Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 2.

## CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, No. 55 Fifth street—corrected daily:

| | IN SUN. | IN SHADE. |
|---|---|---|
| 9 o'clock, A. M. | | 44 |
| 12 " M. | | 40 |
| 6 " P. M. | | 41 |
| Barometer | | 29 8-20 |

### The Criminal Court.

Michael Trimmer, of the Sixth Ward, was tried on Monday afternoon, for illegal liquor selling, convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and the costs.

Owen McElroy, broom maker, was arraigned upon a charge of aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Michael Mulaney. It appears that Mr. M'Elroy was on the road between this city and Minersville, when he was met by the prosecutor and a man named Kelly. These men, according to the testimony of Kelley, had agreed together to whip M'Elroy, if they found him on the way. They met him, when Kelly drew his coat, fought M'Elroy about a minute, and then jumped back to get his coat. Mulaney was then standing close to M'Elroy, but Kelly did not see what happened. The fact was, that M'Elroy drew a knife and stabbed Mulaney in the side, inflicting a wound from the effects of which he did not recover for two weeks. The injured man, not satisfied with the result of the affair, entered suit against M'Elroy. On the trial, the cutting was admitted by the defendant, but he claimed that he did it in self-defense. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and that the prosecutor pay the costs.

This closed the jury trials for the present term. Some five or six cases yet remain, but they will have to be continued in consequence of the absence of witnesses, and from other causes.

The jurors in attendance were discharged by Judge Sterrett, with the thanks of the Court.

### The Lecture Season.

The season for commencing our usual course of lectures here, (as well as in other Western cities,) is later than usual, owing to various causes, prominent among which might be named the unsettled condition of things occasioned by the war, and the lack of available and attractive lecturers. We are informed that the Lecture Committee of the Mercantile Library Association are in correspondence with quite a number of distinguished lecturers, several of whom have promised to come some time during the winter. The course will be opened by George Vandenhoff, Esq., of New York, about the middle of this month, with Readings from "Les Miserables," Victor Hugo's popular work. Mr. Vandenhoff being an old favorite with our lecture-goers, he will doubtless attract a large audience. John B. Gough and Ralph Waldo Emerson have promised to lecture. One of the members of the Committee is now in the East, and will endeavor to effect an engagement with Henry Ward Beecher, Wendell Phillips and others. Pressing letters have been sent to Mason Jones, the distinguished Irish lecturer, who is attracting such attention in New York by his lectures on Curran, Milton, etc. Invitations have been sent to Greeley and Curtis. The former declines to leave his post of duty for a day's journey to lecture till the "back bone of the rebellion shall have been broken," save in the immediate vicinity of his post. Curtis writes to the Committee, "It is not possible. But if I do not come, my memory does, and I hope one day to follow it and see you in my flesh."

DR. SCHENCK OF PHILADELPHIA.—Those of our readers who may wish to consult the above named gentleman, will have an opportunity this afternoon and to-morrow until noon, December 2d and 3d, at Dr. Keyser's, No. 140 Wood street. As the Doctor is not certain as to the time of his next visit, he would advise all who wish to avail themselves of his advice, to do so on the present occasion. Dr. Schenck is the inventor of the Respirometer for examining the lungs, and proprietor of the well established Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills. All his medicines can be had as above named, at Dr. Keyser's, No. 140 Wood street.

INSTRUCTIVE LECTURE.—Rev. William B. Watkins will deliver a lecture for the benefit of the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, in New Brighton, on Thursday evening, December 4th, in the M. E. Church. Subject, "Words and their Uses." The lecturer is eminently qualified to both please and profit his hearers. His reputation as an orator and an original thinker is wide-spread. All who will attend will be amply repaid for their time and will confer a favor upon the suffering soldiers who have gone out to defend the liberties of our rostrums and pulpits. Let there be a crowded house.

FREE LECTURE.—Rev. Alex. Clark will repeat his lecture on "Radicalism," in the M. P. Church, East Common, Allegheny City, on Wednesday evening, December 3d. Mr. Clark is a gentleman of fine talents, and an attractive speaker. His lecture on "Radicalism" is a very interesting one, and we are pleased that he has consented to repeat it. By the way, do not our "lecture committees," in seeking for talent abroad, sometimes overlook superior talent at home.

THE DRAFTED MEN AT CAMP CURTIN.—The drafted men in Camp Curtin are marching for the seat of war, as fast as regiments can be organized and despatched hence. On Friday one regiment left for the South—on Saturday another—and in a few days Camp Curtin will not contain a company of drafted men. The desertions have been very large, indeed to such an extent, that some of the companies are reduced one-third and even one-half.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. McCoy, wife of a soldier now in the army, died suddenly on Monday forenoon, at her residence in Temperanceville. The deceased was about thirty-seven years of age, and leaves several children. An inquest was held, and the jury found a verdict of death from natural causes. A boy belonging to this family was accidentally drowned last spring.

THE great sale of books, photograph albums, gold pens, papers, &c., will be continued this evening, at McClelland's Auction. Lovers of good books should not let the present opportunity pass without making purchases. This is the largest stock ever offered at auction in this city.

DEPARTURE OF THE DRAFTED MEN.—The two regiments of drafted men recently organized at Camp Howe, left yesterday evening for Washington, as announced in our columns.

### Letter from the Pittsburgh Bucktails, 149th Penna. Regiment.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 1862.

We left Pittsburgh on the 28th of August, and immediately upon our arrival here, our regiment was detailed as Hospital Guards in and around Washington. We first camped on Meridian Hill, near the city, where we remained until two weeks ago, when the different companies of our regiment were permanently detailed as guards for the different hospitals around here, during the winter. Our own company, the only one from Allegheny county, was selected to guard the Regimental Headquarters; hence we are now stationed in the city performing that duty.

There have been, from time to time, various rumors of our joining with other regiments to form a brigade; but as yet we glory in the name of an independent regiment, with Roy Stone, formerly Major in the old Bucktails, as our Colonel.

As to the health of our regiment, it is better than while we were camped on Meridian Hill. As for our own company, we have ten men sick, and of these, the majority are afflicted with rheumatism. Although we have been but three months in the service, yet, already three of our number, viz: Jacob Young, Wm. Campbell, and Eli Trunie, now sleep beneath the sod. They, noble fellows that they were, fired by the same patriotic impulses which caused the hundreds of thousands to rush forth at the call of the President, left pleasant homes and loving friends to assist in the defense of their country. Their disease was camp fever. But we are happy to state, that since these, there have been no new cases, and all who had it are now convalescent.

As to our food, we get quite sufficient, and in good order. On Thursday, Thanksgiving, we were agreeably surprised to find ourselves marched around a long table which fairly groaned with luxuries heaped upon it. We at once made a charge upon what was before us, and ere long we had utterly demolished a dinner which we doubt not would compare favorably with any that day given in the "smoky city." Our officers, presuming that the day would cause us to think of our friends and the "good things" at home, furnished the dinner for the purpose of turning our thoughts in another channel, and to make us feel good, also. They succeeded nobly, and you may be sure we did full justice to their taste.

We, the other day, received lumber and stoves, and have already rendered our quarters invincible to the inclemency of the weather. We are all quite comfortable, indeed. The weather, hitherto, with the exception of a few wet days, has been quite favorable.

War news are very scarce. The most reliable we receive is from Pennsylvania and New York papers.

As to our officers, they are all quite well. Capt. Glenn is with the company. First Lt. J. F. Slagle is acting Adjutant for the regiment, in the absence of the regular Adjutant, who is away on the recruiting service. Second Lieut. Wm. M. Dalghesh is acting aid to Gen. Wadsworth.

If any of our friends wish to write to us, our address is Co. D, 149th regiment, P. V., Washington, D. C. J. A. S.

### SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

GROVER AND BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.

A. F. CHATONY, General Agent,
No. 18, Fifth street.

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.—The winter is upon us, and we must provide ourselves with the material to keep us comfortable. A good and well-made overcoat is the very article, and we don't know of any place where our readers can get one that will look as well, and at the same time withstand the most severe weather, as at W. H. McGee & Co.'s, corner of Federal street and Diamond Square, Allegheny. Their stock of overcoatings, business and dress clothing, pantaloons of all descriptions, are well assorted, and of the latest style. The gentlemen's furnishing goods department is all that a purchaser would wish. Call on McGee & Co. if you desire a nice suit.

SAMUEL GRAHAM, merchant tailor, would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has returned from the East with his new stock of fall and winter goods. His stock consists of the latest styles of cloths, cassimeres and vestings, selected from the latest importations. Gentlemen desiring a neat fitting garment, and at prices lower than at any other tailoring establishment in the city, would do well to give him an early call. Samuel Graham, merchant tailor, No. 54 Market street, one door from Third.

SMALL POX has already sacrificed some of our best and bravest troops. Soldiers, listen to the voice of reason, supply yourselves with Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The pills purify the blood and strengthen the stomach, while the ointment removes all pain, and prevents pit marks. Only 25 cents per box or pot. 231

WAIT AND GET THE BEST.—A New York manufacturer of Photograph Albums, has leased the store, No. 52 Fifth street, third door above the Theatre. They will open on Monday, the 1st day of December, a large stock of the best Photograph Albums made in the world.

NOTICE to the property owners of this city is hereby given, that any repairs needed about their houses will be done promptly, if they leave their order at Cuthbert's Carpenter and Joining Shop, on Virgin alley, just above Smithfield street.

OMNIBUS CALLS will be taken at the Omnibus office, No. 405 Liberty street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid in advance.

Dr. C. T. SINTENIS, German Teacher and Translator. Address Post Office box 45.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246, Penn st., attends to all branches of the Dental profession.

### MARRIED:

FLEMING—TORRENCE.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 26th, 1862, by the Rev. John Douglas, D. D., Mr. LEWIS D. FLEMING, of Pittsburgh, and Miss MATTIE A. TORRENCE, of Moon township, Allegheny county, Pa.

LADIES' FANCY FURS;

CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS,

GENT'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS & GLOVES;

HATS AND CAPS.

Every variety and style of the above goods on hand and for sale at

McCORD & CO.'S,

no15 No. 131 WOOD STREET.

CALL AT NO. 21 DIAMOND and get a bottle of SMITH'S LUSTRAL WASHING FLUID, which saves half the soap and near all the rubbing, and finishes the clothes with a beautiful white lustre. One quart bottle, for 25 cents, will do the washing four times for a large family.

Paints can be cleaned in one-fourth the time, and better than by any other process.

Try a bottle, and if not satisfactory, return the bottle and get your money. Sold by the pint, quart or gallon, at the Wooden and Willow Ware Store of W. J. KAIN,
no7:1m 21 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. H. O'NEIL, Manufacturer of WIRE WORK, has always on hand and makes to order SCREEN WIRE CLOTH; FLOUR & GRAIN SIEVES; COPPER, BRASS AND IRON WIRE CLOTH; BIRD CAGES; plain and ornamental WIRE WORK, for gardens, flower stands, Archways for flowers, Wire Lattice and Trellis Work for arbors, &c.; NURSERY FENDERS; RAT AND MOUSE TRAPS; MEAT AND CHEESE SAFES; WIRE WINDOW SHADES, landscaped or lettered. Also, RING WIRE, all sizes, at No. 80 FOURTH STREET, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa.
no21:6mmr

OIL REFINERS, DISTILLERS AND BREWERS.—In accordance with the National Tax Law, all persons engaged in any of the above occupations are required to keep such books as are specified in the law, and make tri-monthly and monthly returns also in such manner as is specified by law. The undersigned are preparing the various books with printed headings, blanks for tri-monthly and monthly reports, invoices of exports, bonds, bills of lading, &c., and solicit early orders for the same, as but a limited supply will be made at first.
WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO.,
Steam Job Printers, Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers, 57 Wood street. se19:2awtf

JOHN SHEATS,

Builder of

BARGES, COAL AND OIL FLATS,

At the Saw Mills of Isaac Craig, CRAIG STREET, First Ward, Allegheny City, Pa.

Specifications of work sent by mail to Allegheny City P. O., or left at the Hardware Store of B. Wolff, Jr., corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, will receive prompt attention. au20:tf

GROCERIES.—
75 hhds. good to choice N. O. Sugar;
50 do prime Porto Rico do;
50 do do St. Jago do;
250 bbls crushed, granulated & coffee Sugar;
600 bags good to prime Rio Coffee;
50 mats Java do;
200 bbls. N. O. Molasses;
200 do assorted brands Syrup, good to choice;
150 boxes assorted brands Tobacco;
40 kegs 6 twist Tobacco;
200 half chests Y. H., G. P. and Black Teas;
Also a full stock of goods usually kept in our line, in store and for sale by
SHRIVER & LAZEAR,
oc1 27 and 29 Smithfield street.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, IN STORE
10 bbls Jersey Sweet Potatoes;
1 car load Peach Blow Potatoes;
2 car loads York State Apples;
20 bbls. Flint Hominy;
3 do Roll Butter;
2 do Maple Sugar;
150 bush. Walnuts;
10 do Shellbarks;
75 do Onions;
And for sale by L. H. VOIGT & CO.

SUNDRIES.—
175 boxes W. R. Cheese;
1 keg No 1 Lard;
150 bbls. prime Apples, assorted kinds;
2 do prime Cider Vinegar;
5 do Sweet Cider;
Just received and for sale by
FRANK VAN GORDER,
no25 114 Second street.

SUNDRIES.—
FLOUR—200 bbls. Extra Family;
DRY APPLES—100 bush bright Apples,
DRY PEACHES—50 do halves;
ONIONS—20 bush. large;
FLAXSEED—50 bush. Flaxseed;
For sale at 185 Liberty street, by
WM. F. BECK & CO.,
de1 Wholesale Grocers.

TIMOTHY SEED—5 bbls. for sale by
oc18 HENRY H. COLLINS.

# THE LATEST NEWS
## BY TELEGRAPH.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1862.

CRITICISM ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Men begin to talk about strange omissions in the President's Message. First—That it scarcely recommends anything save with reference to the compensated emancipation, taken as an indication that the President has had enough of Congressional legislation during the progress of the war. The friends of the Bankrupt bill are particularly surprised at the absence of the recommendation for that measure. The severest criticism made on the message among the friends of the Administration is, that it is more remarkable for what it does not contain than for what it does contain. All concede its more than usual ability.

SURGEONS DISMISSED.

The following Surgeons are dismissed by order of the President, for absence without leave: Surgeon D. B. Dorsey, 3d Virginia; Assistant Surgeons G. E. Conent, 3d Wisconsin, Seely, 16th Michigan, S. Ford, 2d Virginia, C. M. Furisch and Z. A. North, 6th Ohio, D. J. Caldwell, 74th Ohio.

PROMOTED.

Brig. Gen. Hartsuff, of Michigan, so well known to all Western men in connection with Rosecrans' campaigns in Western Virginia, and distinguished at South Mountain, is promoted to a Major Generalship.

THE MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD

Now in session at St. Louis is ordered to be dissolved, and a new one, with similar powers, ordered to assemble at Louisville.

APPOINTMENTS.

Col. A. Mohr, of the 28th Ohio, and Col. Wm. H. Lytle, of the 4th Ohio, are appointed Brigadier Generals.

WE have but a synopsis of the President's Message to lay before our readers this morning, notwithstanding that we bestowed our best efforts to secure a full report. The course of the responsible parties acting for the "Associated Press" in connection with this matter, will have to be spoken of at another time. We cannot describe it, and characterize it, as it deserves to be done, in a few lines—and therefore we postpone the further consideration of it till a more convenient season.

As to the Message itself, comment on the important subjects it suggests, and on the presentation of them in it, must also be deferred for a day. Though a synopsis gives a general view of the subject matter presented in the document, yet it will be necessary to examine the full text of the Message before we could presume to form a decided opinion as to the several points discussed in it.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1862.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President says the correspondence touching foreign affairs, which has taken place during the past year, is herewith submitted, in compliance with a request to that effect.

The condition of our relations with other nations is less gratifying than formerly. It is certainly more satisfactory than a nation so unhappily distracted might have reasonably apprehended. A blockade of 3,000 miles of sea coast could not be established and vigorously enforced in a season of great commercial activity like the present, without committing occasional mistakes and inflicting unintentional injuries upon foreign nations and subjects. In clear cases of these kinds I have so far as possible heard and redressed complaints from friendly powers. There is, however, a large and augmenting number of doubtful cases upon which the government is unable to agree with the governments whose protection is demanded by the claimants. There are, moreover, many cases in which the United States or their citizens suffer wrongs from the naval or military authorities of foreign nations, which the government of these States are not at once prepared to redress. I have proposed to some of the foreign States interested mutual conventions to examine and adjust such complaints. This has been made especially to Great Britain, France, Spain and Prussia. In each case it has been kindly received, but not yet formally adopted.

Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent, to favor the emigration with a view to such colonization as was contemplated in recent acts of Congress. Other parties at home and abroad, some from interested and other motives, have suggested similar measures, while on the other hand several of the Spanish American republics have protested against the sending of such colonies to their respective territories. Under these circumstances, I have declined to move any such colony to any State without first obtaining the consent of its government, with an agreement on its part to receive and protect such emigrants in all their rights as freemen, and I have at the same time offered to the several States situated in the tropics or having colonies there, to negotiate with them, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, to favor the voluntary emigration of portions of that class to their respective territories, upon conditions which shall be equal, just and humane.

Liberia and Hayti are yet the only countries to which colonies of African descent, from here, could go with a certainty of being received and adopted as citizens, and I regret to say that such persons contemplating colonization do not seem so willing to emigrate to those countries as to some other, nor willing as I think their interest demands. I believe, however, that the opinion is entertained that before long there will be an augmented and considerable emigration to both of these countries.

Our relations with the European States remain undisturbed, and with the States of our continent, have improved, especially Mexico, Costa Rica, &c.

The President says he has favored the projects of the Atlantic Telegraph, and extending the Pacific line to connect with that which is being extended across the Russian Empire. He thinks that the mineral resources of the territories ought to be developed as rapidly as possible. Every step in that direction would have a tendency to improve the revenues. It is worthy a serious consideration whether some extraordinary measures to promote that end cannot be adopted. The means which suggest itself as most likely to be effective is a scientific exploration.

The vast expenditures incident to the military and naval operations, required for the suppression of the rebellion, have hitherto been met with a promptitude, and certainly unusual in similar circumstances, and the public credit has been fully maintained. The continuance of the war, however, and the increased disbursements made necessary, demand your best reflections as to the best modes of providing the necessary revenue. The suspension of specie payment by the banks made large issues of United States notes. In no other way could the payment of the troops and the satisfaction of other just demands, be so economically and well provided for. It is extremely doubtful whether a circulation of U. S. notes, payable in coin, and sufficiently large for the wants of the people, can be permanently, usefully and safely maintained. Is there any other mode in which the necessary provision for the public wants can be made, and the great advantages of a safe and uniform currency secured? I know of none which promises so certain results, and at the same time so unobjectionable as the organization of banking associations under a general act of Congress well guarded in its provisions. To such associations the government might furnish circulating notes on the security of U. S. bonds deposited in the Treasury.

These notes, prepared under the supervision of proper officers, being uniform in appearance and security, and convertible always into coin, would at once protect labor against the evils of a vicious currency, and facilitate commerce by cheap and safe exchanges. A moderate reservation from the interest on the bonds would compensate the United States for the preparation and distribution of the notes and a general supervision of the system, and would lighten the burden of that part of the public debt employed as security.

The public credit, moreover, would be greatly improved, and the negociation of new loans greatly facilitated by the steady market demand for Government bonds, which the adoption of the proposed system would create. It is an additional recommendation of the measure of considerable weight, in my judgment, that would reconcile, as far as possible, all existing interests, by the opportunity offered to existing institutions to reorganise under the act substituting only the secured uniform national circulation for the local and various circulation now issued.

The President then gives a summary from the Secretary of the Treasury's Report, and refers to the Reports of the Secretaries of the Navy and of War, and says that though they are lengthy, they are only brief abstracts. He says there is a decided improvement in the financial condition of the Post Office Department compared with preceding years. The Secretary of the Interior reports that the public lands have ceased to be a source of revenue.

Speaking of Indian affairs and the recent troubles, he says: "I submit for your special consideration whether our Indian system shall not be remodeled."

He suggests the earliest completion of the Pacific Railroad, and also asks the favorable action of Congress on the projects for enlarging the great canals of New York, Illinois and Michigan.

The President refers to his compensated emancipation proclamation of Sept. 22d, and says that portion of the earth occupied by people of the United States is well adapted to be the home of our national family, but not for two or more. In the inaugural address, I pointed out the total inadequacy of disunion as a remedy for the difference between the people of the two sections. I did so in language which I cannot improve on. Physically speaking, we cannot separate—we can't remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them.

He then remarks at length on the difficulty of making any National boundry line. The President then suggest amendments to the Constitution, (Congress concurring) to be proposed to the legislatures or conventions of the several States, which, if ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, to be valid as parts of said Constitutions. 1st. The article proposes to all States abolishing slavery before January 1st, 1900, shall receive a compensation from the United States. 2d. That all slaves freed by chances of war any time before the end of the rebellion, shall be forever free; but all owners, who had not been disloyal, shall be compensated. 3d. Congress may appropriate money and otherwise provide for colonizing free colored persons, with their consent, at any place without the United States.

The President discusses these articles at some length, and asks if, then, for a common object, slave property is to be sacrificed, is it not just that it be done at a common charge, and with less money, or money more easily paid. If we can preserve the benefits of the Union by this means than we can by the war alone, is it not economical to do it? The proposed emancipation would shorten this war, perpetuate peace, ensure an increase in population, and proportionately the wealth of the country. The President then says the plan, consisting of these articles, is recommended not, but that a resolution of the national authority would be accepted without its adoption; nor will the war, or proceedings under the proclamation of Sept. 22d, be stayed, because of the recommendation of this plan. Its timely adoption, I doubt not, would bring restoration, and thereby stay both.

And notwithstanding this plan, the recommendation that Congress provide by law for compensating any State which may adopt emancipation before this plan shall have been acted upon, is hereby earnestly renewed. This plan is recommended as a means not in conclusion of, but additional to, all others for restoring and preserving the national authority throughout the Union. The subject is presented exclusively in its economical aspect. The plan is proposed as a humane and constitutional law.

In conclusion the President says that the dogmas of the great past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion paled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. The firey trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation. We say that we are for the Union. The world will not forget that while we say this we do know how to save the Union, in giving freedom to the slave, we give freedom to the free, honorable alike in what we gain and what we preserve. We shall nobly save, or meanly lose the last best hope of the earth. Other means may succeed, this could not fail; the way is plain—peaceful, generous and just—a way which I followed; the world will forever applaud and God must forever bless.

### Telegraph Synopsis of the President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The President's Message has just been presented to Congress. It favors African colonization. The opinion among the blacks regarding this project, it says, is gradually improving.

Our foreign relations remain undisturbed.

The President knows of no mode which promises such certain results as the organization of Banking Associations, under a general act of Congress, well guarded in its provisions.

The President endorses his Emancipation Proclamation of September, and says there is no line straight or crooked, suitable for a national boundary upon which to divide.

He recommends the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution, proposing that every State in which slavery exists shall abolish the same therein before the first of January, 1900, the owners to be compensated by the United States.

All slaves who shall have enjoyed actual freedom by the chance of the war at any time before the end of the rebellion shall be forever free; but all owners of such who have not been disloyal shall be compensated for them.

Congress may appropriate money for the colonization of free colored persons, with their own consent, at any place or places without the United States.

The President treats these measures at some length, maintaining that without slavery the rebellion could never have existed, and without slavery it could not continue.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Secretary of the Navy's Report embraces detailed reports of the various successes of the naval expeditions during the year, the vast increase of the vessels of war, and the efforts now making to capture the pirate Alabama.

In relation to the selection of a navy yard for the construction of iron vessels, he says: "The conflicting reports and the conditions annexed to the law authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to receive and accept League Island, have occasioned embarrassment, and I have therefore deemed it respectful to delay action until Congress should convene. As neither the harbor of New London nor the waters of Narragansett Bay are adapted to the purposes and wants of an iron navy, whatever may be their advantages in other respects, and as League Island has the requisites of fresh water security from external enemies, and proximity to iron and coal, I propose to receive and accept for the government the munificent donation of the city of Philadelphia, unless Congress shall otherwise direct.

Col. A. V. Colburne, from Gen. McClellan's staff, has been assigned to duty as Adjutant General of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at St. Louis. Leave of absence has been granted to Col. Colburne to visit his home in Vermont before entering upon his duty. Gen. McClellan endorses the Colonel as one of the most efficient officers in the army.

### Particulars of the Fight at Snicker's Ferry.

CHANTILLY, VA., Nov. 30th, 7 P. M.—Brig. Gen. Stahl has just returned. He attacked the enemy at Snicker's Ferry and followed them with 300 cavalry into their camps on the other side of the river and near Berryville. Our men charge splendidly wherever they met the enemy. White's cavalry was driven in all directions; nearly all their officers were captured and their colors taken. White himself fled and hid himself at a house in Berryville. The Third, Seventh and Twelfth Virginia cavalry were also attacked and routed.

Forty of their men, with horses, were taken prisoners, and fifty killed and wounded, and two colors were taken. One wagon load of pistols and carbines was picked up on the road, thrown away by the flying enemy. Eighty cattle and eighty horses were also brought in. Our loss in killed and wounded is about fifteen.

Gen. Stahl reports that his officers and men behaved excellently, and used only their swords. He also reports that there is a brigade under Gen. Jones at Winchester, but that Jackson's main force was at New Market last Wednesday, as reported previously.

[Signed,] F. SIGEL, Maj. Gen. Com'g.

## XXXVIITH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1862.

HOUSE.—The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stockton, Chaplain, in the course of which he returned thanks for the brightening prospects of liberty for the slave, and for our emancipation from a system which he said has involved us in so much sin, sorrow and shame—and a renewed union with greater powers, insuring the enjoyment of every blessing and prosperity of the nation.

The roll of members was called by States. A quorum answered to their names.

A message was received from the Senate that a quorum of that body was assembled, and ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Washburne, a similar message was sent to the Senate, and at his instance a Committee was ordered to be appointed, to act in conjunction with a similar one from the Senate, to wait upon the President, and inform him that they are ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling, of New York, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to report the cheapest, most expeditious and reliable mode of plating a vessel of war on Lake Ontario, when exigency may arise, and of establishing a water communication from other waters to the lakes; and that Committee report which of the various plans suggested may be most reliably adopted; together with time and cost of work.

Mr. Vallandigham offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire, and report to the House at an early day, by what authority or constituted law, if any, the Postmaster General undertakes to decide what newspapers may and what shall not be transmitted through the mails of the United States.

Mr. Cox offered the following:

WHEREAS, Many of the citizens of the United States have been seized by persons acting or pretending to be acting under the authority of the United States, and have been carried out of the jurisdiction of the States of their residence, and imprisoned in the military prisons and camps of the United States without any public charge being preferred against them, and without any opportunity being allowed to learn or disprove the charges made or alleged against them; and whereas, such arrests have been made in States where there was no insurrection or rebellion, or pretence thereto, or any other obstruction to the authority of the Government; and whereas, it is the sacred right of every citizen that he shall not be deprived of his liberty without due process of law, and when arrested shall have a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives do hereby condemn all such arrests and practices as unwarranted by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and as an usurpation of power never given up by the people to their rulers, and do hereby demand that all such arrests shall hereafter cease, and that all persons so arrested and yet held shall have a prompt and public trial, according to the provisions of the Constitution.

On motion of Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, the preamble and resolution were tabled—yeas 80, nays 40.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, offered a resolution that the President be requested to inform the House what citizens of Illinois are now confined in Forts Warren, Lafayette and Delaware, and the old Capitol prison, and any other forts and places of confinement, and upon what charges they were arrested, and that the President inform the House of the names of the persons arrested in Illinois and confined in prisons outside the limits of said State, what charges against them, by whom made, and by whose authority the arrests were made.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Ill., moved to table the bill. Adopted; yeas, 74; nays, 40.

Other comparatively unimportant business was transacted, when a recess of fifteen minutes was taken in order to await the reception of the President's Message.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., from the Committee appointed to wait upon the President, reported that they had performed that duty, and that the President would forthwith communicate in writing.

The private Secretary of the President, M. Nicholas, then appeared, and delivered the message, which, having been read,

Mr. Morrell, of Vermont, moved that it, together with the accompanying documents, be reported to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and printed.

Mr. Vallandigham desired to say a few words, but he was prevented by the prevalence of the previous question, under the operations of which the motion was agreed to.

The House then adjourned.

The following named new members took their seats in the House to-day:

George H. Yeaman, of Kentucky, in place of Jackson, deceased.

Thos. A. D. Fessenden, of Maine, vice Walton, resigned.

Amos Walker, of Massachusetts, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Baily.

Among the notices of bills, was one by Cox to amend the act of July last so as to increase the revenue by a reduction of the tax on whisky to fine cents per gallon.

The galleries of both Houses were crowded to-day on the opening of the session.

SENATE.—The Senate met at noon. Vice President Hamlin being absent, the Senate was called to order by the President *pro tem*, Senator Foote.

All the Senators present except the following: Messrs. Bayard, Doolittle, Hall, Kennedy, Pearce, Wilmot, and Wilson, of Missouri.

The Senate opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Sunderland.

Mr. Ten Eyck, of New Jersey, presented the credentials of Richard P. Fields, appointed United States Senator from New Jersey to fill a vacancy caused by the death of John R. Thompson.

Mr. Nesmith, of Oregon, presented the credentials of Benjamin F. Harding, elected United States Senator from the State of Oregon.

Mr. Anthony presented the credentials of Samuel Green Arnold, elected United States Senator from the State of Rhode Island, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of James Simmons.

The above Senators appeared and took the usual oath.

### From the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 1st, 1862.

The cannonading mentioned in yesterday's dispatch was by one of the enemy's right wing batteries. Their object is unknown at these headquarters.

Nothing has transpired to-day worthy of note.

Daily reconnoissances are kept up with spirit and energy.

The skies to-night promise a storm.

### Sailed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—Sailed, the St. Louis and Panama, with 300 passengers and $533,000 in treasure for New York, and $685,000 for England.

### Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1—Noon.—Flour dull; small sales of superfine at $6 62½, extra at $6 50@6 75 and family at $7@7 75. Rye Flour sells slowly at $5 50, and Corn Meal at $3 50. Wheat dull, and only 6,000 bush Pennsylvania and Western red sold at $1 40@1 42, and white ranges from $1 60 to $1 75. Rye unchanged. Corn in fair request, and 6,000 bush yellow sold at 72@73c. Oats steady; 3,000 bush Pennsylvania sold at 42c. Coffee held firmly; small sales of Rio and Laguyra at 32@33c. In Provisions very little doing. Whisky unchanged; small sales of Ohio at 40.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Cotton firm at 67@68c. Flour dull; 10,000 bbls sold at $5,50@5,60 for State; $5,00@6,75 for Ohio, and $6,40@6,75 for Southern. Wheat steady; sales 100,000 bushels at $1,14@1,21 for Chicago Spring; $1,19@1,20 for Milwaukee Club; $1,35@1,39 for red. Corn firm; sales 80,000 bush. 71@71¼. Beef quiet. Pork steady; sales 1200 bbls. at $13. Lard steady; sales 1200 kegs at 9@9½c. Whisky firm at 38@38½c.

### RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

The river remains about stationary at this point, with scant four feet by the marks, last evening. There was considerable rain fell during Sunday night, but towards morning it ceased and yesterday it was cloudy and mild, with every appearance of more wet weather.

Business was as active at the wharf yesterday as could be expected, when we take the low water into consideration. The receipts were unusually large, and the fact of shipments being limited is not owing to any scarcity of freight. The river has fallen so much that boats cannot take but little over one-third of a cargo. If there is not more rain before long navigation will soon be entirely suspended.

The arrivals include the Minerva, from Wheeling, and Lizzie Martin and Emma Graham, from Zanesville. The Martin was due here last Thursday night, but was detained in consequence of the low water. She was compelled to re-ship the bulk of her freight before she could get up. The Nellie Rogers, from Cincinnati, was aground at Glass House, last evening, but it was thought she would be able to get in during the night.

The Freestone, for Cincinnati, was the only transient departure. She had a fair freight list and a number of passengers, including some soldiers who are *en route* for the West.

The punctual steamer Emma Graham, Captain Ayers, returns to Zanesville to-day at 4 p. m. The Graham draws but very little water, and no delay need be anticipated from this source. The Clerk, Mr. W. G. Wilson, will be found attentive and correct.

The Duchess, Capt. Lightner, will, in all probability, get off for Cincinnati and Louisville this evening.

The Igo, Capt. Jones, leaves at noon to-day for Gallipolis. Passengers and shippers should remember this boat.

The Emma No. 2, Capt. Marratta, is loading for Cincinnati and Louisville, and will be ready to leave soon.

The Parthenia, from Cincinnati, is over due, but she has no doubt been delayed in consequence of the low water.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

Lake Superior Copper Mill and SMELTING WORKS, PITTSBURGH.

PARK, M'CURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of SHEATHING, BRAZIERS' AND BOLT COPPER, PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, RAISED STILL BOTTOMS, SPALTER SOLDER; also Importers and dealers in METALS, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c. Constantly on hand, TINNERS' MACHINES AND TOOLS.

WAREHOUSE, No. 149 First and 120 Second streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my29:dawlyT

The Confessions and Experience OF AN INVALID. Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, SINGLE COPIES may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y. mh11:lydawT

WM. C. ROBINSON.....P. H. MILLER.
WITHROW DOUGLASS.....WILSON MILLER.

ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS, FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, WASHINGTON WORKS, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

OFFICE, No. 21 MARKET STREET.

Manufacture all kinds of STEAM ENGINES AND MILL MACHINERY, CASTINGS, RAILROAD WORK, STEAM BOILERS AND SHEET IRON WORK.

JOBBING AND REPAIRING done on short notice. mh28:dly

BURKE & BARNES,

FIRE-PROOF SALAMANDER SAFE,

BANK VAULT IRON VAULT DOOR, AND STEEL-LINED BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE MANUFACTURERS.

Nos. 129 and 131 *Third street, between Wood and Smithfield streets—North side.*

BANK LOCKS always on hand. mh25

CORNWELL & KERR,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

At the old established Coach Factory,

DUQUESNE WAY, (NEAR ST. CLAIR STREET.)

Repairing done as usual. jn7:tf

Pittsburgh Steel Works.

ISAAC JONES.....JOHN L. BOYD.....W. M'CULLOUGH.

JONES, BOYD & CO.,

Manufacturers of CAST STEEL; also, SPRING, PLOW AND A. B. STEEL, STEEL SPRINGS AND AXLES, corner of Ross and First streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a. oc19

JOHN COCHRAN & BRO., Manufacturers of IRON RAILING, IRON VAULTS AND VAULT DOORS, WINDOW SHUTTERS, WINDOW GUARDS, &c., Nos. 91 Second street and 86 Third street, between Wood and Market.

Have on hand a variety of new Patterns, fancy and plain, suitable for all purposes.

Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice. nh9

J. C. KIRKPATRICK.....S. M. KIER.

J. C. KIRKPATRICK & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, SHADES, CHANDELIERS, &c.

Wholesale Agents for KIER'S CELEBRATED ILLUMINATING AND LUBRICATING CARBON OILS, No. 39 WOOD STREET, opposite St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja18:lyd

S. B. & C. P. MARKLE, Paper MANUFACTURERS and dealers in BOOK, PRINT, CAP, LETTER AND ALL KINDS OF WRAPPING PAPER.

Have removed from No. 27 Wood street to No. 33 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CASH OR TRADE FOR RAGS. my4

N. HOLMES & SONS, Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC BILLS OF EXCHANGE, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, BANK NOTES AND SPECIE, No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Collections made on all the principal cities throughout the United States. ap22

HENRY H. COLLINS, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT and wholesale dealer in CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH, and Produce generally, No. 25 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. nal

## MERCHANT TAILORS.

HENRY G. HALE & CO.,

(Successors to James O. Watt,)

Merchant Tailors,

Are now receiving their

FALL AND WINTER STOCK,

Which in extent, choice, taste and prices will compare favorably with anything in the trade, comprising all the newest and best makes of French CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, and OVERCOATINGS.

Also, the largest and best selected stock of Goods for business suits ever brought to this market.

Likewise a very choice selection of GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS always on hand.

Any orders intrusted to our care will meet with prompt attention and punctuality in all cases.

se10 COR. OF PENN & ST. CLAIR STREETS.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

LOOK HERE.—Our friend JAMES ROBB, No. 89 Market street, has recently returned from the East with a large stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Comprising all the different varieties and styles now in vogue; and having selected it himself from the Eastern manufacturers, is now prepared to offer to the public goods which he can recommend for neatness and wear.

We advise all those in want of neat and substantial coverings for the feet to call on Mr. ROBB, feeling confident they will be suited as regards quality and price.

Remember the place, 89 MARKET STREET. oc4

SCARCE GOODS.

GEO. ALBREE, SON & CO.,

No. 71, corner Wood and Fourth streets,

Have just received BOYS', YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S steel-plated, copper-toed, thick-soled custom-made BOOTS, scarce sizes, Nos. 12 and 13, and Nos. 1 and 2. no14

## WANTS.

WANTED—A young man capable of taking charge of a country residence, between East Liberty and Wilkinsburg; one familiar with horses and cattle. To such person a prominent situation can be had. References required. Enquire at 114 Second street, near Wood. no25

WALL PAPER, CHEAP—Will be sold during the remainder of the year without advance in price, at the old stand, 87 Wood street.
W. P. MARSHALL.
RAGS WANTED. no15

ORANGES.—5 bbls. Sweet Havana Oranges just received by express and for sale by
REYMER & BROS.,
no25 126 and 128 Wood street.

COLT'S REVOLVERS, old and new model, for sale by
no8 BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood st.

SALT—500 bbls. extra No. 1 Salt for sale by
WM. F. BECK & CO.,
de1 Wholesale Grocers.

150 BBLS. YORK STATE GREEN APPLES, to arrive and for sale by
no25 J. B. CANFIELD, First street.

## MEDICAL.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED

BLOOD SEARCHER,

A SURE CURE FOR

Cancer,
Cancerous Formations,
Scrofula,
Cutaneous Diseases,
Erysipelas, Boils,
Pimples on the Face,
Sore Eyes,
Tetter Affections,
Scald Head,
Dyspepsia,
Costiveness,
Old and Stubborn Ulcers,
Rheumatic Disorders,
Jaundice,
Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,
General Debility,
Liver Complaint,
Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,
Female Complaints,
Epilepsy or Fits,
Paralysis or Palsy,
Syphilitic Diseases and
Caries of the Bones,

TOGETHER WITH ALL OTHER DISEASES HAVING THEIR ORIGIN IN A DEPRAVED CONDITION OF THE BLOOD OR CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

CASE OF DANIEL A. BOYD.

PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1861.

DR. G. H. KEYSER:—I take pleasure in making this voluntary statement in favor of a medicine prepared by you called "LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER." I had suffered for five years with Scrofula, which broke out on my head and forehead so as to disfigure me very much, and took off the hair when the disease made its appearance; it also broke out on my arm above and below the elbow, and eat into the skin and flesh so as to expose a fearful sore. The disease on my head went so far that several small pieces of bone came out. I was very weak and low spirited, and had given up all hope of ever getting well. I had tried several skillful physicians and they did me no good. In September last, 1861, I was induced to try "LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER." I must confess I had no faith in patent medicines, but after I had used three bottles of Blood Searcher, the ulcers on my head and arm began to heal. I have now taken eight or ten bottles, and my head and arm are entirely well except the scars remaining from the sores. I will also state that I had the rheumatism very bad in my arms and legs. The Blood Searcher also cured the rheumatism. I am now a well man, over forty years of age, and I feel as supple and young as I did when I was twenty, and have increased in weight twenty pounds. I would also state that the disease in my forehead was so bad that when he stooped and lifted anything heavy, the blood ran out of the sore. Dr. Keyser had a photograph taken of me by Mr. Cargo, the artist, after I began to get well. It does not show my appearance as bad as it was before I commenced taking the medicine. You can see the photograph, one of which is now in my possession, and also at Dr. Keyser's, 140 Wood street. I would also state that I took the Blood Searcher which was made before Dr. Keyser commenced making it. Although it helped me some, I did not recover fast until I got the kind made by Dr. Keyser himself. One bottle of his did me more good than two of the old. I believe it is a great deal stronger and better. I have recommended the Blood Searcher to a great many of my friends for various diseases, and I believe it has helped the whole of them. You may publish this if you wish, and I am anxious that all who are afflicted as I was may be cured. I live in this city, No. 4 Pine street, and am employed at Melville & Anderson's Union Marble Works, 51 Wayne street.
DANIEL A. BOYD.

A BLIND MAN CURED

I live in Sligo, at Clinton Mill, and have been nearly blind in both eyes for nearly four years. I called on Dr. Keyser about three months ago, and asked him to give me directions to the Institution for the Blind in Philadelphia. He told me that I need not go to Philadelphia to get well, as he had medicine that would cure me, as he said my disease was in the blood. I was treated for it two or three times in the hospital in this city, and was relieved, but my disease always returned after a month or two after I came out of the hospital. I found my disease was returning and I called, by the advice of a good friend of mine, on Dr. Keyser, who has restored my sight, and my eyes are nearly as well as ever. The Doctor gave me "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" and a wash.
DAVID KINNOLLY,
Pittsburgh, July 5, 1861. Clinton Mills, Sligo.
Witness—R. F. M'ELROY, Anderson street, Allegheny City.

A BAD SORE LEG CURED.

PITTSBURGH, September 18, 1861.—I hereby certify that I have had a sore leg for over a year. It was covered with ulcers and sores so that I could not work for nearly a year. My leg swelled so that I was unable to do anything for a long time, for at least six months. I tried several of the best doctors in the city, but without any benefit; finally I called on Dr. Keyser, at No. 140 Wood street, who only attended me about two weeks, and gave me but two bottles of medicine and I am now entirely well and have continued well for six months. I am employed at the Eagle Engine House, on Fourth street, where any one can see me.
THOMAS FARRELL.

Be careful to get the right kind, as there is a counterfeit in the market.

Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER,
ja3:3tawawF 140 Wood street, proprietor.

WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

THE GREAT CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

The proprietor of this medicine having made it the study of years to concentrate the life of the Pine Tree into a Medicine for diseases of the Lungs and Throat, is now offering to suffering humanity the result of his experience. This truly great and good medicine is prepared with much care; the tar being distilled expressly for it, is therefore free from all impurities of common tar.

It has cured more cases of Consumption than any known remedy on earth.

It will cure BRONCHITIS.
It will cure ASTHMA.
It will cure SORE THROAT AND BREAST.
It will cure COUGHS AND COLDS, and is an invaluable remedy for diseases of the KIDNEYS and URINARY COMPLAINTS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

If you have the Dyspepsia, use WISHART'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS, and if they do not cure you, go to the agent of whom you purchased them and receive your money.

Please call at his store and get a descriptive circular. A box of Pills sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of One Dollar.

D. G. C. WISHART, Proprietor,
No. 10 South Second street, Phila.
Sold by Dr. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street.
fe8:dawF