THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXVII--NO. 294. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1864. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Reading Matter from Yesterday's Evening Gazette.

The News

Gen. GRANT has recently paid a visit to the Empire City. His presence was kept a secret from the populace. He had an interview with Lieut. Gen SCOTT. Their meeting was cordial. "The oldest and the ablest Generals," had a conference. GRANT appeared before the public at a serenade given by those who had ascertained his presence. He started next day for the front. He is a strange, wise, active man. Simple as a child; so deep that no one can fathom his policy until developed.

The people of the rebellious States are becoming more bold in their just complaints against the administration of JEFF. DAVIS.

The confidence felt in the success of General Sherman's movement has a lively and visible effect upon stock and trade in the North. In the South all is consternation, doubt and gloom. Where the bolt is to fall we are alike—out of military circles—ignorant. It is wise we should be so.

The story of an interview between the French Minister and Secretary Seward, in relation to placing the French Navy at the disposal of President Lincoln, for the purpose of securing a peace, is a gross canard.

The Southern press is awake, alarmed. They grasage pain to Sherman—are consolidating their forces—but do not know in what quarter to strike. They are going backwards and forwards, like a ship sailing in the fogs of New Foundland. Time will develop Sherman's movements.

Weare in receipt of authoritative intelligence that there is no variance or difficulty existing between the Secretaries of War and Navy of the United States, growing out of the capturing of the rebel steamer Florida. Secretary WELLS: just fist the act and is sustained by Secretary SEWARD. How could it be otherwise? No nation has recognized the Southern Confederacy as one of the maratime or commercial powers of the earth. Sailing, therefore, under no recognized flag; for what must she be taken when prowling upon the commerce of the high seas? A pirate. Tons will answer the law of nations.

Look at This!

Should any boasting Democrat say that if all the States of the Union should vote in the Electoral College the result of the Presidential election would be different from what it is, just show him these conclusive figures. Granting to McClellan the entire electoral vote of the slave States, the vote in the Electoral College would stand as follows:

FOR LINCOLN.			
California	5	Minnesota	4
Connecticut	6	Nevada	3
Dakotah	11	New Hampshire	5
Illinois	14	New York	33
Indiana	13	Ohio	21
Iowa	8	Oregon	3
Kansas	3	Pennsylvania	26
Maine	7	Rhode Island	4
Maryland	7	Vermont	5
Massachusetts	12	Wisconsin	6
Michigan	8		
Total			206

FOR M'CLELLAN.			
New Jersey	7	Delaware	3
Kentucky	11	Indiana	8
Alabama	9	North Carolina	9
Arkansas	5	South Carolina	6
Florida	3	Texas	4
Georgia	9	Virginia (old)	10
Mississippi	7		
Tennessee	11	Total	95

Electoral votes for Lincoln 206
Electoral votes for M'Clellan 91

Lincoln's majority in electoral vote 115

Have We Guerrillas Among Us?

The plot of rebel conspirators, aided and abetted by Copperhead sympathizers, to release the Confederate prisoners in Chicago, and lay waste public and private property there, having been nipped in the bud, those who escaped arrest naturally fled elsewhere, and it seems our city has been traded to a specimen of their style. Hardly last week the military authorities here became aware of the presence of certain suspicious rebel characters. The work of ferreting out the number and character of the daring miscreants, was taken in hand by Captain Charles A. Boehm, Assistant Adjutant General to General Willich, who, with his detective, J. H. Roberts, and one or two assistants, succeeded in getting into their confidence as recruits for their enterprise. They found that over a dozen of these fellows were quartered at different hotels in the city, to avoid suspicion; that they were arming and equipping themselves at John Captain Hines' gang of guerrillas in Kentucky, and some of these said Hines himself was in the city, secreted at the private house of a citizen. On Thursday night a descent was made upon his parties by a military detail, who arrested five of them at the Broadway Hotel, three at the Merchants' Hotel, and two at the Madison House. They had their baggage were found loaded with revolvers, ammunition, Bowie knives, Confederate coats, new riding boots, spurs, &c. Their consternation was, of course, unspeakable. They made no resistance, and offered no protestations, as the evidence stood out so boldly against them. It was simply remarked that they had been betraged.—*Cin. Gazette.*

Military Executions in Kentucky.

Gen. Burbridge continues to carry out his order of retaliation for the murder of Union citizens by guerrillas, to the letter. Five were shot to death at Henderson on the 13th, in retaliation for the murder of Union men in that region. Three of them were brothers named Horton, and the two others named Forrest and Fry. The Hortons and Forrest were arrested in Evansville some time ago for guerrilla crimes, and made their escape, and were afterward captured in Kentucky, armed as guerrillas. They were executed by a detail from the colored regiment stationed at Henderson, and fell dead at the first fire.

Eight guerrillas, captured with arms in their hands in Kentucky, were executed near Louisville, by order of General Burbridge, on the 17th, in retaliation for the murder of Union citizens. The order is severe, but it appears to be fast ridding the border of the fiends incarnate. The Louisville *Union Press* says "the country bordering on the Ohio river above that city is settling down into the quiet of old. Nearly all the armed bands have departed for another field of operations, and the citizens are not annoyed by their presence. Rebel flags and such emblems have entirely disappeared—let us hope, forever."

Apprenticeship in Maryland.

A late number of the Cecil (Md.) *Whig* tells us that since the adoption of the new constitution in Maryland there has been a great run on the Orphans' Court in Cecil county to have colored children indentured as apprentices. These children were slaves prior to the adoption of the new constitution, but having been set free by that act, their former owners were now seeking to retain them in slavery by means of this system of apprenticeship. That they can all be orphans is scarcely conceivable, and the probability is either that their parents had been sold south prior to the war, or that they have been carried off as soldiers or escaped to the North, or else that some sharp dodge is resorted to in order to retain the children in bondage and dispense with the hired adults. This development seems to have occurred all over Maryland. Once indentured as apprentices where they had formerly been slaves, it would be almost impossible for any of them ever to tell when they became of adult age. Gen. Lew. Wallace's recent proclamation was intended to prevent any impositions upon the colored people of the State, and appears to have exercised a salutary effect, for one of the courts applied to in the apprenticeship matter refused to act, and assigned as a reason this proclamation of Gen. Wallace.—*Phila. North American.*

The Opposition of Mars.

On the 30th instant the opposition of Mars to the sun will take place, and, to astronomers, will be quite an event in astrological history. This planet may now be seen—on any evening, when the sky is clear—in the northwest, soon after sunset. It has a most beautiful, fiery, red brilliancy, and is rapidly approaching the zenith to come in opposition to the sun. The last two oppositions of Mars occurred in July, 1859, and on October 5, 1862. That which will take place on the 30th instant will be followed by another on January 10th, 1867. Three oppositions, or oscillations, transpire at intervals of about two years. As the orbit of Mars is quite eccentric, it departs very considerably from a circle, its distance from the earth at its successive perigees, if not the same, but greatly varies. On July 22d 1840, it was very near, or only thirty-seven and one-third millions of miles from us; on Septem 28, 1862, its least distance was thirty-eight and three quarter millions; at its next perigee on November 30 it will be nearly fifty-one millions from us; and when nearest at the opposition of early in January, 1867, its distance will not be less than sixty and one-half millions.

AN OIL SPRING.—A Mr. Glass, while digging for water recently on Cridler run, near Sandy creek, Venango county, struck quite a show of oil at the depth of two feet—the water being so impregnated with the oil as to be unfit for use. The discovery has raised considerable excitement among "oil mellers."

Sherman's Map.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 20.

It is not contraband now to state that it is known that Gen. Sherman will touch at Macon. He has five corps of veteran infantry—the Fourteenth and Twentieth of the Army of the Cumberland, and the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth of the Army of the Tennessee, consisting in all of over 50,000 men. He has 9,000 picked cavalry, under Kilpatrick, and has thirty days' rations for man and beast. He goes finely equipped in every particular. His scout system and courier line is so complete as to guard against the possibility even of a failure. The country through which he goes is abundantly supplied with meats and bread, and is a sandy country, traversed by but few streams. If it rains a week on a stretch, it dries up or soaks down into the clay in a few hours.

After arriving at Macon, he will probably go to Milledgeville, where he will divide his army, sending a part of it to Savannah, and a part to Augusta. He will fortify the latter place, and after receiving supplies up the Savannah river, he will be able to move on Columbia or Charleston. The programme, if carried successfully, completely demolishes the railroad system of the State of Georgia. The Western and Atlantic, running from Chattanooga to Atlanta, one hundred and thirty eight miles, is almost totally destroyed. It will take a year to rebuild it, with no inconvenience in obtaining iron.

The Georgia Railroad, (a State institution, as is also the Western and Atlantic, and to which the Confederacy is indebted many millions of dollars) running from Atlanta to Augusta, 171 miles, is destroyed from Atlanta to Covington, 41 miles. The occupation of Augusta will add to its destruction. The Macon and Western Railroad, running from Atlanta to Macon, 103 miles, is entirely destroyed. The Georgia Central Railroad, running from Macon to Savannah, is, 191 miles, and this no doubt will receive Sherman's attention in a few days. From Augusta to Charleston is 137 miles. From Augusta to Columbia, S. C., it is 141 by rail. Mostly all the manufactories for shot, shell, fixed ammunition, and cannon, are at Macon, Augusta and Columbia. Half the powder the rebels use is made near Augusta.

If Beauregard attempts to intercept Sherman, or follow him, he must see his entire army, with all its paraphernalia, by rail from Corinth to Meridian. It must be march from Meridian to Montgomery, a distance of about 200 miles, with only a short piece of railroad, with no means of transportation, running from Uniontown to Selma. By the time Beauregard reaches Macon Sherman would be out of his reach. Thomas is watching G. P. T. B., and is being heavily reinforced (with new troops.) In a week from now Thomas' army will have 55,000 men, beside A. J. Smith, who is co-operating with an army of observation.

Oil Excitement on Clarion River.

The oil fever is prevailing through Clarion county to an extent almost equal to the early excitement along Oil creek. The Clarion river runs almost parallel with the upper Allegheny, at a distance of about thirty miles, emptying into it fifty miles below the mouth of Oil creek. Geologists describe the strata formation to be the same, and it would not be strange if it were equally rich with undeveloped stores of petroleum.

Years ago while boring for salt on the river, oil was struck and gathered in small quantities, but was then deemed worthless. Last summer, Lyon, Shorb & Co. struck what is said to be a paying well at Silgo Furnace, on one of the tributaries of the lower Clarion. Recent investigations have discovered the existence of oil springs all along the stream. A vein of oil was struck by the Clarion River Company in their well opposite the mouth of Bryson's Run, and we also hear of a strike at Alum Rock. Capitalists and men of enterprise are alive to the importance of this region. The land along the Clarion River and its tributaries has nearly all been purchased or leased by companies and individuals. A large number of engines are being put up, and derricks will soon be as plenty there as along the Allegheny, in Venango county.

Even as high up as Clarington, in Forest county, preparations are making to operate for oil, and leases for that purpose have been taken on Cherry creek, which empties into the river near the above mentioned place.

We make mention of the above facts to show the vast preparations to develope the subterranean wealth of Western Pennsylvania. Energy and capital will be brought to bear on the Clarion territory, and would not be surprising if the preceding will along that stream were counted by the score within the next twelvemonth.

A Great Railroad Undertaking.

The work of tunneling the Alps for railroad purposes is so slow, compared with the necessities of internal trade and travel between France and Italy, that it is contemplated to build a railroad over the mountains on one of the military road conducted by the first Napoleon. The tunnel will not be completed in less than twelve years, but the railroad can be built in two. When it is remembered that the summit of the pass through the mountains is seven thousand feet above the level of the sea, with gradients at some points of one in twelve, the danger is equally rapid, the difficulties of the undertaking may be easily imagined. A locomotive expressly for such ascents and descents has been constructed. The railway will be covered with galleries of wood, iron and stone to protect it from snow drifts and avalanches. The project has been favorably received by the Italian government, and English capitalists propose to build it. It will shorten the overland route to India five hundred miles.

Downfall of the Papacy.

The intelligent reader is aware of the fact that the Papal throne at Rome is now supported by the Emperor Napoleon, with French troops; and it is concerned that in the year 1866 these troops will be all withdrawn, thus leaving the papacy to sustain itself by such strength as it may be possessed of. A London paper calls attention to the significant fact that this very year (1866) is the one which nearly all our most eminent commentators on the New Testament and writers on prophecy from the time of Bishop Newton, downward, have by a wonderful concurrence of opinion, named as the year in which Popery is to receive its death blow.

SNOW STORM IN WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS.—The snow fell in Rowe and Heath to the depth of eight or ten inches on Sunday, and it was good sleighing on Monday. In some places in Heath the road is so blocked by drifts that the farmers had to break them out with their ox teams. There was good sleighing in Granville; also in the adjoining towns across the Connecticut line. In Litchfield county, Connecticut, the snow storm of Sunday was very severe, and the stage from Norfolk to Winstead, early Monday morning not only went on runners, but tipped over three times in nice miles in consequence of the snow drifts.

A PATRIOTIC CLERGYMAN.—Cotton Mather was famous, as many other clergymen have been, including Bishop South particularly, for the celebrated application of Scriptures to current topics. A clergyman of Middletown, Ct., recently was noticed by a happy use of the same quality. On the occasion of a Union torchlight demonstration, he displayed a transparency over his door, emblazoned with this quotation from Genesis 22:15—"The angel of the Lord called unto Abraham out of heaven a second time."

INSANE.—It is stated that Mr. Richard Hildreth, well known in literary circles in the United States, is said to have become hopelessly insane. Upon the accession of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Hildreth—then in a very bad state of health—was appointed to the Consulate of Trieste, which position he still holds. His disease, softening of the brain, superinduced by excessive literary labor, has been gradually progressing for some years, until length his intellect has been destroyed.

CAN SEE HOLD OUT.—The *Weekly Phœnix*, of Phœnixville, Chester county, says that a young lady of East Vincent, that county, had an offer of marriage from a young gentleman, as follows: That if General McClellan was elected he would marry her, to which she acceded, and if he was not elected she was to remain single four years longer. Four years is a long period in life of a marriageable young lady, and we have some doubts that—if she is handsome, and receives very many proposals—she can hold out.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.—The tonnage for the season thus far reaches the very large figure of 9,110,824 tons against 8,633,366 to corresponding time last year, showing an increase of 486,458 tons. Notwithstanding this large increase in the production of coal, there is no over stock in any direction, that we learn, leaving a fair inference that the demand for coal next season will be even greater than it is now, and his been all the year.—*Phil. Ledger.*

A MENAGERIE OF NAMES.—At the office of Alderman Toland, of Philadelphia, on Thursday, a party of gentlemen met on business. By an odd coincidence their names were wholly quadrupedal. The party consisted of well-known citizens of Kensington—Messrs. Lamb, Wolf, Painter Fox, Bear, and Campbell, (pronounced Camel.) They called there for a conference with a Mr. Hunter, according to appointment.

EX-GOV. JAMES H. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, who will ever be remembered by his speech calling Northern working men "mudsills," died on the 15th inst., two days before the completion of his 57th year. Although such a fervent hater of free labor and laborers, the Governor was only one remove from a Yankee, his father being a native of Massachusetts.

OLD FATHER BURNSIDE, of Vermont, used to say that the best criticism he ever received on his preaching was from a little boy who sat at his feet, looking up into his face, as he was preaching to a crowded house. As he was going on very earnestly, the little fellow spoke out, "You said that before."

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Meeting of the Coal Exchange—The Fuel Question.

A meeting of the Coal Exchange was held this forenoon, at their room on Fourth street. The attendance was quite large, and considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings.

Our readers will remember that, some time ago, General Moorhead, President of the Monongahela Slackwater Navigation Company, was "taken to account" for the manner in which the affairs of that company had been managed with reference to the coal interests of the Monongahela valley. That gentleman, by invitation was present at the meeting, and by facts and figures in his possession, exhibited such a full, clear and satisfactory vindication of the policy pursued by the corporation, that the members of the Exchange passed a resolution exonerating the company from all censure, and also passed a unanimous vote of thanks to General Moorhead for the interest which he had manifested in fostering and encouraging the coal business. The General showed most conclusively that the charges made in reference to the policy pursued by the corporation were not only erroneous, but that, on the other hand, it had been the object and aim of the company to extend every facility to its power to aid and develop the coal trade.

The Exchange then took up the question of the cost of digging, and an animated discussion ensued. The tenor of all the remarks was decidedly in favor of not paying more than five cents per bushel for digging, and all the members present pledged themselves to that determination.

It may be proper here to remark, however, that the laborers of the trade are so varied and conflicting that the public (we mean our own citizens) need not expect much benefit from this determination. There are three or four classes of coal interests represented here, and these seem wholly irreconcilable in some respects. For instance, there are those who float coal to the lower markets, in "broadhorns," as they are usually called, and whose works are nearly all located on the river. The present price of coal in the lower markets will not justify this class in paying even five cents per bushel, and hence it pays them, under present circumstances, to suspend operations.

There is another class of dealers, those who tow in barges by steamers, many of whom have heavy contracts to fill at Cincinnati and other points. These dealers must meet the demands upon them, even at a loss, and they cannot avoid paying almost any price demanded by the diggers.

There is a third class—those who supply our manufacturing and other establishments, under contracts. These cannot suspend operations without greatly damaging business, and inflicting loss upon themselves and their customers. In addition to these, there may be said to be another class, by whom small consumers, families, etc., are supplied. The greater bulk of coal consumed here is hauled from the pits in the immediate vicinity of the city, or supplied from the yards which draw their supplies from the Island on our railroad lines. Coal must be had, and when the diggers strike for an advance the dealers at once set to work to calculate whether it will pay them to yield to the demand. Hence it is that, while one class refuses to employ their men at more than five cents per bushel, another class will give seven cents as soon as demanded.

We hear it stated to-day that all the oil owners along the railroads have refused to pay more than five cents, and that the diggers have turned out. As a consequence, several large manufacturing establishments have been compelled to suspend operations.

Another report is, that a large coal merchant has proposed to deliver coal on the wharf, for the use of the citizens, at ten cents per bushel, provided no wharfage will be charged by the city. If this be true, our citizens can be supplied, through the winter at about twelve cents per bushel.

The fuel question is just now one of absorbing interest, and we hope some plan may be speedily adopted to relieve us from the threatened "famine."

Destructive Fire in Reserve Township.

In our morning edition, we mentioned briefly the destruction of Messrs. Holdship & Co.'s Oil Refinery, located on Butcher's Run, in Reserve township. We visited the scene to-day, and found that the damage was much greater than at first reported. The Eureka Oil Refinery of Messrs. Peacock, Ball & Co., adjoining, also took fire, and a number of the buildings, together with a large quantity of crude, were burned. A large tank in the establishment of Messrs. Holdship & Co. filled with oil, took fire, when it burst, and the burning oil ran down the gutter and set fire to the chandlery establishment of Mr. Ludwick Schaffer, which was also destroyed. A number of small tenement houses were also burned, the old Sandal mansion being among the number. It was feared for a short time that the whole valley would be laid waste, and nearly all the inhabitants in consequence of having their household effects to the adjoining hills, but fortunately the configuration was stayed.

The steamers Hope and General Grant were speedily on the ground, and as the fire was but a short distance from the city limits, they made attachments to the plugs, and rendered efficient service in saving the adjoining property. The steamer Neptune, of this city, was also present, and worked until a late hour this morning.

The origin of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to have been caused by an accumulation of gas. The stills had just been set up, and the goose-necks were running benzole. Snow was falling quite fast at the time, and the supposition is that the closing of the apertures through the roof prevented the escape of the gas. A slight explosion occurred, immediately after which the flames burst out, and the refinery was seen in a blaze. Another statement is made to the effect that the explosion was caused by the bursting of a lamp.

The establishment of Messrs. Holdship & Co. was one of the most complete of its size in the country, and has been in operation about four years. Their loss is estimated at between ten and fifteen thousand dollars. The firm have an insurance of $10,000, equally divided between the Citizens', of New York, and the Charter Oak, of Hartford.

Messrs. Peacock & Ball will lose about $10,000, as all the oil consumed in both the refineries belonged to them. They were also insured for $10,000 in the Citizens', of New York, and the Charter Oak. We could not ascertain the amount of loss sustained by Mr. Schaffer.

SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—The eighth annual Thanksgiving Celebration of the Sabbath Schools of the Reformed and United Presbyterian Churches of Pittsburgh, Lawrenceville and Birmingham, will be held in 1st U. P. Church, Seventh street, on Thursday, 24th instant, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, Rev. Robert Tracy, D.D., and Rev. John G. Brown, D.D.

These celebrations have proved very interesting on former occasions, and we hope to see a large attendance on Thursday.

$24 LOST.—A poor mechanic had the misfortune to lose about twenty-four dollars, on the railroad track between Harrisburg and Huntingdon; The money was in a leather-pocket embracing three departments. Please, honest finder, hand the pocket-book, together with the money, over to Adams' Express, in order to be forwarded to Pittsburgh. Please address J. N. Jinger. For conditions regarding reward, etc., please communicate with the before named Express office.

Newspapers please copy.

HORSE THIEVES CAUGHT.—A party of fifteen or sixteen horse thieves were caught last week in Taylor county, West Virginia, on their way to Dixie with a lot of fifteen stolen horses. Two of them named Leeper and Jackson are now in Fairmont jail awaiting trial.

ADMINISTRATOR'S sale of books on Wednesday evening, at McClelland's auction, 55 Fifth street.

GENTS' under shirts and drawers, fancy wool shirts, hosiery, gloves and suspenders, at McClelland's auction, 55 Fifth street.

Ladies', gents' and children's heavy winter boots and shoes, selling at private sale at low prices, at McClelland's auction, 55 Fifth street.

If you want to get a good and cheap set of Ladies or Misses' Furs, go to the sale of Furs to morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at M'Kelvey's auction house, No. 47 Fifth street. The ladies are particularly invited to attend the sale, which will be without reserve.

WINTER.—Old winter has at length given us a "touch of his quality." Rain set in on Monday night, followed by snow, and to-day the ground is robed in white. The air is keen and bracing, and henceforth we may expect frost, ice snow and "slush" in abundance.

HANDSOME DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the First National Bank of Brownsville, declare a dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, free of Government tax.

GREAT inducements offered in boots, shoes, and gaiters, at McClintock's, 96 Federal street, Allegheny.

ALL KINDS of boots and shoes cheap at McClintock's, 96 Federal street.

BUY a pair of those fine gloves kid gaiters, at 96 Federal street.

Diplomatic.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The *Times'* Washington correspondent pronounces the story of an interview between the French Minister and Secretary Seward, a canard.

GEN. GRANT TO THE FRONT.

GEN. GRANT WAS IN NEW YORK.

Grant and Scott in Conference—Interesting Interview.

OLDEST AND ABLEST GENERALS.

The Confederacy is but a Shell.

SHERMAN IS TO BURST THAT SHELL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—General Grant left this city for the front, yesterday afternoon. By his request his presence here was kept as quiet as possible; and although he was at the serenade of the Governor elect, of New York, on yesterday, no mention was made of the fact, in the accounts of that affair.

Before leaving, the General called on General Scott, and had an interesting conference. Gen. Scott presented him with a copy of his autobiography, writing on the fly leaf, "from the oldest to the ablest General in the world."

To a gentleman of this city General Grant said on Sunday: The Confederacy is a mere shell, I know it, I am sure of it. It is a hollow shell, and Sherman will prove it to you.

The calm, modest consciousness of power with which this was said, more than the words, conveyed to his visitor an unqualified conviction of the truth of the General's remarks.

The answer to a question whether, in his opinion, ninety days would bring the end, he said with a grim smile, "I am not a prophet, but we shall see what shall be done in six months."

FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Difficulties of Trade in the South.

DISAFFECTION WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF JEFF. DAVIS.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Reported Captures of U. S. Steamers.

BEAUREGARD DECLARES AN ARMISTICE.

Independence of the South to be Acknowledged.

NEWS FROM SHERMAN GOOD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The *Herald* prints a lengthy report of the experience of a northern merchant in Georgia for the past three years; and who has lately escaped from the South. He gives an interesting statement regarding the difficulties of trade in the South, consequent on the stringency of the blockade, and worthlessness of the rebel currency.

The disaffection of the people with the administration and the importance of Augusta, Columbia, Wilmington and Macon, and the condition of the country through which Sherman is now marching, are fully appreciated.

The Richmond papers of Saturday are received.

Two armed United States steamers are reported to have been captured on Big Sandy river.

General Breckinridge, in East Tennessee, is endeavoring to win the people in that district back to allegiance to Jeff. Davis; and had declared an amnesty to all who will lay down their arms and cease bushwhacking against his troops.

In the rebel House of Representatives, on the 18th inst., and in the Senate on the 19th, resolutions were offered by Messrs. Henry and Foote, of Tenn., that the war was to be carried on until Independence of the South was acknowledged.

STANTON AGAIN ON DUTY.

The Reported Death of Gen. Canby Probably True.

REBEL PANIC CONCERNING SHERMAN'S MOVEMANTS.

The Sixteenth Corps Abolished.

THE FLORIDA AFFAIR.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says Secretary Stanton was again at his office to-day. He has no idea of leaving the Cabinet.

Mr. Lincoln informing his new cabinet will record Young America.

The reported death of General Canby is feared at the War Department to be too true. His death will be a great loss.

General Rowlings, Grant's Chief of Staff, thinks that there is a great panic in Richmond concerning Sherman's move.

The 16th Corps has been abolished, and Gen. Grover ordered to report to the Military District of the Mississippi.

There is no variance between Secretaries Welles and Seward, on the Florida affair. Sec. Welles justifies the act, and Seward is hunting up authority.

U. S. Court of Claims—Leasing Cotton Plantations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The U. S. Court of Claims opened yesterday, but adjourned over to December. Only Judge Loring was present.

Judge Catron, of the U. S. Supreme Court, writes from Nashville that he won't be able to be in the city at the opening of the Court.

The South Carolina Tax Commissioner will commence leasing cotton plantations for the ensuing year at Hilton Head, December 4th.

Latest from Europe.

PORTLAND, (Me.,) Nov. 22.—The steamer Moravian from Liverpool the 10th, arrived this morning. The bank of England reduced rate 5th. The Danish lower House has adopted the treaty of peace by a large majority. Liverpool 11th, cotton buoyant, with an advance of 1d, closing upward; Consols closed on the 11th, at 90¾@91¼; Ills. Central, 51½@52½; Discount Erie, 39@41.

Southern Papers Presage Ruin to Sherman.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The *Times'* Washington special says:

Richmond papers of the 20th are received today. They contain nothing further from Sherman, but they talk boastingly of the ruin that awaits him.

JOSEPH H. SAYMAN ..... GILBERT H. M'MASTER

McMASTER AND GAZZAM,

SOLICITORS OF

CLAIMS AND PATENTS,

And ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

98 GRANT-STREET, Pittsburgh.

LICENSED BY GOVERNMENT TO COLLECT

BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, BACK PAY,

and all other MILITARY OR NAVAL CLAIMS against the United States.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, due Soldiers disabled or accrued on account of wounds received in battle, collected immediately.

Call at 98 GRANT STREET,

oc5dly Opposite the Cathedral.

TO PRINTERS.

PRESSES FOR SALE.

ONE ADAMS' PATENT PRESS, platten 32x46 inches.
ONE TAYLOR CYLINDER, bed 32x50 inches.
ONE TAYLOR DOUBLE CYLINDER, bed 37x52 inches.

All in good working order. Will be sold at a bargain. Enquire or address

SELLERS & HOWARD, CITY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

APPLES—20 bbls. choice Bellflowers; 20 " " Rhode Island Greenings; 20 " " Bamboos;

In store and for sale by H. RUDDIN,

oct No. 1 Liberty street.

OILS, &c.

BONDED WAREHOUSE OF

Phenix Warehousing Company,

FOOT OF BALTIC & HARRISON STS., BROOKLYN

For storage of

REFINED PETROLEUM,

In Tanks and Barrels. [See Circ r.]

Office, No. 25 BEAVER STREET, New York. oc3:1yd

JOHN K. WALLACE. WILLIAM CURTISS.

WALLACE & CURTISS,

Commission Mer

And dealers in

CRUDE & REFINED PETROLEUM,

BERGINE AND LUBRICATING OILS.

No. 134 SOUTH WHARVES, PHILADELPHIA.

Storage capacity (under cover,) for 15,000 barrels. Also excellent facilities for shipping to America and Foreign ports, at our wharf on the Schuylkill River, near the platform of the P. R. R. mthly

JAMES WILKINS,

BROKER AND DEALER IN

CRUDE AND REFINED OIL,

PERRY BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special attention given to the SALE AND SHIPMENT of Petroleum and its products. Consignments respectfully solicited.

Pittsburgh Agency for VENANGO OIL AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. mthly POST OFFICE BOX 1473.

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

IN

Crude and Refined Petroleum,

No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Liberal Cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh or Eastern Markets.

PITTSBURGH REFERENCES:
Messrs. J. S. Dilworth & Co.,
Springer Harbaugh, Esq.,
Thompson Bell, Esq., Pres't. Commercial Bank.
mh10:6m

WM. HARBAUGH ..... JAS. A. HERRON, JR.

HERRON & CO.,

Office, 267 PENN STREET

(One door below Hand,)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And dealers in Pittsburgh Manufactures and

CRUDE & REFINED OILS.

Liberal advances made on

FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, and GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS.

n3:3m

IRON CITY WORKS

LYDAY & CHORPENNING,

Manufacturers and Refiners of CARBON OIL, BENZINE AND LUBRICATING OILS, and dealers in

CRUDE PETROLEUM.

Works, opposite Sharpsburg.

Office, No. 59 HAND STREET. PITTSBURGH, Pa.

spl1:6m

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Agents of the

GLOBE, PACIFIC AND LIBERTY OIL WORKS.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments of

Refined or Crude Petroleum.

COR. DUQUESNE WAY & HANCOCK STS., PITTSBURGH, Pa.

jel8:1y

ROBERT ASHWORTH,

No. 1 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant

AND DEALER IN OILS.

ILLUMINATING, LUBRICATING, CRUDE PETROLEUM OILS, &c., constantly on hand. Consignments and orders solicited. sp7:6m

A. A. WARING ..... HENRY H. KING

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Brokers in

Petroleum and its Products,

And dealers in Refining Materials.

oct:1ly No. 33 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh.

JAMES IRWIN,

Manufacturer of

All of Vitriol and Aqua Ammonia.

Orders leaving John Porterfield & Co.'s Office, corner of MARKET AND FIRST STREETS, will receive prompt attention.

LUCENT OIL WORKS,

DUNCAN, DUNLAP & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Pure White Refined Carbon Oils,

FIRST STREET.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

FASHIONABLE AND DESIRABLE GOODS FOR GENT'S & YOUTH'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, IN THE BEST STYLE AND MANNER.

R. B. NORRIS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

79 FEDERAL STREET Allegheny.

HENRY G. HALE & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Northwest cor. Penn and St. Clair Streets,

Are now receiving their second arrival of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Which, in choice of selection and best of quality, together with fair prices being bought when gold was at its lowest figure, they are now prepared to make up anything in their line on short notice and in first class style. Returning thanks to their friends and the public for past favors, and hoping by close attention to business to share a liberal patronage or the future.

oct29.

BISSELL'S BLOCK.

W. H. McGEE,

80 ST. CLAIR STREET,

Would call the attention of buyers to his stock of cloths. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the newest styles of goods to be found in first class houses. Gents wishing suit of clothes made to order, will please call and examine our goods prices. Also, a full and complete stock of

Furnishing Goods.

W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,

sep27 No. 80 St. Clair street Pittsb'h

WINTER GOODS,

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

For Boys and Children,

OF THE

LATEST EERN STYLES.

CRAY & LOGAN,

57 ST. CLAIR STREET.

PIANOS, MUSIC, &c.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW YORK, and SCHOMACKER & CO.'S Philadelp'a

CELEBRATED PIANOS

Seven first prize GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS received within a month at State Fairs and Fair of the American Institute, New York, in 1863, by WM. B. BRADBURY for the

BEST PIANO FORTES.

SCHOMACKER & CO., Philadelphia, received the CRYSTAL PALACE PRIZE MEDAL at London, for pianos having received at home numerous Medals, Diplomas and Special Reports from State Fairs and Institutes. Both have numerous letters of recommendation from the highest musical talent—GOTTSCHALK, STRAKOSCH, WM. MASON, GRADE, and others.

Also, a fine assortment of SMITH & CO.'S BOSTON FIRST PRIZE AMERICAN ORGANS AND MELODEONS, all warranted for eight years.

WAMELINK & BARR,

No. 12, Bissell's Block, St. Clair St.

TUNING AND REPAIRING done at shortest notice. SHEET MUSIC found in any style. oct

AN EXAMINATION OF

MASON & HAMLIN'S

CABINET ORGANS,

Will convince any one of the superiority of this make over all others. Several of the improvements in these instruments are patented and owned by Mason & Hamlin. Large assortment now on hand at the warerooms of the subscriber.

Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

CHAS C. MELLOR,

81 WOOD STREET,

Sole Agent for the Cabinet Organs.

HOFFMAN, HORNE & CO.,

83 FIFTH STREET,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

DECKER'S PIANOS.

Best Pianos in America. nov7

KNABE'S PIANOS—HAINES BROS. PIANOS—A splendid assortment of these unrivalled Pianos, which will be sold at a reduction of from fifty to seventy dollars less than the factory prices, according to style of Piano. Testimonials of excellence from Thalberg, Strakosch and G. Satter. Also from some of the most eminent Professors and Amateurs in the country. Circulars sent by mail gratis.

CHARLOTTE SLOUT, 63 Fifth street.

N. SIEDLE, No. 183 SMITHFIELD ST.,

Dealer in

Pianos and Musical Instruments,

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of NEW PIANOS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, ACCORDEONS, FLUTINES, &c., which he will sell for low prices. ndv3:6m

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

NEW CARPETS

AT PANIC PRICES.

We are now receiving our new Fall Stock just purchased, and offer a choice assortment of the newest patterns

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, &c., &c., &c.

Many of which are not to be had elsewhere,

AT A REDUCTION OF FROM TWENTY-FIVE TO FIFTY PER CENT,

from prices of a few weeks ago.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

NOS. 71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET,

Next house to Office, second floor.

NEW CARPETS.

Now opening, a large stock of

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS, DRUGGETS, MEDALLION CRUMB CLOTHS, OIL CLOTHS, Wool, Dutch and Hemp Carpets, List, Rag and Yarn Carpets, Carpet Sweepers, &c., BOUGHT DURING THE LATE PANIC.

W. D. & H. McCALLUM,

57 FOURTH STREET.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

IMPROVED FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES.

THE CHEAPEST MACHINE IN THE WORLD

PRONOUNCED BY ALL TO BE THE BEST.

Over 150,000 of these machines have been sold. Over 6,000 are in use in Pittsburgh and vicinity.

THEIR SALES ARE GREATER THAN *All Others Combined.*

IT MAKES

THE "LOCK STITCH"

and consumes only one-half the amount of thread that is used by the CHAIN STITCH MACHINES. No one should buy a Sewing Machine until they have examined and tested the WHEELER & WILSON. They are warranted for three years

INSTRUCTION FREE

SALESROOM, No. 97 FIFTH STREET.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,