Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 13.

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.	00	32
12 " M.	00	46
6 " P. M.		50
Barometer		29 8-20

City Election.

The annual election for Municipal officers takes place in Allegheny to-day. A good city ticket has been placed in nomination by the several Ward Meetings, and will receive the full party vote. For Mayor, Hon. A. C. Alexander, the present incumbent, is the nominee; for Director of the Poor, John U. Barr, one of our most practical and energetic citizens has been nominated instead of J. V. Hoag, now in the army. Both of these gentlemen will make good officers, and should receive a full vote.

Republican Caucus—Nomination of City Officers.

The Republican members of Council held a caucus meeting last evening, and made the following nominations for City officers, to be balloted for this evening. It will be seen that all the old officers have been renominated, excepting Mr. Douglass for Superintendent of the Markets, who was beaten by Mr. Sims. The election of City Solicitor now rests with the Finance Committee:

Superintendent of Water Works—Joseph French.
Water Assessor—Robert King.
Superintendent of Markets—David Sims.
Clerk of the Markets—Fayette Irwin.
Monongahela Wharf Master—W. Forsythe.
Allegheny Wharf Master—Mr. Allen.
City Printers—*Gazette* and *Dispatch*, (English,) and *Freiheit's Freund*, (German.)
Job Printers—Messrs. Singerly & Myers.
Street Commissioners—First District, John Owens; Second District, S. B. Cooper.
City Assessor—J. B. Neuman.
Salt Inspector—Jacob Fedder.
Inspector of Tobacco—C. Oyer.
City Regulator—Isaac Morley.
City Gauger—Mathew Edwards.
Messenger to Committees—Col. E. F. Pratt.

Young Men's Library.

The annual meeting of this Association was held at their library room on the evening of the 12th inst. The large attendance of the members evinced the interest they feel in its welfare.

James Park, Jr., President, and F. R. Brunot, Vice President, being absent from the city, on motion of T. H. Rabe, J. R. McCune was called to the chair.

W. H. Kincaid, Secretary, then read the reports of the President, Library Committee, Lecture Committee and Treasurer, exhibiting the transactions of the Association during the past year. The reports were very satisfactory, and on motion were adopted. They will be published in a few days.

After voting the thanks of the Association to the Librarian, for his efficient services in behalf of the institution, the meeting proceeded to elect officers for the current year—J. Caldwell, J. J. Donnell and E. S. Waring acting as tellers. The election resulted in the choice of the following ticket:

President—Felix R. Brunot.
Vice President—Florence Kramer.
Secretary—Wm. H. Kincaid.
Treasurer—John Stewart.
Directors—Thomas H. Rabe, Abner U. Howard, Robert B. Townsend, Charles L. Caldwell, George T. McCormick.
Auditors—Charles L. Wade, John Glyde, H. M. Long.

The Beaver County Homicide.

We have already alluded to a fatal affray which occurred on the 27th ult., at Hookstown, Beaver county. The details are given as follows:

Oliver Johnston, a returned volunteer, went to Hookstown for the purpose of seeing an acquaintance named Samuel Spencer, living in the neighborhood, and with whom he had had a quarrel previous to entering the army. It is said that the object of Johnston was to "make friends" with Spencer. Finding Spencer at Mr. Trimble's store, he called him out. Spencer, accompanied by his brother and his cousin, named Gallagher, came to the door, when, as Johnston alleged, they immediately attacked him. He warded off a blow aimed at him by one of the party, and was then struck in the forehead by Samuel Spencer with a stone which he held in his hand, crushing his skull and felling him, insensible, to the ground. Johnston continued insensible until a few minutes before his death, which took place on the following Thursday. The same evening, Spencer was arrested, taken to Beaver, and lodged in jail to await his trial.

Another version of the story is that Johnston came to Hookstown, armed with a pistol, threatening to shoot Spencer, and that Spencer struck him, as he supposed, in self-defense, fearing that Johnston would put his threat into execution.

Spencer is a young man, about twenty years of age and unmarried; Johnston was also single and near the same age.

The Criminal Court.

On Monday afternoon, James Tart and Michael Panner, indicted for robbing the store of Mr. D. S. Diffenbacher, Fifth street, were arraigned for trial. Rufus Conner, another of the party, had already plead guilty. The jury convicted Tart, but acquitted Panner, the evidence not being sufficiently clear to warrant a conviction. Judge Stowe then sentenced the prisoners, as follows: James Tart, two years and six months, and Rufus Conner two years and four months to the penitentiary. As soon as Panner was discharged, he was grabbed by officer Scott, who took him into custody as a deserter, and turned him over to the Provost Marshal.

The next case taken up was that of Peter Newmeyer, charged with conspiracy to defraud Henry Abel. The prosecutor leased a farm to the defendant, near Perrysville, and between the months of July and October it is alleged that he removed the crops, for the purpose of defrauding the owner of the land. It is charged that the grain and other products which Newmeyer could not sell, were removed to the next farm, owned by Anthony Gaughler, in pursuance of an understanding with him. On trial.

INSTALLATION.—The Rev. Herrick Johnson, late of Troy, New York, was installed pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church on Sabbath evening, the 11th inst. The Rev. M. L. P. Thomson, D. D., of Cincinnati, preached the sermon from II. Cor. 2:14, and portrayed in most eloquent terms the nature and source of "Ministerial Success." The Rev. S. M. Sparks presided and proposed the constitutional questions to the pastor and congregation. The Rev. Henry Kendall, D. D. the former pastor of the congregation, delivered a very eloquent and appropriate charge to the pastor, after which Mr. Sparks delivered an address to the congregation, which was well conceived and happily delivered. The congregation was large and the exercises interesting.

SECOND WARD, ALLEGHENY.—The following is the Republican ticket for the Second Ward, Allegheny, to be balloted for to-day: Mayor, A. C. Alexander. Aldermen, Hugh McKelvey, John Ramsey. Director of the Poor, J. U. Barr. Select Council, John Hopkins; Common Council, George Hutchison, Wm. F. Dill, H. M. Dunlap, J. Brown, Jr. School Directors, Robt. Lee, S. H. Nesbitt. Assessor, John Sterritt. Judge of Election, George R. Riddle. Inspectors, W. J. Gibson, W. Tate, Jr. Constable, Wm. Montgomery.

AN AGREEABLE SURPRISE.—After the meeting of the Young Men's Library Association, noticed elsewhere, had adjourned, the members were surprised to see some mysterious baskets carried by stalwart waiters into the Committee Room. The mystery was solved, however, when it was announced that the officers of the institution had prepared a sumptuous supper, to which all the members present did ample justice.

WE call attention to the advertisement of Family Dye Colors in this day's paper. Their economy and convenience will make them a necessity in almost every family. The colors are remarkably fine, and are having a great sale. The ladies speak well of them. We advise all who have not used them to purchase.

Excitement at the Theatre.

It was announced last evening that Mr. John E. Owens, the celebrated comedian, would appear at our theatre, having been engaged by Manager Henderson. He attended at rehearsal in the afternoon, but owing to a publication in two of the city papers, in which he was charged with having organized a rebel company in New Orleans, at the breaking out of the rebellion, he declined to appear in the evening, fearing a disturbance. A large and respectable audience had assembled, and he was waited upon by some of his friends and solicited to play, assured that no insult would be offered to him. He positively declined, however, and addressed a note to Mr. Lewis, the Stage Manager, which was read to the audience. In it he stated that the charges against him were false and malicious; that he came here in a professional capacity, for his own benefit and amuse the theatre-goers of Pittsburgh, as he had often done before; that he did not desire to have the ladies and gentlemen who assembled to witness his performance, insulted or disturbed, and owing to the feeling manifested against him he thought it prudent not to perform.

Those who did not wish to remain and see the performance without him, were informed that they could obtain their money back, and a great many left accordingly. Quite a number remained, however, and it was proposed by some one in the audience that a Committee be appointed to wait upon Mr. Owens, and conduct him to the theatre. This proposition was not carried out, and the play proceeded—Mr. Sefton taking the character of "Paul Pry."

Whether Mr. Owens will appear this evening or not, we cannot say. We believe it is true that he did act as Captain of a company in New Orleans—a sort of Home Guard organization, for drilling purposes—but he alleges that he was compelled to do so, and as soon as he could get away he left, at a considerable pecuniary loss to himself. He has since played in several leading cities of the north, including Boston, and he thought he could play here without interruption. He was drafted in Baltimore, we remember, but hired a substitute, and was thus honorably discharged from service. What his political principles are we do not know, but he denies having any sympathy whatever with the rebellion. This we may say—that whatever his acts may have been, the best way to express disapprobation of them is to withhold all countenance and support. If he is disloyal, this is not the place for him; but at the same time we should regret to see any demonstrations of mob violence. We have ample means here for punishing the disloyal, without resorting to mob law.

Suicide at Dixmont Hospital.

On Sunday, Mrs. Mary Patton, an insane patient confined in the Dixmont Hospital, committed suicide by hanging. The deceased was formerly a Miss Dick, and had resided here for a number of years. She had been married for some considerable time, and was the mother of four children, but troubles of a domestic nature dethroned her reason. After becoming insane, she was kept for a time by her relatives in Allegheny, but threatening to destroy her life, and becoming unmanageable, she had been placed in the hospital, where she managed to hang herself as stated. Coroner McClung held an inquest, and the jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts.

RAILROAD STOCK.—We are glad to learn from the Eastern papers that there has been an almost fabulous rise in the price of some of our Western railroad stocks. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Stock sold as high in the East, last week, as $64. This must be gratifying to the stockholders, while it speaks volumes for those who have the management of the road. If all the agents are as enterprising and assiduous as the agent in Pittsburgh we will not be astonished to see a still greater rise in a short time.

LECTURE.—Rev. W. B. Watkins will deliver a lecture this evening, in the Liberty Street M. E. Church, on the subject—"Words and their Use." The lecture is said to be unusually interesting, as it contains the results of some twenty years study on that important subject. The proceeds are to be applied for the benefit of the Trinity M. E. Church, and all who attend will doubtless be pleased and benefitted.

ON A STRIKE.—The glass-blowers are on a strike for higher wages. They demand an increase of from eight to twenty per cent., according to the character of the work. They also demand that work shall cease for the summer season on the 1st of July. Some of the managers have agreed to pay the advance, and the workmen believe that all will consent to pay the advance.

A FULL HOUSE.—Masonic Hall was densely crowded last evening, by ladies, gentlemen and children to witness the representation of the "Polyorama of the War." The exhibition is both pleasing and instructive, and bids fair to have a most successful run. It will exhibit again this evening.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

GROVER AND BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES, 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 over coatings, 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.

CARTE DE VISITES of Sam. Black, General Negley and Col. Rowley. Also 10,000 other pictures of Generals, prominent men and women; copies of fine pictures and stationery at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice. Also Photograph Albums of all styles.

CHOICE HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—J. M. Roberts, No. 17 Fifth street, is now opening the most choice stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods ever displayed in this city, and is selling them at remarkably low prices.

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. 6m

MADISON STARCH AGENCY.

The undersigned are Agents, for Pittsburgh and vicinity, for

WATT'S MADISON STARCH COMPANY,

And keep constantly on hand a supply of their STARCH, various style packages, which will be sold in quantities to the trade on most reasonable terms.

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(successor to James Holmes & Co.)
PORK PACKER,
Dealer in BACON, LARD, SUGAR-CURED HAMS, SMOKED BEEF, &c.
COR. MARKET AND FIRST STREETS, de11:ly PITTSBURGH, PA.

$60 A MONTH.—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our *Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners*, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent *free*. Address,
SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.
de20:3mdawT

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1863.

DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.

Capt. John Brown, of the 30th Ohio, is dismissed from the service for absence without leave from Camp Parole. Several more mistakes in the unjust demands for absence without leave have been discovered and rectified.

THE RETREAT FROM VICKSBURG.

It is whispered in military circles that the retreat from Vicksburg was not expected, and would not have taken place under Gen. McClernand's command. It is certain that the government is very gravely disappointed by the result there, and that the opening of the Mississippi was confidently expected to have been by this time accomplished.

THE SURRENDER OF GALVESTON NOT CONFIRMED.

The War Department, up to this afternoon, has received no details concerning the surrender of Galveston.

VESSELS RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

The Navy Department has advices that over forty fast sailing vessels fitted out in English ports are now engaged in running the blockade, and conveying munitions of war, clothing, etc., into rebel ports. The names of these vessels, with their descriptions, are furnished to our blockading squadrons and cruisers.

A WRIT OF REPLEVIN

Was served on the Military Governor of this District, to-day, by an agent of Judge Campbell's, of the rebel Government, requiring him to give up certain property of that notorious rebel that he had seized under the confiscation law. In the light of such circumstances, Mr. Dunn's resolution (for the reasons why the Confiscation law is not enforced in this District) seems peculiarly appropriate.

In the same connection now stated—that Attorney General Bates has decided that all the property seized by the Military Governor of the District of Columbia, on account of the treason of its owner, shall be turned over to District Attorney Carrington, who will proceed against the property in accordance with the Confiscation bill—General Martindale will hereafter act in obedience to this decision.

NOMINATIONS OF OFFICERS.

The nominations of enough Majors and Brigadier Generals, to fill the number prescribed by law, which had been diminished by casualties and resignation, were sent in this morning. So soon as legal limitation is removed, this number will be increased to meet the want of the service.

SECRETARY CHASE AND THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

Intimations from various quarters in Ohio have been received here, that certain friends of Chase are still working for him as United States Senator. These gentlemen should understand that they are pursuing the very course to place Chase in the light of a common trickster. Since the middle of last December he has so often, so emphatically, and so sincerely declared that he would not now, under any circumstances, allow his name to be used, that still presenting him would be highly dishonorable. He recently voluntarily offered to furnish Wade a letter, to be used in any way he might desire, stating that he was not and would not be a candidate, and that his most earnest wish in the matter was for Mr. Wade's re-election. He has likewise taken the pains to assure his friends here that he could not be made a candidate, and that he thought Wade ought to be nominated. His friends must see that, in the face of all this, no protestations of theirs can save him from the charge of bad faith if they should persist in laboring to secure Wade's defeat and Chase's nomination. Nobody here has the slightest doubt of Chase's entire sincerity in the matter. His friends in Ohio should take care how they compromise him.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

The recent rebel successes have given the Secessionists in Congress courage to attempt reviving the old domineering plantation style. To-day, in the course of an able speech on arbitrary arrests, Mr. Wilkinson animadverted severely on Mr. Saulsbury's position. Mr. Saulsbury replied, giving Mr. Wilkinson the lie, and saying, "I do not deem it necessary to reply to low scurrility of the fellow from Minnesota." He was loudly called to order, but in the midst of the uproar he managed to finish his insulting language. Mr. Wilkinson however was not to be bullied.

There are stories this evening of a possible difficulty outside the chamber in consequence of the passage. The passage in Mr. Wilkinson's speech that stirred Mr. Saulsbury up was this:

"The Senator said that the President after his inauguration manifested no farther interest in the country except to procure offices for his greedy followers, and to try and make seceders strike the first blow. Was ever a more monstrous falsehood uttered? When that Senator expressed himself thus, he uttered and sent to the country what was untrue and what, if he had taken a moment's reflection, he must have known was untrue. The rebels have been preparing for two months before the inauguration of the President, and Lincoln knew it."

The Senate passed Fessenden's finance bill. This authorizes but fifty millions of legal tenders, and conforms in most respects to Secretary Chase's views. There will be a conflict between the House and the Senate on this subject, the Senate siding with Chase. In the House the prospects are that some of the Republicans will open a bitter war on Secretary Chase, both for his general financial policy, and particularly for his failure to sell bonds to pay the soldiers.

Mr. McKee Dunn got through his resolution calling for information about the cost of contrabands to the Government. A similar resolution was recently voted down because it was offered by Mr. Wickliffe, but it is believed that its passage will elicit facts that will completely silence the clamors of the opposition on this subject.

THE DUTY ON PAPER.

The Committee on Ways and Means are hostile to the repeal of the duty on paper. The vote in the House, to-day, indicated the probability that a repeal cannot be carried.

THE EFFECT OF THE PROCLAMATION.

All Northern Virginia is fairly alive with negroes escaping from their masters, and seeking protection within our lines, in consequence of the emancipation proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Gen. Meade was examined, and testified that, on the 27th of August, in the morning, he reported, in person, to Sigel the position of Reynold's Division, and asked him for orders, in the absence of both Pope and McDowell, who could not be reached by him at that time. He also detailed the movements, &c., of Reynold's Division on the 27th, 28th and 29th, with minuteness, and also so much of the movements of McDowell's Corps on those days as come within his knowledge.

A bill was introduced by Representative Bigham to-day to aid Maryland in the abolishment of slavery. It appropriates $10,000,000 for that purpose, and Senator Willey's bill appropriates $2,000,000 for a similar purpose in West Virginia. The latter provides $200,000 for the deportation and settlement of the freed men.

FROM HARRISBURG.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 12, 1863.

HOUSE.—The Governor sent in a message in reference to the Reserve corps. It speaks of difficulties arising from the election instead of the appointment of officers. By law, the officers of the Reserve are made elective, Legislation now seems to be necessary to make the organization of the Reserve corps conform to the regular rules of promotion—to be by appointment instead of election. The message speaks of the reduced condition of the Reserve corps by reason of casualties. It is accompanied by documents from the different commanders in the field. The message recommends that the Reserve corps be recalled to Pennsylvania for the purpose of recruiting its ranks. Several commanders in the field favor the Governor's plan.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to change a portion of the boundary line between Union and Chartiers townships.

Mr. Gross introduced a bill to incorporate the Baptist Church in Penn township, Allegheny county.

A bill to erect a ferry in the borough of Tarentum, Allegheny.

Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, supplement to an act to secure the rights of married women, provides that real estate owned by or hereafter belonging to any married woman shall be held and enjoyed by her as separate property from her husband.

A resolution was passed providing for a sufficient number of Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms to-morrow to preserve order.

SENATE.—Mr. Kinney, a bill to establish a Military Academy for the State of Pennsylvania. The Governor, Speaker of the Senate, and Speaker of the House, each to appoint four persons, who, together with the State Treasurer and Adjutant General to compose a board of Commissioners for the Academy. The Staff is composed of one Governor or President, with pay and rations of a Colonel of the United States army; one Commandant of Cadets, with rank, pay and rations of a Lieutenant-Colonel; one Professor of Mathematics and Engineering, with rank, pay and rations of a Major; one Quartermaster General, with rank, &c. of a Major; one Sergeant, with rank, &c. of a Captain. The site of the Academy to be within a hundred miles of the Capitol, and as near as possible to the center of the State. The barracks to be erected as soon as the site shall be determined upon, and the title for the grounds passed to the State. In addition to the officers heretofore provided for, there shall be selected and appointed on the first Monday of March, of each year, a number of governors, consisting of twelve gentlemen, citizens of the Commonwealth, taken at large from the State, who shall co-operate with the other officers. It shall be the duty of the Governor of the Commonwealth, the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and State Senate, each to select and appoint 4 persons who shall compose said board. The governors in each Senatorial district are annually entitled to one cadet for each Senator elected. No student will be admitted under the age of fifteen and none over eighteen, and must pass a satisfactory examination. Each representative district is entitled to one cadet, who must pay such a sum as may be determined upon. The Legislature is to make annual appropriations, and the Adjutant General to furnish the required arms and accoutrements. After serving the full term of three years the cadet is entitled to a diploma.

Mr. Penney's bill authorizing the Controller and Commissioners of Allegheny county to compromise with the holders of the bonds of said county, issued in payment of the subscriptions to the capital stock of certain railroad companies.

Mr. Lowry offered a bill authorizing certain military officers to take affidavits of testimony, acknowledgments of execution, deeds, and other instruments of writing, of persons in the military service of the State or the United States.

Mr. Lowry's resolution to adjourn the Senate till next Monday, was offered on account of the threats made to intimidate members' votes to-morrow. On motion of Mr. Nicoll it was laid over till to-morrow. B.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 12—Ten o'clock p. m.—The Republican caucus has just adjourned without making a nomination. They sat with closed doors, but intimations are thrown out that Wilmot will be nominated to-morrow morning.

Mr. Lowry's resolution, which was offered this afternoon, will probably not be pressed to a final vote.

Nothing has as yet transpired with regard to the action of the Democratic caucus, except that no ballots have been had up to this hour.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 12.—A resolution was presented in the Senate this afternoon by Mr. B. Lowry, setting forth that in consequence of numerous inflammatory newspaper articles having lately appeared, and the danger of violence to be apprehended in the election of a United States Senator, that the Senate adjourn until Wednesday morning at ten o'clock. The resolution passed on the first reading by a strict party vote, and was then laid over until to-morrow. Should it pass before twelve o'clock an election cannot take place, and the position remains vacant for one year. The city is filled with thousands of strangers, and great excitement prevails.

From the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 12, 1863.

A copy of the Richmond *Enquirer*, of to-day, has been received. It contains the following:

Vicksburg, Jan. 8th.—To Hon. John A. Seldon: From the latest information, I am satisfied that the enemy's transports have gone up the river. There are only seven gunboats between the mouth of the Yazoo river and Milliken's Bend. Vicksburg is daily growing stronger. We intend to hold it.

[Signed] J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieut. Gen. Commanding.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 10.—The rebel journals publishes the following, from an official source, dated Whinchester, Tenn.:

Gen. Morgan's report of his expedition shows the result of 2,000 paroled prisoners, and several hundred of the enemy killed and wounded, and an immense quantity of arms and property destroyed.

Forrest's reports shows 1000 prisoners, 1000 of the enemy killed and wounded, and an immense quantity of arms, ammunition and stores destroyed, and his whole command splendidly equipping from the captures.

Our operations at Murfreesboro include the capture of 5,000 prisoners, besides 2,000 captured at Hartsville and around Nashville. They sum up 10,000 in less than a month. We have also captured and sent to the rear 20 cannon, 6,000 small arms and some more in the hands of our troops, and destroyed 1500 wagons, the mules and horses being secured by the enemy. Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 20,000, including seven generals.

Charleston, Jan. 11th.—Late advices from San Antonio, Texas, state that an express from Brownsville had brought information that 4,000 French troops had landed at Matameras, and taken possession of the city.

There is great suffering in the rebel army in Virginia. Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee's cavalry brigade subscribed four hundred dollars for the relief of the citizens of Fredericksburg.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Arrived: steamer Pacific, from Oregon and Columbia, with $70,000 in treasure.

The steamer Scotland sailed for Hong Kong, with $190,000 in treasure and $650,000 worth of produce. The Scotland is the first of the four British steamers designed to run for China and Japan.

Arrival of the Bark Fenelon.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The bark Fenelon arrived to-night, from New Orleans, with 150 discharged soldiers, 16 of whom died on the passage.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1863.

HOUSE.—Mr. White, of Ind., offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment of company and regimental officers from the date of their commission.

Mr. Colfax, of Ind., offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be discharged from the further consideration of the House bill reducing the rate on imported paper from 35 to 10 per centum, and that the same be considered in the House at once.

Mr. Morrill moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to inform the House, so far as in his power, what amount has been expended, since the rebellion, in the employment and sustenance of slaves in the disloyal States, and to what extent such expenses have been compensated by the services of such slaves.

On motion of Mr. Lovejoy, it was resolved that the Committee on Agriculture be instructed to inquire into the expediency of additional legislation relative to the Department of Agriculture.

On motion of Mr. Kellogg, of Ill., the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on imported rags of which paper is made.

On motion of Mr. Arnold, of Ill., it was resolved that the President of the United States be requested to communicate full statistics of the trade and commerce of the great Western lakes and rivers and the St. Lawrence.

On motion of Mr. Noell, of Missouri, the Committee on Naval Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Navy Yard at some suitable point between the mouth of the Ohio and north of St. Louis, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Wilson, offered the following joint resolution, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy did, on the first of January, Anno Domini 1863, issue his proclamation in the words following, to wit: [Here follows the Emancipation Proclamation.]

Therefore, be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the said proclamation of the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, be, and the same hereby is, ratified, approved and confirmed.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Not agreed to. Yeas, 50; nays, 85. The resolution was then referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Aldrich, of Minn., offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency and necessity of granting as bounty land, 160 acres to each soldier now serving, or who may hereafter enlist in any old regiment, the said land to be located on any confiscated rebel plantation as soon as the rebellion is crushed, and report by bill or otherwise. Passed—yeas, 66; nays, 59.

On motion of Mr. Wallace, of Penna., the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire as to what legislation, if any, is necessary to settle the disputed question of the rights to lands of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., offered a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with public interests, to communicate by what authority the instructions had been given to General Dix in Virginia, General Shepley in Louisiana, and Gov. Stanley in North Carolina, or any of them concerning the election of Representatives to this House in those States, respectively.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling suggested that the inquiry include John S. Phelps, Governor of Arkansas, and Johnson, Governor of Tennessee.

Mr. Dawes had no objections farther than the fact that no election cases, from the two latter States, had come before the Committee on Elections. The resolution was Adopted.

Mr. Eliot asked leave to introduce a bill to establish a Bureau of Emancipation.

Mr. Holman, of Ind., raised the objection that notice had been given of the intention to introduce a bill, which objection, the Speaker sustained.

On motion of Mr. Fenton, of New York, it was resolved that a Select Committee of five be appointed to inquire into the expediency and necessity of establishing a military and post road from New York to the City of Washington, in order to facilitate the transportation of arms, troops and munitions of war.

Roscoe Conkling offered a resolution which was adopted, setting forth that it has been stated that certain property has been seized in this district by the military Generals as the property of the rebel John A. Campbell, Secretary of War of the so-called Confederate Government, and as it is stated that the Marshal of this district is about to take said property on a writ of replevin. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War inform the House whether the rebels in the South are able to retain attorneys in the National Capital.

Mr. Segewick, of N. Y., offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of laying a telegraphic cable from Fortress Monroe and all intermediate points to New Orleans.

On motion of Mr. Conkling, it was resolved as the sense of this House that no creditors of the Government are so meritorious as the soldiers of the Union, and that no more money should be paid to any civil officers of the Government until every arrearage due to any regiment in the service has been fully paid.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., introduced a bill setting forth that, as the terms of enlistment of the soldiers will soon expire, and as it is expedient to have soldiers whose constitutions are peculiarly fitted for the Southern campaign. Therefore, be it enacted, and that the President is authorised and required to raise, equip and organise a hundred and fifty thousand persons of color of African descent, to serve five years as artillery, infantry and cavalry, to receive five dollars per month, and the non-commissioned officers, ten dollars, together with rations, etc., one half to be set aside for the use of their families, and in case that they have no families, the money to be retained for them till the expiration of their term of service, commissioned officers to have the same pay as those in the regular army. Company officers may be either white or black. Recruiting stations may be established either in the North or South.

Mr. Cox moved to lay the bill on the table. Not agreed to—yeas, 56; nays, 83.

On motion of Mr. Stevens the further consideration of the subject was postponed till Wednesday week.

Mr. May, of Md., offered a preamble setting forth

WHEREAS, It has been proclaimed in Maryland that slaves escaping therefrom into the District of Columbia and remanded to jail to await the reclamation of their owners, have been taken from the custody of the marshal by the military authorities, in destruction of their rights of property and in violation of the solemnly guaranteed rights of the people of Maryland and of the Constitution, therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to ascertain the facts and law concerning the same, and report the result at an early day, and such measures of legislation as will put an end to this unlawful and unconstitutional proceeding. And further,

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the President, in order that he may see the Constitution and laws executed in this District, which is under his personal observation and official authority.

Mr. Fessenden, of Me., moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried—yeas, 68; nays, 44.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, of Md., the select Committee on Emancipation was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making appropriations to aid Maryland in a system of emancipation and colonization of persons of color now in that State.

On motion of Mr. Brown, of Va., the same Committee was instructed with reference to a bill to aid the State of West Virginia in the emancipation of her slaves.

On motion of Mr. Allen, of Mass., the Committee on the Conduct of the War was instructed to inquire as to what rules or restrictions have been placed on trade on portions of the country now in our military occupancy. Whether any officers are engaged in trade or speculation, etc.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the bill which provides ways and means for the support of the government.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., offered his substitute for the bill of the Committee of Ways and Means as heretofore published.

Mr. Spaulding, of New York, made a lengthy speech in support of the demands of the government to carry on the war. He then examined into our financial condition, showing that $1,117,000,000 is required for current services. He argued to show that the money required cannot be obtained by law, and hence the necessity of having the bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means now under consideration. The only hope of ultimate success in any financial scheme was in military success; as from Southern declarations the war must go on and the rebels must be whipped before they compromise or surrender.

The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Willey, of Va., presented a petition from the Secretary of the Colonization Society of New York, on the subject of emancipation.

Messrs. Sherman, Cowan and Rice presented a large number of petitions in favor of the bankrupt act.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., presented a memorial of the emancipation league of Boston, asking for the organization of the Bureau on the subject of emancipation.

Mr. Willey, of Vt., presented a bill to aid West Virginia in the more speedy and final abolishment of slavery in said State. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Morrill, of Vt., offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire what further legislation is necessary to carry out the treaty with Great Britain, of Aug. 9, 1862.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate what measures have been adopted to enforce the provisions of the act to suppress the insurrection and confiscate the property of rebels, and if any additional legislation is necessary for the enforcement of said act. Adopted.

Mr. Clark, of R. I., offered a resolution requesting the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire and report what are the objections and causes of delay in the execution of the act to confiscate the property of rebels, especially in the District of Columbia, and whether any legislation is necessary to secure the most prompt execution of the act. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., gave notice of a bill to consolidate regiments in the field. Also a bill to facilitate the return of absent soldiers to the army.

Mr. Fessenden, of Me., called up the bill to provide a further issue of bonds and United States notes. The bill has already been published. A letter from the Sec'y of the Treasury was read in favor of this measure, and explaining that the resolution from the House would not meet the wants of the government. The bill then passed.

The joint resolution from the House for the prompt payment of soldiers was then postponed, Mr. Fessenden explaining that the bill which had just been passed by the Senate, made more ample provisions for the purpose.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minn., made a lengthy speech in reply to Mr. Saulsbury, of Del., and in favor of the Administration. He thought there was a plan originating with the Democrats of the North to break up the government. The Democrats, when the rebellion broke out, gathered about the President, claiming to be in favor of putting down the rebellion, and asked an equal share in the offices. The President was deceived by these men, and placed them in high positions, and cast away many of his old and true friends. There No man can ever succeed in this way. There are enemies in every department of the government. These men must be relieved. Who of all the loyal people of the North would have trusted the Quartermaster's Department to such a man as Gen. Meigs, with his antecedents. Who wondered that the pontoons were late at Falmouth, or who would have permitted Gen. Thomas to have remained at the head of the Adjutant General's office. The friends of the President must stand together to save the Government in this its blackest hour, and do their whole duty or the Government would fall and they fall with it.

Mr. Saulsbury—This, Sir, is in the Senate of the United States, and it is not in my province here to reply to the low blackguardism and scurrility of the fellow.

Mr. Hale.—I call the Senator to order.

Mr. Saulsbury—I was saying Hale's—["order," "order."]

Chair—(Mr. Sherman in Chair.) The Senator from Delaware will resume his seat, as he is out of order.

Mr. Saulsbury, again rising—It may be in order (I mean no disrespect to the Chair,) for the Senator from New Hampshire to listen to what he has listened to for the last hour, and it may not be in order to hear it characterized as it should be. I did not intend to pursue any extended remarks, I was assigning reasons why I could not. I made a speech expressing my honest sentiments, and it did not occur to me that I should go for instructions to some adventurer who had sought the wilds of Minnesota—

Mr. Hale.—I call the Senator to order.

Chairman Sherman—The duty of the Chair is to preserve the rules of the Senate, and he hoped that no infraction of its order would be made.

Mr. Saulsbury.—I will simply say, as my remarks seem distasteful to the Senator from New Hampshire, what I hope will be in order. When I made a few remarks on Friday last, I said that if any one questioned my loyalty to the Constitution and Government of the United States—not my loyalty to this Administration or the Republican party, but to the Government of the United States—that he lied before men and in the presence of High Heaven; and as the Senator from Minnesota has brought himself within that class, there I leave him.

The Chair.—The Senator from Delaware is clearly out of order.

The bill was then postponed till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the bill to raise volunteers for the defense of Kentucky was then taken up, and a pending amendment, offered by Mr. Harlan, to allow the President to raise 20,000 troops in any one State, rejected.

The motion to postpone the bill was rejected, and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Mass., the bill to establish an arsenal and ordnance depot on the tide waters of New York harbor was taken up. The bill appropriates eight hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars.

On motion of Mr. Grimes, the bill was postponed.

Mr. Rice called up the bill to reimburse the State of Minesota for the expenses incurred in suppressing the late Indian hostilities. After a discussion of some length it was postponed, and the Senate adjourned.

Latest News from Vicksburg.

OFF THE MOUTH OF THE YAZOO RIVER, Jan. 3d—Via Cairo 11th.

The expedition against Vicksburg was withdrawn from the Yazoo river, yesterday, in safety. A single attack by the enemy was repulsed by our gunboats.

The Yazoo is abandoned as a base of operations. The enemy is impregnable on the front facing that stream. There has been no fighting since last Monday.

Nothing has been heard from Banks or Farragut.

McClernand arrived here on Wednesday night.

The army is now on transports at Milliken's Bend. No further developments have been made.

Pemberton and Price are in Vicksburg with 60,000 men. They had 160 guns in the batteries, besides their field artillery.

Our losses are between 2,800 and 3,000. The loss of the enemy unknown.

Capt. Gwinn, of the gunboat Benton, died this evening.

It has been raining incessantly for the past 26 hours, causing a heavy rise in the Mississippi river.

A council of war was held on board the Tigress, Gen. McClernand's headquarters, on Sunday; Com. Porter, Generals Sherman and McClernand, and other officers were present. It was deemed expedient to abandon the attempt on Vicksburg and to operate against some other place. A plan of attack was decided on, but its publication is forbidden.

The following day both fleets got under weigh. There was no coal for gunboats and they were unable to raise steam. There was no flood in the river at this time. With wood fuel the transports took the gunboats in tow and moved slowly along.

The Advance arrived here last evening and met coal going down the river. There was considerable excitement at the mouth of the Arkansas. The ram Ponchatrain is down the river. The gunboats and rams are waiting for her.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—General Curtis received a dispatch from Major Collins, commanding the post at Lebanon, Mo., stating that, at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, seven hundred Federals, at Hartsville, attacked four thousand rebels, with five cannon, under Marmaduke and Porter, and drove them five miles South. The rebels then took a circuit and returned to Hartsville, when the fighting recommenced, and continued till sundown. Our loss is thirty-five killed and wounded. The rebel's loss is one hundred and fifty.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 11.—The steamboat Metamor, Capt. Van Allenburg, under a flag of truce, arrived at Fortress Monroe to-day from City Point, and brings 320 paroled Union prisoners and six women and children.

It is reported at Richmond that the rebel gunboat Merrimac is now lying under the guns of Fort Darling, having gone below the blockade obstruction and cannot return on account of the low water in James river.

At Newbern, on Wednesday last, there were 55 Yankee transports. The forces there include the commands of three Major Generals, which gives a force of 50,000 at least.

There is probable a fleet at Beaufort. It is supposed that an attack is meditated on Wilmington and Goldsboro.

The Richmond *Whig*, of January 10th, says that on New Years morning four rebel gunboats came down Buffalo Bayou into Galveston Bay, and ran alongside the Harriet Lane, one on each side, and succeeded in killing all the gunners and Capt. Wainwright, the commander. The rebel gunboats were lined and fortified with cotton bales. The balance of the Yankee fleet and one transport escaped.

The new Ironside went to sea from this place to-day.

Democratic Caucus.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 12.—On the first ballot in the Democratic Caucus, Buckalew received 19 votes, Campbell 16, Hughes 11, Foster 10, Black 5, and Gov. Porter 1. Balance scattering.

Second Ballot—Buckalew 29, Campbell 18, Foster 8, Hughes 12. Ballance scattering.

Sixth Ballot—Buckalew 40, Campbell 19, Hughes 8. This nominates Buckalew.

The Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 12.—A resolution was adopted in the Senate to-day, requesting the Committee on Militia to report a bill revising the military law so as to provide more effectually for the enrollment and organization of the militia of the State.

A bill passed making treasury notes and postal currency receivable for taxes for a period of two years.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12—Evening.—Flour in active fair demand at $6,25@6,35; sales 6,000 bbls. Wheat firm, and prices unchanged. Corn 44@46c. Oats unchanged and in demand at 53@55c in bulk, and 63@64c in sacks. Rye 62@63. Whisky 38c, and in good demand. Hogs dull; the weather is too mild, and prices are 10c lower. 200 pounds averages sold at $4,25; the whole range is from $4 to $4,50 for light to 250 pounds averages, and $4,60@4,75 for extra large; the receipts are 6,600 since Saturday. Mess Pork held firmly, but there is no demand for it. Lard is in active demand, with sales of 1,700 tierces at 8½@8¾, the former for country and the latter for city; after the news from New York it could not be bought for less than 8¾@8⅞c, and not much at these figures; there is a good demand for short clear middles, with sales of 600 boxes at 7c; they are now held firmly at 7¼c. Three thousand lbs. bulk shoulders sold at 4½c. Groceries firm. Cloverseed in better demand at $5,75. Timothy advanced to $2@2,10. Gold and silver unsettled; 140 offered for Gold; Demand Notes 135; Exchange steady.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—Evening.—Cotton firm; sales of 2,000 bales at 79½@70c. Flour advanced 10; sales of 14,000 bbls at $6 10@6 46 for State, $7@7 15 for Ohio, and $7@7 60 for Southern. Wheat advanced 1@2c; sales of 150,000 bush at $1 28@1 36 for Chicago Spring, $1 35@1 42 for Milwaukee Club, and $1 49@1 52 for red. Corn declined 1c; sales of 80,000 bush at 82@83c. Beef quiet. Pork firm at $14 37½@14 50 for mess. Lard firm at 9½@10½c. Whisky is firm; sales of 1,400 bbls at 40½@41c. Freights are firmer.

Stocks firm; Reading 88½; Treasury 7 3-10 102¾; Gold 142.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—Flour moves slowly, and holders are firm in their views; sales 10,0 bbls. Ohio extra family at $7@7 25 per bbl, receipts light. Small sales Rye flour at $5 25; and Corn Meal $3 75. There is a spirited demand for Wheat, and prices are good; sales 4000 bush. Red at $1 48, and 21,000 bush. Kentucky White at $1 80@1 85. Small sales Rye at 94c. Corn is rather better; sales 8,000 bush. yellow at 80c for old; 78c for mixed, and 70@75c for new. Oats dull; 3,000 bush. Pennsylvania sold at 40@42c. No change in Coffee, Sugar or Molasses. Provisions are held firmly; sales 10,000 bbls. Mess Pork at $14 50@14 75. Lard 9¼@9½c. Whisky sold at 43@44.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—Noon.—Flour better; 7,500 bbls sold; State $5 10@5 10, Ohio $7@7 10, Southern $7@7 60. Wheat 1@2c better; 60,000 bush sold at $1 28@1 32 for Chicago Spring, $1 33@1 41 for Milwaukee; $1 49@1 52 for red western. Corn 1c lower; 40,000 bush sold at 82@83c. Beef quiet. Pork firm. Mess pork at $14 37. Lard is firm at 9½@10½c. Whisky firm at 41c.

Receipts of Flour, 12,301 bbs; Wheat and Corn none.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12—Noon.—Flour active; Ohio etra at $7 25@7 81. Wheat advanced 3c; sales at $1 63@1 80 for red, and $1 48@1 52 for white. Corn active; white at 83@85c, and yellow at 78@80c. Oats firm; Penn'a at 71@73c. Whisky is firm firm and tending upwards. Provisions dull.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

The river is again rising, and last evening the pier marks indicated six and a half feet and still swelling steadily. The weather yesterday was mild and pleasant, and all that could possibly be desired for the transaction of out-door business.

There was but very little doing at the levee yesterday. The Emma Graham, from Zanesville, was the only arrival, while aside from the local packets, there was not a single departure.

On Saturday, Judge McCandless, in the United States District Court, delivered an important opinion in an admiralty case against the steamboat Science, for violation of the Act of Congress, passed August 30th, 1852, by running without the full complement of licensed pilots. It will be remembered that Captain Wm. Reno, of the Science, was convicted sometime since of piloting the boat without having taken out the required license, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $104 and costs. Another suit for penalty was brought against the owners of the boat, resulting that "steamboat Science is condemned to be released upon the payment of $500 and costs of the libel."

The Government officials at Cincinnati are pressing all of our boats into the Government service, as fast as they arrive there.

We learn from a gentleman, who left Memphis a short time since, that a fleet, consisting of *one hundred and thirty vessels*, left that place for Vicksburg, while he was there. Included in this fleet, are quite a number of Pittsburgh steamers.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of yesterday says:

The river was rising from the recent heavy rains with already a good and sufficient stage of water for all purposes. The rain came down without intermission during the whole of Saturday. The Liberty No. 2, left on Saturday for Cincinnati. The steamer Pocahontas was at the landing.

The Eclipse, Capt. Moore, and the New York, Capt Lightner, both first class steamers, are announced for Cincinnati and Louisville.

The Emma Graham, Captain Ayers, returns to Zanesville to-day at the usual hour, 4 p. m. Mr. W. G. Wilson, still retains charge of the office.

The Minerva, Captain Gordon, is the Wheeling packet for to-day, leaving at 11 a. m., precisely.

The Armenia, Capt. A. C. McCallum, is announced for St. Louis forthwith.

WILLIAM BARNHILL & CO., Boiler Makers and Sheet Iron Workers, PENN STREET, Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26. Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most improved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN, FIRE BEDS, STEAM PIPES, LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, CONDENSERS, SALT PANS, TANKS, OIL STILLS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS, BOILER IRON BRIDGES, SUGAR PANS, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILER. Repairing done on the shortest notice. de81:tf

MEDICAL CARD.—W. BODENHAMER, M. D., of New York, Having arrived in Pittsburgh, will, as usual, devote his EXCLUSIVE ATTENTION to the Medical and Surgical treatment of CHRONIC DISEASES, especially those of the Lower Bowel, such as Piles, Constipation, Fistula, Fissure, Falling of the Bowel, Stricture of the Bowel, Ulceration of the Bowel, &c., &c. Also the various Chronic Diseases of the Womb, the Kidneys, the Bladder, &c. His residence is at the MONONGAHELA HOUSE, where he may be seen and consulted from 8 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m. daily. He will visit patients in any part of the city, if desired. de8:tf

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. ai19:2awtf

J. & M. M'STEEN, BRASS FOUNDERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS. All kinds of BRASS AND IRON COCKS made to order. Also, BRASS CASTINGS, of all kinds, made at the shortest notice. All orders left at BOWN & TETLEY'S, No. 136 WOOD STREET, will be promptly attended to. The members of this firm being practical mechanics, of many years' experience in their business, will insure to give satisfaction in every respect. de9:ly

$75 A MONTH.—I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address, S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine. de20:3mdawT

DRIED PEACHES—94 bbls. Southern Illinois prime new halves for sale by J. S. LIGGETT & CO., ja12 75 Water and 91 Front streets.

LUBRICATING OIL.—15 bbls. superior Lubricating Oil, for sale low to close. ja10 HENRY H. COLLINS.

HICKORY NUTS—10 bbls. just received and for sale by ja10 HEAD & METZGAR, 249 Liberty st.