Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 15.

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	50
12 " M.	00	50
6 " P. M.		54
Barometer		293-20

New Advertising Rates.

The following rates of Advertising have been agreed upon by the Publishers of the Pittsburgh Daily Press, to take effect on and after the 10th day of November, 1862, on all new contracts:

FOR STANDING MATTER.

PER SINGLE SQUARE, EVERY DAY.

One insertion	$ 50	Two months	$9 00
Two insertions	1 00	Three months	11 00
Three insertions	1 25	Four months	13 00
One week	2 00	Five months	14 00
Two weeks	3 50	Six months	15 00
Three weeks	5 00	Nine months	20 00
One month	6 00	One year	25 00

FOR CHANGEABLE MATTER,

Which allows the privilege of a weekly change of matter, to be inserted among new advertisements.

PER SINGLE SQUARE, EVERY DAY.

Six months	$18 00
Twelve months	30 00
Administrators' notices	2 25
Marriage Notices	75
Death notices, each insertion	50

All advertisements ordered in for one month, or less time, to be cash at the time of ordering.

CHARLES McKNIGHT, Eve. Chronicle.
FOSTER & FLEESON, Pitts. Dispatch.
JAS. P. BARR, Pittsburgh Post.
S. RIDDLE & CO., Pittsburgh Gazette.

Young Men's Library Association.

The following is a condensed copy of the interesting report read by James Park, Jr., President of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, at their late meeting:

Notwithstanding the large number of members who are now in the army of the Union, and the loss of revenue thereby, as well as the disastrous state of public affairs, which seriously affects every institution of a literary or philanthropic character, it is a subject of congratulation that during the past year the additions to the library, attendance at the reading room, and the circulation of books, far exceed any year of its existence as an institution.

The report of the Library Committee will show how many homes among its members have been entertained and instructed by the volumes drawn from the shelves of the Association; and the inspection of your reading room day and evening exhibits scores of both ladies and gentlemen who there find a retreat from the cares of business and life, and real entertainment within its peaceful walls.

The Librarian reports that our membership is not confined to the corporate limits of our two cities, but embraces many who reside on the railroads in the adjacent country and villages; and that the attendance of strangers visiting the rooms has largely increased. The very large number of newspapers found in the reading room have been the centre of much attention.

CIRCULATION OF BOOKS.

The number of volumes drawn from the Library during the year 1862	6,762
During the year 1861	4,786
Increase	1,976

During the last five years the circulation of the Library was as follows:

Drawn during the year 1858	1,785 vols.
" " " " 1859	2,382 "
" " " " 1860	4,052 "
" " " " 1861	4,786 "
" " " " 1862	6,762 "

MEMBERSHIP.

The number of active members who paid for the year 1862, was	491
During the year 1861	446
Increase	45

PRESENT NUMBER OF MEMBERS.

Honorary	8
Life	24
Active	491
Total	523

While our institution has furnished to the army, since the commencement of the war, the large number of 256 volunteers, from the rank of Brigadier General to that of privates, the above statement evinces the firm hold the Association retains on the affection of its members, for it is mainly by their efforts that the vacancies have been filled by the addition of new names."

The report urges, at some length, upon each individual member, the necessity of constant effort to procure new members, and recommends the Board for the ensuing year, to take measures to secure an early and active canvas for the same object. The President proceeds to say: "The city of Pittsburgh is justly proud of her Mercantile Library Association; and her citizens cannot but feel the importance of its prosperity. If properly presented to them, its claims to their support would be recognized and fresh and additional impetus would be given to its career. The motto of our Association should be "Action, Action."

It is a sorrowful privilege to record here that of those gallant young men, who went from our Institution to fight the battles of our country, many have fallen while gloriously sustaining the holy cause. Lieut. J. P. Beattie fell while gallantly leading his company at the battle of Richmond. Col. J. H. Childs and John S. Copley gave their lives to their country at Antietam, and Sergeant Edward P. Darlington at South Mountain. Let their names ever be honored and held in grateful remembrance.

In the death of Edward P. Darlington, the Association has lost one of its most active, intelligent and useful members. For several years he was Chairman of the Library Committee, and was Treasurer of the Association when he enlisted. Possessed of fine literary taste, and warmly attached to our Institution, he devoted all of his talents, and much of his time, to secure it the enviable position it now enjoys.

It is also with much regret that we have to record the decease, during the year, of Wm. Addison, M. D., one of our life members. During the early existence of our institution, he took a great interest in the prosperity of the Library, and promoted its usefulness by frequent and valuable donations of books, that now give character to our collection.

THE LIBRARY.

The number of volumes in the Library at the commencement of the year, was		3,872
Added during the year;		
By purchase	194	
" donation	102	
" binding	47	343
Present number of vol's in Library		4,215

LECTURES.

The course of lectures during the past year has almost equalled any former year, in a pecuniary point of view. By the selection of first-class lecturers, we have continued to receive a liberal patronage from our citizens.

It was expected that the usual number of lectures, previous to the holidays, would have been given this winter. But the Lecture Committee report that unusual difficulties have arisen this season to prevent it. Very few lectures have been given this season in the West, owing to the disturbed state of the country, and there are not as many lecturers available as formerly, and but one new lecturer—Mason Jones, the Irish orator.

Engagements were made by the Committee with George Vandenhoff and J. B. Gough to lecture early this winter. In consequence of the numerous applications for the latter in the East, he has declined to come West, until the close of the session. The first gentleman, owing to sickness, was compelled to recall his engagement. It is hoped by the Committee that both these popular lecturers, and also Dr. Holland, R. W. Emerson, Dr. Guthrie, of Missouri, Mason Jones, and other lecturers, will appear before the close of the season."

After thanking the Library and Lecture Committees, Secretary, Treasurer, &c., for their services in behalf of the Association, also, the proprietors of various newspapers, and donors of books and pamphlets for their donations to the Library, the President says:

"In surrendering to our successors the interests of the institution which have been confided to our hands, during the past momentous year, the Board feel assured that all the vital interests of the Association have made some progress. Yet they cannot but regret that we have not such a library as our community should have. Each day and evening youths of both sexes, ambitious to obtain knowledge, and men desirous of obtaining works of rarity, come to our rooms for books which we have not, or not in sufficient number to supply the demand, nor means wherewith to purchase. The future must furnish, if furnished at all, what we would gladly do were we able.

To that future and to your zealous efforts, we commend the institution."

JAMES PARK, JR.,
President of the Board.

John Stewart, Treasurer, in account with Young Men's Mercantile Library Association.

DR.

1862. Jan. 24,	to Balance received from J. T. Brady	$ 59 47
	" Amount of members' subscriptions	1,592 57
	" Amount received from Lecture Committee	196 17
	" Premium on "par funds	1 10
	" Amount received for books lost	4 59
	" Sales of old newspapers	15 50
		$1,869 40

CR.

By amount paid salaries	$615 00
" " " Account of rent	300 —
" " " For gas	144 90
" " " " Newspapers	245 96
" " " " Books	122 46
" " " " Magazines	73 75
" " " " Printing	78 02
" Stationary, $39 72; binding, $64 58	105 30
" Postage, $24 46; coal, $14 08	38 54
" Water tax, $10 25; Insur'e, $15 00	25 25
" Whitewashing and cleaning	21 89
" Oil cloth and carpet for Committee Rooms, &c	26 89
" Sundry bills and accounts	51 26
" Incidental expenses	20 18
	$1,869 40

Effects of Deceased Soldiers.

The Mill Creek General Hospital, of Virginia, having been discontinued, the Surgeon in charge sends to Adjutant General Russell a list of the names of deceased soldiers, together with the effects left by them at their death. The following are the names of those belonging to Western Pennsylvania Regiments:

Charles Bartlett, 103d Pennsylvania Regiment; purse (no contents.)

E. G. Barbour, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry; testament, letters, likeness, purse, 10 cents, ring.

Thomas Woodward, Co. I, 105th Pa.; letters and testament.

Jackson Backman, Co. H, 3d Pa. Reserves; check for $4, descriptive list, letters, stencil, receipt for $5.

John R. Bowman, Co. A, 103d Pa.; empty purse.

Robert McCane, Co. G, 83d Pa.; watch chain, descriptive list, purse and 17 cents.

In no case does the list exhibit an amount of over five dollars in cash, and the tens of thousands of brave fellows lying in the hospitals, could probably not exhibit an average of one dollar per man. How necessary, then, it is for us at home to provide for their comfort and support.

The Criminal Court.

In the case of Wm. Woods, the police officer, charged with assault and battery on oath of Henry Wisner, the jury found a verdict of not guilty, but that the defendant pay the costs.

Isabella Tart and Jennie Scott, charged with receiving stolen goods, were convicted and sentenced to two months each in the county jail. One of these women claims to be the wife of James Tart, recently sentenced to the penitentiary for robbing the shoe store of Mr. Diffenbacher, and it was receiving the goods stolen therefrom that the parties were convicted.

John Ogle, charged with robbing the store of Mr. Thompson, Liberty street, was tried, and the Court will charge the jury this morning.

ACCIDENT.—A young man named Ross, son of Mr. J. Ross, grocer, was severely injured yesterday by a horse running away with a buggy which he was driving. The buggy upset at the corner of Diamond alley and Smithfield street, and was broken to pieces. Mr. Ross was severely bruised, but not dangerously injured.

NEW MUSIC.—Mrs. Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street, has received "*Carrie Lee, or They Made her a Grave;*" written by H. Angelo, and composed by Carrol Clifford. Also, "*A Dream of Peace; Grand March.*" By J. M. Leland, Author of "*Col. Bartlett's March.*" We commend both to the examination of our musical friends.

MARRIED:

BOYD—McCUNE—On the 8th instant, by Rev. Samuel Jamison, Mr. ROBERT M. BOYD and Miss MARY McCUNE, all of Elizabeth, Pa.

DIED:

HUTCHISON—On Tuesday morning, at 3 o'clock, LEWIS D. HUTCHISON, in the 38th year of his age.

His funeral will take place at 10 o'clock THIS (Thur. day) MORNING, from his late residence in Lawrenceville. Carriages will leave the Stable of A. Jackman at 9½ o'clock.

LEE—On the 11th inst., at Montgomery Station, Lycoming county, Pa., of typhoid fever, SAMUEL M. LEE, in the 20th year of his age.

A heavy shade of gloom is thrown
Around our youthful circle now—
For one has gone in all his youth,
With joy and gladness on his brow;
He went his native land to free—
Alas! alas! for SAMMY LEE.

By sickness' fevered hand laid low,
The soldier there at last must die,
Away from home's endearing shade,
Beneath a stranger's lonely sky;
To die from home, oh! sad would be
To die like poor SAMMY LEE.

But one was there with gentle tones,
To light his way when death was near;
A mother knelt in fervent prayer,
Beside the dying volunteer;
A look, a sigh—his soul was free,
And earth had lossed poor SAMMY LEE.

Sweet be thy sleep, poor volunteer,
When they that went with thee are free;
And when we meet in crowds around,
Our glee will die by thoughts of thee.
Sleep, Soldier! sleep; thy spirit free—
And we will mourn for SAMMY LEE.

Jan. 13th, 1863. BY JENNIE F***.

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 overcoatings, business and dress clothing, pantaloons of all descriptions, are well assorted, and of the latest style. The gentlemen's furnishing goods department is all that a purchaser would wish. Call on McGee & Co. if you desire a nice suit.

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

LIBERAL REWARD.—LOST—A Wallet containing a small amount of Money, some Notes and other valuable papers, of no use to any person except the owner, as payment has been stopped. Was lost on Monday. Any person finding the same, by leaving it at Brewer, Burke & Co., Duquesne Way, corner of Hancock street, will be liberally rewarded.

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.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.—On Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, McClelland, 55 Fifth street, will make his last and closing sale of Mr. Pratt's great consignment of Books, Albums, Paper, &c.

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

LEMON BISCUIT AND ALMOND NUTS—Just received fresh from the bakeries and for sale wholesale or by the pound, at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
ja8 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1863.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

By far the most significant and important debate of the session, occurred to-day in the House, striking the key note of the Democratic opposition to the war, and foreshadowing the doctrines and policy of the new Democratic party, which its leaders hope to organize from the three elements of Thurlow Weed, Conservative Border State men, and the present Democratic organization.

Mr. Vallandigham succeeded in getting his resolutions, which were introduced some time ago, up to-day, and made an elaborate and able speech, which he has been for some time preparing, and by far the best he ever made, taking the boldest and most ultra peace-democratic grounds, and clearly indicating the policy hereafter to be adopted by the opposition. His speech was fully written out, printed and committed to memory, and forcibly delivered.

Mr. Bingham followed for the Republicans in a wholly extempore speech of great power, dissecting Vallandigham's statesmanship, exposing and denouncing the tendency of his teachings, and rising at the close to a pitch of eloquence that brought back the earlier and better days of Congress.

Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, doubtless democratic, and hitherto supposed to be, in the main, in harmony with the Vallandigham school, then got the floor, and in a most stirring and eloquent speech, that again and again called down salvos of applause from the galleries, and even from the floor, denounced Vallandigham's position and the whole tendency of his teachings, and especially protested against the possibility of separation, which would carry the Northwest with the South, (to which Vallandigham had significantly pointed,) and closed with a touching allusion to the losses in his own family from the war, which, like Cato of old, he did not regret, and would have blushed not to have had it to occur.

All the speeches commanded profound and very unusual attention. Mr. Vallandigham was listened to in silence, the members clustering around his desk to hear him more distinctly, and even granting him, by unanimous consent, fifteen extra minutes, in order to let him finish.

Messrs. Bingham and Wright commanded equal attention, while their voices were repeatedly drowned in applause, which the Speaker could not suppress even by the threat of ordering the galleries to be cleared. Mr. Vallandigham's effort is regarded as a true exponent of his party principles, and as faithfully interpreting the views of nearly all his fellow Democratic representatives. It is thought that hardly half a dozen Democrats in the House will take the same manly and loyal position with Mr. Wright, as no debate of such significance has occurred for a long time, and as ordinary reports sent West are likely to be too meagre to be satisfactory, it is thought worth the heavy expense of transmitting a very full abstract, by special dispatch. The following is a full and faithful synopsis of Mr. Vallandigham's very remarkable speech; after reviewing briefly the efforts to compromise at the session of 1860 and '61, and the beginning of the war, and the scenes that followed, and his own position, and the failure of the war, he next proceeded to consider the question "can the union of these States be yet restored, and how can it be done:"

He maintained that re-union was not only possible but inevitable, unless defeated by the deliberate folly and wickedness of the public men and the people. He argued the question at length, from history citing many examples. He insisted that physical causes all tended to that. There was no radical difference in the white race here to prevent it; that all the original causes which led to union—common descent, consanguinity, language, manners and laws, defence, interest, and the domestic tranquility—all existed in full force yet, and some of them were much stronger now than at first; and further, that artificial causes had sprung up since, works of improvement multiplying travel, trade, migration and intercourse; also, that certain less material, but equally strong ties, existed, such as common history, National Republican songs, battle-fields, &c. He maintained also that the causes which led to disunion were not eternal and ineradical, and were weaker than those which tended to re-union; that slavery was not the cause but only the development of the cause, sectionalism; that there is no irrepressible conflict between slave labor and free labor in the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States; that the fundamental idea of the Constitution is the perfect and eternal compatibility of a union of States, part slave and part free, and that such a union was in fact the strongest of all popular governments. He contended that nothing keeps us apart now excepting hate, antagonistic and revenge, and that war heats these passions seven times hotter, and that while it lasts reunion cannot commence. He insisted that prejudices could be overcome, and explained the origin of the jealousies between New England and the South, tracing them to difference of manners, habits and social life, and a different idea of religion, morals and politics. He rejected the idea of excluding New England, and insisted that there was a large non-puritan and conservative element in New England, which would of itself overcome the narrow, extreme and fanatical puritan element, the supremacy of which he declared to be incompatible with the peace of society and of the Union. He referred to Roger Williams as the founder of a New England civilization different from Mayflower and Plymouth Rock. He next maintained that New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania could not separate from the South, nor the South from the North, and he spoke of the geographical ties which bound them together. He said the North-west would not separate from the South, and that the day which divided the slaveholding from the non-slaveholding States would decree the eternal divorce of the West from the East.

He insisted that there was no cause of controversy, except slavery, and that the agitation of that subject as a political element must cease; that we must return to the old constitutional and actual basis of fifty years ago—three-fifths rule, speedy and ready return of fugitive slaves, no more agitation, and the transit and the temporary sojourn of masters with their slaves in the free States. This was the price of the Union, and whoever was not willing to pay it must finally declare for separation and disunion. He argued that the South was interested just as much as we are in reunion. He spoke of the terms of slavery on the old basis and the way to re-union, referring to the almost exact similarity of the two Constitutions—Federal and Confederate, and of the impossibility of keeping up two such governments with a national boundary.

He said, the only difficulty in the way of a re-union, was the want of the will to re-unite, and that, while the war lasted, that will would never exist. He said that, if the country was really tired of war, and thought that the military experiment had been tried long enough, and enough of blood and treasure expended, and misery inflicted on both. He would then propose this. He denied that this was a formal recognition, to which, for obvious reasons, he would not consent. It was an informal recognition, and so was the exchange of prisoners, flags of truce, &c. If it confessed disunion, it was only as the surgeon, who sets a fractured limb to heal, it admits that it is broken. It would not do to say that the government would have failed to crush out the rebellion. It had failed and would always fail. Neither ought anybody to complain, that no one would be hung, neither would there be, though the war lasted fifty years, but if nobody was to be hung, then let the wrong doers of the administration rejoice and be exceedingly glad.

He approved of mediation as a means of suspending hostilities, but rejected arbitration. He spoke also of the important lessons which the war had taught on both sides—exploding anti-slavery errors, proving the strength of the South, and that slavery, instead of being a weakness, was a power; that the non-slaveholding white men of the South were the chief support of slavery, and that there was no danger of servile insurrections. He said, too, that the South had learned that personal courage is a quality common to all sections, and that in battle the men of the North, and especially of the West, were their equals. Twenty months of war had corrected many errors, and taught us the wisdom of a century, and if we would only re-unite, the Union would be stronger and more durable than ever.

He closed as follows: Stop fighting; make an armistice (no formal treaty); withdraw your army from the seceded States; reduce both armies to a fair and sufficient peace establishment; declare absolute free trade between the North and South; buy and sell; agree upon a Zollverein; recall your fleets; break up your blockade; reduce your navy; restore travel upon your railroads; re-establish the telegraph; re-unite your express companies; build no more Monitors and iron-clads, but set your friendly steamers and steamships again in motion; visit the North and West—visit the South; exchange newspapers; migrate; intermarry; let slavery alone; hold elections at the appointed time; let us choose a new President in '64. When the gospel of peace shall have descended again from Heaven into their hearts, and the gospel of abolition and hate been expelled, let your Clergy and the Churches meet again in Christian intercourse North and South; let the secret orders and voluntary associations everywhere re-unite as brethren once more—in short, give to all the natural and all the official causes which impel us together their fullest sway; let time do his office, drying tears, dispelling sorrows, mellowing passions, and making the herb and grass and tree to grow again upon the hundred battle fields of this terrible war. He concluded by a reference to his readiness to yield up personal interests and the material rewards of ambition, just now, to the future and the good of his country. Whoever believed that war would restore the Union, whoever was for a war for the abolition of slavery or disunion, or whoever demanded Southern independence and final separation, would not be satisfied with what he said, but he had always been for the Union and would not surrender it now in youth. He desired to see the 100th anniversary of American Independence, and as orator exult in our glowing glories and greatness of the still United States. He hoped for it yet sooner, if possible. In any event let that day be the day of the great restoration. We were in the midst of the crisis of the revolution. If we secured peace now and began a reunion, all would be well, if not, he saw nothing but revolution and anarchy.

FROM HARRISBURG.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 14, 1863.

HOUSE.—Ten thousand English and three thousand German copies of the report of the Commissioners, to revise the revenue laws with the revised laws were ordered to be published.

The Chairmen of the Standing Committees are as follows:

Ways and Means—Mr. Hopkins, of Washington county.
General Judiciary—Mr. Kaine, of Fayette.
Local Judiciary—Mr. Brown, of Northumberland.
Pensions and Gratuities—Mr. McManus, of Philadelphia.
Claims—Mr. Beck, of Lycoming.
Agricultural and Manufactures—Mr. Welder, of Berks.
Education—Mr. Early, of Elk.
Accounts—Mr. Rowland, of Pike.
Vice and Immorality—Mr. Wakefield, of Westmoreland.
Militia—Mr. Jackson, of Sullivan.
Election Districts—Mr. Rex, Montgomery.
Banks—Mr. Willey, of Montgomery.
Estates and Escheats—Mr. Roads, of Cumberland.
Roads, Bridges and Canals—Mr. Hoover, of Montgomery.
Corporations—Mr. Quigley, of Philadelphia.
New Counties and County Seats—Mr. Twitchell, of Erie.
Compare Bills—Mr. Kline, of Berks.
Library—Mr. Grant, of Butler.
Railroads—Mr. Thomson, of Philadelphia.
City Passenger Railways—Mr. Hopkins, of Philadelphia.
Mines and Minerals—Mr. Wolf, of Schuylkill.
Printing—Mr. Nieman, of Northampton.
Public Buildings—Mr. Ramsey, of York.
Federal Relations—Mr. Pershing, of Cambria.
Divorces—Mr. Boyer, of Clearfield.

Mr. Gross introduced a bill to renew the charter of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh. Referred to the Committee on Banks.

Mr. Gilfillan introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a lateral railroad west of Pittsburgh, through Union township.

Mr. Kaine introduced a bill to repeal and supply certain sections of the Penal Code. Also, a bill relative to the limitation of actions.

Mr. Rex introduced a bill to prevent the emigration of negroes from other States into this State.

Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, introduced a bill to supply certain sections in the Penal Code. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Brown, of Northumberland, introduced a bill to authorize the sale of the bank stock of the delinquent stockholders in certain cases. It gives to banks the right to dispose of the stock of delinquent stockholders, and is also intended to assist creditors of said stockholders to get their money after the lien by bank is exhausted.

Mr. Brown presented a remonstrance from the citizens of Northumberland county, against the passage of the act compelling drafted men and others in the service of the United States army, to pay the bounty tax proposed to be collected in said county by the Commissioners thereof.

SENATE.—Mr. Boughter introduced a bill to authorize the Commissioners of Greene county to levy a tax to pay the bounties of volunteers. On the motion of Mr. Lowry it was referred to the Judiciary Committee, who were to report a general bill.

Mr. Robinson introduced a bill relating to foreign attachments, which makes goods, chattels, rights, and credits in the hands of, or owning by municipal corporations, liable to attachment. R.

A Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* states that it is probable a bill will soon be urged in the House, recommending the formation of camps of military instruction at suitable points on or near the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, as an effective means for protecting the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, thus cheapening coal for the navy, and the transportation of supplies for the army in Eastern Virginia.

The rebels are strengthening themselves on the line of the Rappahannock.

Congressmen west of the Wabash river declare that a ship canal between the Lakes and the Mississippi river is a political and military necessity.

A Newbern, N. C., correspondent, states that allegations of a grave character are made against Gov. Stanly. He is charged openly with corrupt and disloyal practices, of which there is abundant positive proof. The citizens wish the Congressional Investigating Committee at Washington to give their attention to this matter.

A Washington correspondent states that private letters from Paris contradict the statements made through English channels, of the sending of 10,000 French soldiers to Mexico. There are now 30,000 effective French troops in Mexico. The principal cities in the hands of the French are garrisoned only by a few companies each. R.

Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 14.—Mr. Bennet, of St. Louis, introduced, in the House to-day, a series of resolutions sustaining the President's emancipation proclamation. On motion, it was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. An exciting debate ensued, which lasted till it adjourned.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1863.

SENATE.—The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, asking for an appropriation of $50,000, $20,000 of which to be applied to the support of the Utah Indians. Also asking for the appointment of additional Indian agents. Referred and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Kennedy, of Md., presented the credentials of the Hon. Thos. H. Hicks, U. S. Senator from the State of Maryland, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. J. A. Pearce.

Mr. Hicks appeared and took the oath of office.

Mr. Trumbull, of Ill., reported back the House bill to aid the State of Missouri to emancipate her slaves, with an amendment.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to consolidate the regiments now in the field. Also, from the same Committee, a bill to appoint three Auditors and Solicitors in the Quartermaster's Department, and increase the clerical force in the Quartermaster General's office.

Mr. Latham, of California, from the Military Committee, reported back a bill for the better organization of the Subsistence Department.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire whether vessels, or other means of transportation, have been used to convey disloyal women or other disloyal persons from places under the control of rebels to places within the Union lines, or from places in loyal States and districts to places within the rebel lines—and, if so, what vessels thus used, under whose command and immediate supervision, and by what authority, and particularly whether the steamers New York and Metamora have been thus used—and if so, what law or public necessity required it, what number of persons were thus transported, the occasion of each trip, and the amount of property and money and effects that were transported by each person as the property of said disloyal persons—and whether persons of African descent, either as slaves or free, were thus transported within the rebel lines at the request of said disloyal women—and, if so, by what order or pretence of law were such persons of African descent thus conveyed within the rebel lines, and whether any legislation is necessary to correct such practices. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, a bill for the reorganization of Court of Claims was taken up.

On motion it was rejected. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stevens, of Pa., reported a joint resolution to provide for the immediate payment of the army and navy. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, if required by the exigencies of the service, to issue on the credit of the United States fifty millions of United States in such form as he may deem expedient, not bearing interest, and payable on demand, in denominations not less than one dollar, which notes shall be lawful and legal tenders, like similar notes heretofore authorized, and receivable in payment of all debts except duties on imports, and the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt. The issue herein provided is to be deducted from the amount in any bill now pending, or which may be hereafter passed by Congress. Mr. Stevens said he learned both here and in the Senate that the main bill providing ways and means for the support of the Government would not probably pass within two weeks—hence this bill was introduced.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, suggested that the bill be amended so as to provide one hundred millions, to which Mr. Stevens agreed.

The joint resolution was passed.

The Committee on Naval Affairs have, according to a resolution unanimously passed on Monday, commenced an inquiry into the practicability of connecting all our naval and military stations between Fortress Monroe and New Orleans by submarine cables.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Esq., of New York, who is now here, presented to the government an offer from the celebrated firm of Glass, Elliott & Co., of London, to manufacture and submerge cables connecting all points between Washington and New Orleans. They are to be paid only on the successful completion and delivery to the government of the lines in good working order. In other words they will take the entire risk of the manufacture, shipping across the Atlantic, laying down and working the lines, &c. There seems to be no doubt but that Congress will, without unnecessary delay, make appropriation for that purpose.

Mr. Holman, of Ind., offered a resolution reciting that Simon Stevens, who had been before the Select Committee on Government Contracts, and had refused to answer the questions propounded as to the terms and conditions of a labor contract for storing and delivering foreign goods in New York, and how much he received for the same, &c., therefore, that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to bring Simon Stevens before the bar of the House to answer for contempt of its authority. The resolution passed.

Mr. Vallandigham had to these resolutions offered an amendment. He addressed the House at length, urging that war ought not to continue, and that re-union is possible and inevitable unless defeated by the deliberate folly and wickedness of public man and the people. This was a war of the Yankee and the Southron, the cavalier and the roundhead.

Mr. Bingham replying, characterized his colleague's special as another apology for the rebellion. He did not believe Vallandigham was authorized by his master Jefferson Davis, to say the Union would be restored if we disband our army.

Mr. Wright pointed to the Southern declarations to show how the rebel mind was fixed against reunion. He would not have peace on dishonorable terms, but must fight for an undivided country, and the life of an empire. He declared that neither the rebels in the South nor aiders or abettors in the North are his brethren. Some of his patriotic remarks were applauded. The House then adjourned.

New Jersey Legislature—Governor's Message.

TRENTON, Jan. 14.—The Governor's Message was read to both Houses this morning. It gives a detailed account of the equipping of the volunteers for the war and the State finances. The government owes the State about $400,000. He urges the prosecution of the war for the Constitution, and thinks that the patriotism and loyalty of the people ought not to flag in consequence of errors or differences in regard to the policy of the government.

Both Houses agreed to go into a joint meeting this afternoon for the election of a United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of John R. Thomson.

3 P. M.—Both Houses met at three o'clock p. m. to elect a United States Senator. Mr. Wall, of Burlington, was elected on the first ballot. The vote stood thus: For James W. Wall, 53; Richard S. Field, 23; William Cook Hudson, 2; Wm. A. Newell, 1.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 13.—The steamboat Express, under a flag of truce, returned to-day in charge of Capt. J. E. Mulford of the 3d New York regiment, bringing down 215 Union prisoners, all privates, taken at the battle of Fredericksburg and Dumfries. The following list of names of Union prisoners who died in the military prison hospital at Richmond since January 9th, 1863, have been furnished:

January 10.—Private James Rutter, 11th Pa.; A. R. Mitchell, do. Jan. 11th—privates Eli Hilliard, 11th Pa.; Fred. Conrad, 136th Pa.; Corp. P. McCue, 6th Pa.

Union Gunboats Burned.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 14.—Wheeler's rebel cavalry, with a battery, attacked three of our boats at Harpeth Shoals, yesterday, the boats having on board 200 sick and wounded, and captured them. Other boats, with commissary stores, were burned. Our gunboat Sidell engaged the rebels, but surrendered. Her guns were thrown overboard, and the boat burned. Lieut. Van Dorn was taken prisoner.

The Weather at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 14—This morning the barometer indicated 29.27; thermometer 50; wind, north-west; weather rainy.

Evening—Barometer 29.35; thermometer 35°—wind, north; raining all day and now it is mingled with hail, which will probably turn to snow before morning.

Later—It is now snowing; wind, west.

Reception of the California Cavalry.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—A public reception of the California Cavalry took place to-day, 'midst the bad weather, under a military and civil escort. The Californians visited Mayor Lincoln; who addressed them eloquently. A collation and interchange of congratulations followed at Faneuil Hall.

Departure of the Steamer Asia.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The Royal mail steamer Asia sailed at noon to-day, with fifty passengers and $430,000 in specie.

Additional by the Steamer China.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The steamer China arrived up.

It is again reported that the Confederate Government appointed an agent in England to obtain a loan.

The Gibraltar *Chronicle* says that the Federal authorities who protested against the sale of the Sumter, still regard her as a privateer, and the United States steamer Chippewa continues to watch her from Algeciras.

The London *Times* looks upon the rumors of Seward's resignation, as evidence of despondency. It thinks the federals begin to see the hopelessness of the struggle, but their national pride prevents them from acknowledging the fact. The *Times'* editorial on the projected negro emigration from America to the British West Indies, regrets the political objections at present in the way. It hopes the scheme may not suffer from these objections, but be ultimately carved out.

Paris, Jan. 3, Evening—The workmen in the cotton manufacturing districts in France, who were out of employment, number 300,000, and they are with no present prospect of being relieved from a state of absolute destitution.

Foreign Shipping News.—Arrived from New York the steamer Standrew, at Liverpool. From New Orleans, ship Volunteer, at Deal Memo. The ship Nabob was lost off Manilla.

Liverpool, Jan. 3—Evening.—The steamer Arabia arrived this afternoon.

The sales of Cotton to-day were estimated at 10,000 bales. Prices advanced ¼d, in consequence of the Arabia's advices.

Breadstuffs closed dull.

Provision very dull.

London, Saturday.—Consols closed at 92⅛@92¾; Erie Railroad Shares is quoted at 43¼@43⅝; Illinois Central at 41½ per cent. discount.

London, Jan. 3, p. m.—A fair business was done to-day in gold. Consols for money are a trifle higher, the attention being mostly directed to the coming settlement with the Cape of Good Hope Mining Company, which will be closed on the 10th inst.

The Pope received the officers of the French army expressed his thanks for their continued protection. He believed that Piedmont would yet repent.

Melbourne, Nov. 25.—The gold shipments, since the last mails, were 27,000 onces.

There has been a run on the Colonial Bank, but it subsided.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The following was received at the Navy Department; it is an extract of a private letter received from Commander Wainwright, late of the steamer Harriet Lane, which was captured on the 1st instant:

U. S. STEAMER HARRIET LANE,
Galveston, Texas, Dec. 11th.

We are occupying a very disagreeable position, lying off town, and holding the harbor, but without sufficient force to occupy the city. The Confederates who hold Virginia Point on the main land, about five miles off, have free access to the town, and over the railway bridge, which connects Galveston Island with the main land. They also hold a battery, guarding this end of the bridge, it being so shallow that we cannot get within gunshot of either. They are in and out all the time, which renders it unsafe for us to go on shore. We should be liable to be gobbled up at any moment. We have constant reports that we are to be attacked, both from the water and shore, which keeps us continually on the alert. We have so many rumors that we are getting tired of hearing them, and would rather prefer some demonstration on the part of the enemy to the never ending suspense and anxiety on the subject.

We should not care a sixpence for the whole party if we had room enough to move about in, but we are anchored in a sort of natural canal, where there is not sufficient space to turn round if they come at us with their light draft boats, which are able to go anywhere in the bay. You can see what advantage they have over us; however I think we will give a good account of them if they come. We understand John Magruder says if our troops do not arrive pretty soon and beat him off, he will drive us out of the bay.

From the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 14, 1863.

No rebel papers received to-day.

The returns at the Medical Director's office show a remarkable exemption from sickness among the troops for this season of the year.

The following changes have recently been made in the Engineer Brigade: Col. McLeod Murphy, resigned, to take command of a gunboat; Lieut. Col. Clinton C. Colgate, to be Colonel from the 12th of December—all of the 15th New York.

The enemy are zealously at work to-day strengthening and extending their defences.

Detention of Steamers by Fog.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A heavy fog is prevailing to-night. The steamers City of Baltimore and Teutonia, from Europe, are still detained thereby. The Sound boats left at the usual hour, but have probably anchored in Cow Bay. The steamers Asia for Liverpool, and Eagle for Havana, did not sail.

Indiana U. S. Senators Elected.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 14.—The Legislature, in joint Convention to-day, elected T. A. Hendricks and David Turpie United States Senators, the latter for the short term.

U. S. Gunboat Alabama.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The United States gunboat Alabama was spoken on the 6th inst. in latitude 37°, longitude 60°, in search of the pirate Alabama.

Congressional Nomination.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 14.—The Democratic Convention of the 2d Congressional district to-day nominated John H. George, of Concord, for Congress.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14—Noon.—There is good demand for Flour, and 5,000 barrels sold at $6@6 50 for Superfine; $6 75 for Extra; $7@7 50 for Extra Family, and $8 for Family. There is no change in Rye Flour or Corn Meal. Wheat is in good demand, and has advanced 2c; sales of 10,000 bushels at $1 48@1 52 for Red, and $1 75@1 85 for White. 1,000 bus. of Rye were sold at 94@95c. Corn is scarce and in good demand; sales of old at 80c, and new at 76c. Oats is in active request, and 10,000 bushels of Pennsylvania sold at 64c. There is no falling off in the demand for Cloverseed, and prices advanced; sales of 1,500 at $6 60@6 90. Flaxseed is quoted at $3. Provisions of all discriptions are held firmly: Mess Pork $14 50@15; Hams, 8½@11c; Sides, 7@7½c; Shoulders, 6@6½c. Lard steady at 9½@10c. 300 bbls of Whisky were sold at 43@44c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Evening.—Cotton firm; sales of 2,500 bales at 71@70½. Flour is dull; sales of 18,000 bbls at $6 30@6 60 for State, $7 20@7 35 for Ohio, and $7 10@7 75 for Southern. Wheat is dull; sales of 90,000 bushels at $1 30@1 39 for Chicago Spring, $1 40@1 46 for Milwaukee Club, and $1 53@1 55 for red. Corn is dull; sales of 50,000 bushels at 84@85c. Beef quiet. Pork firm at $14 50@14 75 for mess. Lard firm at 10@10½c. Whisky 44 firm 45c.

Stocks steady; Gold 147¼; Treasury 7 3-10 105⅝.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14—Noon.—Flour firm. Wheat steady. Corn dull and 3c lower. Whisky unsettled at 45@46½c. Coffee firm. Provisions quiet.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

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

Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice. mh8

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

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

Wholesale Agents for KIER'S CELEBRATED ILLUMINATING AND LUBRICATING CARBON OILS, No. 39 WOOD STREET, opposite St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja15:lyd

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

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

CASH OR TRADE FOR RAGS. my8

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

Collections made on all the principal cities throughout the United States. ap29

WANTS.

WANTED—A GARDNER, to take care of a Fruit Garden and small Vineyard, near the city. Recommendations required. Inquire at 75 WATER STREET. ja12

GIRL WANTED—To do general housework, a few miles from the city. Good wages given. Apply at THIS OFFICE. ja7

MEDICAL.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER,

A SURE CURE FOR

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

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

CASE OF DANIEL A. BOYD.

PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1861.

DR. G. H. KEYSER:—I take pleasure in making this voluntary statement in favor of a medicine prepared by you called "LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER." I had suffered for five years with Scrofula, which broke out on my head and forehead so as to disfigure me very much, and took off the hair when the disease made its appearance; it also broke out on my arm above and below the elbow, and eat into the skin and flesh so as to expose a fearful sore. The disease on my head went so far that several small pieces of bone came out. I was very weak and low spirited, and had given up all hope of ever getting well, as I had tried several skillful physicians and they did me no good. In September last, 1861, I was induced to try "LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER." I must confess I had no faith in patent medicines, but after I had used three bottles of Blood Searcher, the ulcers on my head and arm began to heal. I have now taken eight or ten bottles, and my head and arm are entirely well except the scars remaining from the sores. I will also state that I had the rheumatism very bad in my arms and legs. The Blood Searcher also cured the rheumatism. I am now a well man, over forty years of age, and I feel as spry as I did when I was twenty, and have increased in weight twenty pounds. I would also state that the disease in my forehead was so bad that when he stooped and lifted anything heavy, the blood run out of the sore. Dr. Keyser had a photograph taken of me by Mr. Carge, the artist, after I began to get well. It does not show my appearance as bad as it was before I commenced taking the medicine. You can see the photograph, one of which is now in my possession, and also at Dr. Keyser's, 140 Wood street. I would also state that I took the Blood Searcher which was made before Dr. Keyser commenced making it. Although it helped me some, I did not recover fast until I got the kind made by Dr. Keyser himself. One bottle of his did me more good than two of the old. I believe it is a great deal stronger and better. I have recommended the Blood Searcher to a great many of my friends for various diseases, and I believe it has helped the whole of them. You may publish this if you wish, and I am anxious that all who are afflicted as I was may be cured. I live in this city, No. 8 Pine street, and am employed at Ocliville & Anderson's Union Marble Works, 54 Wayne street.

DANIEL A. BOYD.

A BLIND MAN CURED.

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

DAVID KINNOLLY,
Pittsburgh, July 5, 1861. Clinton Mills, Sligo.
Witness—R. F. M'ELROY, Anderson street, Allegheny City.

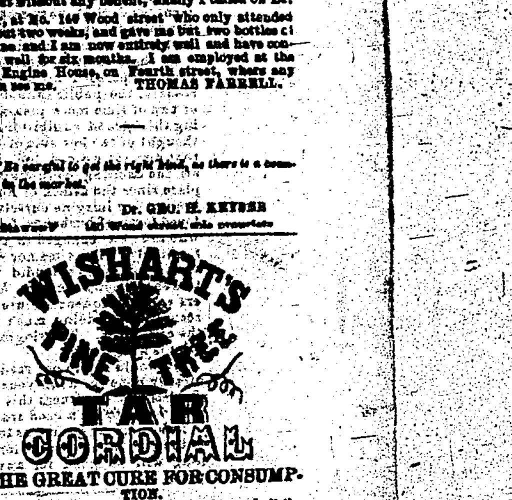
A BAD SORE LEG CURED.

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

THOMAS FARRELL.

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

Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, sole proprietor.



THE GREAT CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

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

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

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

Beware of Counterfeits.

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

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

L. Q. C. WISHART, Proprietor, No. 10 South Second street, Phila.

Sold by Dr. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street. ja16:dawT