is right; because it equalizes, as far as human sagacity and legislation can equalize anything, the great burden of saving the country; but there is no reason why the people of any sub-district should contribute their quota in that form.

Napoleon the Third and the Opposition.

"Malakoff," the Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, referring to the late debate on the Address in the French Chamber, and the remarkable boldness of the chiefs of the Opposition, puts and answers the following questions:

But what will be the effect on the man at the Tuileries? For, after all, he controls the majority of the Chamber, and can do as he pleases. He knows that Paris is against him, and that his party at Paris is composed exclusively of office-holders, so that, in fact, he has no party. Will he finally give in to the almost universal demand for liberty, or rather trust his fortune to the law of "public surety"—in other words, to the power of despotic measures? At present he seems disposed to cling to the latter alternative as the safest; but the present bold and menacing attitude of the democracy, I predict, will force him to change his tactics.

THE OPPOSITION IN CONGRESS.—The opposition members of Congress have appointed the following committee, to prepare an address to the country. It is composed of one member from each Congressional "democratic" State delegation:

Maine, Lorenzo Sweat; New Hampshire, Daniel Marcy; Connecticut J. E. English; New York, Francis Kernan; New Jersey, William Wright; Pennsylvania, C. R. Buckalew; Maryland, B G. Harris; Ohio, George Bliss; Kentucky, Wm. H. Wadsworth; Indiana, Thos. A. Hendricks; Illinois, James C. Allen; Missouri, Wm. A Hall; Michigan, Augustus C. Baldwin; Wisconsin, James S. Brown; California, J. A. M'Dougall; Delaware, Willard Saulsbury.

Condition of the Southern Confederacy.

Discouragement, in the meanwhile, is making progress in the South. There is no longer the same ardor to combat, nor the same determination to conquer. The army which is commanded by Gen. Lee, the best of all, really begins to show the effect of the trials and privations which it has been undergoing for two years. The demoralizations with which it is infected, dates from the battle at Gettysburg; it would require a very signal success to check it, and Gen. Lee, however brave and able he may be, can hardly expect a victory in circumstances in which he is actually placed.—*New York Correspondence of the Paris Moniteur.*

A SOUND JUDGMENT.—The *Essex Banner*, a Democratic paper of Massachusetts, after announcing the publication of McClellan's report, and the disgust it had found in reading it, observes, with great gravity:

"This is another instance of the truth of the adage that 'The pen is mightier than the sword.'"

This is precisely our opinion.

Speech of Hon. Thomas Williams on the Enrollment Bill.

Mr. Chairman, if this had been a new question I should have felt greatly embarrassed as to the policy or propriety of commuting military service for money. This is a war measure, and not a revenue measure. The Government wants men and not money. The latter has been furnished by the people with unstinted and ungrudging liberality; nay, with a prodigality which has surprised ourselves, and at which the world stands amazed. I do not know how to value the stout heart or the strong arm of the American freeman in the current money of the merchant. I do not like the traffic in men and muscle and sinew, whether it be white or black. Looking to the experience of other republics, I should greatly deprecate the conversion of the soldier of ours into a mercenary. Between men of American growth and training and the richest of the metals I know no common standard of comparison. With me they are quantities incommensurable. When the Republic demands the services of her children, I know no answer they can make except that of Isaac, that they are ready for the sacrifice. It is the answer which their uncalculating instincts prompted when the echoes of the guns in Charleston harbor thrilled along their nerves, and half a million of them sprang to their arms at the first summons of the President to avenge the insult to our flag; when the very yearnings of maternity were hushed, and the American, like the Spartan mother, arrayed her youngest born as though it had been for the bridal, put the musket in his hands, and sent him out with the invocation of God's blessing upon his errand, and the injunction to do his duty and come back upon his shield, if such were the fortunes of war, but not without it. It is the answer they would still make if their ardor were not chilled by the fatal and inglorious inaction, the wearisome delays, the inadequate results, and the want of earnestness, which have distinguished so many of our commanders; or, what is worse still, if their love of country was not overlaid and smothered by the devilish suggestions of wicked counselors who have squatted at their ears and distilled into them the subtle venom of party.

They have ceased, however, to make that answer. Enthusiasm was too weak to survive rebuffs and disappointments, while treason at home was but too ready to make them the occasion for demonstrations against the Government and questions as to the rightfulness and the successful results of the war. It has become, of course, a necessity to remind the backward of their duty, and to insist that it shall be performed. These arguments have prevailed, however, with many of the people who had been accustomed to take counsel from the malcontents. They have held back accordingly until it has become indispensable to awaken them to a sense of the obligations which they owe to their country. Their advisers do not, however, deny the duty; so far as lip-service is concerned, there is an abundance of it. But they insist that the performance shall be a voluntary one, or, in other words, that it shall rest in their own discretion. Like Falstaff, they would do nothing on compulsion. Even a Democrat to fight would be anti-republican, or if there is to be compulsion it must be, upon the authority of a great casuist of the Romish church, who has not read Bellarmine in vain and knows how to turn a corner as adroitly as the original and inimitable Jack himself, a voluntary one, a sort of compulsion in the Pickwickian sense. To compel him in any other way would be a violation of his prerogative as a freeman. A perfect liberty is the right of doing what we please, but never anything on compulsion.

And now a word or two in sober earnest on the objection taken seriously here, and urged throughout the country, in relation to the legitimacy of the draft. I need not apologize for speaking on that point. It is always important to satisfy the people not only that a thing is law but that it is right. It is always well to add the sanctions of conscience and the sense of duty to the mandates of the lawgiver. Without this laws are practically impotent. The "*sic volo, sic jubeo, stet pro ratione voluntas*" of an imperial rescript is not the argument for an American citizen. He wants more than it, and he wants it here because immense pains have been taken to cloud his perceptions and pervert his moral sense by representing the compulsory performance of the highest of his duties as a violation of his liberties. The oracles of the Opposition have proclaimed—their highest legal authorities in Pennsylvania, in the exercise of a jurisdiction heretofore unknown, have decided—that the act of the last session was unconstitutional. Men equally trusted by them here have insisted that its principle was anti-republican. It is important, therefore, to inquire whether these things are so—whether there is anything here to authorize these imputations or to excuse even a reluctant submission to a measure which is essential to the safety of the nation and has been made necessary by the counsels of the very men who now complain of it.

I do not propose to enter into objections of detail arising out of the peculiar features of the law or to argue the question upon merely technical or professional grounds. These are for the courts. This is a higher forum, and the objection made to the principle—radical as it is—was not from the lawyer to the publicist, from the courts to the people. It is the statesman who must decide it, and not the judge.

Is it true, then, that a compulsory levy of troops—a conscription, if you please—in the extremity of a State is anti-republican in principle, or, in other words, at war with the spirit of our institutions and the genius and character of this Government? It has been so announced on this floor, on authority supposed to be conclusive, and has gone to the country without contradiction. It was a challenge of the law from a higher point than the Constitution. It was not the assertion in terms that the law was in variance with the Constitution, but in effect that the Constitution itself was not republican, and did not conform to the fundamental idea on which it rested. It was the proclamation of a higher law which the authority "to raise and support armies" had impinged upon.

Well, I am no higher-law man, except so far as the consideration of the public safety or the nation's life may make me so. I am not ashamed or afraid to recognize the public safety as the supreme law. It was a provision of consummate wisdom in the constitution of republican Rome which in the judgment of one of her ablest and profoundest statesmen of antiquity was the source of all its grandeur as well as the guarantee of its stability, which created, for the worship for times of great public peril, a power in reason that such a power must be in the extremities to which every State is subject, and that where it is wanting it becomes necessary to violate the constitution—which is always of bad example—in order to the salvation of the State.

For the sake of greater clearness, I quote the passage itself, translated by me from the French version in default of an English one, of the "Treatise on the Republic," by Machiavelli:

"This part of the constitution of Rome deserves to be remarked, and ranked in the number of those which contribute the most to the greatness of its empire. Without an institution of this nature, a State cannot escape but with great difficulty from extraordinary convulsions."

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"It follows from this that all republics must have in their constitutions a like establishment. When it is wanting it becomes necessary, by pursuing the ordinary track, to see the constitution perish, or rather to depart from it for the purpose of saving it. But in a State well constituted no event must happen for which there shall be occasion to resort to extraordinary ways; for if extraordinary means do good for the moment, their example constitutes a real evil. The habit of violating the constitution to do good afterwards authorizes its violation to color evil. A republic, therefore, is never perfect if its laws have not provided for everything, held the remedy always in readiness, and furnished the means of employing it. And I conclude by saying that, the republic which in imminent dangers have no recourse either to a dictator or to like magistrates must inevitably perish therein."

The war power of our Constitution is the equivalent of the Roman dictatorship. It is, however, here as well as there, the extreme medicine of the Constitution, and not its daily bread. The mission of a republic is peace; war is a state of violence. To conduct an army upon the principles of republican equality would be fatal to all subordination and discipline. For such an exigency as this the normal condition of a republic will not serve. Its very organization would forbid it. War is anti-republican in its effects, and can only be successfully waged on anti-republican principles. While it prevails the law itself must almost necessarily be silent. Its code of laws is necessarily anti-republican. With such a Government, therefore, it is an unnatural condition, and the thirst for territorial aggrandizement through the agency of the sword does violence to its nature and its life. But while wars of conquest are anti-republican, a war of self-defence to preserve the nation's life is a legitimate because it is a necessary one. The doctrine of non-resistance would be fatal to any Government. When there is no mode left of supporting the Constitution, except by suspending the enjoyment of an individual right, that right must yield to the occasion. It is not the Constitution that authorizes the suspension of the habeas corpus. Recognizing, as its framers did, the necessity of putting the highest privilege of the citizen in obeyance, they do not grant but only qualify or abridge its exercise, by providing that it shall not be suspended except in the cases indicated. Every attribute of sovereignty which pertains to any Government that is supreme may be exercised when necessary, unless it is expressly forbidden. Thus the right of *eminent domain*, as it is called by the publicists, or that which authorizes the seizure or destruction of private property for public uses, and the kindred power of taxation which seizes it without other equivalent than the protection which the Government affords, are not the subjects of special *grant*, but only of special *limitation*. Establish a Government that is independent and sovereign, and they belong to it of course, because they are essential attributes, inseparable from its very being. If a Government can, however, take private property, which is the product of labor, without compensation, for a public use, it is but a step further, and an easy one, to take the producer himself, as it does when it compels him to work on the highway on the ground of public necessity.

It is not disputed, as I understand, by anybody here, that the Government is entitled to the military services of all its citizens when they are needed for its defense. The objection is only that a compulsory levy is *anti-republican*. If this be true, then the idea of such a thing as a republican government is the wildest of chimeras. Admitting the duty, the right to enforce it is a corollary, a necessary consequence, in this case as in all others. The notion of any government at all presupposes supremacy, subordination, and constraint. No government ever did or ever can rest upon the mere voluntary principle. All the duties of the citizen, except those merely moral ones that are said to be of imperfect obligation—all that are political at least—rest upon the idea of coercion. That is the principle of every law. That is the import of the whole judicial machinery with which we are surrounded. The *posse comitatus* itself is nothing more nor less than a compulsory levy, an army improvised to execute the laws. When the time arrives—which will not be until the millennium foreshadowed by the prophet, and several years after the modern Democracy shall have died out like the extinct monsters of the earlier geological epochs—when men shall perform their duties voluntarily, there will be no further occasion for either government or laws. The notion that the mob of New York, and the unnatural sympathizers with the rebellion everywhere, shall not be *compelled* to defend the Government that protects them in all their rights and endows them with the unwonted privilege of governing other people, is but the extension of the argument of the late Attorney General of the United States, and now reporter of its Supreme Court, that there could be no coercion of States, and that this great Government was without even the power of self-defense, was entirely helpless against the parricide, and must uncover its breast, or wrap its robes around it and submit to death without a struggle when ever the murderous blow was aimed by the hands of its own children. That was according to programme. Both have the same purpose and meaning. That would have crowned the work of the traitors with immediate success. This is a slower poison, which would leave the disease of the nation to the loyal citizens in the field, and transfer the direction of the Government to the hands of the auxiliaries of the rebellion, who choose "to kiss my lady peace at home;" who know that they can serve the cause they love with more effect and greater safety here by affecting loyalty, misrepresenting the designs of the Government, discouraging volunteering, and denouncing compulsory levies of men, than by taking their places openly in the armies of the confederacy. I do not know a man of them who is not now an "unconditional Unionist," *provided* he can have "the Union as it was," which he knows to be impossible, whether we succeed or fail, or *treat*, as he desires us to do, and hopes to bring about by cherishing the disease, preserving the cause of the disunion, and declining to employ the most necessary and effective weapon which Providence has placed in our hands for compelling the eventual restoration of the Union itself. Thank God! the instincts of the people, the loyal army at home, have revolted at the special plea of the attorney, and even converted him at the late elections into the noisiest of patriots and the professed advocate of the vigorous prosecution of the war; that is to say, on peace principles, and provided you will refuse to *allow* the willing negro or *compel* the reluctant and recalcitrant Democrat to fight. The fear is, in view of the well-known Army sentiment, that it would change the very nature of the latter by showing him the realities of war and making him a radical, or, in other words, an earnest man.

We have the authority of one of the apostles of the new Democracy now holding a seat on this floor, if the newspapers have not misrepresented him, for the opinion publicly expressed in the great peace convention at New York, that a war Democrat is an impossible thing; and that any man who would draw a sword here in such a quarrel—I mean on this side of it—is no better than a Black Republican. And so it is that, while all the Democracy of Butler and Burnside and Hooker and other fighting generals of that stamp, who have proved that they were in earnest, has failed to shelter them from the denunciations of the rebel papers in Richmond and New York, the non-combatant qualities of the grave-digger of the Chickahominy and the hitterer at Bull Run have made him the idol of the Democracy in both those capitals. If the gentleman from Kentucky, who was taxed a few days ago by his colleagues with infidelity to his pledges to vote for a war Democrat, had adverted to the sentiment to which I have just referred, he might have answered that a war Democrat was a myth—a personage even more apocryphal than Prester John or the man with the iron mask.

If it be true, however, that a compulsory levy of men for the protection of the Government or the enforcement of its laws is anti-republican, then I say again that republican government is just as impossible a thing as a war Democrat. The nation which cannot command the military services of its people has no guarantee of life, and must inevitably perish in its first formidable convulsion. To presume that they will all rush to its standard at the first summons, and that they will adhere to it alike through good and ill fortune, alike through sunshine and through storm, is to suppose in the face of our present experience that it contains no bold traitors who will lift their hands against it in battle, no cowardly miscreants who, with professions of loyalty on their lips, will adopt the safer policy of skulking from its defense, or sliding and encouraging those who are attempting to overthrow it. The time was when this service was a privilege of rank or fortune; when the soldier served without wages, although he derives his name from the idea of pay, and when the crowned head refused to respond to the summons of his country was visited with the dire anathema which is so well paraphrased by the genius of the immortal Scott, and finds its climacteric in the imprecation, "Woe to the traitor, woe!" A greater than he has remarked that "the age of chivalry is gone, and the age of sophisters and economists has succeeded." It was not so at the commencement of this rebellion.

I happened to be at the seat of government of Pennsylvania when the news of the bombardment of Sumter came over the electric wires, and shook its capital as with an earthquake throe, and then sped on its fiery errand along the Susquehanna, and the Delaware, and the limpid Allegheny, until it reached the distant shore of the great lake which bathes her north western confines. The fiery cross that passed from hand to hand and gathered the clansmen of the hills around the banner of their chief never so traveled, never lighted such a conflagration as was kindled by that message. Before the setting of another sun a hundred thousand Pennsylvania men were begging for the privilege of laying down their lives in the defense of the insulted flag of their fathers. The political managers of the Democratic party who had bargained against coercion and pledged themselves that Pennsylvania would take sides with the rebellious States were appalled by the demonstration, and slunk away from the public gaze which would have blasted them. It was only when reverses overtook our arms—reverses which were the consequence of the unsuccessful effort to propitiate themselves by taking counsel with and employing men of the same type of thought—that they ventured to reappear, and managed to seduce the loyal men of the Democratic party into the belief that a Republican Administration was unfit to conduct the war, which they reinforced by the argument that it was obliged to borrow its generals almost exclusively from the Democratic party. If a draft was made necessary after such a demonstration it was through their agency. If it has proved ineffective or unpopular, it is because they have endeavored to make it so.

The country knows how the question was dealt with by the Democratic authorities of New York. It knows, too, the process by which the Democratic judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania undertook, with indecent precipitancy, and in the exercise of a jurisdiction entirely new, to restrain the action of the draft which authorized it. And we are reminded here from day to day that there are men among us who apparently do not intend that the country shall find soldiers, either white or black, if they can prevent it; who insist that we shall not enlist the negro because it is a privilege which belongs only to the white man; who say to the white man that he ought not to volunteer because it is an abolition war; and that the conscription is unlawful and unnecessary because we ought to depend on volunteers; and who, after doing everything in their power to render the law inefficient, come here with a cool impudence that would be absolutely refreshing if the times were not so much out of joint, demand its repeal on the ground that they have succeeded! I have heard it stated that the district of the gentleman from New York who is most importunate on this point has yielded—under his patriotic auspices, no doubt—about three hundred and fifty soldiers, leaving his district, of course, most comfortably intact, and in a condition to govern the nation at least, if they will not fight for it. If he favors the war, however, as he says he does, why does he not endeavor to amend the law? If the commutation clause is the difficulty with his constituents, and he thinks that a poor man can pay $1,000 for a substitute more easily than he can pay $300, why does he not move to strike it out?

I fear it cannot be made to suit gentlemen of that cast of mind and heart, unless it can be so framed as to defeat the object entirely. Their constitutional scruples will not allow them to do anything for the salvation of this nation. They have found no difficulty heretofore in discovering in that instrument every power that was required to further the interests of the divine institution. They had no difficulty in regard to the Louisiana or Florida purchases; none as to the annexation of Texas; none as to the assumption of its debts; none as to the purchase or seizure, at the expense of another war like the Mexican if necessary, of the gem of the Antilles. When the attempt is made, however, to extract anything valuable from that instrument for the interests of humanity or the preservation of the nation's life, it is no better than a *caput mortuum*—without vitality, full of obstructions, impotent for good, but alive all over, in all its members, and actively omnipotent, too, for mischief. These constitutional expounders who strain at a gnat make no account of taking in a camel at a breakfast. I should despair of making anything out of them by a constitutional argument.

Effect of the Recent Catastrophe in Chili.

By the latest arrival of South American news, we learn that in Santiago, and throughout Chili, the greatest indignation has been expressed at the fanaticism of the priesthood, which was the cause of so horrible a catastrophe, and at the cruel, heartless conduct of those priests connected with the church which was burned. With one mind the people of Santiago demanded that the building should be razed to the ground, and had not government issued an order to this effect, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts of the priests—most certainly the people would have done the work themselves—and now a struggle goes on between priests and people; the former, if possible, to regain the power and influence they have lost, and the people to assert their own freedom of thought.

By the voice of the people this first result has been obtained in an act of the Senate, that henceforth there are to be no illuminations of churches and splendid night services, and that proper measures be carried out in all the churches as to proper construction and sufficient number of doors.

While this has been carried, the clergy have arranged the publication of a new newspaper for the defence of "religious interests."

Another result of this calamity is the organization of a fire brigade for Santiago, and much enthusiasm has been displayed in this matter. The fire companies in Valparaiso are the most popular of the social institutions in the city.

Two thousand one hundred corpses extracted from the "Compania" have been registered at the burial ground; besides these a number of single limbs and pieces have been found, and not a few sufferers died afterwards from the effect of burns and other wounds, so that about two thousand five hundred altogether may be safely estimated to have perished through the priests' folly and imprudence.

On the 31st December a similar calamity had nearly befallen the worshippers in the San Isidro Church. One of the numerous candles on the altar came in contact with a pot of artificial flowers, and, although the fire was immediately extinguished, there was such a great confusion, rushing to the doors, falling and crying, that the service had to be closed for the night.

Sherman and Colfax.

At the whig convention held in Philadelphia in 1848 two young gentlemen appeared as delegates from two democratic districts in adjoining states; and in 1852 they again appeared as delegates to a whig national convention. A delegate rose and said that a young friend of his was present from a district so strongly democratic that he could never expect hope to get an office of any kind at home, and he would, therefore, nominate as secretary of the convention, John Sherman, of Ohio. Another delegate said that he also had a young friend present as a delegate from another strong democratic district, where he could never hope for a home office, and he, therefore, nominated Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, as assistant secretary. Two years passed away, the incipient steps of the conspiracy against the Union were taken by the slave-lords, and in these two old democratic districts of Ohio and Indiana, John Sherman and Schuyler Colfax were elected to Congress, and on the first Monday of December, 1855, they took their seats in the House of Representatives.

Four years ago Mr. Sherman was put in nominal on for the Speakership of the House by the Republicans, but withdrew, and Mr. Pennington was elected. In March, 1861, he was elected to the United States Senate in place of Mr Chase, who resigned to take the place of Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Colfax continued in the House and is now its Speaker. These two fortunate and successful gentlemen were born in the same year; one in March, the other in May. They have both achieved an enviable reputation and an honored name, one starting in life as an engineer on the Ohio canal, and the other as a printer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOSS BRICKLAYERS, ATTENTION.—On and after March 1st, 1864, the JOURNEYMEN BRICKLAYERS will request an advance in wages, of 50 cents per day, by order of resolution in BRICKLAYERS' HALL. fe8-2t

AT A MEETING OF THE JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, held on the 4th inst., at the Eagle Hotel, Allegheny, it was resolved to demand an advance of 45 PER CENT. on their present wages, to begin on the first of March next. fe9:1t

COL. DALE'S BATTALION, 116TH P. V.—The following named persons are authorized to recruit one Company each for the Battalion now being raised by me to be attached to the 116th Pennsylvania Volunteers:

Capt. DAVID W. MEGRAW, Headquarters at Provost Marshal's Office, Allegheny City.
Capt. SAMUEL TAGGART, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Capt. SAMUEL W. CAMPBELL, Indiana, Pa.
fe9:tf RICHARD C. DALE.

YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.
PROFESSOR RICHARDS will deliver the Second Lecture of his Course before the Association
ON TUESDAY EVENING 9TH, INST.
SUBJECT ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE continued; the Sucker and the House Fly; a beautiful Fountain in Vacuo; Old Dogmas Exploded; Galileo's Dilemma; The Torricellian Experiment Repeated; the History, Uses, Value and construction of the Barometer; Barometrical Shower; Boiling Water without Heat, and Freezing it in the process.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture commences at 7½.
PRICE OF TICKETS—For one person to the course $1,00; Single Lecture 25 cents. For sale at the Music, Book and Drug Stores, and at the door.
W. B. EDMUNDS, GEORGE W. WEYMAN,
SAMUEL A. LEWIS, THOMAS BARKWELL, JR.,
WILLIAM W. WARD, HENRY M. ATWOOD,
fe8:td Lecture Committee.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 6th, 1864.
EDITORS GAZETTE: Having arrived at home on a short leave of absence I am desirous of filling the Battery which I command—known as HAMPTON'S PITTSBURGH BATTERY—before I return to the front.
You will oblige me, therefore, by inserting in your paper the following extract from Major General Hancock's call for troops for the Second Army Corps:
HEADQUARTERS RECEIVING SERVICE, }
SECOND CORPS, Harrisburg, Jan. 15, 1864. }
Authority having been given me to recruit the 2d Corps of fifty thousand (50,000) men for such special service, under my command, as may be designated by the War Department, I appeal to the citizens of the 23d District to aid me in filling up BATTERIES C and F—the former known as THOMPSON'S and the latter as HAMPTON'S—which were raised in Allegheny county. About one hundred men are required to fill these Batteries, and it is desired to fill them to the maximum number of men from this locality.
(Signed) WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major General U. S. V.
Capt. HAMPTON will receive recruits for the above Batteries at his office, No. 84 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
NATHANIEL IRISH,
fe9:2t Captain Independent Battery F, Pa. Vols.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
OF ALLEGHENY.
Capital.....$200,000
With privilege to increase to.....500,000
This Bank is now fully organized and in successful operation.
We are prepared to do a general Banking business, and offer our services as correspondent to Banks and Bankers throughout the country.
Special attention give to collection in this and the adjoining City of Pittsburgh as well as on all parts of the country.
Money received on deposit, and Exchange on all the principal cities bought and sold.
DIRECTORS:
T. H. NEVIN, R. H. DAVIS,
JOHN DEAN, HENRY GERWIG,
WM. HARBAUGH, JOHN THOMPSON,
C. C. BOYLE, D. N. WHITE,
ARTHUR HODSON,
T. H. NEVIN, PRESIDENT.
JOHN P. KRAMER, CASHIER.
Allegheny, Jan. 20, 1864. fe1:3m

13TH REGIMENT,
U. S. INFANTRY.
All volunteers enlisting in this Regiment will receive a Bounty of
Four Hundred Dollars,
From Government, until the first day of March, 1864; also the highest local bounty offered by any Ward, Borough, Township or County.
Recruiting Office, No. 81 FIFTH, above Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
DALLAS C. IRISH,
Capt. 13th Infantry, Recruiting Officer.
fe2:3tmhl

$602 TO NEW RECRUITS.
$602 TO VETERANS!
Authorized U. S. Recruiting Agency, No. 55 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Regular Republican. And so it is that, while all the Democracy of Butler and Burnside and Hooker and other fighting generals of that stamp, who have proved that they were in earnest, has failed to shelter them from the denunciations of the rebel papers in Richmond and New York, the non-combatant qualities of the grave-digger of the Chickahominy and the hitterer at Bull Run have made him the idol of the Democracy in both those capitals. If the gentleman from Kentucky, who was taxed a few days ago by his colleagues with infidelity to his pledges to vote for a war Democrat, had adverted to the sentiment to which I have just referred, he might have answered that a war Democrat was a myth—a personage even more apocryphal than Prester John or the man with the iron mask.
If it be true, however, that a compulsory levy of men for the protection of the Government or the enforcement of its laws is anti-republican, then I say again that republican government is just as impossible a thing as a war Democrat. The nation which cannot command the military services of its people has no guarantee of life, and must inevitably perish in its first formidable convulsion. To presume that they will all rush to its standard at the first summons, and that they will adhere to it alike through good and ill fortune, alike through sunshine and through storm, is to suppose in the face of our present experience that it contains no bold traitors who will lift their hands against it in battle, no cowardly miscreants who, with professions of loyalty on their lips, will adopt the safer policy of skulking from its defense, or sliding and encouraging those who are attempting to overthrow it. The time was when this service was a privilege of rank or fortune; when the soldier served without wages, although he derives his name from the idea of pay, and when the crowned head refused to respond to the summons of his country was visited with the dire anathema which is so well paraphrased by the genius of the immortal Scott, and finds its climacteric in the imprecation, "Woe to the traitor, woe!" A greater than he has remarked that "the age of chivalry is gone, and the age of sophisters and economists has succeeded." It was not so at the commencement of this rebellion.
I happened to be at the seat of government of Pennsylvania when the news of the bombardment of Sumter came over the electric wires, and shook its capital as with an earthquake throe, and then sped on its fiery errand along the Susquehanna, and the Delaware, and the limpid Allegheny, until it reached the distant shore of the great lake which bathes her north western confines. The fiery cross that passed from hand to hand and gathered the clansmen of the hills around the banner of their chief never so traveled, never lighted such a conflagration as was kindled by that message. Before the setting of another sun a hundred thousand Pennsylvania men were begging for the privilege of laying down their lives in the defense of the insulted flag of their fathers. The political managers of the Democratic party who had bargained against coercion and pledged themselves that Pennsylvania would take sides with the rebellious States were appalled by the demonstration, and slunk away from the public gaze which would have blasted them. It was only when reverses overtook our arms—reverses which were the consequence of the unsuccessful effort to propitiate themselves by taking counsel with and employing men of the same type of thought—that they ventured to reappear, and managed to seduce the loyal men of the Democratic party into the belief that a Republican Administration was unfit to conduct the war, which they reinforced by the argument that it was obliged to borrow its generals almost exclusively from the Democratic party. If a draft was made necessary after such a demonstration it was through their agency. If it has proved ineffective or unpopular, it is because they have endeavored to make it so.
The country knows how the question was dealt with by the Democratic authorities of New York. It knows, too, the process by which the Democratic judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania undertook, with indecent precipitancy, and in the exercise of a jurisdiction entirely new, to restrain the action of the draft which authorized it. And we are reminded here from day to day that there are men among us who apparently do not intend that the country shall find soldiers, either white or black, if they can prevent it; who insist that we shall not enlist the negro because it is a privilege which belongs only to the white man; who say to the white man that he ought not to volunteer because it is an abolition war; and that the conscription is unlawful and unnecessary because we ought to depend on volunteers; and who, after doing everything in their power to render the law inefficient, come here with a cool impudence that would be absolutely refreshing if the times were not so much out of joint, demand its repeal on the ground that they have succeeded! I have heard it stated that the dis-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OIL BARREL PAINT.—A superior article of Mixed Paint, for Oil Barrels, and very cheap. HENRY H. COLLINS.

LARD OIL.—8 bbls. No. 1 Winter now landing from steamer Joseph Pierce, for sale by fe9 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

PIANOS FOR RENT.—A few very good Pianos for rent.
CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 Fifth st., Sole Agent for Knabe & Co.'s and Haines Brothers Pianos. fe9

MELODEONS FOR RENT, comprising 4, 4½ and 5 octave Melodeons.
CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 Fifth street, Sole Agent for Prince's Unrivalled Melodeons and Harmoniums. fe9

BLOATERS.—20 boxes fresh smoked Bloater Herring the first of the season, just received and for sale by the box or dozen, at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
fe9 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

FINNAN HADDIES.—Just received from New York, a supply of Corned Haddies, very nice as a breakfast or tea relish, for sale by the pound by JOHN A. RENSHAW,
fe9 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

SPICED MINCE MEAT, ready for baking, put up in 5 lb. jars or for sale by the lb., at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
fe9 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

GILLETX SARDINES.—The finest brand imported, just received in half boxes and for sale by JOHN A. RENSHAW,
fe9 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

20 TONS SHORTS, 10 TONS FINE SHIPSTUFF, and 10 TONS MIDDLINGS in store and for sale by KNOX & McKEE,
fe9 823 Liberty street.

EAR CORN! EAR CORN!—4700 bus of Mockingbird River Ear Corn, in barge Columbia and Burnside, now at Monongahela Wharf, for sale by SCHOMAKER & LANG,
fe8 229 Liberty street.

LIME! LIME! LIME!
200 Barrels Fresh, for sale by
fe9 HENRY H. COLLINS.

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE—Situated on the bank of the Ohio river, 12 miles from the city, in the Borough of Sewickley. The Mill has two acres of land with it, is in good running order, capable of cutting timber 32 feet in length, and admirably constructed for barge building purposes.
For further particulars address
fe6:1w BANKS & McMASTER,
Box 67, Sewickleyville P. O., Pa.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing 125 acres, situate in Shaler township, on the old Butler road, 2½ miles from Spang's Rolling Mill. The improvements are a good frame dwelling house, a frame barn with stone basement, and other necessary outbuildings, and a large orchard of excellent grafted fruit. The fences are all in good order, and the land in a high state of cultivation.
For terms apply to ROBERT STEWART, on the premises, or
fe6 No. 89 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.—I hereby declare that I believe the reports derogatory to the fame and character of Mr. JOHN HARTMAN, butcher, in Spring Garden, in connection with which my name has been mentioned, to be untrue, baseless as I have always held Mr. HARTMAN in high esteem, and heartily publicly declare that he
MICHAEL GILL.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 6th, 1864. fe8:1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THREE COTTAGE HOUSES FOR SALE, fronting on Rose Hill street, (Bagaley's Lane,) Second Ward Allegheny, on the line of Manchester Passenger Railway, nearly opposite the residence of Hon. Elisha Heath.
Also, a CHOICE CORNER LOT, CHEAP, adjoining the above, situated on the corner of Allegheny avenue and Fayette street, 40 feet by 100 feet deep. The location is one of the most desirable in the city. Terms easy. Apply to
W. GLASSON, No. 46 Ohio street,
fe9:2w opposite the Station office, Allegheny.

ESTATE OF ELIJAH LONG, Deceased.—Whereas Letters of Administration on the estate of Elijah Long, late of Sharpsburgh, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, notice is hereby given to persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement on the premises, on the late residence of the deceased, on SATURDAY the fifth day of March, 1864, properly authenticated for settlement.
JESSE WEDDELL,
SILAS LONG,
fe2:6tw Administrators.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing 11 acres, situated at the Sharpsburg Station on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Citizens Passenger Railway runs every 20 minutes. Improvements are a Dwelling containing 15 rooms, Stable, Carriage-house, Wagon-shed, Cart-shed, Cow stable, Coal House, Chicken house, Tenant-house, &c., &c. Water is conducted in lead pipes from a never failing spring to the kitchen and washroom, and may be conducted to every room in the house. No better site for a rolling mill, oil or glass works is to be found. There is an abundance of all kinds of fruit. Inquire of Messrs. HITCHCOCK & McCREERY, between the hours of 10 and 11 a. m.
fe2:1m

BARGAINS IN
Second-Hand Pianos.
A 6 octave rosewood case, square corners, iron plate; Gale & Co., in first rate order $160 00
A 6 octave rosewood case, fluted corners, iron plate; made by Hall & Co. Cambridge..... 150 00
A 6 octave rosewood case, round corners, iron frame; made by Gilbert & Co..... 150 00
A 6 octave mahogany case, fluted corners; made by Dr wn & Hallet..... 125 00
A 6 octave mahogany case, square corners; made by Brown & Hallet..... 125 00
A 6 octave mahogany case, round corners; made by Bohn, New York..... 100 00
A 6 octave walnut German Piano..... 70 00
A 6 octave mahogany " " 45 00
A 6 octave " " 40 00
For sale by C. C. MELLOR,
81 WOOD STREET.
A splendid stock of new Pianos on hand, at prices from $275 to $850. fe9
THE PITTSBURGH AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, THE BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, PITT