The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1864.

THE MESSAGE.

No true American can rise from the perusal of President LINCOLN'S message, which we publish this morning, without a feeling of enhanced national pride, and a more joyful assurance that all is safe, that all is well, and that we have a man at the head of our Government who is as genuine a type of the American character, as viewed on its best and brightest side, as ever occupied the Executive chair.

He first takes a rapid review of our foreign relations with the calm dignity becoming the head of a great nation—a nation, which, notwithstanding its unparalleled struggle with a gigantic rebellion, still lifts its head among the great nations of the earth as lofty as ever, conscious of its unabated vitality and power—and shows clearly that all our relations to the outer world are satisfactory, and likely to remain so.

Of the financial condition of the government his exhibit is cheering and hopeful; of the resources of the country, in both men and means, it is, such as must re-assure the desponding among ourselves, if any such there be, and, through the people on the other side of the water, and satisfy all the reflecting people of Rebeldom that they may as well give up the contest. His facts cannot be controverted.

Of the war he speaks briefly and calmly, as just as a man talks who is sure that he is master of the situation.

On the subject of slavery he has planted his foot firmly, but so dispassionately and solemnly, that we may be sure that it will stay there.

Take it all in all, it is one of the most concise, clear and satisfactory messages we ever read.

Considering that it was transmitted over the wires, we think we have it printed with remarkable correctness.

Another New Gold Field.

A letter from the Surveyor General of Washington territory, which has been received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, conveys the information that valuable gold mines have been discovered in that territory, on Chehates river, at Grey Harbor, and also on a stream emptying into Discovery Bay, about fifteen miles in the rear of Port Townsend. A company is making arrangements to work the first named mines. They seem to be placer or surface mines. These gold discoveries will undoubtedly furnish the stimulant to emigration to Washington territory, which has hitherto been wanting. The latest estimates of the population of the territory do not exceed fifteen thousand, but this slow progress may be attributed to the superior attractions of the rich mining districts elsewhere. The mild climate of Washington territory will be very apt to draw flocks of miners from the gold mines of Fraser river, as well as many emigrants from Vancouver's Island. The information comes in an official shape, and is therefore reliable. California generally seems to be indebted of her success to any new mines which may be discovered in the far west, and in this respect she seems to be an inexhaustible fountain of emigration, while at the same time her own population does not diminish. Without the aid of a gold-hunting movement, Washington territory could require many years to become sufficiently settled to entitle her to admission into the Union as a State; but gold mines operate like magic in the colonization of wild regions, however remote. There can be, of course, no emigration to Washington from the Atlantic States direct, but from the sources we have already indicated, there will be a considerable movement of population next Spring.—*Phila. North American.*

A Modern Apostle.

We clip the following from the English correspondence of the *Welchman and Reflector*:

A young fellow of the name of Lyne, who seems to be about three-fourths fanatic and one-fourth fool, took it into the head that if he called himself Father Ignatius, dispensed with shoes and stockings, dressed himself in a long woollen night-gown, dyed black, shaved his crown, and founded what he calls a Benedictine Monastery, he would check the tide of pauperism and infidelity which some like to feel upon the populous cities of England. Mr. Lyne has succeeded in creating much laughter, and has gained a celebrity by his fantastic exhibitions which he never attained on the quiet pathway of common sense. The jest reached a climax the other day, when, at a congress of the clergy at Bristol, Father Ignatius suddenly appeared, barefooted, shaven crowned, enfolded in serge night-gown, and insulted on addressing his reverend brethren. At first they howled and hooted at him, but at length the English instinct of fair play prevailed, and they listened to him while he demonstrated the admirable fitness of bare feet and serge night-gowns for converting the millions of England.

A SPECIAL DISPATCH to the New York *Tribune*, dated Washington, Dec. 5, says:

Emissaries of New York Conservatism, or the allies of the Copperheadism, have been working at the President for a week to get him to stop the military trial of Northrop and others for the fraud on the soldiers' vote. New testimony, principally from confession, includes new men in the crime, and fastens fatally on many heretofore only suspected. The prominence and usefulness of some of these makes their rescue a matter of the highest concern to the New York Copperhead leaders. They wisely chose the September "off" week for their "conciliation," he said, "should be the spirit of our victory; you are elected; Mr. Lincoln you can afford to be generous. Conciliate Horatio Seymour and the New York Democracy by forbearance to his friends in trouble. You have overwhelmed them on the polls; let up on them in the courts, and make them your friends." (The professional dodger has lost nothing over the case, returned to Albany confident of success.

MANY a true word is spoken in jest. Our life south, a month or two since, to the effect that Sherman's raid would be safely prosecuted from the flight of the unhappy *Memphis-Hernando-Grenada-Jackson-Morton-Atlanta-Griffin Appeal*, terms out to be more accurate than some other predictions. Griffin was the last Arcat where it hoped to rest its weary feet. Griffin, in effect, has been captured by our forces and the peripatetic *Appeal* has winged its way still further to the sunny South. It is surely the fate of this report to be always "on the rampage," and its printing-cases ought to be established in wheelbarrows. We do not yet learn where next the *Appeal* will pause, and perhaps if we did, it would be contraband news, so sure an indication would it furnish of Sherman's line of march. We wish it *has* rapped.—Hit we must again.

CADWALLADER GALLY, General Scott, in his autobiography, gives the following account of the origin of the cloth known as "Scott gray," and worn by the cadets at West Point: When Scott was seen approaching the bridge, General Riall, the British commander, who had dispersed twice his numbers the winter before, in his expedition in the Canadian side, said: "It is nothing but a body of Buffalo militia." But when the bridge was passed in fine style, under his heavy fire of artillery, he added, with an oath, "Why the devil is regulars?" The gray coats at first deceived him, which Scott was obliged to accept, therefore using no blue cloth in the country. In compliment to the battle of Chippewa our military cadets have worn gray coats ever since.

The Official Vote of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 5.—The full official vote of Pennsylvania for Presidential electors, taking the first name on each ticket, is as follows:

Lincoln (Morton McMichael).....	296,389
McClellan (Hopt. L. Johnston).....	276,308
Lincoln's majority.....	20,081
Total vote 1864.....	572,697
Total vote 1860.....	476,442
Increase in four years.....	96,255

AT CHAMBERS OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL—Hon. James Speed, of Kentucky, has been appointed by the President, Attorney General of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Bates. Mr. Speed is said to be a gentleman of high personal standing, and enlarged legal experience. He was formerly an old-line whig of prominence; has been a firm friend of the present administration, and has been widely known for years as a staunch advocate for emancipation in Kentucky. A few years since he was elected mayor of the city of Louisville, and for a number of years he served in the State Senate of Kentucky.

The President's Message.

Telegraphed to the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Again the blessings of health and abundant harvests claim our profoundest gratitude to Almighty God.

The condition of our foreign affairs is remarkably satisfactory. Mexico continues to be a theatre of civil war. While our political relations with that country have undergone no change, we have at the same time strictly maintained neutrality between the belligerents.

At the request of the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua a competent engineer has been authorized to make a survey of the river San Juan and the port of San Juan. It is a source of much satisfaction that the difficulties, which for a moment excited some political apprehensions, and caused a closing of the inter-oceanic transit route have been amicably adjusted, and that there is a good prospect that the routes will soon be re-opened with an increase of capacity and adaptation. We could not exaggerate either the commercial or the political importance of that great improvement.

It would be doing injustice to an important South American state, not to acknowledge the directness, frankness and cordiality with which the United States of Columbia have entered into intimate relations with this Government. A Claims Convention has been constituted, to complete the unfinished work of the one which closed its sessions in 1861.

The new liberal Constitution of Venezuela, having gone into effect with the universal acquiescence of the people, the government under it has been recognized, and diplomatic intercourse with it has been opened in a cordial and friendly spirit.

The long deferred Axis Island claim has been satisfactorily paid and discharged. Mutual payments have been made of the late Joint Commission for the settlement of claims between the United States and Peru. An earnest and cordial friendship continues to exist between the two countries, and such efforts as were in my power have been used to remove misunderstanding and avert a threatened war between Peru and Spain.

Our relations are of the most friendly nature with Chili, the Argentine Republic, Bolivar, Costa Rica, Paraguay, San Salvador and Hayti. During the past year, no differences of any kind have arisen with any of these Republics, and on the other hand their sympathies with the United States are constantly expressed.

The claim arising from the seizure of the cargo of the brig Macedonia, in 1851, has been paid in full by the government of Chili. The difficulty with the Spanish coast of San Domingo is apparently without my prospect of an early close. Official correspondence has been freely opened with Liberia, and it gives us a pleasing view of the social and political condition of that Republic. It is expected to derive new vigor from American influences improved by the rapid disappearance of slavery in the United States.

I solicit your authority to furnish the Republic a gunboat at a moderate cost, to be reimbursed to the United States by instalments. Such a vessel is needed for the safety of that State against the African race, and it would be more effective in arresting the African slave trade than a squadron in our own hands.

The possession of the least organized naval force should stimulate a generous ambition in the Republic, and the confidence which we should manifest by furnishing it would win favor and forbearance towards the colony from all civilized nations.

The proposed overland telegraph between America and Europe, by way of Behring's Straits and Asiatic Russia, which was sanctioned by Congress at the last session, has been undertaken under very favorable circumstances by an association of American citizens, with the cordial good will and support as well of this government as those of Great Britain and Russia. Assurances have been received from most of the South American States of their high appreciation of the enterprise and their readiness to cooperate in constructing lines tributary to this world-encircling communication.

I learn with much satisfaction that the noble design of a telegraphic communication between the eastern coast of America and Great Britain, has been renewed with full expectation of its early accomplishment. Thus it is hoped that, with the return of domestic peace, the country will be able to resume with energy and vigor its age her former high career of commerce and civilization.

Our very popular and estimable representative, in Egypt, died in April last. An unpleasant altercation which arose between the temporary incumbent of the office and the government of the Turks, resulted in a suspension of intercourse. The difficulty was promptly settled on the arrival of his successor in the consulate, and our relations with Egypt, as well as the relations with the Barbary powers, are entirely satisfactory.

The rebellion which has so long afflicted the empire in China, has at last been suppressed with the cooperating good offices of this government, and of the other commercial States.

The Judicial Consular establishment has been very difficult and onerous, and it will need legislative action to adapt it to the extension of our commerce and to the more intimate intercourse which has been instituted with the government and people of that vast empire. China seems to be accepting with hearty good will the conventional laws which regulate commerce and social intercourse among the western nations.

Owing to the peculiar situation of Japan and the anomalous form of its government, the action of that Empire in performing treaty stipulations, is necessarily slow and capricious; nevertheless good progress has been effected by the western powers moving with enlightened concert. Our own peculiar claims have been adjusted by payments of settlement, and the Inland sea has been reopened to commerce. There is reason also to believe that these proceedings have increased rather than diminished the friendship of Japan towards the United States.

The ports of Norfolk, Pensacola and Pensacola have been opened, by proclamation. It is hoped that foreign merchants will now consider whether it is not safer and more profitable to themselves, as well as just to the United States, to resort to these and other open ports, than it is to pursue, through many hazards, and at vast cost, a contraband trade with other ports which are closed—if not by actual military operation, at least by the lawful and effective blockade. For myself, I have no doubt of the power and duty of the Executive, under the law of nations, to exclude enemies of the human race from an asylum in the United States. If Congress, should think that the proceedings in such cases lack the authority of law, or ought to be further expedited by it, I recommend that a provision be made for effectually preventing foreign slave traders from acquiring domicil facilities for their criminal occupation in our country.

It is probable that if it were a new and open question, the maritime powers, with the light they now enjoy, would not concede the privileges of a naval belligerent to the insurgents of the United States, distinctive as they are, and always have been, finally of asylum and of ports and harbors.

Diplomatic emissaries have been neither less assiduous nor more successful during the last year than they were before that time in their efforts, under favor of that privilege, to embroil our country in foreign wars. The desire and determination of the maritime States to defeat, that design, are believed to be as sincere, and cannot be more earnest than Europe; nevertheless, unforeseen political difficulties have arisen, especially in Brazilian and British ports, and on the north-western boundary of the United States, which have required, and are likely to continue to require, the practice of constant vigilance and a just and conciliatory spirit on the part of the United States, as well as of the nations concerned and their governments.

Commissioners have been appointed under the treaty with Great Britain on the adjustment of the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget's Sound agricultural companies in Oregon, and are now proceeding to the execution of the trust assigned to them.

In view of the insecurity of life in the region adjacent to the Canadian border, by the recent assaults and depredations committed by inimical and desperate persons who are harbored there, it has been thought proper to give notice, that after the expiration of six months, the period constitutionally stipulated in the existing arrangements with Great Britain, the United States, must hold themselves at liberty to increase their naval armament upon the lakes, if they shall find that proceeding necessary.

The condition of the border will necessarily come into consideration, in connection with the question of continuing or modifying the right of transit from Canada through the United States, as well as the regulation of imports, which were temporarily established by the reciprocity treaty of the fifth of June, 1854. I desire, however, to be understood while making this statement, that the colonial authorities do not deemed to be intentionally unjust or unfriendly toward the United States; but on the contrary, there is every reason to expect that with the approval of the Imperial Government, they will take the necessary measures to prevent new incursions across the border.

The act passed at the last session for the encouragement of immigration, has, so far as was possible, been put into operation. It seems to need an amendment which will enable the officers of the government to prevent the practice of frauds against the immigrants while on their way, and on their arrival in the ports, so as to secure them here a free choice of avocations and places of settlement. A liberal disposition towards this great national policy is manifested by most of the European States, and it ought to be reciprocated, on our part, by giving the immigrants effective national protection.

I regard our immigrants as one of the important replenishing streams which are appointed by Providence to repair the waste of internal war and its wrecks of national strength and health.

All that is necessary is to secure the flow of that stream in its present fullness, and to that end the Government, must in every way, make it manifest that it neither needs or designs to impose involuntary military service upon those who come from other lands to cast their lot in our country.

The financial affairs of the government have been successfully administered during the last year. The legislation of the last session of Congress has beneficially affected the revenue, although sufficient time has not yet elapsed to experience the full effect of several of the provisions of the acts of Congress imposing increased taxation.

The receipts during the year, from all sources, upon the basis of warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, including loans, and the balance in the treasury on the first day of July, 1863, were $1,394,796,967 62; and the aggregate disbursements upon the same basis, were $1,298,056,101 89—leaving a balance in the treasury, as shown by warrants, of $96,740,865 73. Deduct from these amounts the amount of the principal of the public debt redeemed, and the amount of issues in substitution therefor, and the actual cash operations of the treasury were: receipts, $884,076,646 77; disbursements, $865,254,087 86—which leaves cash balance in the treasury of $18,822,558 71.

Of the receipts, there were derived from customs, $102,316,152 99; from lands, $588,231 29; from direct taxes, $475,648 96; from Internal Revenue, $109,741,154 10; from miscellaneous sources, $47,511,443 10; and from loans applied to actual expenditures, including the former balance, $623,445,929 13.

There were disbursed for the civil service $27,505,599 46; for pensions and indians, $7,517,930 97; for the War Department, $660,791,842 97; for the Navy Department, $85,732,292 79; for interest of the public debt, $53,683,421 69—making an aggregate of $865,254,087 86, and leaving a balance in the treasury of $18,822,558 71, as before stated, for the actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year.

For the general operation of the treasury in detail, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. I concur with him in the opinion that the proportion of the revenues required to meet the expenses consequent upon the war, derived from taxations, should be still further increased, and I earnestly invite your attention to this subject, to the end that there may be such additional legislation as shall be required to meet the just expectations of the Secretary.

The public debt on the first day of July last, as appears by the books of the Treasury, amounted to one billion seven hundred and forty millions six hundred and ninety thousand four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty-nine cents. Probably, should the war continue for another year, that amount may be increased by not far from five hundred millions. Held as it is for the most part by our own people, it may become a substantial branch of national, though private property.

For obvious reasons, the more nearly this property can be distributed among all the people, the better. To favor such general distribution, greater inducements to become owners might, perhaps, with good effect and without injury, be presented to persons of limited means. With this view I suggest whether it might not be both expedient and compatient for Congress to provide that a limited amount of some future issue of public securities might be held by any bona fide purchaser exempt from taxation, and from seizure for debt, when such purchase and exemption are as might be necessary to guard against the abuse of so important a privilege. This would enable prudent persons to lay aside a small annuity against a possible day of want. Perilous like these would tend to the possession of such securities to the amount limited, most desirable to every person of small means who might be able to save enough for the purpose. The great mass of citizens being creditors as well as debtors with relation to the public debt, is obvious. Men readily perceive that they cannot be much oppressed by a debt which they owe to themselves.

The public debt on the first day of July last, although somewhat exceeding the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, made to Congress at the commencement of last session, falls short of the estimate of that officer made in the preceding December, as to its probable amount at the beginning of this year, by the sum of $3,060,038 32. This fact exhibits a satisfactory condition of the business of the Treasury.

The National Banking system is proving to be acceptable to capitalists and to the people. On the 30th of November, five hundred and eighty-four national banks had been organized, a considerable number of which were conversions from State banks. Changes from the State system to the national system are rapidly taking place, and it is hoped that very soon there will be in the United States no bank of issue not authorized by Congress, and no bank note circulation not secured by the Government. That the Government and the people will derive general benefit from the change in the banking systems of the country, can hardly be questioned. A national system, which will create a reliable and permanent influence in support of the national credit, and protect the people against losses in the use of paper money.

Whether or not any further legislation is advisable for the suppression of State bank issues, it will be for Congress to determine. It seems quite clear that the Treasury cannot be satisfactorily conducted unless the government can exercise a restrictive power over the bank note circulation of the country.

The report of the Secretary of War, and the accompanying documents, give detail of the campaigns and battles in the field, since the date of the last annual message, and also the operations of the several administration bureaus of the War Department during the last year. It will also specify the measures deemed essential for the national defence, and to keep up and supply the requisite military force.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a comprehensive and satisfactory exhibit of the affairs of that Department and of the naval service. It is a subject of congratulation and laudable pride to our countrymen, that a navy of such vast proportions has been organized in so brief a period and conducted with so much efficiency and success. The general exhibit of the navy, including vessels under construction, on the 1st of December, 1864, shows a total of six hundred and seventy-four vessels, carrying 4,610 guns, and 510,396 tons; being an actual increase during the year, over and above all losses by shipwreck or in battle, of eighty-three vessels, one hundred and sixty-seven guns, and 49,427 tons.

The total number of men at this time in the naval service, including officers, is about 51,000. There have been captured by the Navy, during the year, 324 vessels, and the whole number of naval captures since hostilities commenced is 1900, of which number 267 are steamers. The gross proceeds arising from the sale of condemned prize property, thus realized, amount to $14,396,950 51. A large amount of such proceeds is still under adjudication, and yet to be reported.

The total expenditure of the Navy Department of every description, including the cost of the numerous squadrons that have been called into existence from the 4th of March 1861, to the 30th of November 1864, are $238,647,263 25. Your favorable consideration is invited to the various recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy, especially in regard to a navy yard and suitable establishment for the construction and repair of iron vessels, and the machinery and armature for our ships, to which reference was made in my last annual message.

Your attention is also invited to the views expressed in the report in relation to the legislation of Congress at its last session, in respect to prizes on our inland waters.

I cordially concur in the recommendation of the Secretary as to the propriety of creating the new rank of Vice Admiral in our naval service.

Your attention is invited to the report of the Postmaster General, for a detailed account of the operations and financial condition of the Post-office Department.

The Postal revenues, for the year ending June 30th, 1864, amounted to $12,438,253 78, and the expenditures to $12,644,786 20, the excess of expenditures over receipts being $206,532 42.

The views prescribed by the Postmaster General on the subject of special grants by the Government in aid of the establishment of new lines of ocean mail steamships, and the policy he recommended for the development of increased commercial intercourse with adjacent and neighboring countries should receive the careful consideration of Congress. It is of noteworthy interest that the steady expansion of population, improvement and government of territories over the new and unoccupied portions of our country have scarcely been checked, much less impeded or destroyed, by our great civil war which, at first glance, would seem to have absorbed almost the entire energies of the nation.

The organization and admission of the State of Nevada has been completed in conformity with the law, and thus our excellent system is firmly established in the mountains which once seemed a barren and uninhabitable waste, between the Atlantic States and those which have grown up on the coast of the Pacific Ocean.

The territories of the United States are generally in a condition of prosperity and rapid growth. Idaho and Montana, by reason of their great distance and the interruption of communication with them by Indian hostilities, have been only partially organized; but it is understood that these difficulties are about to disappear, which will permit their governments, like those of others, to go into speedy and full operation, as intimately connected with, and promotive of this maternal growth of the nation.

I ask the attention of Congress to the valuable information and important recommendations relating to the public lands and Indian affairs, the Pacific Railroad, and mineral discoveries contained in the Report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith transmitted, and which covers a wide range of subjects of national importance, intimately connected with the material prosperity of the country.

Among the productions of our country, those of the mines rank next to those of our agriculture in importance. The production of the precious metals in California during the past year, has been in gold $45,000,000, and in silver $500,000. The product of quicksilver has been 35,000 flasks. The yield of the mines of all other kinds has been very large, and in the case of iron and coal, sufficient to supply the entire demand of a country so favored by Nature in the possession of these elements of material strength, and may, if used as a means, maintain the contest indefinitely. This is so in fact. Our material resources are now more complete and abundant than ever. The national resources, then, are unexhausted, and, as we believe, inexhaustible. The public purpose to reestablish and maintain the national authority is unchanged, and, we believe, unchangeable. The manner of prosecuting the effort remains to be chosen. On careful consideration of all the evidence accessible, it seems to me that no attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leader could result in any good. He would accept of nothing short of the surrender of the Union. His declarations to that effect are explicit and oft-repeated. He does not attempt to deceive us. He affords us no excuse to deceive ourselves. We cannot voluntarily yield it. Between him and us the issue is distinct, simple and inflexible. It is an issue which can only be tried by war and decided by victory. If we yield we are beaten; if the southern people fail him he is beaten. Either way it would be the victory and defeat following war. What is true, however, of him who leads the insurgent cause, is not necessarily true of those who follow. Although he cannot recede the Union, they may, some of them we know already desire peace and re-union, and the number of such may increase. They can at any moment have peace simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution. After so much, the Government could not, if it would, maintain war against them. The loyal people would not sustain or allow it. If questions should remain, we would adjust them by the peaceful means of legislation, conference, courts, and votes, operating only in constitutional and lawful channels. Some certain, and other possible questions are, and would be beyond the executive power to adjust: For instance, the admission of members into Congress, and whatever might require appropriation of money. The executive power itself would be greatly diminished by the cessation of actual war. Pardons, and the remissions of forfeiture, however, would still be within executive control. In what spirit and temper this control would be exercised, can be fairly inferred of by the past. A year ago general pardon and amnesty, upon specified terms, were offered to all except certain designated classes. And it was at the same time made known that the excepted classes were still within contemplation of special clemency. During the year many availed themselves of the general provision, and many more would, only that the signs of bad faith in some, led to some precautionary measures, which rendered the practical process less easy and certain. During the same time, also, special pardons have been granted to individuals excepted do cases, and no voluntary application has been denied. Thus, practically, the door has been, for a full year, open to all, except such as were not in a condition to make free choice; that is, were in prison, or under constraint. It is still open to all; but the time may come, and probably will come, when public duty shall demand that it be closed, and that in lieu, more vigorous measures than heretofore shall be adopted. In presenting the abandonment of armed resistance to the national authority on the part of insurgents, as the only indispensable condition to ending the war on the part of the government, I retract nothing heretofore said, as to slavery. I repeat the declaration, made a year ago, that while I remain in my present position, I shall not attempt to retract or modify the emancipation proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation or by any of the acts of Congress. To the people within the insurrectionary districts, I make an executive duty to re-enslave such persons, another, and not I, must be their instrument to perform it.

In stating a single condition of peace, I mean simply to say, that the war will cease on the part of the Government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DUQUESNE ROCK OIL COMPANY.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Duquesne Rock Oil Company will be held at the warehouse of Geo. Scott & Son, No. 139 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, December 24th, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing officers, &c.

W. W. KELOHNER, Secretary.

dec6td

SPECIAL NOTICE—THE SECURITY BLOCK Stock of the MCKEESPORT PETROLEUM COMPANY, will meet at the office of Messrs. ALLMAN & EGBERT, Fifth street, on THURSDAY, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of organization. Punctual attendance is requested.

DAVID A. STEWART, President pro tem.

JOHN KELLY, Secretary pro tem. dec6td

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R. CO., Office of Treasurer, Cleveland, Dec. 4, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1865, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the election of Directors; also to take upon a resolution to lease that portion of the Cleveland known as the Tuscarawas Branch, for a term of years; also to vote upon a supplement to the lease of the Beaver street in the late Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad, (formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.) Also, whether to increase their Capital Stock under the Twenty-Year Act, 1848, and April 4th, 1864.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after the 16th instant.

E. ROCKWELL, Treas. pro tem.

dec6td

PITTSBURGH, November 30th, 1864.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT the first meeting of the Stockholders of the "Union Lodge Oil Co.," will be held on WEDNESDAY, December 21st, 1864, at the office of Kier & Pennock, No. 62 Fourth street, in the city of Pittsburgh, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of organization, adoption of By-Laws, election of Officers, and for the purposes authorized and more particularly specified in an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to corporations for Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying purposes," approved the 2d day of April, 1861.

WM. MUSSLER, Treas. pro tem.

novsdtd

MECHANICS BANK OF PITTSBURGH, NOV. 23, 1864.—GENERAL REGULATION 2.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS BANK will be held at the Banking House, on FRIDAY, the 23d day of December next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to consider and decide whether this Bank shall become an Association for the business of Banking, under the laws of the United States, and whether it shall exercise the power conferred by the Act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An Act to enable the Banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for Banking under the laws of the United States," approved 2d August, 1861; and to take any further action that may be necessary.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.

novsdtd

IRON CITY BANK, Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1864.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of December next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to decide whether this Bank shall become an association for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States, and whether it shall exercise the powers conferred by the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States," approved the 2d day of August, 1861, and to take any further action that may be expedient.

J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

novsdtd

CHERRY RUN & POTT HOLE PETROLEUM CO.—NOTICE OF ELECTION.—Subscribers to the stock of the Cherry Run & Pill Hole Petroleum Co. are hereby notified to attend a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company, which will be held on MONDAY, Dec. 19th, 1864, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of organization, election of President, Directors and other officers, at the office of J. F. SWORDS, No. 2 Market Way.

HUGH McKELVY, President pro tem.

novsdtd

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY ALLEY R. R. CO.,

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING.—A Special meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Co., will be held at the office of the Company, in Pittsburgh, on the 19th of December next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of considering a contract with Th Mahening and French Creek Railroad Company, for the lease and extension of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and to ratify or reject the same. By order of the Board.

FELIX R. BRUNOT, President.

novsdtd

PRODUCE CONSIGNMENTS.

100 bbls Green Apples	
25 bbls Crab Cider;	
100 box Canned Peaches;	
25 do do Tomatoes;	
3 bbls Oranges;	
20 bbls Sweet Potatoes;	
1 cet fine Peach Blow Potatoes;	
25 bush Chestnuts;	
50 boxes Prime W. R. Cheese;	
25 do Hamburg and Cream Cheese, just	

Received and for sale by JOHN H. AUTEN, Liberty and Water streets.

dec 6 HUTTEL, AIKEN & SHEPARD.

QUARTERMASTER GEN'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, November 30, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz: Williamsport, Pa., Tuesday, December 6th, 1864. Johnstown, Pa., Thursday, December 8th, 1864. Trenton, N. J., Thursday, December 22, 1864.

TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES, at each place.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For Wood and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN, Colonel in charge First Division, Quartermaster General's Office.

dec3td

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of CRUMPTON & CO., for the manufacture of Silver Pearl and other Soaps, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

SAMUEL M. KIER, JOHN O. CRUMPTON, JOHN FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 8th, 1864.

WM. KENNEDY.....S. M. KIER.

WM. KENNEDY & CO.,

(*Successors to CRUMPTON & CO.*)

MANUFACTURERS OF

Silver Pearl and Superior Rosin Soaps,

387 *LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.*

dec2td

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale a lease of

Three-Quarters of an Acre

At White Rock Eddy, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The landing is one of the best on the Allegheny River. There is erected on the lots eight oil tanks of capacity of 1,200 barrels, each 24 feet bottom, 18 feet staves, 2 iron hoops, and are nearly new. For the purpose of storing oil, this is one of the best locations that can be found.

The tanks would be sold separately, or with the lease (which has nine years to run) on reasonable terms. Apply to G. S. LONG & CO., No. 29 Wood street, (Up Stairs.)

December 6th, 1864. dec6td

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

McCLINTOCK FARM

AND

Oil City Oil Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

Capital Stock : : : : $160,000.

Shares : : : : : : : 160,000.

PAR VALUE, ONE DOLLAR.

Working Capital, Reserved in Cash, $20,000.

The property of this Company consists of the one-half of the whole working interest of one-quarter of an acre, in a lease on

The Widow McClintock Farm,

Fronting on Oil Creek, with a good landing, and a sufficient depth of water to load oil at any stage. Upon this property is

AN OIL WELL,

NOW PUMPING

Ten Barrels of Oil Per Day,

And to which there is now being applied AN AIR PUMP, with the assurance of

INCREASING THE PRODUCTION LARGELY,

Adjoining the above, with seven-sixteenths of working interest, contains one-quarter of an acre, upon which an OIL WELL has just been completed, with a

Splendid show of Oil,

And is confidently believed will pump from twenty to thirty barrels of oil per day.

Adjoining the above, with seven-sixteenths working interest, contains one-quarter of an acre, upon which there is

A GASEOUS WELL,

And with proper tubing, which is now being applied, will satisfactory evidence of a FLOWING OIL WELL.

In addition to the above, the Company have the seven-sixteenths working interest in one and one-half acres, upon which there have been no operations whatever commenced as yet.

There is in the above two-and-one-quarter acres of LEVEL LAND, in a compact body, with the best of Creek Points, upon which there are already two first-class engines now working. Also, an Air Pump, Oil Vats, and other necessary fixtures for the extensive working of the Company's interest.

The attention of oil men and the public is directed to the following surrounding of this

MAGNIFICENT OIL TERRITORY,

Upon the well-established and celebrated Widow McClintock Farm

THE RAMMOND WELL,

Now flowing 200 barrels of oil per day, is situated within 100 feet of the Company's property.

THE STERRETT WELL,

Pumping 100 barrels of oil per day, is distant about 300 feet.

THE PAINTER WELL, No. 1,

Pumping 50 barrels of oil per day, is distant about 100 feet.

THE PAINTER WELL, No. 2,

Pumping 40 barrels of oil per day, is distant about 75 feet.

THE LONE STAR WELL, No. 1,

Pumping 75 barrels per day, is distant about 250 feet.

THE LONE STAR WELL, No. 2.

Pumping fifteen barrels per day, is distant about two hundred and fifty feet. The company also own the three-fourths working interest of the widely known

GOOD INTENT OIL WELL,

With 64 rods of a front on the Allegheny river, extending back 80 rods. This property immediately joins Oil City.

The Good Intent Well has been pumping since 1861, produced about four barrels of oil per day. This well promises to be a big one, as it flows with but little pumping the afore mentioned daily production.

The attachment of a blower to this well would undoubtedly increase the yield to

Ten or Fifteen Barrels per day.

The royalty is one-fourth, leaving the entire three-fourths the property of this Company. There is included in this lease Vats, Tools, Rope and Engine, in complete order, and now running. From the fact of this well flowing at intervals, the

CONSUMPTION OF COAL IS VERY SMALL.

Situated near the town of Enterprise, on

Little Oil Creek,

And about seven miles from the large Flowing Oil Wells on Oil Creek.

In close proximity to this land an oil well has been recently struck, pumping 35 barrels of oil per day.

THE

McCLINTOCK FARM AND OIL CITY OIL CO.,

Commence with sufficient daily production of oil, at present prices, to pay a

Monthly Dividend of over One Per Cent,

ON THE CAPITAL STOCK.

From the prospectus, it will be readily seen that by future development it may be made one of the very

Best Paying Oil Companies in the Country.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION to this Capital Stock will be opened at the office of

STEEL & BAILEY,

WILKINS HALL,

On THURSDAY, Dec. 8th,

AT TEN O'CLOCK A. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUSKINGUM OIL SPRING

PETROLEUM COMPANY,

Muskingum County, Ohio.

Four hundred and eighty-two acres in fee on Oil Spring's Run, three miles above McConnellsville. Incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL STOCK $500,000.

100,000 Shares at $5 Per Share, Full Paid.

Working Capital reserved for development 25,000 shares, the subscription price for which is $5 per share—not liable to further assessment.

President—GEO. W. CASS, Esq.

Secretary and Treasurer—R. T. LEECH, Jr.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. W. Cass, President of P., F. W. & C. R. R.	
J. B. Guthrie,	W. Barsley,
Jos. Richards,	Benj. Hakewell, Jr.,
Frank Hahn,	D. P. McKee,
A. J. Hanna,	R. T. Leech, Jr.

The Company offers

10,000 SHARES

of the above reserved stock in this market. Books of subscription are now open at the office of

S. S. BRYAN, 59 Fourth street,

where Prospectus and Map of the Company's property can be seen. dec7

COAL AT COST.

THE

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

Mutual Coal Co.

This Company is about to be formed under the Mining and Manufacturing Law of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of furnishing the citizens of Pittsburgh with COAL AT COST.

Having secured 50 Acres of Coal, sufficiently located, it is proposed to form the Company on the following plan:

CAPITAL STOCK : : : : $125,000

DIVIDED INTO

25,000 Shares at $5 per Share, par value.

10,000 Shares Reserved as Working Capital.

Each subscriber to 50 shares of stock will be entitled to 500 bushels of coal per annum, at LOCAL COSTS, delivered in Pittsburgh or along the Allegheny River. The surplus coal to be sold and the profit so realized equally among the Stockholders, which it is estimated will pay a handsome dividend on the Capital Stock.

The bank is open. It is located on the Allegheny River, about 18 miles from Pittsburgh, 210 rods from the river, and about the same distance from the Allegheny Valley R. R. The coal is of the same strata as the Youghiogheny or Monongahela, and of the same quality. The Company is to be organized and commence operations at once.

The estimated cost of the coal, on completion of the Company's road from the pit mouth to the railroad or river, delivered at the Company's yard of Allegheny river, is *less than eight cents a bushel*, at present cost of digging, freights, &c., &c., which coal is now selling at 17 and its cents a bushel in the Pittsburgh market.

Subscription Books will be opened on THURSDAY, December 8th, at the following places:

At the office of GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, 37 Fif