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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS!

HARRISBURG.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Turrell Elected Speaker of the Senate.

ELOQUENT AND PATRIOTIC ADDRESS DELIVERED.

Election of Officers of Both Houses.

MR. DIMMICK ELECTED SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 3.

The Senate was called to order at three o'clock by Speaker Colfax. Only one members were present. Prayer was delivered by Reverend Jackson.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth presented the certificates of election of Senators.

Mr. Clymer presented a protest from the Democratic Senators against Mr. Turrell occupying the chair, which was rejected.

The newly elected Senators being sworn, a ballot was taken for Speaker. Mr. Turrell received eighteen votes and William A. Wallace eleven.

Mr. Turrell then delivered an able address. He pledged himself to discharge the duties faithfully, with a just regard to the rights of all. The rules of the Senate had been perfected by years of experience, and should be carefully observed. The amendment giving soldiers the voting privilege was hailed gratefully everywhere, and gladdened the soldiers' hearts, and would make them more eager to engage in active defense. He referred to the importance of the recent election, and the quiet prevailing on that day.

After alluding to the determination of the North to crush the rebellion, he reviewed the results already secured to Freedom and Humanity, and prayed the day would soon arrive when every foot of soil would be consecrated by the voice of universal freedom.

Five thousand copies of the address were ordered to be printed.

Chief Clerk, Assistant Clerk and subordinate officers were then elected as follows:

Clerk—George W. Hammersly.
Assistant Clerk—Lucius Rogers.
Transcribing Clerks—Eb. Williams, Jr., Marvin Orlady, E. K. Nelson, Henry Gallin, S. De-Wolf.
Sergeant-at-Arms—John G. Martin.
Assistants do —James S. Johnston, Chas. Williams.
Doorkeeper—Joseph Hillier.
Assistants—I. B. Hinds, M. L. Novinger, Frank H. Acuff, Jacob H. Kline, Joseph T. Thompson, John A. Arnold.
Messenger—William Duffy.
Assistant—William Shields.

Committees to notify the Governor and the House of the organization of the Senate were appointed. Resolutions were adopted inviting clergymen to offer prayers daily and adopting the rules of last session.

A resolution to meet daily at 11 o'clock, except on Mondays and Saturdays, and on Monday at 8 in the morning, was adopted.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House was called to order at 12 o'clock.

The election returns were read by the Clerk, who announced two sets of certificates from Somerset, Bedford and Fulton, and asked which names should be placed on the roll.

After a lengthy discussion, the resolution of Mr. Brown, of Warren, that the names of the two members who appeared to have the highest number of votes should be called, was adopted.

A vote for speaker was then taken, Mr. Dimmick, of Potter, received sixty votes, and Mr. Quigley, of Philadelphia, thirty-six. Mr. Dimmick thanked the members for the honor, and pledged his determination to act faithfully, fearlessly and impartially, and that he would enforce the rules, and endeavor to accelerate business.

The interest of the people of Pennsylvania were varied, but should be harmonious. He directed attention to the coal, iron and petroleum interests of the Commonwealth, each of which would require their separate consideration.

The organization of the House was completed by the election of the following officers:

Chief Clerk—A. W. Benedict.
Assistant Clerk—W. H. Dennison.
Postmaster—Alex. Adair.
Sergeant-at-Arms—J. J. Idell.
Doorkeeper—T. J. McJunkin.
Messenger—Asa Nichols.
Transcribing Clerks—C. W. Walker, C. D. Harlan, Joseph Wilkison, Thomas C. Kerr.

The members were then sworn and the usual committees appointed to wait on the Governor, when the House adjourned.

Mr. Morrow, from Erie, was designated for the appointment of a Committee to investigate the case of Wilson, from Union county.

SAVANNAH.

PATROL OF GEN. KILPATRICK'S CORPS.

A Route for Blockade Runners Discovered.

A FORCE CROSSED INTO SOUTH CAROLINA

Obstructions in the Savannah River Removed.

DISPOSITION OF THE CAPTURED COTTON.

Opening of Savannah to Commerce.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—A Hilton Head special says: Kilpatrick's corps has returned from destroying a portion of the Albany and Gulf Railroad, near Altahoma river.

Gen. Slocum's division of the 15th corps and Gen. Fuller with two brigades of the 17th corps, also spent five days on the railroad. A plank wagon road was found leading from the railroad towards Darien, from which part of a heavy train loaded from Mockaby runners passed into the interior.

A force of cavalry, accompanied by infantry, has crossed into South Carolina.

The obstructions in the Savannah river are being rapidly and successfully removed. Boats run daily from this point. Great quantities of valuable property are daily brought to light. Our army is in camps in various parts and parts of the city.

The cotton captured at Savannah by Gen. Sherman is to be brought here and sold. Collector Draper has been directed to proceed to Savannah and examine and take testimony in relation to its ownership. The rights of owners, if they have any, will be settled hereafter. Mr. Draper will leave for Savannah to-morrow.

Some vessels, whose owners have to go to Savannah, have cleared for Port Royal.

It is thought Savannah will be opened to commerce immediately after the cotton has been shipped.

Arrival of the Etna from Europe.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The steamer Etna has arrived from Liverpool with dates to the 21st and Queenstown the 22d.

The Spanish ministry has proposed to the Queen the abandonment of St. Domingo.

Liverpool, Dec. 22.—Cotton firm with an advancing tendency. Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Provisions dull. Petroleum firm.

London, Dec. 22.—Consols closed at 89@89¼ for money. American stocks steady.

The Steamer Washington Burned.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The New Orleans steamer Washington was burned, together with her cargo, at the wharf in this city last night. The loss on the boat is estimated at $300,000. She had 700 bales of cotton, 2,000 to 3,000 barrels flour and a large cargo of merchandise.

WASHINGTON.

Seward's Letter Transmitted to the Brazilian Government.

THE BULKHEAD OF DUTCH GAP CANAL BLOWN OUT.

Failure of the Object of the Explosion.

DISPATCHES SENT TO ADMIRAL PORTER.

Report of the Finance Committee.

VICE ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

The Purchase of Government Horses Discontinued.

THE 10-40 LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—A paragraph has been copied in many of the newspapers within the past three days, that the Brazilian representative to this Government has accepted Secretary Seward's letter in relation to the seizure of the pirate Florida as satisfactory. This is not true, for the reason that the Charge d'Affaires was not authorized to determine. The letter of the Secretary has, however, been transmitted to the Government of Brazil, and in due time an answer will be forwarded through the proper channel, which, it is not doubted, will be of a responsible friendly character. The Brazilian Charge d'Affaires accompanied other foreign representatives to pay respects to the President, yesterday, and afterwards called upon the Secretary of State at his residence.

The bulkhead of Dutch Gap Canal was blown out in part, but most of the disturbed earth fell back into the channel, rendering this failure of its object. Dredging will therefore become necessary should the projector persevere in continuing the work. The sound produced was low and rumbling, but accounts differ as to the large amount of powder used on the occasion.

A special messenger left Fortress Monroe, at the close of last year, with dispatches from the Government for Admiral Porter.

Snow commenced falling here early this afternoon, and by night it was sufficiently deep for sleighing, which is the first amusement of the kind this season.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War have returned from their trip north, whither they went to make an examination respecting iron clad vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The commission of Vice Admiral Farragut was forwarded last week in time to reach the Admiral on Sunday as a New Year's present.

The Bank of Commerce, of Georgetown, D. C., owned by Rittenhouse, Fowler & Co., has organized under the National Currency Act by the name of the "National Bank of Commerce."

A general order issued to-day from the office of the Quartermaster General, Maj. Gen. Meigs, says that, as the armies operating against Richmond and in the Shenandoah valley, as well as the dismounted camps in the vicinity, are amply provided with artillery and cavalry horses, further purchases of such animals for the service will be discontinued at Washington, including the Grisboro depot.

A suspension of the purchase of horses is also directed at the following named places, at such time and under such regulations as may be prescribed by Colonel Ekin, Chief of the First Division of the Quartermaster General's Office, viz: Augusta, Maine; Brattleboro, Boston, Buffalo, Albany, Syracuse, Tinira, New York City, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Newport, R. I., and Wilmington, Delaware.

An order was issued to-day at the Treasury Department that all 5 per cent. notes which accrued interest will be received for subscriptions to the 10-40 loan until the 5th inst., when it will be withdrawn.

The Secretary of State left Washington to-night. He will attend the funeral of George M. Dallas, late Minister to England, which is to take place at Philadelphia on Wednesday, and on Thursday he will attend the funeral of Wm. L. Dayton, our late Minister to France, at Trenton. The Secretary is attended by Wm. Hunter, Esq., Chief Clerk of the State Department, and Mr. Nicolay, the President's Secretary.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The *Advertiser's* Washington special says: The Naval Board will meet on Thursday to investigate the cause of the bursting of the Parrot guns in the attack on Fort Fisher.

NEW YORK.

Meeting of the New York Assembly.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

Inauguration of Gov. Fenton.

THE CALL FOR MEN.

Patriotic Proclamation of the New Governor.

THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

Partial List of Crime on Monday Night.

HARRY LAZARUS, THE PRIZE FIGHTER, KILLED.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The House was organized by the election of George Hankins, of Wyoming, as Speaker, James D. Cushman, Clerk; Charles E. Young, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Messrs. Hogg, Stoll and Green, Doorkeeper. Governor Fenton was issued a proclamation calling upon the people to fill up the regiments under the last call for troops prior to the draft February 15.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—*Proclamation by the Governor of the State of New York:* The President of the United States has issued his proclamation, dated the 20th day of December, 1864, calling on the people of the respective States for 300,000 recruits. These men are needed to strengthen the gallant armies now administering such effective blows to the rebellion—to assist those who are so fearlessly risking their lives for the life of the nation—to aid Grant and Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas, Farragut and Porter, in securing the fruits of the victories they have so bravely won. We cannot allow the enemies of the Republic to triumph now when they are so nearly vanquished. When each successive assault is resulting so auspiciously to the cause of the Union and so destructively to that of its adversaries. The war for its preservation must continue until the last enemy of the national supremacy shall be subdued.

In the great contest in which the nation is unhappily involved, New York has not been behind her sister States, and in her earnest efforts and sacrifices she will not be now.

I do earnestly invoke the people of this State to exercise the utmost diligence in filling the quota which may be assigned to them under the call of the President. Believing her sisters to be inspired by the same lofty sentiments of patriotism which animated our fathers in founding our free institutions, let us imitate their bright example of courage, endurance and faithfulness to the principles emanating from them. Let us be patient and persevere. Let there be a rally of the people in every city, village and town. Let all true patriots vie with each other in efforts to make up the numbers which may be required, so that when the 15th day of February arrives our quota shall be completely filled, and by men who will be anxious not to avoid the discharge of a solemn duty, but to participate in the closing of the great struggle which is to result in settling the destinies of this Government upon a foundation as firm as truth and righteousness.

(Signed) REUBEN E. FENTON.

By the Governor:
B. BROCKWAY, Private Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3.—The Post states that the quota of New York, under the 300,000 call of the Government, has been fixed at 34,430 men, and that this number is reduced by more than 1,000 recruits, obtained since the time at which this assignment was made. The deficiency, therefore, is not far from 33,000 men.

An officer was shot last night while defending a woman from ruffians.

A Mr. Burnett was shot while attempting to secure a burglar caught on his premises.

A woman named Catharine Smith, was shot through a window of her residence on Second Avenue.

A fireman named James Carrey, was shot on the corner of 12th street and 5th Avenue.

Martin O'Connell was shot on the corner of Stanton street and Bowery.

The above is a partial chapter of crime in this city last night.

Harry Lazarus, the prize fighter, was killed this morning by being stabbed in the neck by Barney Thierey in an altercation. Thierey made his escape.

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer New York.

THE ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

The London Times on the President's Message.

THE BLAIRS VISIT TO THE FRONT.

The Exchange of Prisoners to be Resumed Immediately.

THE COTTON CAPTURED AT SAVANNAH TO BE SOLD BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Rebels Driven from an Important Position.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN ALL ARMIES.

Withdrawing the Forces from the Shenandoah Valley.

Return of the Roanoke Expedition.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Advices from Europe are without interest in connection with a visit of F. P. Blair and Montgomery Blair to the front. Nearly all of them are of a political character. One story is that Jeff. Davis sent an invitation to Mr. Lincoln to visit Richmond by flag of truce, ostensibly on a mission of peace.

Washington dispatches say if they have gone to Richmond they have done so on their own responsibility.

The *Times* believes they have gone by authority of the President, for Tom. C. Reynolds has been conferring with the President and Secretary of War, and Colonel Mulford has been conferring with the President on the subject of exchange of prisoners, and the President has assured him an exchange would be immediately resumed.

George W. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, has returned from Richmond.

The *Times'* Washington special says that it has authority for stating that the cotton captured at Savannah will be taken and sold by the Government, and if any person claiming to own show a valid claim, they will be reimbursed.

It is reported that Simeon Draper, collector of New York, has been appointed agent at Savannah to superintend the shipment and sale of cotton.

The *Herald's* correspondent says that fifty picked men now command Farrow's Island in Jones River, near the Dutch Gap, and the rebels have built a breastwork in the rear of the important point opposite the Howlett House battery. Among the results accomplished by the movement, is the destruction of the portion of the boats used by the rebels in their operations.

Activity continues within the rebel lines. The troops have evacuated Savannah and are doubtless on their way to reinforce Lee, also Beauregard, and we may look for a hostile movement by Lee soon.

The news from Sheridan's headquarters confirm the report that Early has withdrawn the main portion of his forces far up the Shenandoah Valley, and fallen back with his infantry to Waynsboro; his cavalry, however, are operating further down on both sides of the Blue Ridge.

The Union expedition from Plymouth has returned, and reached Roanoke River, at Batchelor Bluff, where the rebels under Hoke were found in force. The gunboats were unable to co-operate, owing to torpedoes.

Late rebel papers contain accounts of the movements of North Carolina and Texas Unionists for the purpose of restoring their States to a proper position.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

GRANGER WITHIN 30 MILES OF MOBILE.

Another Expedition Moving Toward Mobile from Pensacola.

ESCAPE OF A BLOCKADE RUNNER.

North Carolina Troops Refuse to Leave the State.

GEN. DAVIDSON'S LAFE EXPEDITION.

UNION SENTIMENTS IN TEXAS.

Amount of Rice Captured by Sherman.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The steamer Catahaba brings New Orleans dates to the 23d.

On the 19th Gen. Granger was at Franklin Creek Mills, only 30 miles from Mobile, having met but little opposition. The rebels were busy night and day endeavoring to block the main road in front of the city, and the rebel ram Blenville was expected down the Alabama from Selma soon.

A force from Pensacola under General McKean, is reported moving on Blakely, Baldwin county, only 25 miles from Mobile.

The blockade runner Heroine, recently ran out of Mobile with a cargo of cotton, and escaped to the direction of Havana.

The fast steel privateer Jack King, has her name changed to Shenandoah, and is reported to be actively engaged at work on the Atlantic.

Captain Harrison, of the brig Susan, reports the destruction of his vessel, and also the destruction of the barks, Ellen and E. G. Godfrey, and the schooner Charter Oak. She conveyed the officers and men captured in Brazil.

The Steamer Lady Sale, carries four 68-pounders, smooth-bore guns, 12-pounder and two 33-pounder rifles.

The Milton (N. C.) *Chronicle* understands that the inhabitants of that place, who were to meet the Union raiders at Bellefield, refused to cross the state line.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 30th says that Beauregard reports that a column of the enemy which went to Atamaha bridge, on the Gulf Railroad, returned to Savannah, and that Kilpatrick was in that city on December 17.

The *Examiner* also says that the country in front of Richmond and Petersburg is converted into wood, and will scarcely be hard till May.

The fleet off Wilmington is said to have disappeared, which they block-ade manœuvre reported to have since run in. Gov. Vance calls upon everybody that can fire a gun behind breastworks, and with a blanket, so go to Wilmington.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says: The rebels have three more armies, and the rebels must raise sufficient force to meet them. It calls upon Congress to take every possible measure for filling up the armies, and says: "Let the Yankees feel that we are the presence of war bears heavily on Gen. Lee.

The Mobile *Advertiser* has an account of Davidson's march into Alabama. It created great alarm everywhere, and the cowardly conduct of the militia is universally condemned.

Late Texan papers say that two-thirds of the people of that State are for reconstruction.

The conduct of Kirby Smith, in Louisiana, is denounced by the rebels.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 30th, speaking of the capture of Savannah, says: All the rice on the plantations and in the vicinity of the city fell into the hands of the Yankees. The amount is estimated at 500,000 bushels. The Confederate government succeeded in removing most of the stock. The main loss sustained by it was the siege guns and gunboats; the pontoon bridge across which our troops passed, was also lost.

FROM THE POTOMAC ARMY.

Furious Assault on Our Pickets.

SURPRISE AND CAPTURE OF SEVERAL.

The Weather Disagreeable, &c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Information from the Army of the Potomac up to Saturday is as follows: About daylight this morning, our pickets in that portion of the line between Forts Howard and Wadsworth, now occupied by the 1st and 3d brigades of the 1st corps, were surprised by about three hundred rebels, who charged upon them without any previous warning, and drove them back within their intrenchments, killing two, wounding three and capturing thirty.

The rebs then gathered the blankets and knapsacks which our men left at the picket posts, and retired to the ranks without losing a man. The attack was so unexpected and the affair so quickly over, that the officers of our picket guard had not time to give orders to the men with a view to resistance, until they had fallen back upon the entrenchments. The assault was of the most furious character, the enemy charging with yells and firing rapidly as they advanced, very naturally inducing the belief that it was an attack in force. A scattering fire was maintained by our pickets during their retreat, but it was ineffective, and the enemy did not remain long enough for those behind the entrenchments to be aroused.

Nothing further of interest has occurred here for a few days past. The weather continues extremely disagreeable to-night. We are having a fall of snow, which melts nearly as fast as it descends.

The Visit of the Blairs to Grant's Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The *National Intelligencer* says that F. P. Blair, jr., and his son, Montgomery, have returned from the front after spending a couple of days in General Grant's camp. Much speculation is indulged in whether they were to visit Richmond.

MISSOURI

Inauguration of Governor Fletcher.

AN ABSTRACT OF HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—Thomas C. Fletcher, the Newly-elected radical Governor of this State, was inaugurated at Jefferson City, to-day, and his inaugural message sent to the Assembly.

After alluding in general but glowing terms of the great era of freedom for the State, the fate of slavery, the people's verdict, as evinced in the recent election, the duty of all to sink the partisan in the patriot, the dark past in the bright future, he speaks of the advantages and resources of Missouri, the future home of millions, and the duty of her citizens to make strenuous efforts to preserve harmony in every department of the state government with all the measures of the National Administration. He advises the legislature to provide a home for the education of the orphans of our soldiers, and says that in his appointments to office he shall have preference to men who have served in the field. He recommends that our public school system should be enlarged so as to include military instructions, and the transformation of the State University into a free academy, with two departments bearing directly upon and qualifying young men for the development of our agricultural and mineral wealth.

He advises the modification of the militia law, and a division subject to military duty into two classes, and the abolishment of the commutation clause in the present law, and says the right of citizenship and of a home in Missouri ought to be inseparable from the duty of assisting in its defense.

He enjoins great care in the revision of the statutes relating to the constitution about to be made, and will require the erasure from them of the word slave; the abolition of all distinctions of color in law relating to crimes and their punishment; the repeal of the laws for the fostering and protection of the interests of slavery, and recommends the passage of the registration law for protection as the ballot box, and that men who, by rebellion, have disavowed allegiance to the government, should resign privileges of citizenship only through the United States naturalization laws, and that foreign-born freemen, willing to fight for their adopted country, should have a probationary term, preceding the acquisition of citizenship, shortened for all purposes of citizenship. He thinks the blockade runners are fit candidates for all possible means. He assures the Union men, who have been driven from the State, that they can return with safety. He regrets the condition of our finances, and suggests the issue of interest bonds for accrued interest on the State debt, and the repudiation of the interest we are hereafter unable to meet, to bear no interest for five years, then 3 per cent., increasing the rate 1 per cent. per annum for two years—the maximum rate to be five per cent.

He urges the propriety of selling all the railroads which have forfeited their charters by non-payment of interest, and recommends the speedy completion of those most necessary to the State, and requests the General Assembly to exercise all its power over the railroads and other corporations, to compel them, under penalty, to employ none but entirely loyal men.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Great Distress Prevailing.

ALARM OCCASIONED BY SHERMAN'S SUCCESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—A private letter from our fleet says: Refugees from Charleston and other ports in South Carolina state that all the inhabitants who could do so, have removed to the country. Great distress prevails, and scarcely any flour or other necessaries can be obtained at any price.

Sherman's success occasions general alarm, and several blockade runners in Charleston harbor are waiting an opportunity to escape. Many passengers for Nassau have already engaged berths. There is little business in Charleston other than that connected with blockade running and war matters.

THE STORM AT FORTRESS MONROE.

No News to Report.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 3.—The storm prevails with unabated severity. There are no arrivals from the South or from off Wilmington to report. Snow has been falling here all day.

The mail steamer Dictator brings no news this afternoon from the front.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Since yesterday's festivities business is not fully resumed, and stocks are quiet. The transactions to-day were unusually light and devoid of special interest. The tone of the market was generally stronger. A good proportion of the transactions were at the option of buyers. Governments are strong, but inactive. Railroad bonds and bank stocks were dull. Hudson River, Reading and Michigan South have declined slightly, but all others have advanced. New York Central, Old Southern and Pittsburgh were strongest. Petroleum stocks are firmer. Sales of 500 Germania at 15.00 and 15.00.

Gold has advanced steadily during to-day, but sales have been light. There was very little demand for money to-day, and it is not likely that there will be much demand until operations are fully resumed. The demand for foreign exchange for to-morrow's steamer was great.

CITY AND VICINITY.

City Elections.

The elections yesterday passed off quietly, there being little interest manifested. The vote is very small, less, perhaps, than has been seen for many years. In the third and fifth wards there was some little excitement evidenced. The Third ward is a close democratic ward, while in the latter ward the Republicans hope to win. Below we give the names of those elected.

Common Council—Oswald Thum, Peter Peter, A. B. McQueen.
School Directors—T. S. Keller, C. Hanson Dyer.

SECOND WARD.

Judges of Election—Joseph Ross.
Inspectors of Election—John E. Johnston, Andrew Humbert.
Return Inspectors—Robert W. Tomlinson, Gregory Lee.
Constable—Robert Kerr.

THIRD WARD.

Alderman—A. S. Nicholson, Allen Owens.
Select Council—Wm. Phillips.
Common Council—Thos. Steel, D. O'Neill.
School Directors—John Wilson, John Marshall.
Judge of Election—H. Reinhart.
Return Inspectors—H. H. Dulce, S. W. Nicholson.
Assessor—James Hunter.
Constable—Hubler Lewis.
Inspector—J. B. O'Neill, James Clark.

FOURTH WARD.

Select Council—James Reed, James Hardman.
Common Council—John Mehg, Dr. L. Oldshue, John Boyd, John McKown, Thos. Sherman, Richard Deakin.
Alderman—John Scanlin.
School Directors—Bernard Ballady, C. W. Fowler.
Assessor—John Quinn.
Constable—John Barry.

FIFTH WARD.

Select Council—John M'Auley.
Common Council—John H. Hare, Wm. Armstrong.
Assessor—A. P. Thompson.
Assistant Assessor—Chas. Verner, H. Boys.
School Directors—Alex. Speer, M. W. Watson.
Judge of Election—Henry Haps.
Inspectors—Jas. McDonaldson, John Carson.
Return Inspectors—Jacob S. Rymer, G. W. McClain.
Constable—Peter Dressler.

SIXTH WARD.

Select Council—Alex. McClintock.
Common Council—Thomas Dobson, Frank Ardray, J. McM. King, Thos. Harris, Charles Beck, and O. O'Donnell.
Alderman—James M. Taylor, James Alleitz.
School Directors—Jos. Kaye, Sam'l Carothers, Wm. Scott.
Assessor—Jos. Irwin.
Constable—Jas. A. Bell.

SIXTH WARD.

Select Council—Isaac N. Coursin.
Common Council—Thomas Bingham, A. G. McCandless, R. B. Hunstocker, Hugh M. Bole.
Judge of Election—James Megahan.
Inspectors of Election—John Phillips, John M. Foster.
Return Inspectors—William Beck.
Constable—Samuel Elliott.
School Directors—James Lowry, Jr., Thomas Roberts, Joseph Horbach.

SEVENTH WARD.

Select Council—Samuel Borckley.
Common Council—Martin Frederick, Henry Snively.
Alderman—William G. Johns.
School Directors—Edward Doty, William R. Lowe.
Assessor—Benjamin Beall.
Judge of Election—Jas. Atkinson.
Inspector of Elections—Hugh Young, Thos. Barbin.
Return Inspector—Richard Doty.
Constable—James S. Richardson.

EIGHTH WARD.

Select Council—Henry E. White.
Common Council—James Mawhinney, Reuben J. Crawford, Thomas Reed.
Inspector—John R. T. Noble.
Return Inspector—E. W. Morrow, Alexander McCandless.
Judge—Edward Dilhorn.
School Directors—Three years—Thomas Neely, John J. Stoer.
School Director—Two years—Hiram H. De Arman.
Constable—Andrew I. Moon.
Alderman—Christopher W. Smith.
Assessor—I. Alex. Willis.

NINTH WARD.

Select Council—Jas. Young.
Common Council—W. O. Davis, Chas. Armstrong, David Richard.
School Directors—Joseph H. Noble, W. W. Young, John Harrison.
Constable—Geo. Keyser.
Judge of Election—W. R. Ford.
Inspectors—S. D. Hill, S. D. Gillespie.
Assessor—S. D. Gillespie.

The Freedmen.

EDITORS PITTSBURGH GAZETTE:—I view me to say that two more large boxes of bed-clothing, and other articles of second-hand clothing, have been sent off to Nashville by express this afternoon for the suffering freedmen and their families. The first boxes are, I trust, already in the hands of these poor people. I have no doubt there are numerous other families in the two cities who would gladly contribute to this most worthy object, if they knew we were still sending. The four boxes above sent are, however, but a mere drop in the bucket, compared with the real needs of the people. We are assured by Mr. Mitchell, who addressed the first meeting of our association, that "scores and thousands in Nashville alone are suffering for clothing, and that many of them are really dying from cold and hunger. In view of these pressing wants the Board of Directors, on Friday last, appropriated two dollars for blankets and other articles, and knowing that the Philadelphia Society were thoroughly posted as to what was desirable, and as to the best mode of procuring and forwarding the articles, we telegraphed to them for instructions, and received a reply stating that they would do so gladly. Thus our citizens can see that the Committee are in earnest. Shall they be sustained? A few have responded nobly to the appeals of the general press of Philadelphia. But unless the great body of our citizens come forward and take an interest in the matter, it cannot go forward.

The first thing to be done, of course, is to supply the physical wants of the people. Hence the urgency of our appeal for anything that can be spared, in the way of old clothing, bedding, &c. While they are suffering from hunger and extreme cold it is thing utterly discouraged agriculture on a large scale, they predict a speedy disappearance by emigration of the white population of the cotton, rice and sugar States, and the population of the whole of the South by blacks, who they aver will be a model population for industry, thrift and social order. The trade of the Rebel States, after the close of the war, these well-informed people predict, will be wholly in the hands of Yankees will have no chance.—*Herald, N. Y. Times.*

CONFEDERATE INGENUOUS.—Brigadier General W. R. Beale, Confederate States Army, Agent in supply prisoners of War, as he modestly designates himself, has put up a sign as above, at No. 73 Murray street, in this city. Does our Government permit this impudent rebel advertisement, or does Beale take such a liberty in a loyal city, imagining that he may trifle with impunity? It is somewhat interesting to know, because if this sort of thing is tolerated, we shall next hear that General Lee's Quartermasters are openly advertising for and getting supplies in this market.—*New York Tribune, of 29th.*

THE NEW ALBANY (Ind.) *Ledger* says: A distillery has just commenced operation at Cambridge City, Wayne county, which will turn out "liquid fire" at the rate of three thousand six hundred gallons per day. It is estimated that in forty days this establishment will pay a revenue of $200,000 to the Government. No estimate, however, is made of the number of homes it will desolate, hearts it will break, and souls it will damn in the same time.

THE Boston *Liberator* contradicts the report that that paper and the *Anti-Slavery Standard* are to be merged on the 1st of January. Mr. Garrison says: "Such a union has, indeed, been under friendly consideration; but no such conclusion has been reached. If possible, it is desirable and fitting that both journals should continue until the jubilee bell is rung in the land, proclaiming freedom to all the inhabitants thereof."

THE whole number of Union soldiers wounded in the two days' fighting at Nashville, thus far admitted to the hospital, is 1,711. This does not include the colored soldiers, of whom from eight regiments there have been admitted to the hospital 331. The killed in the two days are estimated by the Medical Director at 450. The prisoners will not exceed 100. Total loss 2,500.

Newspaper Office Burned.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—The office of the *Evening Traveller* was nearly consumed this morning. The composing and editorial rooms were burned. The presses were saved. The office was fully insured, and the suppression of the paper will be only temporary.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The proprietors of the *Daily Evening Traveller* (the office which was burned yesterday morning) issued an edition in this evening, and to day resumed the regular publication of their paper.

Concert Hall Shoe Store,

Thousand Pairs of Shoes in Stock

FASHIONABLE GOODS

A Large and Fresh Stock of

LOOKING GLASSES

QUEENSWARE, CHINA AND GLASSWARE

A. P. COOS

THE FRENCH CLOTHING HOUSE

DISSOLUTION AND PARTNERSHIP

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE

WAREHOUSE FOR SALE

No. 215 LIBERTY STREET,

BANK STATEMENTS

BANK OF PITTSBURGH

IRON CITY BANK

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS BANK OF PITTSBURGH

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY