Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 31.

Our Harrisburg special dispatch will be found on our first page.

We give up a large portion of our space this morning to a copious synopsis of General Pope's Report of his operations while in command of the Army of Virginia. It constitutes a very important part of the history of the war in Eastern Virginia, and of the times. The developments made in the McDowell investigation, and in the trial of Fitz John Porter, in connection with this report, make up a pretty full history of the operations of our armies in Virginia. The people can now form a correct opinion as to the merits and demerits of our Generals.

GEN. POPE'S REPORT.

The Battle Before Washington.

INTERESTING REVELATIONS.

General Pope has sent in to General Halleck his official report of his campaign in Virginia. The document gives a complete history of his plans, and the operations before Washington. It is necessarily long, and we are unable to give of it only the most important facts.

GEN. POPE'S COMMAND.

Gen. Pope assumed command on June 26th of the army of Virginia, which then consisted of three corps, under Gens. Fremont, Banks and McDowell.

In addition to these three corps, a small and unorganized force under Brigadier-General Sturgis was posted in the neighborhood of Alexandria, and was then in process of being organized for field service. The forces in the intrenchments around Washington were also placed under Pope's command. All the disposable movable forces consisted of the three corps first named. Their effective strength of infantry and artillery, as reported to me, was as follows: Fremont's corps, 11,500 strong; Banks's corps, reported at 14,500, but in reality only 8,000; McDowell's corps, 18,400—making a total of 38,000. The cavalry numbered about 5,000, but most of it was badly mounted and armed and in poor condition for service.

The General says:

"These forces were scattered over a wide district of country, not within supporting distance of each other, and many of the brigades and divisions were badly organized and in a demoralized condition. This was particularly the case with the corps of Major General Fremont, a sad report of which was made to me by General Sigel when he relieved Gen. Fremont in command of the corps.

"My first labors were directed to the reorganization of some of the divisions and brigades of that corps, and to supplying the whole force with much of the material absolutely necessary for the troops in the field. The corps of Banks and Fremont were in the valley of the Shenandoah, between Winchester and Middletown, the bulk of the forces being in the vicinity of the latter place. One division of McDowell's corps was at Manassas Junction, with its advance thrown forward to Catlett's station. The other division was posted in the vicinity of Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg.

"When I first assumed command of these forces, the troops under Jackson had retired from the valley of the Shenandoah and were in rapid march toward Richmond; so that at that time there was no force of the enemy of any consequence within a week's march of any of the troops assigned to my command.

OBJECT OF POPE'S CAMPAIGN.

"It was the wish of the government that I should cover the city of Washington from any attacks from the direction of Richmond; make such dispositions as were necessary to assure the safety of the valley of the Shenandoah, and at the same time to operate upon the enemy's lines of communication in the direction of Gordonsville and Charlottesville as to draw off, if possible, a considerable force of the enemy from Richmond, and thus relieve the operations against that city of the army of the Potomac. The first object I had in view was to concentrate, as far as possible, all the moveable forces under my command, and to establish them in such positions as best to effect the objects set forth.

"It seemed to me that the security of the Shenandoah Valley was not best attained by posting troops within the valley itself, but the necessary results could be better accomplished and the other objects with which I was charged best promoted by concentrating these forces at some point or points from which, if any attempts were made to enter the valley of the Shenandoah from Richmond, I should be able, by rapid marching, to interpose between such force and the main body of the enemy and cut off its retreat. I felt confident, and this confidence was justified by subsequent results, that no considerable force of the enemy would attempt to enter the valley of the Shenandoah while the forces under my command were so posted as to be able, without difficulty, to intercept its retreat and fall upon its rear.

[Accordingly, General Pope gave such orders as concentrated all his forces except that part of McDowell's troops guarding Fredericksburg, on the line of the Rappahannock and towards Culpepper and Gordonsville.]

CO-OPERATION WITH GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

"While these movements were in progress, the series of battles began, which preceded and attended the retreat of Gen. McClellan from the Chickahominy towards Harrison's Landing. When first General McClellan began to intimate, by his dispatches, that he designed making this movement towards James river, I suggested to the President of the United States the impolicy of such a movement, and the serious consequences which would be likely to result from it, and urged upon him that he should send orders to General McClellan that if he were unable to maintain his position upon the Chickahominy, and were pressed by superior forces of the enemy, to mass his whole force on the north side of that stream, even at the risk of losing much material of war, and endeavor to make his way in the direction of Hanover Court House; but in no event to retreat with his army further to the south than the White House on York river.

"I stated to the President that the retreat to James river was carrying General McClellan away from any reinforcements that could possibly be sent him within a reasonable time, and was absolutely depriving him of any substantial aid from the forces under my command; that by this movement the whole army of the enemy would be interposed between his army and mine, and that they would then be at liberty to strike in either direction, as they might consider it most advantageous; that this movement to James river would leave entirely unprotected, except in so far as the small force under my command was able to protect it, the whole region in front of Washington; and that it would, therefore, be impossible to send any of the forces under my command to reinforce General McClellan without rendering it certain that the enemy, even in the worst case for themselves, would have the privilege and power of exchanging Richmond for Washington City; that to them the loss of Richmond would be trifling, whilst the loss of Washington to us would be ruinous, or nearly so, in its results upon this war.

"I was so deeply impressed with these views that I repeatedly and earnestly urged them upon the President and the Secretary of War.

"After Gen. McClellan had taken his position at Harrison's Landing, I addressed him a letter, stating to him my position and the distribution of the troops under my command, and requesting him, in all earnestness and good faith, to write me fully and freely his views, and to suggest to me any measures which he thought desirable to enable me to co-operate with him, or to render any assistance in my power in the operations of the army under his command. I stated to him I had no object except to assist his operations, and that I would undertake any labor and run any risk for that purpose. I therefore desired him to feel no hesitation in communicating freely with me, as he might rest assured that every suggestion that he would make would meet all respect and consideration at my hands, and that, so far as it was in my power to do so, I would carry out his wishes with all energy and with all the means at my command.

"In reply to this communication I received a letter from Gen. McClellan, very general in its terms, and proposing nothing towards the accomplishment of the purpose I had suggested to him. It became apparent that, considering the situation in which the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Virginia were placed in relation to each other, and the absolute necessity of harmonious and prompt co-operation with each other, some military superior both of Gen. McClellan and myself should be called to Washington and placed in command of all the operations in Virginia.

"In accordance with these views Major General Halleck was called to Washington and placed in general command."

DEFENCE OF HIS "ORDERS."

Of his preliminary order he says:

"The order requiring the troops to subsist upon the country in which their operations were conducted has, with a wilful disregard of its terms, been construed greatly to my discredit, as authorizing indiscriminate robbery and plunder. Yet the terms of this order were so specific as to the manner and by whom all property or subsistence needed for the use of the army should be seized, and the order is so common in the history of warfare that I have been amazed that it could have been misinterpreted and misunderstood. It is, therefore, submitted here for the calm examination of the government and of the public. I believed then, and believe now, that the policy there laid down was wise and just, and was well calculated to secure efficient and rapid operations of the army, and in case of reverse to leave the enemy without the means of subsisting in the country over which our army had passed and over which any pursuit must be conducted. *The long delay and embarrassment of the army under Gen. Lee, in its subsequent movements towards Washington, occasioned largely by the want of supplies taken from the country under this order, fully justified its wisdom.*"

PLANS OF OPERATIONS.

"It was fully determined before I left Washington to take the field in Virginia, that the union of the armies of Virginia and of the Potomac was absolutely essential both to the safety of the national capital and to the further successful prosecution of the operations against Richmond. The mission of the army under my command, therefore, was to cover as far as possible the front of Washington, and make secure the Valley of the Shenandoah, and so operate upon the enemy's lines of communication to the west and northwest as to force him to make such heavy detachments from his main force at Richmond as would enable the army of the Potomac to withdraw from its position at Harrison's Landing, and to take shipping for Aquia Creek or for Alexandria, and if, as was feared, the enemy should throw his whole force in the direction of Washington, it became my duty to resist his advance at all hazards, and so to delay and embarrass his movement as to gain all the time possible for the arrival of the army of the Potomac behind."

[General Pope now gives details of the main operations ordered by him, to prepare the way for the greater; several successful cavalry raids upon the Virginia Central Railroad; the successful movement on Culpepper Court House, and beyond towards Gordonsville; and lastly, the expedition ordered, under General Hatch, to capture Gordonsville, and destroy the railroad towards Charlottesville. This failed, through the incapacity of General Hatch.]

"Meantime, on the 16th of July the advance of Jackson's forces under Ewell had reached Gordonsville, and the proposed movement, as ordered, became impracticable. No satisfactory explanation has ever been made to me of this departure from my orders on the part of General Hatch. Finding it no longer practicable to occupy Gordonsville as I had designed, I sent orders to General Banks to direct General Hatch to select from his own cavalry, and that of General McDowell, which I had sent forward, fifteen hundred to two thousand of the best mounted men, and to proceed from Madison Court House around the west side of the Blue Ridge, to a point whence he could make an easy descent upon the railroad west of Gordonsville; and, if successful to push forward to Charlottesville, and if possible to destroy the railroad between that place and Lynchburg. In compliance with this order General Hatch commenced to make the movement as directed, but abandoned it very soon after he started, and returned by way of Sperryville to his post. As soon as I had received the report of this second failure I relieved General Hatch from the command of the cavalry of General Banks' corps, and sent Brigadier General Buford to report to General Banks as the chief of cavalry of his corps.

"On the 29th of July I left Washington, and after reviewing Rickett's division of McDowell's corps at Waterloo bridge, repaired to the headquarters of Gen. Banks, a few miles south-east of Little Washington. All preparations having been completed, I instructed Gen. Banks to move forward on the 7th of August and take post at the point where the turnpike from Sperryville to Culpepper crosses Hazel river. Gen. McDowell was ordered on the day previous to move forward with Rickett's division from Waterloo bridge to Culpepper Court House, so that on the 7th of August all the infantry and artillery forces of the Army of Virginia were assembled along that turnpike, and numbered about twenty-eight thousand men. King's division, as I have before stated, was left on the Lower Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg, and was not then available for active operations in the direction of Gordonsville. The cavalry forces covering the front of the army on that day were distributed as follows: Gen. Buford, with five regiments, was posted at Madison Court House, with his pickets along the line of the Rapidan, from Burrett's Ford, as far west as the Blue Ridge. Gen. Sigel had been directed to post a brigade of infantry and a battery of artillery at the point where the road from Madison Court House to Sperryville crosses Robertson's river, as a support to the cavalry of Gen. Buford in front of him. Gen. Bayard, with four regiments of cavalry, was posted near Rapidan station, the point where the Orange and Alexandria road crosses Rapidan river, with his pickets extended as far to the east as Racoon Ford, and connecting with Gen. Buford on his right at Burnett's Ford. From Racoon Ford to the forks of the Rappahannock, above Falmouth, the Rapidan was lined with cavalry pickets. On the top of Thoroughfare Mountain, about half way between Gens. Bayard and Buford, was established a signal station, which overlooked the whole country as far south as Orange Court House."

[Gen. Pope had thus his forces well in hand. He was obliged not only to prepare to meet JACKSON's attacks, but also, by special orders, to keep an eye on his communications with Fredericksburg. This embarrassed him in concentrating his troops. The report says:]

"I sent orders to Gen. Banks to move forward promptly from Hazel river to Culpepper Court House; and also to General Sigel to march at once from Sperryville to the same place. To my surprise I received after night on the 8th a note from General Sigel, dated at Sperryville, at half past six o'clock that afternoon, asking me by what road he should march to Culpepper Court House. As there was but one road between those two points, and that a broad stone turnpike, I was at a loss to understand how Gen. Sigel could entertain any doubt as to the road by which he should march. This doubt, however, delayed the arrival of his corps at Culpepper Court House several hours, and rendered it impracticable for that corps to be pushed to the front, as I had designed, on the afternoon of the next day.

BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN.

"Early on the morning of the 9th of August I directed Gen. Banks to move forward toward Cedar Mountain with his whole corps, and to join the brigade of that corps under Gen. Crawford, which had been pushed forward the day previous. I directed Gen. Banks to take up a strong position at or near the point occupied by that brigade, to check the advance of the enemy, and to determine his forces and the character of his movement as far as practicable. The consolidated report of Gen. Banks' corps, received some days previously, exhibited an effective force of something over 14,000 men. Appended to this report will be found the return in question. It appeared subsequently, however, that Gen. Banks' forces at that time did not exceed eight thousand men. But although I several times called Gen. Banks' attention to the discrepancy between this return and the force he afterwards stated is me he had led to the front, that discrepancy has never been explained, and I do not understand how Gen. Banks could have been so greatly mistakhn as to the forces under his immediate command.

"I directed him when he went forward from Culpepper Court House, that if the enemy advanced to attack him in the strong position which I had instructed him to take up, that he should push his skirmishers well to the front and notify me immediately. Three miles in his rear, and within easy supporting distance, Rickett's division of McDowell's corps had been posted at a point where the road from Madison Court House to Culpepper intersected the road from Culpepper to Cedar Mountain. This division was so posted because it was not certain whether a considerable force of the enemy was not advancing on Culpepper from the direction of Madison Court House; Gen. Buford having reported to me very early on the morning of the 9th: that the enemy was in heavy force on his right, his left and partly in his rear, and that he was retreating in the direction of Sperryville."

[He goes on to say that General Banks fought the battle by advancing from the strong position to which he had been ordered; that the battle was fought at that time and place against his wishes, that the men under General Banks behaved gallantly, and that the battle was not decisive, and so far interfered with Pope's plans.] [We have not space for the full account of the movements following this, in which day after day the rebel force in Pope's front became heavier, till at last his little army of thirty-eight thousand men, reduced, before he surrendered the lines of the Rappahanock, to less than twenty thousand, by the incessant marching and fighting, was opposed by nearly the whole rebel army in Virginia.

PORTER RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ESCAPE OF JACKSON.

When the rebels crossed the Rappahannock, on Pope's extreme right, Jackson's corps advanced, and by some excellent manœuvering Pope inserted his forces between Jackson and Lee, and would have entirely cut off the Stonewall General's retreat, if Fitz John Porter had not failed him at this critical moment. The report says:

"While this attack was going on the forces under Heintzelman and Reno continued to push back the left of the enemy in the direction of Warrenton turnpike, so that about eight o'clock in the evening the greater portion of the field of battle was occupied by our army. Nothing was heard of General Porter up to that time, and his forces took no part whatever in the action; but were suffered by him to lie idle on their arms, within sight and sound of the battle during the whole day. So far as I knew he made no effort whatever to comply with my orders, nor to take any part in the action.

"I do not hesitate to say that if he had discharged his duty as became a soldier, under the circumstances, and had made a vigorous attack on the enemy, as he was expected and directed to do, at any time up to eight o'clock that night, we should have utterly crushed or captured the larger portion of Jackson's force before he could have been by any possibility sufficiently reinforced to have made any effective resistance.

* * * * * *

"I believe, in fact I am positive, that at five o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th, General Porter had in his front no considerable body of the enemy. I believed then, as I am now very sure now, that it was easily practicable for him to have turned the right flank of Jackson, and to have fallen upon his rear; that if he had done so we should have gained a decisive victory over the army under Jackson before he could have been joined by any of the forces of Longstreet, and that the army of General Lee would have been so crippled and checked by the destruction of this large force as to have been no longer in condition to prosecute further operations of an aggressive character.

"I speak thus freely of the strange failure of General Porter, not because I am more convinced of its unfortunate results now than I was at the time, but because a full investigation of the whole subject, made by a court-martial, has fully justified and confirmed that opinion.

THE LAST BATTLE—GENERAL KEARNEY.

"Just before sunset on the 1st the enemy attacked us on our right, but was met by Hooker, McDowell, Reno, and Kearney's division of Heintzelman's corps. A very severe action occurred, in the midst of a terrific thunder-storm, and was terminated shortly after dark. The enemy was driven back entirely from our front, but during that engagement we lost two of the best, and one of the most distinguished, of our general officers—Major General Kearney and Brigadier General Stevens—who were both killed while gallantly leading their commands in front of their line of battle. It is unnecessary for me to say one word of commendation of the two officers who were so well and widely known to the country. Words cannot express my sense of the zeal, the gallantry and the sympathy of that most earnest and accomplished soldier, Major General Kearney. In him the country has suffered a loss which will be difficult, if not impossible to repair. He died as he would have wished to die, and as became his heroic character.

WITHDRAWAL TO THE INTRENCHMENTS AT WASHINGTON.

"On the morning of the 2d of September—the enemy still continuing his movement towards our right—my whole force was posted behind Difficult Creek, from Flint Hill to the Alexandria turnpike. Although we were quite able to maintain our position at that place until the stragglers could be collected and the army, after its labors and perils, put into condition for effective service, I considered it advisable, for reasons explained to the General-in-Chief and set forth herewith, that the troops should be drawn back to the entrenchments in front of Washington, and that some reorganization should be made of them, in order that earlier effective service should be secured than was possible in their condition at that time. I received orders about 12 o'clock on the 2d of September to draw back the forces within the intrenchments, which was done in good order and without any interruption by the enemy.

[General Pope shows that he had not more than 20,500 of the army of General McClellan to help him at any time, and part of this force was Porter's, which did not help, but failed at a critical moment.]

CONCLUSION OF THE REPORT.

Such is the history of a campaign, substantiated by documents written during the operations, which has been misunderstood to an extent perhaps unparalleled in the history of warfare. I submit it here to the public judgment with all confidence that it will be fairly and deliberately considered, and a just verdict pronounced upon it and upon the army engaged in it. Upon such unbiased judgment I am very willing, setting aside any previous record I have made during this war, to rest my reputation as a soldier. I shall submit cheerfully to the verdict of my countrymen, but I desire that that verdict shall be rendered upon a full knowledge of the facts.

"I well understood, as does every military man, how difficult and how thankless was the duty devolved upon me, and I am not ashamed to say that I would gladly have avoided it if I could have done so consistently with my sense of duty to the government—to confront with a small army vastly superior forces; to fight battles without hope of victory, but only to gain time and to embarrass and delay the forward movements of the enemy, is of all duties the most hazardous and the most difficult which can be imposed upon any General or any army. While such operations require the highest courage and endurance on the part of the troops, they are, perhaps, unlikely to be understood or appreciated, and the results however successful have little in them to attract popular attention or applause."

"At no time could I have hoped to fight a successful battle with the immensely superior force of the enemy which confronted me, and which was able at any time to outflank me and bear my small army to the dust. It was by constant movement, by incessant watchfulness and by hazardous skirmishes and battles, that the forces under my command were not overwhelmed; whilst at the same time the enemy was embarrassed and delayed in his advance upon Washington, until the forces from the Peninsula's were at length assembled for the defence of that city. I did hope that in the course of these operation the enemy might commit some impudence or leave some portion of which I could take such advantages as to gain at least a partial victory over his forces. This opportunity was prevented by the advance of Jackson upon Manassas Junction; but although the best dispositions possible under the circumstances were ordered, the object was frustrated in a manner and by causes which are now well understood. I am gratified to know that the conduct of that campaign (every detail of which was communicated day by day to the General-in Chief) was fully approved by him and the government and I now gladly submit the subject to the judgment of the country."

The report finishes by mention of the services of those officers who most distinguished themselves.

THE ALABAMA.—Under the suggestive signature of "Tit for Tat," a correspondent of the London *Morning Star* writes:

"When in after years, our oligarchy and their sycophants innocently express their wonder why they are so hated in America, the answer may be, "the Alabama"; and should we ever be engaged in another war with Russia, Alabama the second may be heard of in a way the merchants of Liverpool will not relish quite so much as they do when it is only their brethern of New York who are sufferers."

This writer also inquires if the trained gunners of the English Naval Reserve, whom Semmes hired in England, are still rated on the records of the British navy.

GOOD.—In a general order issued by Gen. HUNTER, at Hilton Head, we find the following paragraph:

No officer or soldier will leave the battle field for the purpose of taking off the wounded, who will be much better attended to by the ambulance-men and the nurses. Poor wounded men, helpless in the hands of their torturers, are often mangled to death while being improperly carried from the battle field by renegades, who use the pretence of humanity as a cloak for their anxiety to secure their own safety, regardless of the sufferings of their victims.

ON Monday, George R. H. Hughes, of Chicago, acting as "attorney in fact" of the rebel John A. Washington, who was killed in 1861, presented to the Judge of the Cook county, Illinois, Court, the petition of Richard B. Washington, executor of John A., praying that the will of the latter be regularly certified, &c. He bequeaths to his seven children his property in the city of Chicago, consisting of three places of improved real estate, worth in the aggregate $29,800. The death of the testator having occurred previous to the passage of the last confiscation act, the law is inoperative in this case, and the heirs, being all minors, cannot be affected by its provisions.

STONEWALL JACKSON is said to be in North Carolina at the head of 60,000 men—40,000 at Kinston, and 20,000 at Goldsboro. This is given by the Boston *Traveller*, on the authority of a gentleman who had just arrived from Newbern.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ELDER T. C. McKEEVER, Principal of Pleasant Hill Seminary, will preach for the FIRST CONGREGATION OF DISCIPLES, in EXCELSIOR HALL, Allegheny City, TO-MORROW, (Lord's Day,) at 10½ a. m., and at 7 p. m. Subject for the morning—"Is Baptism Essential to Salvation?" The public are cordially invited. ja31:1t

THE FIRST CONGREGATION OF DISCIPLES have removed from Apollo Hall to JACKSON'S BLOCK, third floor, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets. Preaching every Lord's Day, at 10½ o'clock a. m., and 7 p. m. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Lecture at 7 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend. ja31:1t

O. S. FOWLER,

Of New York, delivers a

Religious Discourse,

AT

CONCERT HALL,

ON

SUNDAY EVENING, February 1st, at 7½ o'clock,

ON

"MAN'S MORAL NATURE AND HIS RELIGIOUS DUTIES."

All are invited free of charge. ja31:1t

LECTURES.

PHRENOLOGY IS A SCIENCE.

O. S. FOWLER

IS ITS HEAD AND FATHER IN AMERICA.

He remains at the ST. CHARLES HOTEL but a short time longer, where he is giving these

RELIABLE CHARTS,

Which are the key and the guide to a successful and true life.

His rooms are crowded every day, and some may delay just ONE day too late to be benefitted by his SCIENTIFIC ADVICE. ja31:1t

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON

Will deliver a Lecture before the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, and the public generally, on

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 3, 1863,

AT

CONCERT HALL.

Subject—CLUBS.

Tickets, 25 CENTS—to be had at the Music and Book stores, Library Rooms and at the Door.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; Lecture to begin at 7½.

W. H. KINCAID,
JOSEPH ALBREE,
W. D. MCGOWAN,
J. B. HUSKEY,
Geo. W. WETMAN,
Lecture Committee. ja31:1td

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION of Union and Chartiers Districts will be held on SATURDAY, Jan. 31st, at 10 o'clock a. m., at TINKERSVILLE. All the patrons and friends of the schools are earnestly invited to attend. j30:1t

TO REFINERS & PRODUCERS OF CRUDE PETROLEUM.—An adjourned meeting of those interested in the "Pittsburgh Oil Exchange," will be held in the ROOMS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, on Fourth street, on MONDAY, February 2d, at 10 o'clock a. m. Matters of vital importance, connected with its existence, are to be considered, in which every person in the trade is interested. A general attendance is hoped for and urgently requested. By order of the President.

ja31:1 ROBERT C. SOMMERVILLE, Sec'y.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—FIRST MORTGAGE TURTLE CREEK CONSTRUCTION BONDS.—Holders are hereby notified that the interest coupons on the above Bonds, due FEBRUARY 1st, 1863, will be paid after that day, on presentation and delivery at the office of the Pittsburgh Trust Company, Wood street.

W. O. HUGHART,
ja19:td1w Secretary and Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
Office of the Secretary.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 27th, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stock and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the OFFICE OF SAID COMPANY, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the FOURTH WEDNESDAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1863.

The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their office in the City of Pittsburgh, and at their Transfer Agency in the City of New York, will be closed on the 10th DAY OF FEBRUARY, and remain closed until the 25th OF FEBRUARY thereafter.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.
ja28:td25

OFFICE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO.,
Pittsburgh, Jan. 24th, 1863.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF ASSEMBLY in relation to the time of holding the Annual Election of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, the Stockholders are hereby notified that an election for Officers, to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, February 24th, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m., instead of Feb. 3d, 1863, as previously announced.

ja26:1 E. C. ORR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner Market and Water streets,
Pittsburgh, Jan. 23d, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVENTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1863, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

ja26:td F. A. RINEHART, Secretary.

BIRMINGHAM DEPOSIT CO.,—The Annual Election of seven Directors of this Company, to serve for one year, will be held at the Bank, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1863, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock p. m.

JOHN P. BEECH, Cashier.
Birmingham, Jan. 17th, 1863 td

ALLEGHENY CITY COLLEGE,
Corner of Leacock and Sandusky streets.
The Tenth Annual Session begins on MONDAY, Feb. 2d, and ends June 27th. Rate of Tuition from $16 to $20. For reference, &c., apply to
ja27:1m JOS. T. SCOTT, Principal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MESSRS. EDITORS—DEAR SIRS: Inclosed I send you a testimonial of a boy named JAMES S. DONALDSON, aged 11 years, with light complexion, light brown hair, who, on the 21st inst., ran away from school, in company with four other boys—one of whose names is Dallas. Sam'l J. Brady was, for the last eighteen months, living with a farmer named William Job son, in Wayne township, Columbiana county, ohio, within four miles of Salem, Pittsburgh, which place he left on the above named day. They stayed that night at a house four miles from Steubenville, with a man named Joseph Duff, and said they were going to Pittsburgh, since which time nothing has been heard of them. Any person hearing of the whereabouts is requested to write to his father, LEANDER BRADY,
"Sterling Mills," Knox Valley, Lawrence Co., Pa.
Pittsburgh Gazette copy.

THE U. S. REVENUE HYDROMETER, for ascertaining the true per cent. of Alcohol in inspected Liquors, by which the amount of duty to be paid for Internal Revenue is calculated. The Instrument, with glass jar and book of tables and instructions, is packed in a polished mahogany box, with lock and key. Price $7. Sold only by O. S. WARNER'S MAGNETIC, LEVELS, COMPASSES AND CHAINS, SWISS DRAFTING INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c., by

JAMES U. QUEEN & CO.,
Manufacturing Opticians,
ja31:1m 924 Chestnut street Philadelphia.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND DISSOLVING VIEW OR STEREOPTICON APPARATUS, with either Kerosene Oil, the Oxygen or the Oxy-Hydrogen Lights, by which pictures can be thrown on a screen and magnified to either 8, 12, 15, 20, 30 or 50 feet in diameter, according to the size of the room. Scenes in America and Europe, pictures of places, incidents and battles of the present rebellion, in great variety, for the above instruments, made by

JAMES U. QUEEN & CO.,
Manufacturing Opticians,
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SECOND WARD, ALLEGHENY CITY, STREETS.—All persons interested in the opening of BUENA VISTA, RESACA, MONTEREY and PALO ALTO STREETS, in the Second Ward, Allegheny City, are hereby notified that lists of names of property owners found by the viewers to be benefitted, and the amounts assessed and apportioned to each, can be seen at the Treasurer's Office, Water street, Allegheny, where they will remain for inspection for four weeks from date.

S. SCROGGS, Jr., Solicitor for Allegheny.
January 29 b, 1863 ja29:1w

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EYE AND EAR,

SKILLFULLY TREATED

For all the diseases and deformities to which they are subject, by

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Who is now practicing, with his usual good success, at the

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CROSS EYES made perfect in one minute; CATARACT operated for—always successfully; TUMORS removed from the Eye and Ear; DISCHARGES OF THE EAR cured; OPACITIES OF THE EYE removed; ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted, to move and appear natural, without pain; ARTIFICIAL EAR DRUMS introduced, which improve the hearing immediately.

All difficult and delicate diseases of both sexes treated without the use of unpleasant remedies.

Dr. JONES being well versed in the most improved methods of the MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT OF DISEASES, would ask the afflicted to give him a trial, and for their benefit would submit the following:

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 15th, 1863.

I have been quite deaf for twenty years. I was under Dr. Trumbull's treatment four years ago, but he could not cure me. Dr. Jones has restored my hearing. I shall ever feel grateful to him; and feeling satisfied he is a gentleman, and master of his profession, I would advise the afflicted to lose no time, but place themselves under the skillful Dr. Jones' treatment at once, for whereas I was once deaf I now hear, and Dr. Jones has made a cure. The effect can see me at No. 12 Wood street, at King & Co.'s Store, during business hours.

JOHN KING.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
Pittsburgh, Jan 19th, 1863.

One of my eyes has been sore, inflamed, swollen, with phthalmia, for four years. I have been doctoring with all the pretended Eye Doctors in Pittsburgh and vicinity, and they made my eye worse. Dr. Jones has relieved my eye very much and restored my general health to perfect health and mild and pleasant, and the remedies that he is a pleasure to use them. The afflicted need have no hesitation in going to Dr. Jones. He is an honest, upright gentleman, and understands his profession thoroughly. I am well known in Pittsburgh. I live at Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa. DAVID DIBSON.

Both of my eyes were disfigured and crooked. Dr. Jones has straightened them all right.

AARON BROAD,
New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa.

Both of my eyes were very much turned in for years. Dr. Jones has straightened them and improved the sight. GEORGE W. MCCLINTOCK,
Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pa.

A blow been badly afflicted with nervousness and weakness. I had deafness in vain three years, with seven different doctors. I have seen under the successful Dr. Jones' treatment five days and am perfectly cured. Mrs. M. CRAWFORD,
Allegheny City.

I have been blind with cataract in one of my eyes for six years. Dr. Jones operated upon it last March and has perfectly restored my sight.

Mrs. SCHEFFER,
Market street, Harrisburg, Pa.

This lady is the wife of Chas. A. Scheffer, a prominent citizen of Harrisburg.

I have been hard of hearing—with ringing, cracking, and all kinds of noise in my head—for fifteen years. The skillful Dr. Jones has restored my hearing, and cured the noise and trouble in my head. I cheerfully recommend him to the afflicted, as a gentleman who is master of his profession. My age is 72 years. WM. F. SHALY,
Librarian State Senate.

Harrisburg, March, 1862.

[*From the New York Tribune, May 14, 1860.*]

Dr. Jones is a thoroughly educated physician, a graduate of the old school and the new School Medical College, and of an Eye and Ear College. He is skillful and artist now practicing has had the advantages which Professor Jones has had.

[*From Hon. George Raymond, U. S. Consulate.*]

BAIZE, British Honduras, March 1, 1862.

Dr. Johannes A. Jones—Dear Sir: While residing in Williamsburg, Pa., you operated on my left ear, which had been entirely deaf five years. I have tested the effects of your skill now over a year, and my ear is perfect in every respect. You will please accept the warmest considerations of my esteem, and with free confidence that you are master of your profession. Yours truly, GEO. RAYMOND,
United States Consulate.

We have seen cases of deafness and affections of the eye, of various kinds, that Dr. Johannes A. Jones has cured. We have seen an artificial eye introduced by him which gives no pain, and cannot be distinguished from the natural organ. We have seen a number of persons in this vicinity who have been cured of old standing disease by him. As a general physician, he is equal to the best; as an optist and aurist he is both scientific and natural, and he is one in whom we have confidence. He will bear any recommendation that the press can bestow.—*Editor of Patterson Guardian, Patterson, N. Y. July 9, 1859.*

I have been blind for three years with Amaurosis. I was pronounced incurable by our doctors, after they had blistered me, cupped me, leached me, physicked me, and butchered me up in every way. As a last hope I consulted Dr. Jones. My confidence in him was very high, for I found him to be a young gentleman of extraordinary attainments. I have been under his treatment six months. I can now read fine print. I am fifty-nine years old. Dr. Jones has cured me. The doctors who could not cure me called Dr. Jones a quack; they now come to me and ask what Dr. Jones gave me. I recommend them to Dr. Jones, and I recommend the afflicted to him. JOSEPH D. WEMIS,
Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pa.

I have been hard of hearing for a number of years. I placed myself under the care of Dr. Jones, of New York, a few days ago, who cured me in an hour. I am surveyor of Stark county, Ohio, and live at Canton, Ohio. My age is 71 years. My eyes were so impaired that I could not attend to my profession without the use of three different glasses. Dr. Jones has fitted me with one pair which enables me to see far and near with ease. JOHN WHITACRE.

I have been so deaf for over 20 years that persons had to come close to me and hollow, when they spoke to me. I was under the treatment of ten different doctors. Some gave me an alterative; some physicked me; some said it was nervousness; others said it proceeded from the liver,—but all gave me up as incurable. I was troubled with every kind of noise in my head, and I was growing worse daily. I have been under Dr. Jones' treatment *one hour*, and I can hear a pin drop. Indeed all my troubles are gone, and my hearing better than for years. DR. JONES.

NAMES OF MEDICAL GENTLEMEN,

Through whose examination Dr. JOHANNES A. JONES has gone, and who have testified to his ability in the strongest language possible, by placing their names to his Diplomas