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Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING.....NOV. 26, 1863.

The News.

While we write, the dispatches coming in give us renewed confidence in the result of the military operations now actively going on at several points; and in saying so, we do not even except those of the Army of the Potomac, whose movements of late have almost been beyond comprehension, and we fear altogether barren of results—at least, it is safe to say, of such results as ought to have been attained by such an army. But once in the presence of an appointed work, this brave army will acquit itself, as it has always done, gloriously—and woe to the timidity and dilatory generalship that will again attempt to hold it back from improving a victory.

Still, we are not impressed with the reports from the Potomac army as indicating an immediate conflict between MEADE and LEE. In fact, the probabilities are, that, if the grand combinations in the Southwest, now issuing in a general battle along the whole line from Knoxville to Chattanooga, and for an indefinable distance south and west of that important point, shall be found to have attained a decisive result, and that the road to Rome and Atlanta lies open before the victorious Army of the Cumberland, we shall have no fighting with Lee north of Richmond, and perhaps not even *there*; for what could the rebels hope to gain by making a stand at Richmond, out of which famine must drive them before long—before two months of the approaching winter shall have passed over them.

If the result in Tennessee and Northern Georgia shall be as decisive, as the indications already given lead us to believe, there remains but one thing to be written of the rebellion—that IT IS DEAD.

Letter from the Hon. John Minor Botts—His Protest Against the Tyranny of the Confederate Government—A Noble Avowal of Union Sentiments and Neutrality—General Meade and Mr. Botts—The Union and the Confederacy.

Our dispatches, a few days ago, promised that a letter written by the Hon. John Minor Botts to the Richmond *Examiner*, should be sent to the northern papers by the Agent of the Associated Press, who had obtained a copy for that purpose. If *that* agent sent it, some intermediate agent is in default, for no portion of it was telegraphed to Pittsburgh. It appears, however, in the New York papers of Tuesday, and we now lay an outline of it before our readers. It is dated October 18th:

Mr. Botts denies the charge that he, in an interview with an Indiana major, proclaimed himself a Union man without any ifs or buts. He had no such interview, and used no such language. He denies having said that he wished the Federal Generals knew half that he know of the rebels, and their resources and intentions. He is not in the confidence of the Government or the commanders of its forces, and, therefore, of their intentions, and is profoundly ignorant of their resources.

In reply to the charge of the *Examiner*, that he abherred the Government, but loved its money, he says:

"Whatever I may think of the Government, yet I never felt myself entirely at liberty in this land of freedom to say half as much against its Administration as I have read in your own editorial columns. But if I have never made professions of devotion to the Government, I have never ceased to feel a warm interest in the welfare of the people of Virginia, with whose prosperity and freedom my own are entirely identified; and I will take occasion to say here what I said to Gen. Meade, and have said to all, that my earnest prayer is that this revolution may result in whatever may contribute most to the permanent peace, happiness, prosperity, and freedom of the people of Virginia. These are the blessings of a good Government; this is what I suppose is desired and aimed at by all, unless the selfish politicians, and the corrupt speculators in and out of the army, may constitute an exception; they care not what sort of a government they live under, provided they fill the high places and have their pockets well lined. We may differ possibly, and perhaps honestly, as to the best means of attaining these desirable ends. If it is by the success of the revolution, then I pray God that the revolution may succeed; but if by a restoration of the Union, then I hope the Union may be restored. What I want is a government that has the will and power to protect my person and my property against all abuses, and that I would prefer living as I did before the war to living as I have done since the war, is beyond all question. I would be a madman or a fool if I did not, and a knave and hypocrite if I were to pretend otherwise."

Mr. Botts denies having done anything to which the Confederate Government can complain, unless it be that it has not become Democratized, and make no concessions to Democracy. On the other hand, he complains first, that the power of the legislative branch of the Government has been especially directed against him. Second, that the executive branch of the Government has been execrated against him when under this detestable, unwritten, and unknown code called martial law. Upon no charge preferred which they dared to present before the Court of Inquiry, they had him arrested in his bed, and hurried to a filthy negro jail, where he was kept in solitary confinement for eight weeks; when, with all the vigilance and care, and research of their numerous detectives, they could find nothing upon which to hinge a charge, and now comes a second arrest without a charge, whilst the army itself has been turned loose upon him to destroy his property by the sign and by the orders of officers in high command, and, but for a guard from the headquarters of Gen. Lee, none can tell to what condition he would have been reduced. Mr. Botts says: "Have I, then, Mr. Editor, had much attachment or devotion to a Government which I have thus been treated? You complain of the treatment Mr. Vallandigham has received at the hands of his Government. He made many violent speeches, in which he took active and strong grounds against his Government, and for this he was sent amongst his *friends*, as they supposed. But I have done nothing, taken no part, but maintained firmly and consistently, as I shall continue to do, my own private opinions, and the conviction of my best judgment, which has not been controlled by any considerations of selfishness, ambition or fear.

"I want no better vindication for having withheld my approval of this war than is to be found in the fact that there is not one of those who sided in bringing it on that would do it, if with their present experience it had to be gone over again, or if they could have foreseen what has followed, all of which I did foresee and foretell."

Mr. Botts denies that Gen. Meade took dinner at his table, yet makes known that he invited him to do so, and regretted that his constant engagements prevented his acceptance, and should he return to the vicinity the offence would be repeated. The truth is, he has entertained freely and hospitably the officers and gentlemen of both armies whose acquaintance he has enjoyed, and shall continue to do so as long as he is master of his own lands.

"Hitherto I have been silent," says Mr. Botts, "as to the wrongs, injuries, and indignities that have been heaped upon me, but I am not a spaniel to lie down and crouch at the bidding of any master, nor to lick the hand that smites me, and if I am thus to be selected as a particular object of persecution, and can find no protection from the law, then will I protect myself.

"This I cannot do against the Government or against the army, but I can and will do it when the law, military and civil, both fail me, against any one man that this Confederacy can boast.

"I cannot be induced to swerve one hairsbreadth from the line of conduct that my own judgment and conscience may dictate, which is to take no lot, part, or share in the responsibility that rests upon those who have brought this whirpool of desolation and ruin upon my unfortunate country. But if to adhere firmly and consistently to the opinions and principles that I have maintained for thirty years, and if to prefer living as I did before the war, to living as I have done since the war, makes me a traitor, then a traitor's life let me live, or a traitor's death let me die."

ARREST OF THE MOTHER OF GENERAL WINDER.—Mrs. Gertrude Winder, mother of Gen. Winder, Provost Marshal of Richmond, Va., was arrested on Saturday at her boarding house in Baltimore, by the military authorities. She was taken to the office of Colonel Fish, accompanied by her son, Charles H. Winder, Esq., who resides in Washington, and who happened to be in the city on professional business. After an examination of her case she was sent back to her boarding house, and placed under military guard. She is said to be eighty years of age. One of the charges against her is for corresponding with various persons in the South.

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL SCHENCK.—Gen. Schenck's resignation of his commission as a Major General in the Volunteers of the United States Army has been tendered and accepted, to take effect on the 20th of December next. Brigadier General Lockwood has been ordered to the temporary command of the Eighth Army Corps, in the Middle Department, from which General Schenck retires to fill his seat in the coming Congress as a Representative from Ohio.

COUNT ANDRE ZAMOYSKI, whose houses were lately destroyed in Warsaw, and his property all confiscated, is said to have gone to England with the intention of trying whether he cannot sue the Emperor of Russia, in the courts of that country, for the loss he was sustained, and cause a levy or an embargo to be laid on the Emperor's property in England to give him compensation.

F. STRAUSS, the celebrated author of the "Life of Christ," is about to write another work on the same subject, but taking quite a different view from that which he has hitherto maintained. Renan, who, in his "Vie de Jesus," admits Strauss' views to be unimpeachable, and builds his own theory on his, must either differ from him for the future or contradict his own statements.

OYSTER TRADE.—The oystermen in Baltimore are doing an unusually brisk trade. Hundreds of bay craft, from five to thirty tons burden, and owned principally by the crews, are lying at the wharves discharging oysters, which readily bring from seventy to eighty cents per bushel. Large quantities are being put up by the packers for exportation.

THE French religious journal, the *Union*, has satisfied itself (and no doubt many of its readers) by a process of cabalistic reasoning, that the seven beasts of the Apocalypse are Arius, Spinoza, Voltaire, Rousseau, Helvetus, Proudhon and Renan. Bishop Colenso must feel himself affronted at not being comprised in the excommunicated list.

ON Thursday last there was an election for Judge of the 16th Judicial District of Illinois, comprising Peoria and Stark counties. Shellenberger was the Democratic and Williamson the Union candidate. The result is the election of Williamson by about eighty majority. The district has heretofore been Democratic. Shellenberger threatens to contest the election.

THE HIGH prices ruling in the United States contrast strongly with those which content the London dealers. Good, stout Brussels carpets are sold in London at 62½c. per yard, and velvet carpets at 75c. per yard; a "Prince of Wales" couch costs $17.50; a Prince's easy chair $7.50; full-sized iron bedsteads $1.62½c.

THE *Rocky Mountain News* publishes astonishing stories about the Arizona gold mines. It says men are picking out from fifteen to twenty-seven hundred dollars a day each, with a jack-knife. They do not pretend to save the "dust," only looking for big lumps.

THE Cleveland *Leader* says large numbers of colored men have lately been leaving Ohio, for Rhode Island, where large bounties are being paid to colored recruits.

THE brothers Godard are about to make a balloon to contain 14,000 cubic metres of gas, whereas M. Nadar's "Giant" only contained 6,000.

DURING the three closing days of last week 101,025 letters were mailed at Nashville for the North.

FOR SALE.

DRY GOODS STORE FOR SALE; in a flourishing Western town on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., not over 200 miles from Pittsburgh, now doing a large and profitable trade. The stock is new and has been selected with reference to the country trade. Has all been purchased for cash at lowest market prices.

The present proprietor has decided to retire from the trade owing to bad health, and now refundamds the stock for sale; also the good will of the retiring party. The house has a large and respectable trade, which can be retained. The present stock will invoice from seven to ten thousand dollars, but could be reduced if desired.

Parties wishing to know the particulars will please address or call personally on

LYDAY & CHORPENNING,
oct31:tf 59 Hand street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Two superior Cylinder Boilers, 36 inches diameter, 30 feet long, made of ¼ inch iron, wrought iron heads ⅜ thick. Boilers almost as good as new.

Also, One Portable Engine and Tubular Boiler of six horse power, 5 inch cylinder and 12 inch stroke. This Engine has boiled one well almost 700 feet deep, and is admirably adapted to that kind of work, or sawing wood for locomotives.

Also, One Engine, heavy iron bed plate, 14 inch cylinder, 30 inches stroke; new, with balance valve governor. Well adapted to run a grist mill or small Soap mill.

Enquire at H. M. BOLE'S,
corner Point Alley and Duquesne Way,
no10:3tm Pittsburgh.

WESTERN LANDS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—2,500 acres in Iowa, in tracts varying from 40 to 320 acres. 640 acres in Michigan, in tracts varying from 40 to 320 acres. 2,000 acres in Minnesota. 3,000 acres in the southeast part of Missouri; and 80 acres in Indiana. These lands have been carefully selected, with a view solely to their local advantages, soil, &c., and will be disposed of upon liberal terms, for cash, or exchanged for property in Allegheny county.

For terms, &c., apply to
G. B. BATES, Commercial Broker,
no14 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A large Lot in Sharpsburg, on the Passenger Railway, five miles from Pittsburgh, on which there is a good Dwelling House of nine rooms, also, several other Dwelling Houses, all built of brick. A well of good water in the yard, plenty of good fruit, and convenient to Churches and School Houses.

For particulars address or call on
G. T. GILLIAM,
Sharpsburg, Allegheny County, Pa.
oct21:tf&wF

LAWRENCEVILLE IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE, situate on Butler street; near the forks of the road, a lot fronting on Butler street and extending back to Lafayette alley, on which there is erected two 2-story Frame Dwellings—one new, the other nearly so, with the necessary improvements, all in good order. The location for business, &c., is one of the best in the borough.

Terms easy. Apply to
G. B. BATES, Commercial Broker,
no11 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

CHEAP FARM FOR SALE, situate in West Deer township, Allegheny county, Pa., 24 miles from the thriving village of Bakerstown. Contains 103 acres, 70 of which is cleared. The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling house, barn 30x50, with extensive stabling; an orchard of 160 bearing fruit trees; a never failing spring of water at the door; water in every field; coal under the whole place. Apply to

B. McLAIN & CO., 102 Fourth street.
no22

FOR SALE.—Two Blast Furnace Engines, Steam Cylinders, 18 inches diameter by four feet stroke. Blowing Tube 3 feet 8 inches diameter by five feet stroke. All in good order, having been used but a short time. Manufactured by Knap & Wade, Pittsburgh. Apply immediately, to

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.
no14:2w Johnstown, Pa.

FOR SALE—A lot of land, containing 78 acres, situated 3½ miles from Dixmont Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. The above property is well timbered, with a good young orchard of bearing fruit trees. This property will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further particulars address
S. C. McMASTER, Sewickleyville, Pa.
oct22:3m

FOR SALE TWO BOILERS, 42 in. by 25 feet, Double Flued, in good condition, with cranes and steam drums; fire front.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
no12:1w Steel Works, Fifth Ward.

EVENING GAZETTE TELEGRAMS.

THE SITUATION IN TENNESSEE.

OUR RICHMOND PRISONERS' BILL OF FARE.

Napoleon's Letter to the Sovereigns of Europe.

REPORTED UNION DEFEATS IN LOUISIANA.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25, 1863.

There was great cheerfulness at the stock board this morning.

The dispatches from Gen. Grant, at Chattanooga, were most important and cheering.

The engagement in the immediate front yesterday was continued throughout the entire day. The rebels, though sturdily resisting, gradually gave way.

There is nothing further from Burnside. The present success of the movement will undoubtedly relieve him from the pressure of the rebel columns, Grant's advance compelling them to retreat to prevent their capture or destruction.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 21st, says: "As the Yankee press and people are just now dreadfully exercised in regard to the quantity and quality of food furnished Yankee prisoners, we append the bill of fare served daily at the Libby and Castle Thunder, furnished us by the commandants of these two posts. At Libby, one pound of fresh bread or crackers, and half a pound of fresh beef. The fatted cow is killed daily for their feasting, varied daily by sweet potatoes and nutricious soup. This same ration is also served on Belle Isle—the identical food that the lying, vindictive, Puritan chaplains stigmatize as putrid and unfit to eat, upon every occasion of their return to the North."

The European files this morning contain the following: Napoleon's letter to the sovereigns of Europe is full of humility and peace. He says he was called to the throne by Providence, and the will of the French people; but, trained in the school of adversity, it is perhaps less allowable for me than any other to ignore the rights of sovereigns and legitimate aspirations of people. Thus, I am ready, without a preconceived system, to enter an International Congress with the spirit of moderation and justice, ordinarily the portion of those who have endured so many various trials. If I take the initiative in this overture, I do not yield to an impulse of vanity, but because I am a sovereign, the most credited with ambitious projects, and I have got it at heart to prove by a frank and loyal step that my sole object is to arrive without a shock at the pacification of Europe. If this proposition be agreed to, I pray you to accept Paris as the place of meeting. Europe would perhaps see some advantage in the Capital whence the signal for overthrow has so many times issued, becoming the seat of conferences destined to lay the basis of a great pacification.

The London *Post* says that there is danger lest a conference should leave things worse confounded than ever.

The London *Telegraph* says it is obvious, for instance, that no power would consent to place itself at the mercy of a mere majority.

A dispatch, in the Richmond *Examiner*, from Mobile, Nov. 19th, says that a letter, received from a member of General Green's staff, announces the defeat of two Yankee columns in Louisiana. General Franklin's division encountered a portion of General Dick Taylor's army, under General Green, near Alexandria, on the 5th, and after a stubborn fight, the Yankees were routed, with the loss of their stores and six thousand prisoners. General Weitzel's division is reported to have been routed by Gen. Dick Taylor, near Opelousipes. The expedition is said to be abandoned. A portion of the troops have returned to Port Hudson and Baton Rouge. W. J. J.

The Situation in Virginia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—We have news from the Army of the Potomac up to three o'clock p. m. Absent officers may be interested to know that several changes in the position of the army corps have been made. The Fredericksburg Heights are held by one division of Ewell's Corps, which is the extreme right of the rebel army. Lee's left rests near Madison Court House, on this side of the Rapidan. His forces are mostly cavalry. The rebel army seems to have no path at all. We will advance and fight before May next, for it is manifestly preparing winter quarters at or near Gordonsburg. At present the army is stretched from that place to some point on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, probably Hanover Junction.

The *World's* special dispatch from the Headquarters Army of the Potomac, says: No changes have yet been made. All is quiet along the Rapidan, and our brilliant expectations of an advance are as yet unrealized. It rained all day and this may have delayed an advance.

The *Herald* has the following, dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Nov. 24th: Ere this reaches you we shall probably have fought a severe battle, or crossed the Rapidan, or both. As military movements are always subject to delays and contingencies, it would not be proper for me at this time to enter into any details of the plan of the campaign. Everybody is hopeful, and confident well matured, and though they do not coincide fully with views I have heard expressed, they are perhaps the best that could be adopted, keeping in view the necessity so urgently enjoined by the authorities in the War Office, of covering Washington.

Extracts from Rebel Papers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The Richmond papers contains the following: Extracts from Bragg's general order advise his soldiers to prefer an honorable death on the battle field, to languishing in the northern dungeons till the close of the war.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 19.—Advices report Longstreet, on Monday, within ten miles of Knoxville, and advancing.

The Marietta *Confederate* says: Longstreet certainly holds Knoxville.

Meridian, Nov. 19.—A special to Clarion, dated the 10th, says: A gentleman from New Orleans says the Darien expedition to Mattagorda Bay has been wrecked. Seven transports were driven ashore and captured, with all on board. Banks, who accompanied the expedition, had not been heard from.

The Richmond *Whig* has a sorrowful editorial on the depreciation of the rebel currency, and says that no government on earth can stand such a system. There must be a radical reformation or we are done for.

Operations at Charleston.

The transport steamer Forest City, from Charleston Bar on Thursday noon, has arrived. She reports a brisk cannonade going on from forts Gregg and Wagner, which had continued without intermission, night and day, for several days; but it seemed more brisk on Thursday. The fire was directed against Sumter and Moultrie.

The U. S. steamers Pawnee and Marblehead went up Stone river river on Thursday. The Marblehead is engaged in shelling the woods, it being stated that the rebels had a battery concealed at that point.

Thursday last was the day of Thanksgiving and Prayer in rebeldom. It was rumored that at 2 o'clock that day Gen Gillmore was to open the bombardment of the city of Charleston.

Important and Cheering from Chattanooga.

FIGHTING IN OUR IMMEDIATE FRONT ALL DAY.

The Rebels Gradually Giving Way.

THE SITUATION AT KNOXVILLE SATISFACTORY.

Heavy Fighting West of the Town on Saturday.

BURNSIDE CONFIDENT OF FINAL SUCCESS.

UNION CAVALRY SURPRISED AND CAPTURED.

THE GREAT WESTERN SANITARY FAIR ORGANIZED.

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The *Herald* has the following:

Washington, Nov. 24—Midnight.—The War Department has received, this evening, dispatches from General Grant, at Chattanooga, which are of the most important and cheering character. The engagement in the immediate front, an account of the commencement of which was yesterday received, has continued throughout the entire day. The rebels, although sturdily resisting our advance, have been gradually giving way.

There is nothing further heard from Burnside, but the success of this movement is expected to speedily relieve him from the pressure of the rebel columns. Gen. Grant's advance is compelling them to retreat to prevent their capture or destruction.

A special to the *Times*, from Washington, Nov. 24th, says:

The latest news, up to 10:40 this evening, from Gen. Grant is most satisfactory. Gens. Thomas and Sherman have got well ahead. Fighting in our immediate front has lasted all day long. At every point along the line we have forced the rebels backward.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—A Knoxville letter, dated Nov. 15th, to the *Tribune*, states that most of the 11th and 1st Kentucky cavalry, stationed at Marysville, have been surprised and captured.

The rebels also made an attack on Rockville, another on Lenoire, and demonstrations of a rebel advance were made also from Rogersville.

Longstreet, with Chatham, Stevenson and others, are reported to be in command of the rebel troops.

LATER.—The rebel force which attacked Marysville and drove our pickets in upon Rockville, have fallen back, and Col. Wolford is reported to be on their track. The enemy is satisfied with their plunder and eclat obtained, and have retired, and there is again a comparative calm. A people more scared than hurt.

Precautionary measures have been taken and forces distributed and everything done to check the further advance of the enemy in this direction. The whole number lost in prisoners is estimated at not over one hundred and fifty.

All quiet along the whole lines.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25.—The situation at Knoxville is satisfactory. There was heavy fighting west of the town on Saturday. The investment on the north side of the town is close, but the south side is open. Burnside is confident of final success.

The Great Western Sanitary Fair Association is now fully organized. Major General Rosecrans has been appointed President, and the opening day is fixed for December 21st. The net proceeds of the fair are to be distributed to Union soldiers without regard to States, and is to be under the direction of the Cincinnati branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. An appeal is made for donations in money, or saleable articles. The express companies will transport donations free to Headquarters, No. 178 Vine street, Cincinnati.

LATEST FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Official Dispatches from Gens. Grant and Thomas.

MISSIONARY RIDGE CARRIED BY OUR FORCES.

OVER TWO THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN.

Our Success Thus Far Complete.

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Official dispatches from Gens. Grant and Thomas, to the 24th, have been received, stating that on yesterday Gens. Granger's, Palmer's and Howard's corps carried the first line of rifle pits between Chattanooga and Cater's creek, capturing 9 officers and about 100 men. Our loss is about 100.

To-day Hooker, with Geary's and Osterhous' divisions, and the second brigade of the 14th corps, carried the north slope of Lookout Mountain. The enemy's loss is about 600; ours was small. There has been continuous fighting from 12 o'clock until after night, but the enemy were repulsed in every attempt to retake the position. Gen. Sherman crossed the Tunnessee this morning, at the mouth of the Chickamauga, with three divisions of the 15th corps, and one division of the 14th, and carried the northern extremity of Missionary Ridge.

Our success so far is complete. The troops from Lookout valley carried and now hold the eastern slope of the mountain, and points high up. Hooker reports 2,000 prisoners taken.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1863.

WAR DEPARTMENT EXPENSE ESTIMATES.

The reason that the War Department's estimate of expenses for the ensuing year are two hundred and three millions less than last year is the belief that it will be possible to reduce our force greatly by July.

LEE'S ARMY.

The rebel extreme left is now understood to rest on Madison Court House, this side of the Rapidan and at the foot of the Blue Ridge. Its right is on the extreme heights back of Fredericksburg, which are now occupied by one division of Ewell's corps. Preparations for winter quarters are said to have already been made along this line.

GEN. SIGEL.

The statement that Gen. Sigel is to succeed Schenck in command at Baltimore, is not fully credited.

Estimate of Government Expenses.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—A *Tribune's* dispatch from Washington, dated Nov. 24, says: In the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1865, it is asserted that the aggregate will be 1,200,000,000 dollars, but this is very wide from the truth, and fixing it at 900,000,000 is also too large. The heaviest items in the estimates are the War and Navy Departments. The former, foot up $535,594,602. The latter about $140,000,000. The estimates for other debts are the same as last year, and the aggregate will but little exceed 700,000,000 dollars.

Convention of War Democrats.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The Northwestern Convention of War Democrats organized this morning. The business of the Convention was transacted with closed doors, and none but accredited delegates were admitted. All the States named in the call were represented. General John A. McClernand is President of the Convention. A committee of nine, of which Judge Loverin of Indiana is chairman, has been appointed to frame a platform or call.

Interior of Fort Porter Burned.

BUFFALO, Nov. 25.—The interior of Fort Porter was burned this morning. About $4,000 worth of clothing was destroyed. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

DRY GOODS, &c.

JUST OPENING,

A FINE STOCK OF

BEAD ORNAMENTS,

Gimpes and Trimmings,

A FULL LINE OF

VELVET RIBBONS.

ALSO,

Seasonable Gloves and Hosiery,

Of every style, and to suit everybody.

HOODS, FOR LITTLE AND BIG.

Skating Caps,

Nubias,

Sontags,

Handkerchiefs,

Embroideries,

Scarfs,

Ties,

SMALL WARES AND NOTIONS.

Merchants, and all who buy to sell again, are invited to give us a call, as we offer strong inducements from a large and well selected stock.

MACRUM & GLYDE,
78 MARKET STREET,
no21 Between Fourth and Diamond.

SIXTH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS, AT J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.

FRENCH MERINOS, for $1 25, cheap.
EMPRESS CLOTH, for $1 25, cheap.
IRISH POPLINS;
PLAID SILKS;
FANCY SILKS;
PLAID POPLINS;
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS;
CLOAKING CLOTHS;
SATINETS AND KENTUCKY JEANS;
ROBROY FLANNELS;
CANTON FLANNEL, wide;
SHAKER FLANNEL.

A full assortment of NEW GOODS. Call and see.

N. E. cor. Fourth and Market Sts.
no26

NEW GOODS.—We have now in store a complete stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

most of which were purchased before the late advance in prices, and will be sold at low rates.

CLOAK ORNAMENTS, OUTPURE LACES, BRAID AND BINDINGS, LACE COLLARS, LINEN COLLARS, BREAKFAST SCARFS, in new styles; LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, all kinds at old prices; SILK & CASH MERE NECK SCARFS, SILK BONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS & BRUSHES; FELT HATS, BEAVER HATS, SILK HATS; HEAD DRESSES & BEAD NETS, in every style; BONNET VELVETS, BONNET SILKS, SKATING CAPS, HOOP SKIRTS, ZOUAVE JACKETS, BREAKFAST CAPES, SONTAGS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, entirely new styles; SLY, QUAKER, and other new HOOP SKIRTS, FRENCH & AMERICAN CORSETS, BALMORAL STOCKINGS, Boston Ribbed, Shaker, Knit, and other kinds, for fall and winter; GLOVES, in every style and quality; good pairs KID GLOVES, in dark colors, and plain black, for $1 00; good WHITE KID GLOVES, for $1 00; Men's SHETLAND WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, real Scotch, and a full line of other Undergarments and Furnishing Goods, for Men, Women and Children.

Wholesale Rooms up stairs.

Buyers from country, and city dealers, will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices as low as any other house.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
77 & 79 MARKET STREET.
no21

NEW GOODS! AT REDUCED PRICES! AT BARKER & CO.'S, 59 MARKET STREET.

SILKS, SHAWLS,

CLOAKS, MERINOS

DRESS GOODS,

Gent's and Boys' Wear,

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

GREATEST BARGAINS OFFERED THIS SEASON.

DON'T BUY BEFORE SEEING THESE.

no17. GENT'S LINEN CUFFS.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENT'S LINEN CUFFS.

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
Nos. 17 AND 19 FIFTH STREET.
no20

STEEL COLLARS

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
Nos. 17 AND 19 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Sole Agents for

Atkinson's Steel Collars and Cuffs,

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RETAIL PRICES OF STEEL COLLARS AND CUFFS:

Gent's Standing Collars.....$1 00 each.
" Turnover " .....1 00 "
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Sent by post on receipt of $1 25.

Steel Collars re-enamelled for 25 cents; or we will exchange a NEW COLLAR for an OLD ONE, providing it is not broke or bent, for 25 cents.

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Statement of Assets, January 1st, 1860, published according to an act of Assembly, being—

First Mortgages, amply secured	$1,589,833 00
Real Estate (prim'l val. $109,314 61) cost	102,955 00
Temporary Loans on ample Collateral Securities	89,156 00
Stocks (present value $36,667 72) cost	33,786 00
Notes and Bills Receivable	1,821 50
Cash	27,519 00
	$2,208,051 46

The only profits from premiums which this Company can divide by law are from risks, which have been determined.

Insurance made on every description of property, in town and country, at rates as low as are consistent with security.

Since their incorporation, a period of thirty years, they have paid losses by fire to an amount exceeding *Four Millions of Dollars*, thereby affording evidence of the advantages of insurance, as well as their ability and disposition to meet with promptness all liabilities.

LOSSES BY FIRE:

Losses paid during the year 1858.....$106,035 57

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Mordecai D. Lewis, Jacob R. Smith,
Tobias Wagner, Edward C. Dale,
David S. Brown, Geo. W. Richards,
Samuel Grant, George Fales.

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Office Northeast cor. Wood & Third sts.
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ASSETS, OCTOBER 30, 1858.

Stock Accounts	$ 63,000 00
Mortgages	2,100 00
Office Furniture	200 00
Open Accounts, &c	7,000 00
Cash	18,251 00
Premium Notes	27,693 34
Notes and Bills Discounted	174,658 32
	$293,251 26

DIRECTORS:

R. Miller, Jr., Andrew Ackley,
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George Parsons, Benj. P. Bakewell,
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Wm. B. Hays, Samuel P. Shriver,
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Wm. Van Kirk, C. Hanson Love.

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