THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Leading Matter from Saturday's Evening Gazette.

Complexion of the Twenty-Ninth Congress.

The Thirty-ninth Congress, as far as ascertained, will stand as follows:

	Union.	Opposition.
California	2	—
Delaware	—	1
Illinois	6	5
Indiana	8	3
Iowa	4	—
Kansas	1	—
Louisiana	2	—
Maine	5	—
Maryland	4	—
Massachusetts	10	—
Michigan	4	1
Minnesota	2	—
Missouri	4	5
Nevada	1	—
New Jersey	3	3
New York	20	11
Ohio	17	2
Oregon	1	—
Pennsylvania	16	8
Vermont	3	—
West Virginia	3	—
Wisconsin	6	1
	138	47
Union majority, 88.		

THE STATES.

The following States have not chosen their members of Congress. They stand as follows in the present House:

	Union.	Opposition.
Connecticut	4	1
Kentucky	—	9
New Hampshire	2	—
Rhode Island	2	—
	8	10

A Letter from Judge Woodward—A False Prophet.

The Democratic citizens of Brooklyn assembled in large numbers, on Tuesday night, to hear, cheer, and growl over the election returns. Their entertainment was varied with speeches and letters from politicians. Among the letters is one from Judge Woodward, of this State, written two days before the election. The gist of it is contained in the following extract, being quite a remarkable prophecy, that time's come to pass:

"In all my intercourse with citizens, in every part of this State, I have improved every opportunity to urge the election of McClellan and Pendleton as the last hope and refuge of our suffering country. The best I could do was to plead them to their own conscious existence under former Administrations in contrast with the present, to a united, prosperous country in contrast with the bloody discord that rends and ruins us now. I am happy to believe that the popular mind has grasped the great truth that the men who have brought desolation upon us must be turned out of public trust, and that Tuesday next will record the popular judgment against the Administration. *The people of Pennsylvania will have to furnish a thousand majority, are for the Democratic ticket!* We mean to do what we can to have a fair ballot, and if we are not cheated out of it in too many localities, *the honest majority of the State will as certainly be cast for McClellan and Pendleton as that Tuesday's sun shall rise and set!*"

Orange County, N. Y.

The New York *Tribune* says the home of McClellan has given a majority against him. The Democrats in their rage at their defeat spiked the old cannon (that had been used by both parties on the green through the canvass), which, had early discovered by the Unionists, who sent some of their blacksmiths to drill its open spike. Pudding-like, the Unionists, at their meeting, called for a "history of that cannon," when it was ascertained that it formerly belonged to a battery, and was in action the war of 1812, and just then *bang* when the old gun electrifying the whole neighborhood, between 11 and 12 o'clock, whereupon three cheers were given with a will "for the old cannon," and a resolution unanimously adopted consecrating it to "Union and Liberty now and forever." This morning, as the early train of passengers crossed the river at Peekskill Ferry, the people amused themselves in cheering briskly for lincoln, and joined in singing "America," "The Star Spangled Banner," and "Old John Brown" song, which latter they kept up all the way into the city on the New York side. The Unionists of New Jersey are very jubilant over the election return, and feel confident that they have carried the State for Lincoln.

For Packing at Louisville.

The Louisville *Democrat* of last Monday says: The only packing that will be done in Louisville this season, heretofore one of the greatest packing points in the West, will be on account of the Government. A contract has been closed with Robert Floyd and Smith Speed, to pack here one hundred thousand head of hogs. The Government contractors are offering 9½ to 10c. gross for hogs delivered here, and $1 delivered at the pens in the country. At Cincinnati and other points the packers are paying 11c. gross for hogs; and at the different packing here (each of whom have been compelled to pay a Government license) were allowed to carry on their business, good hogs could be sold at fully as high if, not higher prices than at Cincinnati. It is expected that a number of hogs will arrive here during the present week, and that the killing will commence next Monday, if the weather shall permit. The only packing that will be done west of the Falls this season on private account will be at New Albany, where, according to the *Ledger*, a number have been sold at 10½ to 11c. gross.

Marriage in Lapland.

It is death in Lapland to marry a maid without the consent of her parents or friends. When a young man has formed an attachment for a female, the fashion is to appoint their friends to meet to behold the two young parties run races together. The maid is allowed in starting the advantage of one third part of the race, so that it is impossible, except willing of herself, that she should be overtaken. If the maid outruns her suitor, the matter is ended; he must never have her, it being penalty for the man to renew the motion of marriage. But if the virgin has an affection for him, though at first she runs fast to try the truth of his love, she will (without Atlanta's golden balls to retard her speed) pretend some casualty, and make a voluntary half before she comes to the mark at end of the race. Thus hogs are compelled to marry against their own will; and this is the cause that in this poor country the married people are richer in their own contentment than in other lands, where so many forced matches make feigned love and cause real unhappiness.

The Old Countries.

Crowded as England is with a hungry population, five per cent. of her soil is not under cultivation. Yet the proportion of cultivated to the uncultivated land is higher in England than in any other country in Europe. In Russia, less than one fifth of the soil is under cultivation; in Sweden, only one-seventh; in Austria and Holland, one fifth; in Switzerland, one-fourth; in France, fifty-four hundredths. There is really no end of emigration. In England, it appears by a parliamentary report, there are sixteen million of acres, wholly unproducing, that might easily be made productive. The reason why these acres are permitted to lie unimproved is, that as soon as they are enclosed, and before they can be sufficiently replanted to produce a paying crop, they become subject to tithe and tax. Hence, only men of large capital dare undertake the task, and they prefer to invest their capital where the return is more speedy and more certain.

How to Prevent Wet Feet.

A writer in the Mechanics' Magazine, who says he has had three pairs of boots last him six years, and thinks that he will not require any more for the next six years to come, tells how he treats them:

I put a pound each of tallow and resin in a pot on the fire; when melted and mixed, apply it hot to the boot with a painter's brush until neither the sole nor upper leather will soak any more. If it is desired that the boots should take an immediate polish, dissolve an ounce of wax in a teaspoonful of turpentine and lamp black. A day or two after the boots have been treated with the resin and tallow, rub over them this wax and turpentine, but not before the fire. Thus the exterior will have a coat of wax alone, and shine like a mirror. Tallow and grease become rancid and rot the stitching of the leather; but the resin gives it an antiseptic quality which preserves the whole.

Useless Young Ladies.

A contemporary thus seriously speaks of that very large class of useless young ladies who glory in being above useful employment:

The number of idle, useless girls in all our large cities seems to be steadily increasing. They lounge or sleep through their mornings, parade the streets during the afternoon, and assemble in frivolous companies of their own and the other sex to pass away their evenings. What a mere of unhappiness for themselves and others are they laying up for the coming time, when real duties and high responsibilities shall be thoughtlessly assumed. They are skilled in no domestic duties—nay, they despise them; they have no habit of industry and taste for the useful. What will they be as wives and mothers? Alas for the husbands and children, alas for themselves! Who can wonder if domestic unhappiness and domestic ruin follows?

The Czar Alexander at a Gaming-Table—Useful Financial Hint to His Majesty.

The *Nouvelliste*, of Rouen, says that when the Emperor of Russia was at Hamburg this year he went into the gambling rooms, and being tempted to try his hand at roulette, told his aid-de-camp to throw down a note of a hundred roubles upon the red. But the ball had scarcely began to roll when the croupier, with his rake, roughly pushed away the Russian paper, observing that the bank did not take that sort of money. The aid-de-camp took it up without remonstrating, and the Czar, who most assuredly was not recognized by the croupier, went away without trying another experiment on the board of green cloth.

A PERFECT JOKE.—The last joke at the expense of the French Society for the protection of Animals is on the following effect: A countryman, armed with an immense club, presents himself before the president of the society, and claims the prize. He is asked to describe the act of humanity on which he founds his claim. "I saved the life of a wolf," replied the countryman. "I might easily have killed him with this bludgeon;" and he swings his weapon in the air, to the intense discomfort of the president. "But where was this wolf?" "He had just devoured my wife," is the reply. The president reflects an instant, and then says: "My friend, I am of opinion that you have been sufficiently rewarded."

THE New York *Journal of Commerce*, which supported McClellan, is sick of politics, and is anxious that it will henceforth have nothing to say on this subject. The Louisville *Journal* is also sick. The proprietors have kicked out Paul R. Shipman, and Geo. D. Prentice taken the helm. But the loyal people have no more confidence in the latter than the former. Both have proved perverse to the Union cause. They made their bed with rebel sympathizers, and they will not soon be able to cheat Uncle Sam again. The announcement, however, are significant.—*Pa. Gaz.*

PERSONS living in cities begin to wear glasses earlier than country people, from the want of opportunities of looking at things at a distance. Those who wish to put off the evil day of spectacles, should accustom themselves to long views. The eye is always relieved, and seems better if, after reading awhile, we direct the sight to some far distant object even for a minute. Great travelers and hunters are seldom near sighted. Humboldt at eighty-seven, could read satisfied. Sailors discern objects at a great distance with considerable distinctness when a common eye sees nothing at all.

A PROPOSAL TO EMANCIPATE THE SLAVES OF CUBA.—A letter from Havana says:

"A committee of influential persons has waited on General Dulce with a petition, to be presented throughout him to Isabel II., that all negroes be declared free after the expiration of thirty-four years from January, 1st, 1855, each receiving a salary during the last four years of eighteen dollars per month, the greater part of which may be retained until the freedom of the slave is accomplished.

NEW YORK.—Further returns from this State rather increase than diminish the Union majority, which cannot well be less, even by official count, than seven thousand. Signs of the opposition journals still make a show of claiming a Democratic majority, but this is done purely for effect, and is not worthy of credence. It is chief effort is to induce their silly believers to bet—and consequently lose. There is no doubt whatever about New York.—*N. Y. Tribune of Friday.*

THE election of Hon. Columbus Delano in the Third Congressional district, over Pollast, Democratic, is definitely ascertained. The soldiers' vote settled the business for Mr. Pollast. Several Democratic roosters that crowed prematurely over his success, are now for sale cheap, the owners having no further use for them. By the election of Mr. Delano, the Ohio delegation in the next Congress will stand, Union, 17; Democrats, 2.—*Cin. Com.*

TREES MOSTLY AFFECTED BY LIGHTNING.—Pig trees and cedars are rarely struck by lightning; the beech, larch, fir and chestnut are obnoxious to it; but the trees which attract it most are the oak, yew and Lombardy poplar. Whence it follows that the last are the trees most proper to be placed near a building, since they still set life so many lightning-conductors to it. Again, the electric field attacks in preference such trees as are verging to decay by reason of age or disease.

HOLMES thinks a man's nature is shown by the way he shakes hands; that he may have the manners of a Chesterfield, and smile very sweetly, but yet may chill or steal your heart against him the moment that he shakes hands with you. But there is, he says, a cordial clasp which shows warmth of impulse, unhesitating truth, and even power of character—a clasp which recalls the classic trust in the "faith of the right hand."

FEMALE SLANG.—A species of "fast" slang is now much in vogue among a certain class of English ladies. The *Court Journal* complains of the "new fashion and says: "Expressions never meant for female lips are frequently indulged in, causing many a shudder to those of the old school, who remember the delicate and refined language of their own mothers and sisters."

THE POPULAR VOTE.—It is believed, from the returns, that the popular vote this year, with the seceded States omitted, will be as large nearly as the vote of the entire Union in 1860. Mr. Lincoln will have a majority of about four hundred thousand, equivalent to the ninth of the entire vote. The same States in 1860 gave a majority against him of 124,784.

THE election seems to have passed away quietly all over the country. In Indiana, where the "Sons of Liberty" have been vociferating for the past two years, there was not the slightest evidence that they were "500,000 strong." New York kept the peace quite as well as in this city, despite the difference in the elements that make up its body politic.

A BAD TEMPERED woman, living in one of the rural districts of New Hampshire, having become incensed at the mistress of the district school in her neighborhood, went to the school house one afternoon with a horsewhip, bent on hostile treatment. But the scholars all rallying around their mistress, the virago had to beat a retreat, pelted with all manner of missiles heralded at her by the boys.

THE American people have decided that the war is not a failure, and that it should be prosecuted with increased vigor, and that the rebels in the North must be made to suffer the penalty of their treason.

THE brave Mountaineers of Kentucky have done nobly. The Sixth Congressional district (Hardin's) gives Lincoln 2,400 majority. It is not the fault of the loyal men who breathe the air of freedom in the mountains that the State voted on the side of the rebels and slavery.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Trial of Martin Brawdy for the Murder of James Pagan.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Before Judges Sherrett, Mellon, Stowe and Brown.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION.

At the opening of the Court, the cross-examination of Mrs. Brawdy was continued.

Martha Jane Brawdy, the sister of the defendant, was next called, but her testimony was merely corroborative of the statements of her mother, Miss Manning and Mrs. Connoy. She was examined in chief at considerable length, and was subjected to a long cross-examination.

Job Lawrence was then called, and examined at length, but his testimony was merely cumulative. He stated that he helped to dress the defendant's face, which was cut and bleeding very considerably. While attending to the defendant in a bed room in Brawdy's house, the crowd assaulted the premises, and he escaped through a window, remarking to Martin that he might either escape or give himself up, as he thought best. This witness was present when Pagan was shot, but he did not see who fired.

The Court took a recess until a quarter before two o'clock.

Gen. Thomas M. Howe for State Treasurer.

The following extract from a letter written by an eminent banker of this city, appears in the Philadelphia *News*:

Our honored townsman honored especially for his well-known financial ability and sterling integrity, Thomas M. Howe, will be pushed for the office of State Treasurer. He may personally decline, but we will urge him notwithstanding. Our entire Western delegation will urge his claims for the place. Distinguished in every relation of life, whether as a member of Congress or a bank officer, we take it that the disbursement of over four millions of dollars per year will or can be placed in no better hands. Your people on the Eastern slope have had possession of this most important office for full twelve years. Why should we of the West, in the second commercial metropolis of the State, not be entitled to it for at least a brief term? Thomas M. Howe, of all our Western men, is the most experienced and able financier, Give us, then, for once, a chance!"

LARGE SORGHUM CROP.—It is stated that the sorghum crop of the lower townships of Bucks county, Pa., is quite large. Scarcely a farmer who did not raise enough to supply his family. The manufacturers of molasses are kept busy. At some of the mills there is enough cane on hand to keep them running till Christmas. The crop is a very profitable one, yielding about 160 gallons per acre, which sells at $1.20 per gallon by the barrel. Cost of manufacturing, 50 cents per gallon, which leaves a clear profit of $150 per acre.

Letter from Grant's Army.

CAMP 100TH REGIMENT, P. V. VOLS., NEAR "POPLAR GROVE CHURCH," VA., November 7th, 1864.

Dear Gazette:—Along the entire front, occupied by our corps, all is quietude; not a shot has been fired with hostile intention for days, and were it not that lines of frowning works and patrolling pickets in close proximity confront each other, all would be but a dream of peace.

In fact, along the entire front as far as the junction of the Army of the Potomac with that of the James, with the exception of that portion of the line occupied by the second corps, the same quietude reigns. In the locality specified it would appear that they have can be at rest. There, the rattle of musketry, the boom of cannon, the hurtling of shell, and the dull, heavy explosion from the wide-mouthed mortar, run riot all day and make night hideous. We have good reason to be acquainted with the locality referred to. For two months our corps occupied the same works at the outset of the campaign, and many a brave fellow sleeps his last sleep beneath the sod, on these heights that look with grim vengeance down upon Petersburg.

The only affair, that has transpired since our last was written, happened on Friday night, Nov. 4. About eleven o'clock, on the occasion referred to, the enemy made a determined movement upon our picket line in front of the Second Corps, which was repulsed, however, without, with very severe loss to the enemy. The attempt, indeed, be driven, to great extremity, when they are forced to make such mad attempts upon our centre, vainly supposing it to be our most vulnerable point. They will in time learn that it is not in great nature to have any such point of weakness in any portion of his lines. All alike are impregnable; and if this is true of the centre, it is even more so of the extreme left and right.

These reckless night attacks serve to develop the fact, that Lee feels his crippled situation, and knows that the hour of doom is not far distant, unless he can shake himself loose from that iron grasp of his relentless adversary. But we apprehend he will now find this to be an impossibility; and from all we know of Grant, we do not imagine that he can be deceived to the granting of one moment's relaxation to the foe.

By far the most interesting feature to us, now is the approaching election. To-morrow, in fact, is the all eventful day, that leaves its impress, either of good or evil, joy or sorrow, upon all coming time. For our part, and we think we speak the sentiment of a loyal army when we say we have no fears for the truth, although every species of villainy and opposition has been enlisted on the side of treason, to accomplish the downfall of the Government. Even as we write, we can see in imagination, into the various dens of fraud, and we listen to the dark deliberations of the midnight caucus, as on the morrow it proposes to take scenes of riot and bloodshed. We see scores of hired emissaries and traitors, like stealthy assassins approaching that sacred schrine of a nation's liberties, with the intent to destroy its power and contaminate its purity.

Again, as in 1861, we hear threats of assassination, and we learn of secret organizations, to turn, rifles and murder indiscriminately, should the cause of the Union be successful. But we feel instinctively that on to-morrow the administration will be triumphantly sustained, the banner of right, liberty, and human progress vindicated, and the country saved, while the sneaking, cowardly traitor will seek in vain to hide from lasting scorn and infamy.

To-morrow, we hope, we shall indeed be truly a free, united and mighty people, with the ability to crush treason, and "build up peace on such a basis as shall not be shaken down throughout all coming time. To-morrow the gloom, that has hung so long like the wing of an avenger, over this land of ours, will be partially rent, while traitors shall depart forever, and freedom's morning bright shall make the mighty scene aglow with life, and joy and beauty.

To-morrow we shall take a momentous step forward in the history of nations, and the shackles that have hitherto bound men, both physically and mentally, shall be broken, not before, but throughout the world. Henceforth, the foes who have "sought our downfall here and everywhere, shall cease their efforts in despair, and every good principle shall form such an alliance with us, as must soon make the dawn of tyranny to vanish forever.

Waiting for the developments of a day, amongst the most momentous in the world's history, we remain, in the meanwhile,

Ever yours, H. B. D.

Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad.

When the books were opened lately at Bedford, Pa., for the subscription of the stock of this company, the amount taken reached the handsome aggregate of five million one hundred and twenty thousand dollars—thus insuring its prompt commencement. On Thursday, pursuant to law, the stockholders met at the Pennsylvania Railroad building, Philadelphia, and organized by electing a board of directors, with John C. Wright as President. A corps of engineers will be put upon the route immediately, and the line surveyed and located at the earliest practicable period. The eastern and western ends of this roadthrough the southern counties already exist, in the Cumberland Valley line to Chambersburg and the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road to Connellsville. The intervening division will be built forthwith by the new company, but the work is very heavy, as the country is mountainous.

Singular Mistake.

Morton Eastman, a refugee from the Shenandoah valley, left that desolated place a few weeks since, in company with a young and delicate wife, who, not being able to stand the exposure and fatigue, sickened and died on the way. He put her remains in a coffin, intending to convey them to Illinois, for burial. The coffin was shipped on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but in the same car were the remains of three soldiers. Mr. Eastman traveled on to Alton, Illinois, his place of destination, and on examining the coffin was amazed to find that it contained the body of a soldier—a boy not yet twenty years of age. The coffins had been exchanged, at a station between Columbus and Cincinnati, and the friends of the soldier boy had taken home the remains of Mrs. Eastman. The bodies were subsequently exchanged.

Notice.

BETHEL ROOMS, CLEVELAND, OCT. 1864.

REV. M. Edgar has been duly and regularly appointed to labor as a missionary among the refugees, and collecting agent for the *Western Science's Friend*, in Pennsylvania east of Pittsburgh, to the centre of the State, and in Allegheny City.

The moneys collected by him will be expended in the support of Missionary labor and the distribution of of books and Bibles among seamen on our rivers and in the Western Navy.

We ope Brother Edgar will receive the kind sympathies and liberal co-operation of Christian ministers and citizens generally in so good a cause. By order of the Board of Trustees;

R. H. LEONARD, Cor. Sec.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. Frederick R. Lorenz, a well known and esteemed citizen. He died this morning after a short illness, and his funeral will take place on Monday, from the residence of his mother, on Penn street. The deceased was formerly engaged with his father in the manufacture of glass and iron, and was known to every businessman in the community. He was thirty three years of age, and unmarried.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Jane, a daughter of Charles Stradford, Jr., residing in Lewistown, was so severely burned by her clothes catching fire while sitting near the stove on Monday last, that she died the next morning. She was between three and four years of age. Her mother had left her but a few minutes, and on her return found the child enveloped in flames.

A FINE THING FOR THE TEETH.—The fragrant Sozodont has taken a prominent place among the most approved dentrifices of the day. It is a very popular article for the toilet, highly recommended by all who have used it as a beautifier, and preserver of the teeth, refreshing the mouth, sweetening the breath and arresting the progress of decay.

Sold by Druggists.

THREE MEN KILLED.—On Tuesday afternoon of last week, a fall of coal in the mines, known as the Patton shaft, in Plymouth, Luzerne co., killed three men—John Grave, Thomas Waters and Bradly McGinness, covering them up. Thomas Smith and John Dixon had their legs broken. Grave and Waters both leave families.

SHOCKING MURDER IN WEST VIRGINIA.—J. J. Hutchinson, a merchant residing at White Day, Monongalia county, eight miles from Fairmont, was murdered in cold blood in his store on Friday night last. He was found in his store with his throat cut from ear to ear. The murder is supposed to have been committed by thieves.

DROWNED.—On Thursday evening a man whose name we did not ascertain, was drowned in the Monongahela river, opposite Birmingham. The deceased was employed on a pair of coal boats, and while crossing over from the Birmingham side to the opposite shore, in a skiff, fell over board and was drowned.

JAMES BIRD, a man afflicted with deafness, was killed on the Central Ohio Railroad, near Zanesville, on Tuesday last, while walking along the track. He leaves a wife and four children.

RECOVERING.—Frank R. Ott, who was wounded during the riot at the Iron City Hotel, on Saturday night last, is recovering, and his physician pronounces him out of danger.

GRAND RALLY.—Everybody wanted to attend this day at 96 Federal street, Allegheny City, and buy their boots and shoes, and save money. Boots and shoes cheap at 96 Federal street, Allegheny.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Probable Attempt to Flank Sheridan's Position.

SMALL TRAIN TAKEN BY MOSEBY'S GUERRILLAS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Information has been received that the rebels in the Shenandoah Valley having been reinforced, are attempting to flank the position of General Sheridan, his order at least to threaten Pennsylvania and Maryland with another invasion. General Sheridan, however, is prepared for them, having on Wednesday last given marching orders to his army, which is in the finest and most efficient condition.

Our dispatches from the front represent that the rebels were in force, some days ago, at Staunton, and it was their intention to move on our lines at once.

Forty of Mosby's guerrillas, all disguised in the Federal Uniform, yesterday morning, attacked, near Charlestown, a small train belonging to Sheridan's army, guarded by a sergeant and ten men, only three of whom escaped.

FIGHT NEAR LITTLE ROCK.

An Entire Rebel Train Captured.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—We learn from Little Rock that Capt. White, of Steele's army, on the 23d ult., after a hard fight of four hours, captured an entire rebel train of thirty-five wagons, 200 horses and $14,000 in money, and scattered to the mountains the force accompanying it. This train had probably been sent ahead of the main portion of his retreating army by Price, with the design of saving it.

From New Orleans and Texas.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent says: Our gunboats were watching all the moves of the rebels for three runs which were expected to come down as soon as the water should rise sufficiently.

Jeff. Davis' currency has been almost entirely set aside by the rebels of Texas, only gold and silver being accepted.

One hundred and fifty carloads of cotton, belonging to private individuals, destined for Mexico, have been stopped at Orfila, Texas, by order of the rebel Gen. Kirby Smith, only shipments on rebel account being permitted.

Some of the people of New Orleans had prepared to Gen. Hurlbut against their enrollment for duty as soldiers.

Torpedoes have been placed in the Mississippi river along the Louisiana shore by the rebels, but they will soon be removed.

From Mobile there is little news. Our gunboats make experiments in shelling the city three hours a day.

The Rebel Congress.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Late Richmond papers contain the proceedings of the rebel Congress. The Judiciary Committee were required to inquire into the expediency of requiring citizens who are liable to military duty, absent from the country not on public business, to return and assist in the public defence, on pain of the confiscation of their property after the war, or other adequate penalty.

Mr. Foote, of Miss., introduced and spoke in favor of a resolution asserting it unnecessary and inexpedient at present to arm the slaves. But he said in case the enlistment should be exhausted, he would then favor the proposition to make soldiers of the negroes.

Affairs in Mexico.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The *Herald* has a dispatch from Matamoras, Mexico, dated Oct. 27th, that General Cortina, late Republican Governor of the place, having become an Imperialist, has been sent on an expedition after his brother, who is at the head of a band of guerrillas.

President Juarez is at Chihuahua, with 2 000 troops, and is said to be fortifying the place, with the determination of standing a siege.

At a recent public dinner in Matamoras, one of Maximilian's officers said: "The Union of the Southern Confederacy and Mexico," which was received with great applause and the performance by the band of the "Bonnie Blue Flag."

Rebel Guess at Grant's Plans.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Richmond *Sentinel* of Wednesday last says: A large fleet of Union gunboats and transports is in the James river, below Dutch Gap. It also says that the Union soldiers are not yet making any preparations for winter quarters, and that it is rumored that Grant contemplates a movement on Wilmington by way of Wilmington and that he is already sending troops to the latter place.

Washington, N. C. Evacuated by the Rebels.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The North Carolina papers state that Washington, in that State, has been evacuated by their troops.

Reports from Atlanta Denied.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—The *Gazette's* Nashville dispatch denies the reported evacuation and burning of Atlanta, and the destruction of the Chattanooga and Atlanta railroad.

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post office at Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, the 11th day of November, 1864.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for *advertised letters*, give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the dead letter office.

Free delivery of letters by carriers, at the residence of owners, may be secured by observing the following rules:

1 Direct letters plainly to the street and number as well as the post office.

2 Head letters with the writer's postoffice and State, street and number, sign them plainly with full name, and request answers be directed accordingly.

3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word "transient."

4. Place the postage stamp on the upper-right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post marking, without interfering with the writing.

5. B. A request for the return of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 60 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post office, and State across the left hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual pro-paid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer.—Sec. 18, act of 1863.

A	Ellis Mary	McKown Daniel
Alwine A M	Ester Reuben	McKown Jno
Allshup A J	Melloy Reuben	Mulleland John
Akemann O	F	Martin Jacob
Aikins Edward	Ford Geo	Morris Mary T
Aliabouse Geo	Fuller Alice C 2	N
Ayre John D	Francis E D	Nelson David
Armstrong	Fryer Sarah	Neelins H
Anderson Mary	Francis J D	O
Alexander Mary	Fry John G	Owens F
Amberson Mrs	Freeland Nancy	Ogden G H
Anderson M	Fi ziebons H	Omalie Mrs H M
Adair Wm B	Farley W A	P
Armstrong Wm	G	Platt Susan
B	Gill Annie	Peters Wm
Brown Ad iph	Gallagher Arthur	Partridge G
Hewick Allen	Gebhart Eve	Pilmer Chas H
Barr R	Goodwin Sarah	Purvis David
Bayan E K	Grant J	Power Sarah A
Blackmore E L	Gaily Maggie	Patton Jas
Boyd Lewis	Gray Mrs	Packard L
Birt Frank	Gardner Marg't	Parkin Maggie A
Baker Sarah	Motty Maria	R
Baker Solomon	Gillespie W O	Robinson A
Brown Jane	Grier M J	Boyd Ada Adelaide
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[illegible]	Gyer Richard D	Rawlin J A Co
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Bailey Wm	Hayes Tim	Redinger Mier R
Bradshaw S J	Hoffman Louis	S
Bailkley Robert	Harley Libbie	Sling Barbara
C	Hughes Mary	Stewart David A
Cathoon Andrew	Hardiron Mar's E	Scott Charity
Carnegie Anna	Harris O F	Snyder Ada
Cochran R H	I	Stancy Andrew
Clardge Cyrus	Irwin Richard	Steward Mrs H
Campbell U M	J	Shields Harriet
Cuniest R	James John D	Shadron H
Cook Sarah	Jennings Mary	Spencer W
Cullery Jas	Jamieson Robert	Stuart J H
Carey Jas	K	Sharp John 2
Cotton John B	King Frank	Skiles Tassey
Caldwell Joseph	Keeling W B	Stewart S W
Christy J F	L	Smith Mary
Cunningham J	Leonard Mark	Singleton H
Crawford John L	Lowry Hyrcillus	Shaner Eliza
Cochran J F	Lightcap O	Sloan Mary
Craft Daniel	Logan David	Pierce Ionot
Caldwell Jane	Landis Samuel	T
Greer Davis	Leyenberger Rev J	Thompson Alex
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Carpenter N S	Lefavor Maria E	Talbot Rev S
Centwell Walter	Long Virginia	Towner W W
Crawford Philip	M	Thompson W H
D	Morse Kate	W
Dorman A M	Melvin Lizzie	Wolf Amanda
Dunbert Caroline	Miller George	Walter Anna B
Dunnible O G	Mahon Letitia A	White Araminta
Dean Grace F	Miller Maria	Weir Chas S
Dunn Jas	Morris Wm	Weeds Lizzie
Douglass	Montgomery Wm	Weller Frank
Dinwiddie Nancy	Morrison Wm	Wise Geo
E	Mc Gown Maggie	Williams S E
Early A	Medeary Lizzie	Walter Jas
Eary Geo S	McGilty Edward	Willard Louisa
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