Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 12.

Negro Soldiers.

The subject of organising and arming freed negroes is now a question of great practical importance. The work is even now going on to some extent in South Carolina and Louisiana; and the plan of occupying Florida with twenty thousand negro volunteers, to serve nine months and then remain as permanent occupiers of that soil which, during the forty-four years we have possessed it has cost about a thousand times "more than it has come to," is another step in the same direction.

Nothing would sooner break down this rebellion than the conversion of the stalwart and involuntary laborers of the South, the great source of its strength, into hostile soldiers, to be held under strict and regular discipline—regular soldiers, not guerrillas. Such a force, composed of entire divisions and corps, would by a twofold power, physical and moral, paralyze, and utterly extinguish that thing from which the rebellion sprung, for which the war on the rebel side is waged, and whence the rebels derive their power to wage it.

Are negroes fit materials of which to make soldiers? This question is not to be answered by theoretical reasonings based upon preconceived abstract notions, which take their hue more from prejudice than truth. In the British West India islands negro troops have been used for many years in the garrisons, and found to be entirely trustworthy. In St. Domingo, in 1794, the freed slaves rallied voluntarily to the aid of the French Governor against the English and Spaniards, at a moment when he was on the point of being overwhelmed, and after a struggle of nearly three years, during which Tuissaint L'Overture, a negro, was appointed by the French authorities commander-in-chief of the army, they turned the scale of victory in his favor.

In 1795 the Spaniards, by treaty, relinquished to France their claim to the island and retired, leaving the English to fight alone. In 1797 the English were driven from the Island by Toussaint, after which, under the energetic administration of that extraordinary man, the colony flourished, commerce revived, the whites were restored to the possession of their estates, and whites and blacks placed on political equality. This state of things continued until Napoleon Bonaparte, First Consul, in 1801, *resolved to restore slavery in St. Domingo.* Then, in resistance of this great wrong, this abominable act of ingratitude and perfidy on the part of France, the negroes once more took up arms, not for the French, but for themselves, and after a tremendous conflict—which superficial people sometimes talk of as a servile insurrection—they drove the French from the island. So whatever may be said of the negroes of the Southern States, those of St. Domingo gave the most indubitable proof of their soldierly qualities and their love of liberty.

But we need not go abroad for evidence to prove that good soldiers can be made of the men who, ten days ago, were declared freemen by the President's Proclamation, and who, as such, are as much bound to defend the country as other men, and who, we are persuaded, are as willing as any other men. General JACKSON, in his memorable defense of New Orleans, in 1814-15, employed negro troops, to whom, just before the battle of the 8th of January, and in the presence of the whole army, he delivered the following stirring address:

To the Men of Color:

Soldiers: From the shores of Mobile I collected you to arms. I invited you to share in the perils and to divide the glory of your white countrymen. I expected much from you, for I was not uninformed of *those qualities which must render you so formidable to your invading foe.* I knew that you *could endure hunger and thirst*, and all the hardships of war. I knew that you *loved the land of your nativity*, and that, like ourselves, you had *to defend all that is dear to men; but you surpass my hopes.* I have found in you, united to those qualities, that noble enthusiasm which impels to great deeds. Soldiers! the President of the United States shall be informed of your conduct on this present occasion, and the voice of the representatives of the American nation shall applaud your valor, as your General now praises your ardor. The enemy is near; "his sails cover the lakes;" but the brave are united, and if he finds us contending among ourselves, it will be for the prize of valor, and fame, its noblest reward.

General JACKSON, in a moment of great public danger, did not stand cowering before a vulgar prejudice. There was no timid balancing of duty against expediency with him. His country needed MEN, and JACKSON cared not a straw for their color. Whatever may have been his opinion of the social equality or inequality of colored men, he had the good sense to know, and to act upon the knowledge, that a black man could shoot a red-coat or stop a bullet as well as a white man. He did employ them, and, after testing their qualities, he told them that he expected much, *yet they had surpassed his hopes.*

From all this it is perfectly clear that, whatever estimate people may put upon colored men, they make good soldiers, and are perhaps more obedient and manageable than white men. Any number of them may be had without a resort to proscription; and the very fact that they are permitted to bear a part in the war as organized troops will put an end to all danger of servile insurrection, and bring *peaceably* about that great social revolution which is now inevitable in the South; and—contrary to all the preconceived notions of mankind with regard to the slaves of this country—it may yet prove true of them as of all other people—

Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow!

At all events, it will put a stop to such barbarities as that perpetrated by the rebels at Murfreesboro, where twenty unarmed colored teamsters were shot down in cold blood—murdered.

THE Richmond papers are on the look-out for an attack on Wilmington, N. C., by a co-operating land and naval force, a portion of the latter being the new iron-clads. They say that 40,000 Union troops are now at Newbern, N. C., ready to proceed to Wilmington. The northern public supposed that this expedition was intended for Charleston. The capture of Wilmington would be a good thing to do, as it would relieve a large blockading force and interrupt communications on the great South Atlantic Railroad line. Should Wilmington fall, Charleston and Savannah would doubtless soon follow. We shall soon hear thunder from the southern coast.

General Butler on Southern Life and Society---Conversation with the New York Committee.

In conversation with the Committee of the citizens of New York, which waited upon him on Thursday, to tender him the honor of a public dinner, General BUTLER gave a most interesting account of his administration in New Orleans and of the condition of affairs and society he found there. We make the following interesting extracts:

If they would allow him to be colloquial he would speak of a few things respecting his course in New Orleans, which had been carped at and severely criticised by those who had been accustomed to act with him politically in times past—not for the purpose of injuring him, but the cause of the country. With reference to the slavery question, his views had undergone a radical change during his residence at New Orleans, and while entertaining no prejudices against his old political associates, who found fault with him on that score, he would only say to them, that if they had gone there with the same sentiments that he felt, they would have come away with the same sentiments that he felt. [Laughter.] He thought he might say that the principal members of his staff, and the prominent officers of his regiments, without any exception went out to New Orleans hunker Democrats of the hunkerest sort, for it was but natural that he should draw around him those whose views were similar to his own, and every individual of the number had come to precisely the same belief on the question of slavery, as he had put forth in his farewell address to the people of New Orleans. This change came about from seeing what all of them saw, day by day.

In this war the entire property of the South was against us, because almost the entire property of the South was bound up in the institution of slavery. This was a well known fact, probably, but he did not become fully aware of it until he had spent some time in New Orleans. The South had $163,000,000 of taxable property in slaves and $163,000,000 in all other kinds of property. And this was the cause why the merchants of N. Orleans had not remained loyal. They found themselves ruined—all their property being loaned upon planters' notes and mortgages upon plantations and slaves, all of which property is now reasonably worthless. Again, he had learned what he did not know before, that this was not a rebellion against us, but simply a rebellion to perpetuate power in the hands of a few slaveholders. At first he had not believed that slavery was the cause of the rebellion, but attributed it to Davis, Slidell, and others, who had brought it about to make political triumphs by which to regain their former ascendancy.

The rebellion was against the humble and poorer classes, and there were in the South large numbers of secret societies, dealing in cabalistic signs, organized for the purpose of perpetuating the power of the rich over the poor.

When he saw the utter demoralization of the people, resulting from slavery, it struck him that it was an institution which should be thrust out of the Union. He had, on reading Mrs. Stowe's book—Uncle Tom's Cabin—believed it to be an overdrawn, highly wrought picture of Sourthern life, but he had seen with his own eyes and heard with his own ears many things which go beyond her book as much as her book does beyond an ordinary school girl's novel. He related an instance of the shocking demoralization of society at New Orleans. There came into his office a woman twenty-seven years of age, perfectly white, who asked him in proper language if he would put her in one of her father's houses. Her history was this. Her father had educated her in the city of New York until she was between seventeen and eighteen years of age, and taken her to one of the metropolitan hotels, where he kept her as his mistress. Not relishing the connection, and desiring to get away from him, she went to New Orleans—he followed her, but she refused to live with him, at which he whipped her in the public street and made her marry a slave. She afterward resumed the unnatural relation, going to Cincinnati, but was brought back by her husband, or father with a child belonging to somebody. Her father fled from the city at the time of its occupation by the United States forces leaving her in a state of destitution. She wanted to live in one of her father's houses, but her story was not credible, and he determined to investigate it. To his surprise, it was found to be well known, and testimony of its truth was obtained from A, B and C, without difficulty. Notwithstanding this fact, widely known as it was, this man could be elected in Louisiana, in the city of New Orleans, a judge of one of the courts.

On one occasion one of his aids brought before him a young woman, almost white, who had been brutally whipped and turned out of the house of her father. For this outrage the man had been made to pay a fine of $1,000 and give the woman a deed of emancipation. [Applause.] These were the kind of charges which had been brought against him. [Cheers, and cries of "Good!"] Yes, no right minded man could be sent to New Orleans without returning an unconditional anti-slavery man, even though the roofs of the houses were not taken off and the full extent of the corruption exposed.

All the lower class of the people of New Orleans were loyal. During the first fourteen days after the Union forces entered the city, fourteen thousand took the oath of allegiance; and when he went on board the steamer, on his return to the North, at least one thousand laboring men came down upon the levee, and uttered no words except those of good will to him as the representative of the Government.

General Butler continued by saying that the war could only be successfully prosecuted by the destruction of slavery, which was made the corner-stone of the Confederacy.

One of the greatest arguments which he could find against slavery was the demoralizing influences it exerted upon the lower white classes, who were brought into session by the hundred because they ignorantly supposed that great wrong was to be done them by the Lincoln Government, as they termed it, if the North succeeded. Therefore, if you meet an old hunker democrat, and send him for sixty days to New Orleans, and he comes back a hunker still, he is merely incorrigible. [Laughter.]

There was one thing about the President's edict of emancipation to which he would call attention. In Louisiana he had excepted from freedom about eighty-seven thousand slaves. These comprise all the negroes held in the Lafourche district who have been emancipated already for some time under the law which frees slaves taken in rebellious territory by our armies. Others of these negroes had been freed by the proclamation of September, which declared all slaves to be free whose owners should be in arms on the 1st of January. The slaves of Frenchmen were free because the *Code Civile* expressly prohibits a Frenchman holding slaves, and, by the 7th and 8th Victoria, every Englishman holding slaves submitted himself to a penalty of $500 for each. Now, take the negroes of secessionists, Frenchmen and Englishmen, out of the 87,000, and the number is reduced to an infinitessimal portion of those excepted. This fact had come to his knowledge from having required every inhabitant of the city to register his nationality. After all the names had been fairly registered, he exploited these laws to the English and French Consuls, and thus replied to demands which had been made by English and French residents of Louisiana upon the government for slaves alleged to have been seized." [Applause.]

A RICHMOND paper says that Bragg's retiring from Murfreesboro in good order, may be all very well, but that it looks like one of McClellan's changes of base.

THE conclusion of the interesting account of the battles near Murfreesboro will be found on the first page.

Senatorial Election.

Editors of the Gazette: What should the Republican members do on next Tuesday?

Had they a clear majority, Judge Wilmot should receive their support. If, however, he cannot be elected, then there should be no hesitation in supporting Gen. Cameron. I speak this in the full knowledge that Allegheny county, in 1860, did not support Gen. Cameron for the Presidency. Few in this county labored more zealously against his nomination than the writer of this communication.

I have canvassed carefully of late among all those who co-operated with me at that time, and I have met a unanimous response to the proposition to support Gen. Cameron now. He has administrative abilities of a high order; a full and thorough knowledge of the resources of the Government; and can do more to thwart traitors in high places than any other we could elect.

Let there be no hesitation on the part of our members at Harrisburg in supporting Gen. Cameron. He was ahead of most of our public men at Washington in grappling with the question of slavery in the rebel States.

I, therefore, from what has been called the anti-Cameron stand point of observation, recommend his zealous support at this time.

A REPUBLICAN.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting of the above Association, THIS (Monday) EVENING, January 12th, 1863, at 7 o'clock, to arrange matters of vital importance to the Association.

JNO. MCFADDEN, Secretary.
Jan12it

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION CO., Pittsburgh, Jan. 5th, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this institution have this day declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on or after the 16th instant.

W. B. COPELAND, Treasurer.
Jan10:1w

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association will be held in the READING ROOM, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, on MONDAY EVENING, 12th instant, at 7½ o'clock. The Annual Reports will be presented, after which an election for President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, five Directors and three Auditors for the year 1863, will take place.

W. H. KINGAID, Secretary.
Jan10:d

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, Pittsburgh, January 9, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the STOCKHOLDERS of the Pittsburgh & Birmingham Passenger Railway Company will be held at the MONONGAHELA HOUSE, in the City of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m., at which time and place an election for officers will be held, to serve for the ensuing year.

W. K. NIMICK, Secretary.
Jan9. d

OFFICE PITTSBURGH & STEUBENVILLE R. R. CO., Pittsburgh, Dec. 31, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, 144 Fourth street, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock m., on MONDAY, the 12th day of January, 1863, at which time and place an election for a President and twelve Directors will be held.

S. F. VON BONNHORST, Sec'y
Jan1:td

OFFICE CHARTIERS VALLEY R. R. CO., Pittsburgh, Dec 31, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Chartiers Valley Railroad Company will be held on MONDAY, the 12th day of January, 1863, at No. 144 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock p. m., at which time and place an election for seven Directors will be held.

S. F. VON BONNHORST, Sec'y.
dec31td

OFFICE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO., Pittsburgh, Dec. 30th, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, February 3d, 1863 at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing a President and Board of Managers for the ensuing year.

B. C. LOBB, Secretary.
dec31:td

OFFICE GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., January 2d, 1863.

THE ELECTION OF TWELVE DIRECTORS of the German Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh will be held on SUNDAY, January 12th, 1863, at the office of the Company, No. 82 Liberty street, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m.

By order of F. L. GROSS, Secretary.
Jan2:td

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., S. E. corner Wood and Fifth Sts., *Pittsburgh, Dec. 29th, 1862.*

AN ELECTION FOR TWELVE DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 12th, 1863, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
dc29:2w

OFFICE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., No. 37 Fifth Street.

AN ELECTION FOR TWELVE DIRECTORS of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, January 12th, 1863, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Jan5:1w

OFFICE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, Jan. 5, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock, payable on or after MONDAY, the 12th inst.

D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Jan5:1w

DIVIDEND.—The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Co. (Hand street,) are hereby notified that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has been this day declared, payable forthwith.

FRANK S. BISSELL, Treasurer.
January 6th, 1863:Jan8:3w

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Columbia Oil Company, for the election of Officers, will be held on WEDNESDAY, January 14th, 1863, at 3 o'clock p. m., in the office of the Company, No. 131 First street.

E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 26, 1862:dec27 3w

FOR MAYOR.—A. C. ALEXANDER will be the Republican Candidate for Mayor in Allegheny City.
Ja8:te

POCKET BOOKS, for the new Postage Currency; DIARIES, 4 to 8 vo. and 12 mo.; LAWYERS NEW TIE ENVELOPE; BLOCOMB'S INKSTANDS; PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS; for sale by

W. S. HAVEN,
oc30 corner Wood and Third streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOODWIN & WILDER'S

POLYORAMA OF THE WAR,

The most extensive and complete work of the kind ever before the public, forming a complete epitome of the war, with all the facts, scenes and incidents connected therewith, will open at

MASONIC HALL,

ON

Monday Evening, Jan'y 12th, 1862,

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

Exhibitions each evening at 7½ o'clock. Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2 o'clock. Doors open half an hour previous.

Vocal and Instrumental Music by LIZZIE SOMERBY, and an appropriate Lecture at each entertainment.

Admission, 25 CENTS; Children 15 CENTS.
Ja8.9t

LOANS ON FIRST MORTGAGES can be negotiated at the PITTSBURGH DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, No. 67 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, on favorable terms.

C. A. COLTON, Treasurer.
Ja12:1m

A FIRST CLASS SHEEP FARM FOR SALE—Situated in Hancock county, Va., near the Pennsylvania line. Contains 191 acres, 175 of which is cleared. The improvements are a frame Cottage House, Bank Barn, and other outbuildings; also, a good Orchard. This farm is admirably suited for sheep raising. Will be sold cheap and on easy payments, or will be exchanged for property or merchandize. Apply to

B. McLAIN & CO., 102 Fourth street.

FOR RENT—A well finished and completely furnished STORE, with modern fixtures, on Market street, between Third and Fourth streets. Rent, $300. Also, handsomely finished PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS. Rent, $150.

E. D. GAZZAM,
Ja12:1w corner of Third & Market streets.

CRUDE OIL.—All or part of 600 bbls, in bulk, will be sold at best bid offered to-day.

Address, "CRUDE, St. Charles Hotel." Ja12:1t

DRIED PEACHES—94 bbls. Southern Illinois prime new halves for sale by

J. S. LIGGETT & CO.,
Ja12 75 Water and 94 Front streets.

WANTED—A GARDNER, to take care of a Fruit Garden and small Vineyard, near the city. Recommendations required. Inquire at 75 WATER STREET.
Ja12

HICKORY NUTS—10 bbls. just received and for sale by

HEAD & METZGAR, 249 Liberty st.
Ja10

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE making appropriations for the year 1863.

Sec. 1. Be it ordain'd and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Council assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Revenue of said city, for the year 1863, arising from the Tax-ed, Loans, and all other sources, together with any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, are hereby appropriated for the following purposes:

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.

No. 1. Interest and Tax on City Loan		$ 60,000 00
To pay Interest on Compromise Bonds.		72,000 00
		132,000 00
Balance undrawn	4,644 69	
Necessary to be appro.	12,355 31	
	17,000 00	15,680 00
No. 2 Salaries of City Officers		
Balance undrawn	5 70	
Necessary appropri'n.	15,174 30	
	15,180 00	2,200 00
No 3. City Printing		
Balance undrawn	422 64	
Necessary addition	1,177 36	
	2,200 00	12,000 00
No. 4. Fire Engines & Hose		
Balance undrawn	738 37	
Necessary addition	11,261 63	
	12,000 00	19,000 00
No. 5. Night Police		
Balance undrawn	247 29	
Required addition	18,752 71	
	19,000 00	30,000 00
No. 6. Water Works		
Balance undrawn	88 18	
Required addition	29,911 82	
	30,000 00	14,000 00
No. 7. Streets		
Balance undrawn	1,821 97	
Required addition	2,618 03	
	14,000 00	2,600 00
No. 8. Gas Lighting		
Balance undrawn	877 93	
Required addition	1,122 07	
	2,000 00	3,000 00
No. 9. Diamond Market		
Balance undrawn	854 46	
Required addition	2,145 54	
	3,000 00	1,200 00
No. 10. Monongahela Wharf		
Overdrawn	35 47	
Amount required	1,164 53	
	1,200 00	1,100 00
No. 11. Allegheny Wharf		
Balance undrawn	250 79	
Am ount required	1,249 21	
	1,500 00	500 00
No. 12. Weigh Scales		
Balance undrawn	382 23	
	117 52	
	500 00	2,267 91
No. 13. Contingent Fund		
Balance undrawn	2,267 91	
No. 14. Board of Health		500 00
No. 15. Loans due and falling due		219,454 00
No. 16. Outstanding Warrants not countersigned		353 88
Balance undrawn	353 88	
No. 17. Outstanding countersigned Warrants		500 00
Court'gt Fund applied		2,500 00
No. 18. Exchanges and Finance Debt.		
Balance undrawn	1,858 21	
Addition required	641 79	
	2,500 00	
No. 19. Sinking Fund		50 00
No. 20. Fifth Ward Market		300 00
Balance undrawn	180 15	
Required addition	119 85	
	300 00	
		$459,018 29

Controller's Estimate of Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Pittsburgh, for the year 1863.

ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS.

City Taxes	$ 63,000 00
Business Taxes	53,658 29
Water Rents, Forules	67,000 00
Monongahela Wharf	13,000 00
Allegheny Wharf	5,000 00
Diamond Markets	22,000 00
Mayor's Office, Fines, Forfeitures, &c	3,100 00
Measuring Wood and Bark	300 00
Board Measuring	200 00
Salt inspecting	110
Gaslight	5,000 00
Vehicle License	4,000 00
Passenger Railways	15,000 00
Weigh Scales	2,000 00
Publishing Ordinances	25 00
	$159,013 29
Loans due and falling due, (nominal)	219,454 00
	$378,467 29

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue to pay the interest on the Compromise Bonds, authorized by Act of Assembly, approved the 11th of April, 1862, the rates of taxation are hereby increased above what is authorized by former Acts of Assembly, and for the year 1863 they shall be as follows, viz:

1. Upon all property taxable for state and county purposes, seven mills upon the dollar of the valuation.

2. Upon all goods, wares and merchandise, and upon all articles of trade and commerce, including sales at auction and otherwise, one and one-third mills on the dollar.

3. Upon the actual yearly sales of each and every person or firm engaged in the trade, business, or occupation of retailing by his, her or their parties, liquors, fermented or distilled liquors, and on the actual yearly sales of each and every person or firm engaged in the business or occupation of an auctioneer, five mills on the dollar, excepting on the sales of stocks, real estate and steamboats, the taxes of which shall be one and one-third mills on the dollar.

4. On the average quarterly business of all brokers, banks, banking institutions, and on the average quarterly receipts of insurance companies, insurance agencies, express companies and telegraph companies, one and one-third mills on the dollar.

And at the above rates the City Assessor shall assess the said taxes.

SEC. 3. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 9th day of January, A. D. 1863.

JAMES McCALLEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: R. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

A. G. M'CANDLESS,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH M'MASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. Ja12:2td

THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATION from the City Solicitor was read and accepted in Councils, January 9th, 1863, and ordered to be published one time in the papers authorized to do the City Printing:

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 24, 1863.

John McCargo, Esq., Controller of the City of Pittsburgh:

SIR: The Compromise Railroad Bonds of the City, issued in pursuance of the ordinance of Councils and the Act of Assembly, authorizing the same, bear interest from the first day of January, 1863, payable semi-annually. The first semi-annual interest will fall due the first day of next July; and the second the first day of next January. It will become necessary, therefore, in making your estimates for the coming year, to provide for this interest. The whole amount of the City Railroad Bonds is $1,500,000. Four per cent. interest thereon will be $70,000. By the Act of Assembly authorizing the issue of these Compromise Bonds, they are made a part of the funded debt of the city, the interest of which is the very first thing the city must pay. In fact, that interest must be paid in full, if it takes every dollar of revenue and leaves not a cent for the payment of the salaries of the city officers, or for any of the other ordinary city expenses. It is therefore absolutely essential, if the compromise be effected, that you provide sufficient revenue and make the requisite appropriation, to meet this compromise interest.

As quite a number of the Bondholders have agreed to the terms of compromise, and accepted the new bonds, it is of the utmost importance to secure them and also to convince all the others that the city will, in good faith, carry out that compromise. It has been said by some that the city is not in earnest in this matter, but is only seeking a pretext for further delays and litigations. In view of these facts, therefore, I would recommend that the new Councils, at the very earliest moment possible, make the necessary levy and appropriation to meet that interest. This will be conclusive evidence that the city does intend, in good faith, to carry out the compromise.

If immediate action be taken in this matter, I have but little doubt it will result in all the Bondholders accepting a compromise. It will probably stay all further proceedings in the indignable now obtained against the city, and prevent new suits, with increased costs and trouble.

I would suggest, therefore, if it can be done, that the new Councils, on the very day they organize, pass an ordinance providing for the payment of the compromise interest. And to accomplish this, it may be necessary to pass, on that day, the annual appropriation ordinance. I believe the usual method is for the Controller to receive estimates from the different Committees, and on them to base his estimates and recommendations to Councils. If this should be delayed until the new Committees are formed, it may cause a delay of a month or two. I can see no impropriety, under existing circumstances, if the estimate being made by the present Committees, and thus having the whole subject matured and recommended to the new Councils as soon as they are organized.

Respectfully, &c.

J. W. F. WHITE,
Ja12:1t Acting City Solicitor.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—I offer for sale about 50 acres of the farm on which I reside, on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad, either altogether or in lots of 5 acres and upward, every foot of which is within a few steps of a Station. It is about 9 miles from Pittsburgh, and has a commanding view of the Monongahela river and two railroads. Those desirous of purchasing can get further information by calling at Mr. PENNEY'S Office, Fourth street.

WM. G. HAWKINS.
Ja10:1w

DWELLING HOUSE TO LET—That very desirable house formerly occupied by M. Allen, Esq., deceased, and more recently by General Stewart, No. 292 Penn street. Apply to the subscriber, at the Family Grocery Store of John A. Renshaw, corner of Hand and Liberty streets.

FRANCIS S. BAILEY.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 9th, 1863:Ja10-3t

DR. D. COWLEY,

HOMŒOPATHIST,

(Late of Philadelphia.)

Office, No. 252 PENN STREET, corner of Hancock, (Irwin's Alley.)

Office hours 8 to 9 a. m., 2 to 3 and 6 to 7 p. m.
Ja8:1mwf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND DEALERS.

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,

Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth Street,

Jobbers and retailers of TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, HOOP SKIRTS RIBBONS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, WOOLEN HOODS, NUBIAS, SCARFS, EPPHYR AND SHETLAND WOOL; 6,000 lbs. KNITTING YARNS, on hand and to arrive.

Our stock was purchased before the last great advance in prices, and we offer great inducements to CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS, MILLINERS, PEDDLERS, and all who buy to sell again.

N. B.—A choice assortment of

Staple Dry Goods,

At wholesale only. ns27:tf

1863. HUNTS 1863.

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FOR 1863.

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UNITED STATES STAMP ACT, in full;

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Ja9

CLOSING OUT SALE OF FALL & WINTER BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORAL BOOTS AND GUMS, at

EASTERN PRICES, FOR CASH.

Country merchants and others will find it to their advantage to call and examine our large and well selected stock, all of which will be sold at the very lowest rates, as goods have advanced in the East.

Also, BARTLETT'S BLACKING & PARKER'S HAIR PELT SOLES.

Give me a call, before purchasing, at

J. H. BOBLAND'S CHEAP CASH STORE,

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Second door from Fifth.
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RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES.—Notwithstanding the attacks of jealous Spectacle venders, who aspire to the name of Opticians, the

RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES

Are receiving daily the warmest endorsements of our citizens. All that is asked is to examine all other Spectacles; then call and examine the RUSSIAN PEBBLE ones. For sale by

J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician,

Manufacturer of the Russian Pebble Spectacles,

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BALMORAL SKIRTS,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

In order to close out their entire stock on the first of February. Make your selections before the choice colors are all gone.

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,

Ja10 No. 17 Fifth street.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS, FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, Allegheny City, Jan. 8th, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, for the lease of the FOUR CORNER ROOMS OF THE NEW MARKET HOUSE, Allegheny, suitable for the transaction of any retail business adapted to the wants of those who shall attend the Markets, such as Refreshment Saloons, Coffee Houses, etc., up to FRIDAY, the 16th day of January, 1863, at noon.

These rooms will be fitted up by the contractors, according to the plans and specifications adopted by Council, subject to such modifications as the successful lessee may suggest, at his own cost, and will be ready for occupancy when the New Market House is ready for use, about the first of April next. The rooms are 20 feet square, with cellars. The plan proposes two fronts on the street, and also two fronts internal to the Market, having a public entrance at each angle.

The rooms will be let for a term of years from the date of occupancy of the new Market House, subject to the following annual rents: The room on the corner of Ohio and Federal streets, $550; corner of Federal street and Gay street, $450; corner of Gay and Pitt streets, $300; and corner of Pitt and Ohio streets, $450.

Bidders will address proposals to the Commissioners, through the Post Office, stating the premium for a specified room, and the business for which the lease is proposed.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid, for sufficient cause.

WM. WALKER,
JNO. WRIGHT,
SAMUEL RIDDLE,
JOS. KIRKPATRICK, } Commissioners.
Ja9:2d

FULTON'S

VEGETABLE COUGH SYRUP,

which never fails to cure when used in time and according to directions.

Read the following certificates, published from among others received within the past three years:

SHORT CREEK, Jan. 1, 1860.

MR. J. M. FULTON—*Dear Sir:* For years my wife has been suffering with a very violent cough. At night she would have to get out of bed very frequently to get her breath or keep from suffocating. Hearing of your Cough Syrup, I determined to try it. I got a bottle from Isaac Lewis, and according to directions. It gave immediate relief and acted like a charm on her cough, producing the greatest change on her in one week. She has no more of the hard coughing spells now, and in fact I may say is entirely cured.

Respectfully, ALEX. HANNA.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 3, 1860.

J. M. FULTON—*Dear Sir:* For sometime I have been suffering with a severe cough and cold in the head, and could not sleep at night for coughing. But after using a bottle of your Vegetable Cough Syrup, I was entirely cured by it.

Respectfully, G. R. W. COMBS.

For this remedy we have the recommendation of all who have used it, and also the recommendation of one of the oldest physicians in the country who has used it in his practice for years with the happiest results. If you are troubled with a Cough or Cold, Influenza, Bleeding of the Lungs, Quinsy, Phthisic, Bronchitis, Weakness of the Chest, use

FULTON'S COUGH SYRUP.

Spitting of Blood, Asthma, Croup, Pain in the Breast, Hoarseness, Catarrh, Inflamation of the Liver and Diptheria, in all its stages, FULTON'S COUGH SYRUP will cure sooner than any cough mixture in use.

We do not say that in all cases it will cure Consumption. No medicine can be relied on to do that. But we do allege, and stand ready to prove, that by the aid of this medicine, coupled with proper sanitary regulations, such as regular hours for sleep, restraint upon appetite, and avoid exposure, some desperate cases have been cured. Do not neglect this timely admonition. The Cough Syrup will cure your cold; keep a bottle in your house constantly, and take a dose on the first symptom of a cold

$1 00 will save a heavy Doctor's bill, if not your life. Don't fail to give it a trial.

Delay a remedy is time. Never cease trying until your cold is better. Prepared and sold at $1 per bottle, by

J. M. FULTON, Druggist,

dec23 FIFTH STREET.

R. R. BULGER, Ag't,

Manufacturer of every description of

FURNITURE

NO. 45 SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

A full assortment of *PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURED FURNITURE* constantly on hand, which we will sell at the lowest prices for CASH.

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LUBRICATING OIL.—15 bbls. superior Lubricating Oil, for sale low to close.

HENRY H. COLLINS.
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59 Market Street,

THE

GREATEST SALE OF THE SEASON.

SILKS,

CLOAKS,

SHAWLS,

AND

DRESS GOODS,

At Less than Eastern Cost.

AN IMMENSE STOCK.

ja15

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BLACK CRAPE VEILS.
BLACK LACE AND GRENADINE VEILS.
BLACK CRAPE COLLARS.
BLACK BORDERED CAMBRIC H'DK'FS.

AT

HORNES,

Ja10 77 & 79 MARKET STREET.

AT LOW PRICES,

To close out the stock, as low as possible, before the 1st of February, 1863.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, full widths and lengths.
HOOP SKIRTS, for Ladies and Misses.
COTTON HOSIERY—last year's prices by the doz.
WOOLEN GOODS, of all kinds.
EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND SETS.
Do. HANDKERCHIEFS;
ROBES AND CAPS.
REAL VAL. LACE TRIMMED COLLARS AND SETS, at half price.
JACONET FLOUNCING AND TRIMMING.
HAMBURG EDGING AND SKIRT TRIMMING.
DIMITY BANDS AND FRENCH BANDS.

AT

HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE,

Ja10 77 & 79 MARKET STREET.

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF

WINTER GOODS.

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,

Previous to making their ANNUAL INVENTORY, are desirous of closing out their entire stock of

WINTER GOODS

Before the first day of February next. Wholesale as well as Retail Buyers will have all the advantages of the REDUCTION MADE IN PRICES.

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,

Ja10 No. 17 FIFTH STREET.

GREAT BARGAINS TO BE HAD

AT

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.'S.

OUR DRESS GOODS MARKED DOWN.

OUR BALMORALS MARKED DOWN.

OUR SHAWLS & CLOAKS MARKED DOWN.

OUR STOCK OF DOMESTICS is without a doubt the cheapest in the city.

FLANNELS.

BARRED AND PLAIN WHITE COUNTRY FLANNELS, 5-4, YELLOW, RED, BLUE, PLAIN AND WHITE TWILLED FLANNELS, all colors.

BLANKETS,

HOME-MADE, an excellent article, and very cheap. Also, good HAWKEN BLANKETS.

We would just say to those in want of

DRY GOODS,

If they want good bargains to give us a call.

C. HANSON LOVE & CO