THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

——It has been ascertained, by the publication of the judicial statistics of Ireland, that the influence of Romanism as compared with Protestantism, is well illustrated in the distribution of the constabulary, there being a much larger number of the force, in proportion to the population, in the southern than in the northern counties; for example, the population of Antrim is 247,864; the population of Tipperary is about the same number—249,106. But while 272 policemen are sufficient to preserve peace in Antrim, 1,122, or more than four times the number, are required to keep the peace of Tipperary. Nearly the same disproportion prevails in other counties. Down has but 216 policemen, while Galway, with a larger population, has 691. Westmeath, with a population of 90,000, requires 208 constables, while Londonderry, with double the population, has but 152. The Belfast *News Letter* affirms that where the Roman Catholics predominate there the police establishment is numerous and costly. The same paper calls attention to the fact that even in the distinctively Protestant counties Roman Catholic criminals are in the majority. The Protestants of Ireland bear to Roman Catholics the proportion of 13 to 45. But Protestant prisoners committed in 1863 bore to the Roman Catholics the proportion of 6 to 45, the total numbering 4,891 Protestants against 29,266 Roman Catholics. We have simply embodied these statistical facts brought to our view by their accredited authorities, without reference to the merits of the question.

——According to recent statistics, out of a population of 213,000 in Baltimore city, 14,646 are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being one-fourteenth of the entire population.

——At the Fourth Church Congress of the Established Church of England, some of the speakers advocated the establishment of monasteries and monastic orders, in the hope of better reaching the neglected.

——The Religious *Telescope* says the few washing portion of the Christian world, has been exercised of late over certain matters pertaining to the rite, the most profound question, and than which has chiefly absorbed attention, being whether the ceremony should be performed with open and closed doors.

——The Evangelical (Episcopal) Knowledge Society held its anniversary recently at Boston. From the report of the Executive Committee, we learn, that the number of new publications throughout the year amount to fourteen in number. The society have many others ready for publication, but abstain publishing owing to the high prices. Its receipts from the churches has only been $10,652; from sale of publications, $22,400; and from other sources, $7,4000; while the expenses for publishing had been $31,900, leaving a balance of nearly $10,000 in the treasury.

——The *Methodist* contains a suggestive article on what it styles "The Two Forms of the Clerical Life, that of the Preacher and that of the Exhorter," which deserves a wider range than by the readers of that paper. Want of space will only permit a reference to its closing words: But on the other hand the highest artistic form in preaching, the profoundest argument, the clearest logic, the most beautiful voice, and the most gorgeous illustrations may have nothing gospel, they may exert no pressure on the conscience. They may carry the citadel of reason, or they may capitivate the taste and the fancy; they may win applause, they may even attract crowds of hearers, but unless they inspire the preacher into an exhorter, unless the thinking process pass over into feeling, and the fire of the heart seize on the thinking, and transform it into exhortation, the finishing touch will still be wanting. Just here lies a large part of the holy art of the preacher. To deliver the truth in preaching, but to deliver it coldly, must fail far short of the end of preaching. To reach the end, and fire the hearts of the hearers, the truth must grow hot in the handling; as it advances it must be rising in temperature; it must so carry with it the preacher's feelings that he will seem to be firing hot shot, or, to change the figure, the iron will heat in the process of hammering.

——Bishop Bedell, of the Diocese of Ohio, whose ministrations are of the highest evangelical type, on his recent annual visit to Delaware, Ohio, discoursed from these words: "My Father is the husbandman; I am the vine, ye are the branches;" His subject led him to discuss the character of the believer's union with Christ and with his Church. The *Western Christian Advocate* gives a synopsis of the sermon, in which the Bishop argued that true Church membership consisted in union with Christ—being grafted into him—and he was not in the Church who was out of Christ, though he had been baptized, confirmed, or even ordained to the holy ministry. He then described the process of grafting: the knife was plunged into the vine, into its very heart; then the graft cut and prepared, wet with its tears, was placed in the blood of the vine, and soon the flowing blood swept away the tears and sent its own blood through the branch, so that it was one, and the same life in it and in the vine. The vine and the husbandman changeless, the branches ever changing.

——The Presbyterians of Australia are making rapid progress in all directions, according to recent accounts from that far-off land. They have now nearly one hundred self-supporting congregations throughout the colony. A Young Men's Christian Association in connection with this body, has been recently organized which promises to be very effective.

——In the new constitution of Greece there is a provision tolerating all creeds, but forbidding any interference with the established creed of the country, namely, the Greek Church. It reads: The orthodox Eastern Church of Christ is the established religion in Greece. Every religion is tolerated, and may be freely exercised under the protection of the law. Proselytism, and all interference with the established religion, is prohibited. Unless this article is passed over and remains a dead letter, it is feared it will hinder missionary operations.

——At a late meeting of the Presbytery of Oxford, Ohio, all vacant congregations, even though employing stated supplies, were called upon for reasons why they have not settled pastors.

——The able and polished correspondent of *The Presbyterian*, in his last letter, says seven Baptist ministers have lately entered the Church of England. In some cases there had been a conscientious embracing of Pedo-Baptist views, but it is difficult to understand how Episcopacy, and "assent and consent" to all things in the Book of Common Prayer, could be either believed in or averred. But the *tenacity of Dissent* seems to be more strongly developed, as to the breaking up of churches, and the uncomfortable position of ministers among the Baptists, than any other Nonconformists.

——A London paper referring to the questions now agitating the Continent, as to the future of Italy, reminds its readers of the curious fact, that the year 1866, which the Emperor Napoleon has fixed on for withdrawing his troops from Rome—which will virtually leaving the Papacy to its fate—is the very year fixed upon by all our most eminent commentators, from Bishop Newton downward, as the year in which the Papacy is to receive its death blow.

——It is announced that the first number of a Protestant fortnightly periodical, under the name of the *Evangelical Gleaner*, will be published at Milan, Italy, on the 15th of October. Its editor is the English Wesleyan minister, Rev. Mr. Pigot, whose sermons, in Italian, are attracting large crowds.

Commercial Troubles in England.

The Commercial crisis in England cannot be said to be ended. Four joint stock banks have succumbed, and their creditors may be accounted fortunate if they ever receive two cents on the dollar out of the wreck. As for the poor shareholders, *their* doom will be far worse. Most of them, tempted by the promise and prospect of heavy dividends, hoping to receive ten instead of the usual three per cent, which they won't obtain if they invested in Consols, ventured all their money in these miserable concerns, and have not only lost it all, but are liable, as partners, to be called upon for the remainder of their property personal or real, to liquidate the liabilities of the banks. The custom was to give large discounts to houses which really had as little capital as credit. It has been ascertained that at one of the Yorkshire banks a firm used to present bills for discount, drawn by themselves on persons in London, who were paid half a crown for each acceptance. One house, being frugally inclined, like John Gilpin's wife, resolved to effect a saving by dispensing with these half crown disbursements, and boldly drew on imaginary persons, putting their acceptances in different handwriting. In one case $130,000 was thus obtained, none of which the creditors of the bank will ever recover.—*Phila. Press.*

Astounding Forgeries.

The story of forgeries in this city, brought to light yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court promises, when it is fully told, to prove one of the most astounding in the history of crime. One case, involving $25,000, was yesterday gone into at some length, and a gang of ten ruffians, including some notorious burglars and counterfeiters, have already been secured. But this sum, large as it is, is supposed to be a mere fraction of the amount that will yet be shown to have been raised by the forgery on different banks. Some of those who profess to be informed on the subject, estimate the gross forgeries which this first case will bring to light, at from $300,000 to $800,000. And if the facilities for getting checks cashed at our banks are as great in every case as they appear to have been in that trial yesterday, we can readily believe the future disclosures may turn out to be fearful. It is premature now to comment upon the details which we publish this morning. But it is not premature to ask business men at once to look to their bank accounts. It is not premature to call for redoubled vigilance, if possible, on the part of the police. The city is evidently overrun with organized bands of plunderers, who arrange and perfect their plans for robbing the community on a scale of unprecedented magnitude.—*N. Y. Times.*

SALMON P. CHASE spoke in Cincinnati on Monday following election, to some thousands of rejoicing Unionists, and thus outlined his views of the meaning of the great verdict on the 8th of November:

"I do not think that some of the men who have sinned so deeply against the people, and against the nation, and against God, will be likely to receive much laurels from Mr. Lincoln. But toward all those who have been drawn into rebellion by the overshadowing influence of the leaders—who have gone into it unwillingly, under mistaken apprehensions—to all except those who have formed, plotted, arranged, carried out this rebellion—to all except these criminals, I suppose a liberal spirit may be shown. But upon the essential conditions there can be no change. And those conditions are, the Union and freedom: The Union, embracing every foot of the old republic—Union under the old flag, floating everywhere, and freedom for all men, so that wherever the flag shall float, it will float over no master and no slave." [Applause.]

Cincinnati Gazette.—N. Y. Tribune.

Railway Recklessness.

A correspondent of yesterday's *Evening Post* affirms that the reason why the railway tracks are now in a condition so much worse than usual is because the companies are making larger profits than usual. The statement is paradoxical, but we have no doubt it is true in many cases. Large dividends are required to support the large advance in railway stocks since the war. Stockholders having once tasted the luxury of ten per cent. find a commonplace six per cent. pall upon their pampered palates. Presidents and Directors have pride in enabling to pay the highest division is possible. And the result is that the roads are stinted of repairs, and that the lives of passengers are a consideration entirely secondary to the profits of stockholders. Iron is high; labor also, and the managers of many roads are waiting, says this correspondent, for a reduction in price before putting even ordinary repairs upon the roads.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

VANDALISM.—The Washington *Star says*: Persons of both sexes have been guilty of clipping pieces from the window curtains, sofa, lounge and chair covers at the President's house. They even go so far as to pull the papering from the walls, and even to steal heavy blankets from the windows and tassels from the curtains. The curtains in the East and Green rooms are very badly cut up, and nineteen out of twenty blankets stolen from the windows of the East room alone. This practice is indulged with a view to secure relics of visits to the President's Mansion, and ladies and gentlemen of high standing have been detected in it. Three ladies, whose names are not made known, have been caught in the act within a few days, one of whom fainted when discovered. The annoyance has grown so great that proper measures have been taken to prevent a repetition of the offences.

THERE is a rumor in political quarters that after having felt the pulse of slavery upon the day of election, Democratic leaders are satisfied that nothing can now be done for it except forever put it out of the way. The new programme of the Democracy will, therefore, be to propose the abolition of slavery, thus anticipating the party of the Union, and meeting at once the expressed wish of the people. We hope this rumor is not too good to be true. We ardently hope that every accommodation will be made in the next Congress for this proof of national unanimity and Democratic patriotism. Even at this eleventh hour, all will be glad to hail as not so contemptible and sensible. Let Democrats, then, have the full share of glory in the proclamation of abolition of slavery by law, and let the people rejoice and applaud.—*Phila Press.*

NORTH CAROLINA OF SLAVE.—A Nashville letter to the Chicago *Tribune* says four officers of loyal Tennessee regiments have arrived there from Andersonville, Georgia, where they had been imprisoned. When three miles out they succeeded themselves in some bushes for a nap, when they were suddenly aroused by an old negro, with a basket of roasted sweet potatoes and some corn bread. On asking him how he knew they were there, he remarked that the negroes were constantly on the watch for escaped prisoners, to aid them, and that he had seen them enter the bushes. He enjoined them to trust no white man, but to remember that every negro was their friend. They followed this advice, and were abundantly supplied by negroes, wherever they went; and, could it have been done, they might have brought in thousands of able-bodied recruits to the Union army.

MARMADUKE'S CAPTOR A BOY.—The rebel General Marmaduke was captured by militia boy belonging to one of the Kansas regiments. He at first refused to surrender to an "inferior officer," but was finally *persuaded* to do so. The lad brought him to General Curtis' headquarters, where he introduced himself, much to the surprise of all, but especially to the boy hero. General Curtis asked the boy how long he would have to serve before his term of service won't transpire. The reply was "eight months." The General immediately wrote him a furlough for that time, and presented him with the horse, revolvers, belt, and sabre of the rebel general."

MAKING A FRENCH'S "MARK."—The Rochester, N. Y., *Express* says that a young man, formerly a professor of penmanship in that city, but now in the army, and home on a furlough, was confronted on his arrival here by a soldier's ballot in his name, but signed with a cross and "his mark." Considering that he prides himself upon his proficiency with the pen, and that he has exhibited his splendid specimens of ornamental penmanship at Rochester and elsewhere, Governor Seymour's "marrow-fat" ballot forms a ridiculous but effective illustration of the great soldiers' voting fraud.

THE Detroit *Advertiser* confirms the statement that Rowland E. Trowbridge, Union, has been elected from the Fifth Michigan district over A. C. Baldwin, the present incumbent. Mr. Trowbridge had a majority on the home vote, running ahead of his ticket. That majority will be increased by the soldiers' vote, and the delegation from Michigan will be a Union unit.

The Want of Decision

Sidney Smith, in his work on Moral Philosophy, speaks in this wise of what men lose for want of a little "brass," as it is termed:

"A great deal of talent is lost to the world for the want of a little courage. Every day sends to their graves a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who, if they only had been induced to begin, would, in all probability, have gone great lengths in the career of fame. The fact is, that in doing anything in the world worth doing, we must not stand shivering on the bank thinking of the cold and danger; but jump in and scramble through as well as we can.

"It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks and adjusting nice chances; it did all very well, before the flood, when a man could consult his friend upon an intended publication for a hundred and fifty years, and live to see its success for six, or seven centuries afterwards; but at present a man waits and doubts, and consults his brothers, and his uncles, and his particular friends, till one day he finds that he is sixty-five years of age, that he has lost too much time in consulting first cousins and particular friends, that he has no more time to follow their advice. There is so little time for over-squeamishness at present, that the opportunity slips away. The very period of life at which man chooses to venture, if ever, is so confined, that it is no bad rule to preach up the necessity, in such instances, of a little violence done to the feelings, and efforts made in defiance of strict and sober calculation.

A Remarkable Woman.

Mrs. Peggy Fite, who died a few days ago in Wilson county, Tenn., was one hundred and three years old. She was born on the 12th of April 1761, and was consequently one hundred and three years old on the 12th of April last. Her husband, Leonard Fite, was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and fought through that struggle as a private, having steadily refused promotion. On the 12th of April, 1861, a large number of her descendants met at the house of her son, Jacob Fite, and celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birth. At that time she had eleven children living—her oldest (a son) being eighty years old; and her youngest (a daughter) fifty-nine; seventy-six grandchildren, three hundred and five great grandchildren, seventy-one great great grandchildren, and two great great great grandchildren; in all, four hundred living descendants. At the time of her death her grandchildren of the fifth generation had increased to twenty-one, and her grandson feels quite certain her living descendents now number over 500.

At the last sitting of the Paris Academy of Science, a paper was received from Dr. Blanchet on constitutional lethargic slumber. One case was that of a lady, twenty four years old, who, having slept for forty days at the age of eighteen, and fifty days at the age of twenty, during her honeymoon, at length had a fit of sleep which lasted nearly a whole year, from Easter Sunday, 1852, to March, 1853. During this long period a false front tooth had to be taken out in order to introduce milk and broth into her mouth. This was her only food; she remained motionless, insensible, and all her muscles were in a state of contraction. Her pulse was low, her breathing scarcely perceptible; it was were no evacuations, no tenasmus; her complexion was fair and healthy.

GENERAL TODTLEBEN, of Sebastopol notoriety, is quite a lion in British military circles at present. On the first instant he was at Chatham, where he was received by the officials with all the honors customarily paid to illustrious visitors. All that was remarkable at Chatham was shown to him. He afterwards visited the Royal Engineers' establishment at Brompton, inspecting the fieldworks, the engineers themselves, and their museum; and taking luncheon with fifty invited guests. It is stated that he will be invited to a banquet at the United Service Club-House.

THE DEFEATED GOVERNOR.—The petty malignity of Horatio Seymour has cropped out in a new direction. Captain Charles H. Palmer, 6th New York Heavy Artillery, was last week ordered to be a Major for meritorious conduct. He was nominated by President Lincoln, the Government in the North sense and compelled to testify. For obeying this summons his commission was revoked by Governor Seymour.

It is quite possible there is sagacity and patriotism enough at the War Office to thwart the political spite of the expiring reptile.—*N. Y. Trib.*

THE ancient severity of cutting bagots, chopping sticks with a billhook and chopper, and counting horse-shoes and nails, as suit and service, to the *atoms* for the right and privileges of the city of London, to choose the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, took place on the 8th ult., before W. H. Walton, Esq., and Queen's remembrancer and senior master of the Court of Exchequer, at the Queen's remembrancer's office, Chancery-lane, with all the usual ceremonies.

MORE than 79,000 trees, shrubs, and arbaceous plants were planted in New York Central Park last year. The carriage drive now contemplated is about eighty miles in length, and walks twenty miles.

IN Bavaria the new King is not merely a boy, but a boy who has been raised in such seclusion that he never, it is said, had money in his pocket until he was eighteen years old.

THE Paris ladies appear disposed to adopt, for winter costume, very short petticoats, very high boots, and plaid stockings. Many so accoutred may be seen on the boulevards.

PUNCH says that the other day, a lady, while stopping over her sewing machine, got a most painful stitch in her side.

VICTOR EMMANUEL is so unpopular now that he has to be constantly attended by guards.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Testimonial to Colonel Foulk.

A complimentary supper was given to Colonel Wm. L. Foulk, on Tuesday evening last, at Brown's hotel, Erie. The invitation was addressed to Colonel Foulk, on behalf of the citizens of Erie, by a committee consisting of the Hon. P. Metcalf, Mayor, and others, and contained the following:

COLONEL: We respectfully request yourself and the officers and men under your command to attend a supper at "Brown's" hotel to-morrow evening at half past eight o'clock. We desire this as a token of the appreciation of the citizens of Erie of your promptness in taking measures for the defence of the city against the raiders and pirates which threatened our Northern Frontier. We wish also to express our appreciation of your and their patriotism as soldiers defending the Flag of your Country. We have been gratified at the gentlemanly and soldierly conduct of all connected with your command and part with you with regret."

The company assembled about 8 o'clock. In the absence of the Mayor, John F. Vincent, Esq., presided, and in a well expressed speech tendered to the officers and soldiers the thanks of the Mayor and citizens. Colonel Foulk replied, and spoke in eulogistic terms of the promptness manifested by the people of Erie in assisting in the emergency—and especially of the fact that two companies were formed, on short notice, composed of the most influential and best citizens of the place. It had been very gratifying to him, and to those associated with him, to have such a response from the community. George W. DeCamp, Esq., Captain John Graham and J. W. Wetmore, Esq., followed in brief and patriotic addresses.

The supper was "discussed" in a manner evincive of the keenest appreciation, after which three cheers were given for the city of Erie, three for Col. Foulk, three for the volunteer companies organized in our city, and three for the Union, when the company dispersed.

In obedience to orders from headquarters, Col. Foulk and officers and the members of the Battery left for Pittsburgh Wednesday morning.

Our Book Table.

"EWALD CRAY. By Mrs Henry Wood. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & Bro. Railw y Edition. Price $1,50."

Another novel from the prolific pen of Mrs. Henry Wood. The large number of works written by this authoress, and the success they have met with from the public, are proofs of her sterling merit. There is a straightforward simplicity and directness about her writings that commands respect. It is the distinguishing characteristic of the productions of this authoress that the story is told in a plain, natural way, so as fully to sustain the impression that the narrative is truthful.

For sale by W. A. Gildersleeve, No. 45 Fifth street, near Wood.

NEW BRIGG.—The Pittsburgh Bridge Company are pushing forward the movement to build a bridge across the Monongahela River near the confluence of the two rivers. Plans and proposals are invited for both wooden and iron bridge superstructures, until December 1st. It is proposed to make the brigde consist of eight spans 210 feet each from center to center of piers, or 201 feet clear of masonry, and one span 317 feet from center of piers. The clear width of carriage way must be 19 feet, with footways at each side eight feet in clear.

Home Missionary Movement.

On Tuesday evening last, a meeting was held in the Smithfield M. E Church, by a number of ladies and ministers of the several Methodist churches of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, for the purpose of organizing a Ladies' Home Missionary Society. On motion, Rev. W. A. Davidson was called to the chair, and R. T. Miller was appointed Secretary. After singing an appropriate hymn, prayer was offered by Rev. Wesley Smith, of Manchester. On motion, a Ladies' Home Missionary Society, to be called "The Ladies' Home Missionary Society, of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Vicinity," was organized, and a constitution adopted.

The object of the Society is to raise funds for the purpose of sending missionaries to the destitute cities, towns and vicinity, and, as far as means will allow, to establish Sunday schools and to circulate the religious literature of the Church, and in every laudable way to labor for the good of souls. The missionaries employed by this Society shall be appointed in accordance with the requirements of the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The payment of ten dollars annually, in advance, shall constitute the donor a member of the Society, and the payment of ten dollars at any one time shall constitute the donor a member for life, and the payment of one hundred dollars at one time shall constitute the donor a patron.

The business of the Society shall be conducted by a First, Second and Third Directress, a Treasurer, Corresponding and Recording Secretary, and one Manager for every fifty members of the various Methodist Episcopal Churches of this city. Provided, that charges of less than fifty members shall be entitled to one Manager, and that fractions over thirty shall have one representative in the Board. Trustees, Clerk and Board of Council shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Society. The wives of the ministers of the various charges in this city and vicinity are *ex officio* members of the Board.

Another meeting will be held on Tuesday afternoon next, in the same place, when a Board of Managers will be chosen.

CURIOUS ELECTION WAGER.—We learn from the Mercur *Whig and Dispatch*, that Dr. E. N. Geibner, and G. A. Bly, of Brownsville, in that county, made the following singular bet on the result of the Governor's election, in the State of New York. The Doctor betting on the election of the Union candidate for Governor, Fenton; the loser to wheel the winner in a wheelbarrow, from Judge Kerr's to the mill and back. Martin McMillan and W. V. Ferrier, Esq., residents of Brownsville, also made a bet on the result of the Presidential election in the State of New York, the loser to walk by torch-light from the cutlet bridge to Willard's hotel, divested of all clothing except his shirt, the winner to follow, carrying his clothes.

The Supplemental Draft.

The draft in the 23d District was concluded to-day. Upper St. Clair and South Fayette townships, not having quite filled their quotas, (the former lacking one man and the latter two,) the names of the enrolled men of the township were placed in the wheel. The drawings resulted as follows:

UPPER ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.
Alfred McCowan, James D. Holland.

SOUTH FAYETTE TOWNSHIP.
Thomas Alexander, Jr., William Algeo,
David Hastings. McCrea McWhirter.

United States Circuit Court.

FRIDAY, Nov. 18.—Before Judges Grier and McCandless.

In the case of Kernan vs. Phillips, before reported, the jury found a verdict for defendant.

Bowen & Mercer vs. Charles Pithers. Action for damages for an alleged breach of contract in the delivery of a lot of oil. The amount involved in the suit is about $12,000. On trial.

DEATH OF A BRAVE SOLDIER.—We are called upon to announce the death of Sergeant Thomas A. Spence, of this city, and a member of Co. I, 102d Pennsylvania regiment. He was wounded in the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., on the 19th of October, and removed to Sheridan Hospital, Winchester, where he expired on the 24 inst. He has been in every engagement in which his regiment has participated. His body will be brought to this city for interment.

A BOLD THIEF.—A horse and buggy, belonging to Dr. J. C. Bailey, was stolen to-day, from his office door, by some daring scoundrel, who jumped in, and deliberately drove off. When the larceny was discovered, two policemen were in immediate pursuit. It was ascertained that the thief had passed through the toll gate towards Lawrenceville, and he would no doubt soon be overtaken.

RELIGIOUS REVIVALS.—The pastors of Wilkinsburg and Braddocks Field, Revs. L. McGuire and W. P. Turner, have been holding a revival meeting for some time at the latter place, and ten or twelve converts have been received. Rev. J. J. McIlvaz, pastor on the Freedom circuit, has been holding revival meetings for several weeks, and forty-two have already joined the church.

THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL REGISTER OF RURAL AFFAIRS, for 1865, published by Messrs. Luther Tucker & Son, Albany. This valuable Almanac for culturists, contains many valuable suggestions for the farmer and agriculturist, is embellished with about one hundred and thirty engravings. For sale at the Periodical and Book Store of P. Hunt, Monongahela Hall, Fifth st., at the very moderate price of 30 cents.

DIVIDEND.—The First National Bank of Uniontown has declared a dividend of 8 per cent. on the earnings of the last six months. This would seem to be a conclusive evidence that the institution is in a flourishing condition.

HORSE THIEVES ABOUT.—Two dark bay mares were stolen from the stable of Mr. Jackson Hieley, of Murrell township, Indiana county, on the night of the 10th inst. This species of larceny is becoming alarmingly frequent.

Be sure you are right, then go a head!—but, be sure not to buy your boots and shoes, gaiters or talmonds, until going to examine the extensive assortment, at 96 Federal street, Allegheny city.

FROM NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT MEMPHIS.

Gen. Beauregerd Reported Marching Against the City

GENERAL CANBY'S WOUND.

ST LOUIS, Nov. 12.—The *Republicans* Cairo dispatch says: Advices from New Orleans papers of the 11th state that the steamer Clinton, just from Brazos and Santiago, report the Sonora and Planet ashore at Brazos; the former will probably be got off, but it is doubtful if the latter can be saved.

Gen. Slaughter, at Brownsville, has been reinforced by 5,000 man and 12 pieces of artillery, in anticipation of an attack by the Federals.

The New Orleans *Times* says: Gen. Canby's wound is not so serious as first reported. The ball passed through the right thigh, without touching the bone, and though the wound is painful, it will confine him to his room only for a few weeks.

Cotton is selling at $1,11a1,25.

Great excitement again prevails at Memphis, in consequence of reports that Beauregard is marching against the city with a large force from Corinth. Every preparation is being made for the defense of the city.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

GREAT SUCCESS REPORTED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The city is full of rumors and reports concerning Sherman's movements, and there is a panic in gold. Rumors all vague, only stating that Sherman is meeting with great success, but they are not traceable to any good authority.

NEW YORK, November 18.—The *Times* says by a dispatch, published in a Cincinnati paper yesterday, gives some details of the departure of Sherman's columns from Atlanta on the 9th or 12th, and their probable concentration at Augusta, Georgia, which the War Department deems contraband, and we, therefore, refrain from publishing the report.

War Secretary—The Brazilian Difficulty.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Owing to the continued indisposition of Secretary Stanton, and the widespread desire of the people, the President has tendered the position of Secretary of War to General Butler. It is said the General, for the present, at least, declined the honor.

It is asserted that Admiral Farragut is to be amount to about 140.

It is said that our Government will insist upon reparation or apology from the Brazillian Government for firing on the United States flag. If our cruiser were contravening her laws, she knows where to find us and how to adjudicate her claims, but the act of opening fire upon our vessels will be rebuked.

Rebel Telegraph Operator Captured.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe dispatch says: A rebel telegraph operator, who has for some time past been taking our messages of the wires, has been captured.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SHENANDOAH

The Rebels Rapidly Falling Back.

ANOTHER CAVALRY FIGHT.

Early's Army from 25,000 to 30,000.

DARING GUERRILLA OPERATIONS.

THE LOSSES IN FRIDAY'S FIGHTS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The *Herald* says: Important intelligence comes to us from the Shenandoah that the rebel army has again fallen rapidly back towards Staunton.

Deserters who have come into the Union lines say that Early's force in the vicinity of Fisher's Hill broke camp last Sunday morning and commenced its retrograde movement, and on Sunday evening his pickets along Cedar Creek were also withdrawn, leaving, apparently only small detachments of cavalry in Sheridan's front.

The report which was circulated in the city yesterday, that Sheridan had inflicted another severe defeat on the enemy, probably grew out of another skirmish which Powell had with the enemy's cavalry on Tuesday last, near Luray, in which the latter were driven towards Mount Jackson, with a loss of several in wounded and captured, while on the Union side there was no loss whatever.

Early's entire army in the Valley is now estimated at between 25,000 and 30,000, several thousand being ununiformed conscripts he has recently gobbled up, and whom he expects to supply with weapons by capturing them from Sheridan's men.

Mosby's guerrillas are growing bolder than ever on the route between Martinsburg and the front. On Tuesday last a party of them, disguised in national uniform, were met by some of the 2d Regular Cavalry, whom they familiarly rode along with in conversation for some distance, when suddenly, at a preconcerted signal, the rascundrels drew their weapons, shot ten of the Union soldiers, put spurs to their horses, and escaped.

On the following day, about one hundred and fifty of Mosby's men attacked some fifteen or twenty of the 27th cavalry, killing 2 and wounding 2, and making prisoner 8 of the remainder.

The rebels are said to have been recently gathering supplies for their Shenandoah army in West Virginia.

Included among the prisoners captured by our cavalry in the fights of last Saturday, were about thirty of Early's officers. The entire rebel losses were about 350, of which over 500 were prisoners captured by our men. The Union casualties in Sheridan's command

Villainous Scheme for Capturing Pacific Steamers

NEW YORK, November 18.—The *Times* tells of a villainous scheme for the capture and destruction of the steamers on the Pacific coast, by a gang of pirates, who act in conjunction with a party of sixteen or twenty from Panama. They were to get on board of the splendid steamer Guatamala, but arrived too late for her.

The scheme was known in Panama, and it was expected they would take the Salvador, which next sailed. Preparatory were made for their capture, and it is hoped they have attempted their scheme and been taken with one of these steamers. They hoped to secure the specie bearing vessels and then prey on the Pacific commerce.

From New Orleans—Cotton Blockade Runners Captured.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent says: Our forces have been withdrawn from the post on the Atchafayala river, not being needed there any longer.

Important intelligence has been gained by a scouting expedition near Natchez.

Four blockade running schooners, laden with cotton, had been captured off the Texas coast.

Latest From Port Royal.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal, 15th, has arrived. A fleet of steamers from Fortress Monroe, with 10,000 rebel prisoners aboard, to be exchanged, were at Port Royal on the 15th. They were dying at the rate of four or five daily.

The 17th was duly celebrated at Port Royal, as the anniversary of the capture of that place.

Peace Commissioners Probably Appointed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: There is every probability that Commissioners will soon be appointed by the President, if it has not already been done, to present peace propositions to the rebels.

Sherman's Movement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The *Times'* Washington special says: Richmond papers of Tuesday say that Sherman left Atlanta on the 12th, moving northward, though they doubtless mean by that, eastward on a northerly line.

PIANOS, MUSIC, &c.

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INSURANCE AGENTS.

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W. P. JONES, Agent for North America, State of Pennsylvania, and Hartford Insurance Companies, 87 Water street.

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

DENTISTRY.

JOSEPH ADAMS, Dentist, Connelly's Building, corner of Diamond and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh. Reference—Dr. A. M. Pollock, Dr. Halbert, Leander Robbins, Russel Smith.

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DISSOLUTIONS, &c.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Albert Torrence and James McGarr, under the name of Torrence & McGarr, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. ALBERT TORRENCE, JAMES McGARR.
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 11, 1864.
All claims against the late firm and all accounts due it, will be settled by James McGarr.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST of A. Torrence in the "PITTS