The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION,

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1865.

THE FALL OF FORT FISHER.

The capture of Fort Fisher puts an end to blockade running at Wilmington—the one port, possessed by the rebels open to that nefarious traffic. Fort Fisher is the key to Wilmington, and the capture of the latter place must follow as a matter of course.

The loss of Wilmington is a heavy blow to the Rebels. It was worth ten Savannahs to them. From there they sent out their cotton, and in return received from the English our "neutral" friends, munitions of war, clothing for their troops, and all the numerous fabrics they are unable to make for themselves. Having no other seaport they are now cut off completely from the outer world.

To be sure, they have Charleston left, and Mobile; but those ports are practically closed, and it is not too much to anticipate that they will soon be in our possession. SHERMAN has his eye on Charleston; and Mobile is of so little importance that our army has refrained from, rather than been anxious about, taking it.

The capture of Fort Fisher also shows that when the army and navy choose to cooperate in good faith they can accomplish something. There appears to have been no grudges or bad feeling, on either side, this time, and behold the result.

PEACE.

The numbers of those who cry "Peace! Peace! when there is no Peace," is not less now than in days of old, nor do they deserve less punishment. Ever since the taking of Savannah this cry has been dinned in our ears; yet we are apparently no nearer to it than before.

The BLAIR mission and the SINGLETON mission are like the JACQUES mission of last summer. They serve to divert the public attention for the moment; but nothing will come of them. The BLAIR mission may assist in showing the world that there is no unwillingness on our part to end the conflict; but nothing more.

This fight has got to be fought out. There is no Peace short of that. The Rebels may quarrel among themselves; they may be short of provisions; they may be growing more and more deficient in men; they may lose stronghold after stronghold; and their faith may be gradually waning, but they will not submit until we have thoroughly conquered them, and any inclination we may show towards conciliation but convinces them that we show it because of our supposed growing readiness to concede their independence.

There is nothing for it, therefore, but more fighting. We must maul the grace of peace into them. They have been given over to believe a lie, and they cannot be undeceived by prattling negotiations for peace. Shot and shell, and hard, cold steel are the only arguments they will listen to.

Why, then, the reader will ask, has there been such crowing over the internal dissensions of the rebels and the signs of their weakness and drooping faith? Because they are so many signs of the approach of the end. We can all see and rejoice that the end is not very far off; but there is much stubbornness and folly to overcome before it is reached, and the only way to overcome it is to lay on with a will until they cry, "Hold! enough!"

Perhaps, too, it is reserved, in the wise decrees of Providence, that Slavery shall be struck down in its last strong refuge by the hands of those who took up arms to save it, and have earned all possible infamy in maintaining it. It may be that this war is to be prolonged until those who forged the shackles on the slave shall strike them off. It is certain that the Rebels will not give up until they have exhausted their last resource, the arming of their slaves; and the end will not come until, bereft of *that* hope, they sink down helpless and acknowledge, not only the supremacy of the Union, but the freedom and manhood of the Slave. All hope of Peace, short of that, we believe to be fallacious, and any persistence in such a hope, criminal, because the entertainment of it does nothing but encourage the enemy.

DISPOSITION OF THE BOUNTY MONEY OF RECRUITS.

For the double purpose, we presume, of preventing the desertion of recruits and substitutes, and to relieve Provost Marshals of the responsibility of taking care of their money, the War Department has issued an important order, of which the following is a summary:

1. A Paymaster, or other officer detailed for the duty, at each camp of rendezvous, will receive from each recruit all his money on his arrival, except twenty dollars, entering the amount on a check-book, to be given to the soldier, and on his muster-roll, and reporting it to the Pay Department—depositing the money in a Government depository or National bank. Currency is to be turned into par funds, and the fact noted.

2. A soldier may assign his money, or a part, to his family or any other person, when a check to that person's order will be delivered or mailed to him; but the Paymaster must be satisfied that the assignment is *bona fide* to the family or a creditor, and not made for "bounty jumping."

3. On arriving at his regiment, the soldier may draw his money on any pay-day, but must take all or none, and surrender his check-book, receipted, to the Paymaster.

4. In case of death, his heirs receive it. In case he is reported as a deserter, he must clear himself of the charge before he can draw his money.

There is one door for fraud left open, here, in the second paragraph, which provides that "a soldier may assign his money or a part, to his family, *or any other person.*" The bounty jumper, under this arrangement, has only to assign his money to his accomplice, wait till it is drawn, and then desert. Something more stringent than this will have to be devised to get ahead of the bounty jumpers.

WHERE IS THE "COMITTY"?

The editor of the "Gazette" has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following missive from "the Comitty" professing to have in charge the interest of the Catholic church in this city, whoever they may be. They believe, it will be seen, in the doctrine of the Pope's Encyclical letter, and are in favor of using force against heretics. As there may be other offenders besides ourselves, we publish the "Comitty's" timely warning:

Pittsburgh, Pa. Jan 16 '64.

Gesette—As we see in all your Papers you try to run down the Roman Cathelics as much as Possible and also speak about the Pope which are all lies and our Committee pronounces that if any fraction about the pope or the Catholics is found in your Paper our Comittee will be abel to transfer you Either by a Shot or by the Hand but we will try some means to put a stop to the thing which we know can be done as we would soner shoot any of than a dog on the street So wee will watch Close and try you We are all ready now to give you another trial

Yours truly Comitty

if you wish to Send us an answer address, a. a. n. T. Pittsburgh Pa

this is the first and Last notice we will Send you H L h

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.—The House Committee on Elections, after a protracted session over the Louisiana case have decided not to admit any of the members except those from New Orleans.

The Blair Peace Mission.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1865.

The vile slander germinated in Baltimore that the mission of Mr. Blair to Richmond was purely personal to himself and had for its object the sale of some North Carolina bonds, has been full blown here to-day in connection with the statement that he has returned to Washington without any hope of peace. No man who knows Francis P. Blair will wrong him by deigning to defend him against a charge which imputes mercenary character. In forty years of warfare no adversary ever dared to fling at him an imputation of sordid or unpatriotic conduct.

Mr. Blair was actuated, in his visit to Richmond by the same motives which impelled him to seek an interview with McClellan upon the subject of the Democratic candidacy for the Presidency. His age, his wisdom, his public services, his consideration with many Democratic and other Administrations, entitled him to give patriotic counsel to the Democratic leaders in the last canvass. The same reasons, in connection with his southern birth and his membership with the great and influential Southern family of the Prestons, and his own and his son's intermarriage with other and powerful slaveholding houses, indicated him as the fittest of men to be permitted to go to Richmond to talk frankly and fully with the leaders of Rebellion upon the hopelessness of their cause, and the policy and duty of the reunion of the South and the North. The time for the journey was propitious. Great military disasters had softened the tempers of the Confederate chiefs and dispirited their people.

It is well known here that Mr. Blair felt no assurance that he would succeed in his mission. And he was anxious to avoid a popular expectation that he would succeed—fearing that he might fail. It was for this reason that he kept his mission as secret as he could keep it.

When it was known that he was gone, politicians here of the old school said that if any man in America could impress his views on Jeff. Davis it was Francis P. Blair. But they predicted that Davis, in spite of himself, would have to dismiss him with the exhibition of the sword of unrelenting warfare as the expression of the policy of his government and of his own purposes. For, they said, while Davis, when in the United States Senate, was willing to compromise the Slavery question with the Northern radicals, if he could retain his power in and over the South, he was compelled by the force of events which had revolutionary sweep, to reject all proffered terms and go with his section, and take with his section the plunge of defiant rebellion. And now, they said, he is under the same irresistable force. Although he knows the inability of the South to succeed in the war, and is wisely willing to seek and get the best terms of re-union he can, he feels powerless against the furious violence and unmanageable jealousies and hates of such aristocratic Jacobins as Toombs, Thompson, Brown and Daniel. The cotton States are full of these savage secrets who drive Davis and drive the Confederacy toward the last man, the last dollar, and the last ditch. Against these Davis is powerless; and in deference to their passions, and their purpose to arm their slaves but what they will escape the dishonor of defeat and the shame of reunion, he must turn a deaf ear even to such an envoy of Peace as old Mr. Blair. The astute politician's mission will be fruitless, save in so far as it will satisfy Europe that the Federal Government is sincerely desirous to stop the effusion of blood.

Mr. Lincoln has no responsibility for Mr. Blair's mission. He is understood to have said characteristically, when applied to for permission to go: "I have no objection to any man's trying his hand at a job of pacification." The disposition of the President to balance things evenly, together with the kind-hearted disposition to indulge folks in "jobs of pacification," led him consent to let Singleton, a semi-secesh Western politician of the Copperhead persuasion, go down and advise his Confederate friends to give up quick and get in good.

In proof of the correctness of the reasoning of the more experienced, who predicted the necessity of Mr. Blair's failure, *it is certainly known here that there are five black regiments in Richmond.* This is quick work for people who announced their determination to arm their slaves only five weeks ago. *The slaves of the South will be armed,* and aristocracy and slavery will come between the upper and nether stones of the mill—*and the millers are the gods!—New York Tribune.*

The American Greek Professor in Greece.

From the "Familiar Letters from Europe," by Professor Felton, of Harvard University.

THE OLD AND NEW GREEK.

I have not got over the strange impression it makes to hear the Greek familiarly spoken—to hear a well-bred lad using the language I had been studying these thirty years with the facility I have in using English. I say the Greek; for the language spoken now by educated people here is substantially Greek. It is absurd to speak of the Greek as a dead language.

We had an amusing time. I repeated to Mrs. Black some sentences in Greek, pronounced in the English and American style, and the shouts of laughter which the ladies raised would have edified an Oxford Professor. There is nothing more comical than the figure an English scholar cuts when his first comes to Athens. He may have taken the first honors of his University, and written prize odes without number; yet he cannot utter a sentence that any moral in Athens can understand, nor can he understand a single word he hears in the streets or in society. The Professors laugh at him, the women laugh at him; the boys in the street laughed at him. He can buy a cravat only by drawing his hand around his neck, as if he were preparing for the halter. If he wants something to eat, he must open his mouth and point down his throat. If he wants a hat, he must lay his hand on his head and say, "THIS!" For a pair of stockings, he must pull off his shoes, and, holding his foot up to the shopkeeper, show the holes in the old ones; and so on. The Oxford and Cambridge prize man is the most helpless creature under the sun when some strange fortune lands him on the shores of Greece, unless he picks up a servant who can speak some Western language with which he happens to be acquainted. All this because the Greek is taught wholly as a dead language, apart from its living representative, and with an absurd and arbitrary pronunciation, to which we cling as if its rules were the Ten Commandments. The spoken language of Athens appears to me very pure and elegant, and I am quite convinced that it would be great advantage to adopt at once the pronunciation established here.

Missouri Free.

The work is done. After a struggle extending through long years, and contested with all the force and bitterness which slavery could muster beneath its banner. Freedom has triumphed, and Missouri, the battle-ground, is redeemed. The eleventh day of January, A. D. 1865, is made memorable in the history of the State forever. Through the bright period of prosperity which, we believe, has now dawned upon our Commonwealth, long dishonored by oppression and injustice, and repressed in its development by the cruel and ruinous system of slavery, the anniversary of that day will bring gladness to the hearts of thousands and of millions. It has introduced a new era, the brightness of whose glory will extend through all time.

We have so long labored to impress the advantages of emancipation upon the people of Missouri; so long urged the arguments of freedom, that we do not deem it necessary to go over the entire ground, and gather up the trophies of the victory won. It is enough to know that liberty and right have triumphed. Missouri takes her place in the ranks of the Free States, and as the long line moves on in the grand march of progress, of civilization, and of loyalty, her steps will be with the foremost. The chains, the lash and the shackles of slavery no longer belong to Missouri. They were carried out of sight yesterday—*the eleventh day of January, 1865.—St. Louis Democrat.*

COMING BACK.—It is announced that A. O. P. Nicholson, who was Andrew Johnson's colleague in the United States Senate prior to the war, has returned to his home in Columbia, Tennessee, after a long sojourn within the rebel lines. He followed the rebels of Tennessee who seceded in June, 1861, but it is understood that he gave only a lukewarm support to the rebellion, and now, regarding it as a hopeless undertaking, comes back to the Union which he vehemently defended in 1860 and rejected eleven years later. He was once a man of influence in Tennessee, but his usefulness is not restored by his tardy repentance.

A REBEL COLONEL RECAPTURED.—Col. Daniel R. Hundley, 31st Alabama infantry, who escaped from Johnson's Island on the night of the 2d inst., was recaptured at Fremont, Ohio, on Friday last. He undertook to pass himself off as a private, and had provided himself with a special order, on which the signature of Captain J. F. Huntingdon, A. A. A. G., was closely imitated, announcing that "private Charles A. Whittier is hereby detailed for special duty in Detroit, and ordered to report forthwith to the provost-marshal of that place."

ARRIVAL OF TWO THOUSAND BALES OF COTTON.—The steamships Morning Star and Continental, which have just arrived from New Orleans, brings two thousand bales of cotton. This is the largest shipment of cotton received here since the beginning of the war.—*N. Y. Post.*

Gen. Dix's Order in England.

Nothing could prove more conclusively the prodigious change which for some time has been going on in the language of the anti-American press of England, than their comments on the order of Gen. Dix. Who, after reading a few years ago all the British bluster about the capture of Mason and Slidell, would have deemed it possible that the London *Times* should, in discussing such an order, refer in the following terms to some of the illustrious countrymen of the two Rebel commissioners, who, like them, regarded themselves as fully secure under the British flag. The *Times* says:

"Nobody can deny that a most unjustifiable outrage was organized and perpetrated upon Americans from our soil. A party of 'raiders,' as they are mildly termed, crossed the Canadian frontier and committed acts of the most flagrant atrocity in the town of St. Albans. It would be hard to allow that any political pretext could divest such acts of their criminal character. To assert that a commission from the Confederate Government' gave a license for such deeds is to confess a most scandalous offense against international law. Either these 'raiders' were mere brigands, or, being duly commissioned by their own authorities, they organized from our neutral territory a hostile expedition against a friendly State!"

Or who could have expected that the same paper would commend President Lincoln for his "frank and temperate language" on the subject?

Who that remembers the clamor of papers like *The London Post* and *London Herald* for armed intervention in favor of the South, would have thought it possible that the former paper should express a hope that "neither the English nor the Federals will allow themselves to be driven into unfriendly relations by the buccaneering exploits of a third party, whose object is sufficiently manifest," and that *The Herald*, the most violent of all the English press, should meekly remark: "We must take care to give them no reasonable ground of provocation, so that if war should commence it may be their fault and not ours."

In looking over all our English papers, we find not one that ventures to resort to threatening language. Can the English sympathizers with Rebellion themselves deny that their organs would have spoken in a very different tone three years ago? They have abandoned, it seems, the aggressive attitude altogether, and assumed the defensive. Instead of discussing whether there is sufficient reason for stopping the war by interference and by recognition of the South, they now inquire whether the United States intends to assume any hostile attitude toward England. —*N. Y. Trib.*

BUNKER HILL.—A good story is told of a Yankee hackman who was engaged to convey two Englishmen about the environs of Boston, including, of course, Bunker Hill. After going up and inspecting the monument, the Englishmen returned to the hack, where the driver was quietly waiting for them. "I say, driver," says one of the Englishmen, "this is the place where we Englishmen gave you Yankees a thrashing about eighty years since." "Well," says the driver, "don't know as I ever heard tell about that; but who owns the land now?"

A MAN named Scott, originally from Lower Canada, died in Kingston, Upper Canada, recently, at the great age of 116 years. Although feeble in body, he retained his general health and clearness of intellect to the last.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FIRST WARD, ALLEGHENY.

THE DRAFT.

The citizens interested are requested to attend a public meeting, at the SCHOOL HOUSE, THIS EVENING, and EVERY EVENING until further notice, to provide the means for

Filling the Quota.

Good progress has already been made. All that is needed is for

EVERY ENROLLED MAN

to step up and pay his share of the liability. Should any decline, they may be taken personally, to the impending draft. If all do their duty there will be

No Draft in the First Ward.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

ja17:1wd

BIRMINGHAM DEPOSIT COMPANY,
BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 29, 1864.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this BANK will be held at the BANKING HOUSE on MONDAY, January 30th, 1865, at 1 o'clock p. m., to consider and decide whether the Company 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 enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for Banking under the Laws of the United States," approved 22d of August, 1864, and to take any further action that may be deemed necessary. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN F. BEECH, Cashier.

de23:3m

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT the first meeting of the corporation to be called the ENTERPRISE OIL CO., will be held on THURSDAY, December 29th, 1864, in Birmingham, at the Saw Mill Office of Mr. John Redman, at the south end of the Birmingham Bridge, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of organization, adoption of By-Laws, election of Officers, &c., and for the purposes authorized and conferred 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 11th day of July, 1863.

A. C. SMITH, Sec'y, *pro tem.*

de7:2awdlw

MECHANICS BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
Pittsburgh, Dec. 23, 1864.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, agreeably to Section 2 of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act enabling Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking, under the Laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Mechanics Bank have this day voted to become such an Association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate therefor by the Laws of the United States.

JNO. G. MARTIN, Cashier.

de24:1m

IRON CITY BANK, Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, agreeably to Sec. 2d of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking, under the Laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Iron City Bank of this City of Pittsburgh, and county of Allegheny, have this day voted to become such an association, under the name and title of "The Iron City National Bank of Pittsburgh," and that the Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required therefor, by the Laws of the United States.

JOHN MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

de23:3m

THE DIVIDEND OF THE PETROLEUM CO. will be paid to Pittsburgh holders of stock at the office of RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO., 19 Irwin street. de24:2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

50 BBLS. PRIME PEARL HOMINY, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD. ja18

GLOVE LOST.—On Thursday night, in Birmingham or Pittsburgh, a PUR GLOVE. The finder will receive a reward by leaving the same at this office. ja17:1t.

LOST.—ON TUESDAY, January 17th, in Allegheny City, A DISCHARGE PAPER of ANDREW F. HUSELTON, of Butler county; was discharged from Penn's Hospital. The finder will receive a liberal reward by leaving it at No. 37 Ohio st., Allegheny. ja17:2td.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE OF GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, SHARPS RIFLE, TWO DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS, POCKET PISTOLS, TWO SEWING MACHINES, &c., &c.

ja17 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

TOBACCO and SEGARS at AUCTION.—THURSDAY MORNING, at 11½ a. m., at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 Fifth st., will be sold TEN BUTTS TOBACCO, assorted brands, 25,000 SEGARS. Sale positive, to pay advances.

ja17 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

PIMPLES ON THE FACE are cured by

HEMAPANAKA.

SKIN DISEASES ARE CURED BY

HEMAPANAKA.

DYSPEPSIA AND COSTIVENESS are cured by

HEMAPANAKA.

See long advertisement in daily papers. ja17

STUCCO WORKER—JAS. OWENS, Stucco and Mastic Worker, Paper Hanger and Plasterer. Centres and Ornaments, of all kinds, furnished on short notice. Orders left at 22 CONGRESS STREET, near Wylie, or at Palmer's Paper Store, No. 84 WOOD STREET, will be promptly attended to ja1:3m*

CONSIGNMENTS—
100 bushels Corn;
20 " Oats;
200 lbs. Prime Fresh Roll Butter.
Just received and for sale by
WEIHS & WILKINSON.
ja12

CORN! CORN!—Four cars of prime Old Shelled Corn, for sale by
SHOMAKER & LANG,
ja10 339 Liberty street.

NEW LARD.—26 tierces prime kettle-rendered Lard, just received and for sale by
LITTLE & TRIMBLE,
de28 112 and 114 Second street.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—22 bags of prime Buckwheat Flour in store and for sale by
ROBERT DALZELL & Co.,
ja11 No. 231 Liberty st.

BEANS! BEANS!—20 bushels prime Beans, for sale by
SHOMAKER & LANG,
ja10 339 Liberty street.

SKATES—The best assortment in the city for sale by
JAME OWN, 136 Wood stree.
de19

SORGHUM.—50 bbls. Sorghum in store and for sale by
D. WALLACE,
a7 88 Liberty street.

CHEESE—At low price, to close consignment. For sale by
WEBB & WILKINSON.
de30

DEER! DEER! DEER!—Received this day 30 head of Minnesota Deer. For sale by
L. H. VOIGT & CO.
ja15

WANTED—A Situation by a young man in a GROCERY or CLOTHING Store. Is a good book-keeper; can give the best of references as to character, and will give security if required. Address T. S., Gazette office. ja15:2td.

SAFE, DESKS, and STOVES at AUCTION.—On THURSDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at Masonic Half Auction House, 55 Fifth street, will be sold, one Iron Safe, one Office Desk, two Franklin and one Office Stove, Office Clocks.

ja15 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

NEW SLEIGH, BRIDLES, &c.—On WEDNESDAY MORNING, January 18th, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth street,
One large new sleigh;
Five Bridles.

ja15 A. McILWAINE, Auct'r.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved on the second day of January, 1865, by mutual consent. The name of the firm may be used by either partner in settling the business of the firm and for no other purpose.

W. J. KOUNTZ,
ja18 PH. R. MERTZ.

FURNITURE, BLANKETS, &c. AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 Fifth st., will be sold a quantity of FURNITURE, comprising Hair Seat Sofa, Chairs, Bedsteads, Lounge, Tables, Candlesticks, Bed and Horse Blankets, Feathers, Mantle Clocks, Lamps, Comforts, &c. &c. [ja18] T. A. McCLELLAND, Auc.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A valuable STORE HOUSE AND LOT, with five rooms for tenant use, and frame building on rear end of the lot, containing four rooms; situated in a good location in the city, with fine business established. Inquire of

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ja18:2tmeod Attorneys at Law, No. 69 Grant st., Pittsburgh.

SELECT SCHOOL, EAST COMMONS, ALLEGHENY.—This Institution for BOYS, for many years conducted by Mr. W. H. WAKEHAM, will commence its next regular session on the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, under the care of Mr. T. E. WAKEHAM.

For terms, &c., apply to Mr. W., at his residence, No. 27 UNION AVENUE, or at the School Room.

ja13:2wd

FOR SALE OR RENT—SAW MILL AND BOAT YARD.—That valuable piece of land containing FOUR ACRES and 72 perches, known as the TUSTIN SAW MILL, above Lock No. 1, Monongahela River, on which is erected a Saw Mill and five or six Dwelling Houses; and also a Boat Yard; having a river front of 271 feet, being an excellent situation for lumber and boat building purposes. Inquire of Mrs. TUSTIN, on the premises, or W. C. AUGHINBAUGH, No. 69 Diamond street. ja18:3td

PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER & BROKER,
118 Wood Street, near Fifth,

Gives special attention to the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Coupons in general. Collections made in all places East and West. European exchange sold at lowest rates.

Gold Drafts on New York Sold in Sums to Suit.

ja18 6

IRISH LINENS.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 Fifth street,

Have on hand a large stock of

SUPERIOR LINENS

of their own importation. Also, a stock of

SHIRT FRONTS,

which they will sell at low prices. ja18

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 16th, 1865.

WHEREAS—By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the "Allegheny National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Allegheny National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 16th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
ja16:3tm Comptroller of the Currency.

PIANOS AND AMERICAN ORGANS.

BRADBURY, New York;
SCHOMACKER & CO., Philadelphia.

PIANOS,

Smith's American Organs,

The best and cheapest Instruments manufactured in the United States.

WAMELINK & BARR,

SOLE AGENTS,

No. 13 Diamond's Block St. Clair Street.

ja18

DIARIES FOR 1865.

STATIONERY

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

BLANK BOOKS

ON HAND & MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

WILER & MOSS,

225 South 5th st., PHILADELPHIA.

ja16:2m

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES!—I am prepared to furnish

STEAM ENGINES,

So much approved of for oil wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice. Having different sized Engines on hands, and finishing others, the public can be accommodated with almost any size they want; the work to show for itself.

WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward,
between Mechanic and Anderson streets,
dec26:3m Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO PRINTERS.

PRESSES FOR SALE.

One TAYLOR CYLINDER, bed 32x50 inches.
One TAYLOR DOUBLE CYLINDER—bed 38x54 inches; all in good working order.
Will be sold at a bargain. Enquire of or address
ja12:2tf GAZETTE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH BURIAL GROUND.—According to an act of the Legislature, the First Baptist Church, of Pittsburgh will disinter and remove the dead bodies and remains from their Burying Ground on Spruce street, and cause the same to be properly and carefully buried in such grounds as the Church may select for burial purposes. W. H. EVERSON,
jan30:2td President Board of Trustees.

FOR SALE.

1500 lbs. of TYPE METAL.

Enquire at
no29:tf THIS OFFICE.

DRIED FRUIT.—Received this day
60 bus. Dried Blackberries;
10 bus. Seedless Cherries;
2 bus. Dried Elderberries;
4s bus. Cherries with seeds; for sale by
L. H. VOIGT & CO.
ja14

BOSTON CRACKERS.—Five bbls. Boston Butter and Wine Crackers just received fresh from the bakery, and for sale at retail at the Family Grocery Store of
JNO A. RENSHAW,
ja13 Corner of Liberty and Hand sts.

EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP.—Just received from Boston, a few barrels of extra quality Golden Syrup; also a prime article of Amber Syrup, for sale by the gallon or barrel at the Family Grocery Store of
ja13 JNO. A. RENSHAW.

COOPERAGE AND SALT.
140 new Lard Tierces
325 "Pork Barrels;
117 second-hand Lard Tierces;
100 bags Turkish Island Salt;
For sale by CHAS. L. CALDWELL.

TABLE CUTLERY.—A fine assortment of Ivory, Rubber and Bone Handle Table Knives and Carvers, just received and for sale by
JAMES BOWN, 138 Wood street.
de17

25 BBLS. WESTMORELAND COUNTY Highwines ½ Rye, 4 months old, ironbound. Price $2,30. For sale by
L. H. VOIGT & CO.
ja14

RYE FLOUR—Choice, extra fresh ground Rye, Shorts and Middlings, at City Flour Mills.
ja16 J. S. LIGGETT & CO.

HORSE FEED.—Chopped Corn and Rye, Shorts and Middlings, at City Flour Mills. [ja16] J. S. LIGGETT & CO.

REVOLVERS—A full supply of all the best brands, for sale by
JAMES BOWN, 138 Wood street.
de17

CRUDE OIL.—170 barrels for sale by
ja14 HENRY H. COLLINS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANKING HOUSE.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

INCLUDING

United States Sixes of 1881;
Do. do. 5-20s;
Do. Fives, 10-40s;
Do. Seven-Thirties;
Do. Certificates of Indebtedness.

ORDERS AND VOUCHERS BOUGHT OR COLLECTED.

ja18:1y

TENNYSON CLUB

LECTURES.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON

WILL LECTURE AT

LAFAYETTE HALL,

Friday Evening, Jan. 20th 1865,

Subject—SOCIAL AIMS IN AMERICA.

COURSE TICKETS, for ten lectures..$2 00
SINGLE TICKETS..... 50 cts.

To be had at the Book, Music, or Drug Stores, or at the Doors. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture commences at 7½.

HALL PATTERSON,
J. R. HUTTERFIELD,
S. C. McCANDLESS,
J. M. GAZZAM,
T. P. HOUSTON,
ja18:3t Lecture Committee.

IN ORDER TO FURTHER THE DESIGN of the National Bank law, to provide a uniform currency, and to relieve this community from the loss incident to the circulation of depreciated bank notes, the following banks have agreed but on and after 1st February, 1865, they will pay out only such money as will be received at par on deposit and in payment of all debts due them. They will purchase their own currency, all distant State-bank notes, which they may receive in the regular course of business, at the net cost of sending them home for redemption, but will not receive such funds on deposit as "currency."

It is confidently believed that this arrangement will very specially abolish the existing custom of keeping "currency" accounts, and by sending home the great volume of State-bank paper now in circulation here, give place to a better class of notes not subject to discount. To give full effect to this arrangement, the acquiescence and cooperation of the business community is respectfully solicited.

JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier 1st National Bank.
R. A. GEORGE, Cashier Farmers Deposit Banking Company.
G. A. ENDLY, Cashier German Trust and Savings Bank.
JOHN H. LIVINGSTON, Cashier 3d National Bank, Pittsburgh.
J. R. McCUNE, President Union Banking Co.
FRANCIS SELLERS, President Citizens National Bank.
C. H. RIGGS, Assistant Cashier 2d National Bank.
J. W. COOK, Cashier Allegheny Bank.
ja10:6tfod

PITTSBURGH AND BROOKLYN

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the above named Company have been opened at the Banking House of

ROBINSON, McLEAN & CO., 75 Fourth street.

The above Company are owners in *fee simple* of Six Hundred (600) acres of valuable Oil Territory in Venango County, Pa., (not far from the celebrated "Economy Wells,") is regarded as promising ground as any in the oil region. The fine strikes on the Tionesta, reported in the papers of to-day, are in the vicinity of this six hundred acres.

Books and Maps Ready for Examination.

ja12:2td.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January, 12th, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH," in the City of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Union National Bank of Pittsburgh," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this twelfth day of January, 1865.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
ja14 6t Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 4th, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the acts of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1864.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
ja12:2md Comptroller of the Currency.

BISSELL'S BLOCK.

W. H. McGEE,

10 ST. CLAIR STREET,

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

Furnishing Goods.

W. H. McGEE, MERCHANT TAILOR,
no1 No. 10 St. CLAIR STREET.

JUST RECEIVED.

A New Assortment of

BOYS' SUITS

AND

Childrens' Overcoats.

GRAY & LOGAN,

ja6 No. 47 ST. CLAIR STREET.

HENRY G. HALE & CO.,

Merchant Tailors,

N. W. cor. Penn & St. Clair Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

de

BONDS and MORTGAGES FOR SALE.—$30,000, payable in four years. Annual payments with interest. Real Estate valued at $50,000—Improvements at $70,000. Persons desiring a safe investment at more than 6 per cent. might call and examine.

Stocks of all kinds bought and sold on commission. Dividends collected. Loans made on collaterals.

ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO.,
ja14 No. 75 Fourth st.

NOTICE TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.—I have this day, by letters of attorney, appointed JAMES J. JOHNSTON, of Allegheny city, Pa., my Attorney and Agent in the matter of my patent for

Improvement in Process for Manufacturing Iron.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
Allegheny City, Pa., Jan. 14, 1865. ja16:3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN GIFT BOOK STORE.

PERMANENTLY LOCATED!

PERMANENTLY LOCATED!

PERMANENTLY LOCATED!

63 Fifth Street.

OPPOSITE CONCERT HALL.

OPPOSITE EXPRESS OFFICE.

This is the largest and most liberally conducted Gift Book Store in the World without a single exception. There is no Gift Book Establishment in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, or any city in the United States that is conducted as liberally and extensively as

THE METROPOLITAN OF PITTSBURGH.

At this establishment you can find all sizes of Bibles, from the Small Pocket Edition to the largest Family Bible published.

All the Late Publications!

All the Late Publications!

All the Standard Books!

All the Standard Books!

AND

OVER ONE THOUSAND

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS!

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS!

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS!

From the small Cloth Bound Album at 25 each to the largest and most elegant Album made.
For Albums or Books of all descriptions call at

The Metropolitan Gift Book Store!

Our large Descriptive Catalogue mailed free to any address in the United States on application to

WM. L. FOSTER & CO.,
63 Fifth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
ja18:ditf:2eodsf

ROBBINS' HERMETICAL BARREL

NEW YORK, October 26, 1864.

A. A. TAYLOR, *Actuary*, 153 *Broadway