The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1864.

BREAKING UP.

"The war is a failure," said the Chicago Convention. Thousands of speakers and presses, tens of thousands of soldiers, and millions of voters denounced the declaration as a lie. But perhaps we were all too fast; for it is a failure, a dead, disastrous failure—not on the part of the Union, to be sure, but on the part of the Rebellion. Now as the men who made that declaration were more in sympathy with the Rebels than with the supporters of the Union, may we not in charity judge that they spoke for their friends, when they said the war was a failure. True, Chicago was the wrong place for such a declaration to be made; but never mind that, for it is being re-affirmed down South with an emphasis that cannot fail to carry conviction to the minds of both Union men and Rebels, to Americans and Europeans. No man will denounce it as a lie now.

Those madcaps of the South rushed into this war four years ago as confident of success as ever men were of anything; and a pretty business they have made of it. Slavery, for the sake of what they did it, is abolished; their country is desolated and impoverished; hundreds of thousands of their people have perished; they have brought upon themselves a crushing despotism; the bitter chalice of slavery, to which they were so much devoted, has been commended to their own lips; and now they are breaking up into angry factions, and indignantly denouncing their own bogus government for which they have, for four years, been fighting with such desperate energy. So long as there was hope of success, they were almost a unit; and so long as a bad faction here in the North kept up even a show of power, they had hope. But the election of the 8th of November extinguished that hope; and now we see them fighting among themselves, as confederates in wrong always do fight when they find themselves discomfited, and their cause hopeless.

It was not until SHERMAN plunged into the very heart of Rebeldom, and carried the war to the doors of the most arrogant of the rebels, that these bitter animosities burst forth into an open, undisguised war of factions. That expedition was admirably timed; for it was not undertaken until he was strengthened by a united North; nor was it delayed until the rebels had time to recover from the stunning blow given them by our great vote. The two blows came upon them almost simultaneously, and the effect is that the Confederacy is reeling and tottering to its fall.

We rather like the tone of the rebel papers, for example, the Augusta *Chronicle*. It shows pluck as least; and it proves that, however wicked and mad these Southrons may become, they cannot be permanently enslaved. All they need to make them good citizens is to abolish their old idol, slavery, and compel them to earn their living honestly. Slavery necessarily made them aristocrats; and the lack of it will make them democrats, like the rest of the American people. JEFFERSON once said, "We are all Federalists, we are all Republicans." The remark was not quite true then, or, at least, it had ceased to be true for some years before this war; but when slavery shall be abolished by constitutional amendment, and the Union restored, it will be really true.

SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.

We referred once before to the stand taken by the Louisville *Journal* in favor of the early abolition of Slavery in Kentucky. That paper returns to the work in good earnest, and shows that Slavery is already practically abolished in that State. After referring to the fact that the heavy vote for LINCOLN in Kentucky was totally unexpected by the slaveholders, and compels them to look the fact of Abolition in the face, it concedes what we have all along suspected, that in the large slaveholding counties the masters have no longer any control over their slaves. It says:

Our system of labor is utterly demoralized; no family know when they rise in the morning, whether they have a servant to prepare their breakfast for them or not. But this is by no means the worst—for a family of any industry may contrive to cook their own breakfast, and dinner, too, but many of our farmers are almost or quite deprived of their laborers. Some have lost only one or two hands, but some have lost a fourth or a half, and some all of their servants.

It then goes on to say that the legislature can emancipate the slaves by compensating the owners, but that it is not at all likely to do so, and that there is no probability that Congress will repeat its once rejected offer of compensation, and adds:

The question now is, not how shall we save slavery, but how shall we raise our bread, and bake it after we have raised it? Where shall we get the labor? We have now neither slavery nor freedom; we have none of the benefits of either system of labor, but are suffering the disadvantages of both, in the midst of the demoralization and anarchy that prevail around us. Shall we let events take their course, and without effort, drift with the stream and land wherever our unguided bark may bring up? Is this the part of wisdom, of statesmanship, or better than either, of common sense? Not so, we assert it. We say again, let us meet this question practically; lay aside prejudices and look to our self-interests. If we will not emancipate at once by Legislative act, accompanied with compensation, which, as we have shown before, is perfectly constitutional, then there is nothing left, so far as we can see at present, to prevent our laborers slowly, yet wholly, leaving the State, but a solemn expression of the Legislature of Kentucky, at its meeting this winter, that the rebellion has incidentally already so demoralized slavery in the State that its restoration is beyond hope, and that we must acquiesce in its termination. This would be but the expression of a matter of fact; it makes no difference whom we blame or whom we do not blame, or whether we are pro-slavery or anti-slavery. This is a concrete, practical question: "to be or not to be"—to eat or not to eat—"that is the question." Shall we let things drift along at their own will, or shall we interpose our active efforts to guide results?

It may be objected that we will turn all the negroes loose upon us; but the simple reply to this is that they are already turned loose, and they will be turned looser still if something is not done, and that promptly. We will have the old and the blind, the lame and the halt, the mother and her brood to feed and to clothe, without anybody to work to maintain them. That is what we can prevent, and the only way that suggests itself to us is by legislative recommendation and general consent, formally, as far as we can, to terminate what is already virtually at an end and hopelessly beyond restoration.

The Coal Question.

The following is the first response we have received to our suggestions on the coal question. Mr. GILMORE makes a practical offer, and we trust he will be promptly seconded. Who speaks next?

EDITOR OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE:—You state in your paper of to-day that some gentleman has offered to deliver coal at the wharf for ten cents per bushel if the city will remit the wharfage. I am sure the city authorities will do that; and all we want then, is a fund to pay for the coal delivered, and some organization to attend to its distribution to those most needy and least able to pay the present prices.

There should be *two* funds raised if possible; one to pay for coal, for delivery, *gratis*, to the poor and suffering; and another to take all that can be had at ten cents, to be sold at just sufficient advance to pay for hauling and delivery, to those who are only able to buy at moderate rates.

I will contribute one hundred to the above first mentioned fund, if an organization can be speedily effected for the purpose. There are others who are able, and no doubt willing, to do much more. Who will speak next? I make the offer publicly, for the purpose of calling the attention of others to the subject, and have something done soon. Yours, &c., GEO. [illegible] GILMORE.

Nov. 28, 1864.

THE LAST REBEL FAILURE.

Our readers will remember an extract we published during the late campaign, from a Rebel paper, threatening that, when all else failed, they could set fire to every Northern city, and that they had the men to do it, in those cities themselves as well as in Canada.

Well, the experiment has been tried and failed. A gang of Rebel emissaries made the attempt in New York on Friday night last, firing nearly all the hotels and public places of amusement. The simultaneous breaking out of these fires in all parts of the city shows that it was a preconcerted attempt, and that quite a large number were engaged in it.

But it failed. Either the plotters began too soon, or had poor materials, or did not understand the business; but, whatever the cause, like all conspiracies, it broke down. The fires were soon discovered and easily extinguished; and the rebel incendiaries had their labor for their pains.

That this diabolical scheme was a part of the programme of the rebels there can be no doubt. They threatened it, and we know they are desperate enough for any thing; and if Canada could not furnish the desperadoes to undertake it, New York herself could. The fact that the New York thieves were swarming about the hotels, ready for plunder, shows that they were in the secret.

What has been attempted in New York may also be tried here. It will be well enough, therefore, for every one here to be on the watch. Keep a sharp look-out on suspicious strangers, and see that none are lurking about or hid when stores and warehouses are locked up. Too much caution cannot be used, in view of the danger threatened by these reckless conspirators.

The Progress of Half a Century.

A Lebanon paper publishes the following returns of the election for Governor in this State in 1814—fifty years ago. Snyder was the Democratic and Wayne the Federal candidate:

	Snyder.	Wayne.
Philadelphia City and County	4573	5673
Delaware majority		649
Lancaster	1969	2829
Montgomery	2057	1831
Bucks	2485	2066
Northampton	1470	636
Berks and Schuylkill	2956	1066
Lebanon	792	390
Dauphin	1048	457
Chester	2707	3014
Union	1127	65
Columbia, majority	1000	
Centre, Clearfield and McKean	1127	33
Huntingdon	1150	82
Mifflin	1290	25
Cumberland	2231	910
Adams	447	1239
Franklin	1745	1315
Bedford	1422	316
Somerset	913	65
Westmoreland	1853	780
Washington	2308	129
Allegheny	1356	313
	37,985	24,844
	24,844	
Snyder's majority	13,141	

The above returns are not all correct since we have not the *soldiers' returns of some counties*.

It is true that the above table does not comprise all the then existing counties, as for example, Fayette, Indiana, Armstrong, Butler, Beaver, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, &c.; yet the small vote of that year, as compared with this, will show what tremendous progress has been made in the comparatively short period of fifty years.

WE are indebted to the publishers, Messrs. LINDSEY & BLAKISTON, Philadelphia, for a bound copy of "The Burning of Chambersburg, Pa. By Rev. Dr. SCHNECK."

Everett's Estimate of Lincoln.

At the late dinner given to Captain Winslow, Mr. Everett responded to a toast to the President of the United States, in a neat address, from which we take the following tribute to the personal worth of Mr. Lincoln:

But I would not have it inferred, from these remarks, that the President of the United States, in whose honor you have proposed the toast to which you have called me to respond, is entitled to this mark of respect only in his official capacity. Now that the struggle is past, I am sure that no high-minded person, however opposed to him politically (and you know, sir, that I belonged to "the President's opposition,") will be unwilling that in performing the duty you have devolved upon me, I should say that I recognize in him the full measure of the qualities which entitle him to the personal respect of the people, who have just given him a proof of their confidence, not extended to any of his predecessors in this generation. It is no small proof of this, that he has passed through the fiery ordeal of the recent canvass, and stood the storm of detraction from hundreds of vigorous and hostile presses, and had so little said against him, (I speak now of personal qualities), which deserves even an answer. There is no one of his predecessors, not even Washington, of whom as many and as reprehensible things have not been said, unless perhaps it be Mr. Monroe, who had the happiness to fall upon "the era of good feeling," and who was, in no one quality, either as a man or a President, superior to Mr. Lincoln. The President gave ample proof of his intellectual capacity, when he contested a seat in the Senate of the United States with Judge Douglas. When I sat in the Senate with Judge Douglas, I thought him, for business and debate, the equal of any man in that body, but his speeches, in the senatorial canvass, were in no respect superior to Mr. Lincoln's. I believe the President to be entirely conscientious in the discharge of his high trust, and that, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, he has administered the Government, with the deepest sense of responsibility to his country and his God. He is eminently kind-hearted. I am sure he spoke the truth, the other day, when he said he has never willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom. He is one of the most laborious and indefatigable men in the country; and that he has been able to sustain himself under as great a load of care as was ever laid upon the head or the heart of a living man, is due in no small degree owing to the fact that the vindictive and angry passions form no part of his nature, and that a kindly and playful spirit mingles its sweetness with the austere cup of public duty.

It may seem hardly worth while to notice the descriptions, which represent the President as a person of uncouth appearance and manners. But as Mr. Burke did not think out of place, in the most magnificent discourse in the English language, to comment on the appearance, manners and conversation of the exiled French princes, I will take the liberty to say, that on the only social occasion on which I ever had the honor to be the President's company, viz., the commemoration at Gettysburg, he sat at the table at the house of my friend, David Wills, Esq., by the side of several distinguished persons, ladies and gentlemen, foreigners and Americans, among them the French Minister at Washington, since appointed French Ambassador at Madrid, and the Admiral of the French fleet, and that in gentlemanly appearance, manners and conversation, he was the peer of any man at the table.

The most important objection urged against Mr. Lincoln is that personally he lacks fixedness of purpose, and that his cabinet and administration have wanted unity of counsel. I think I shall offend no candid opponent (I certainly am no partisan myself) if I remind you that precisely the same charge on the same grounds might be brought against General Washington and his administration. Under circumstances vastly less embarrassing, he placed in his cabinet and kept there, as long as they could be induced to stay, the two political leaders (Jefferson and Hamilton) not merely of different wings of the same political connection, but the heads of two radically opposite parties. Mr. Monroe, though elected himself by almost an unanimous vote, allowed his cabinet to contain three rival candidates for the succession, who differed radically on almost every public question. It rarely happens in popular government, that any other course is practicable in difficult times. In England, where the theory and practice of parliamentary government have been maturing for ages, there has seldom been a cabinet, in which the same dissidence has not existed. It does at the present time in the cabinet of Lord Palmerston.

Gen. Sheridan's Rank.

An erroneous impression has gone forth that General Sheridan has been created the senior Major General in the regular Army of the United States, and that he has actually taken up General McClellan's rank along with his vacated position. Army officers and those acquainted with the regulations of the army need no explanation of this matter, but the masses may not understand the subject perfectly, and hence we give the relative rank of several general officers of the regular army as they appear upon the official rolls:

1. Lieutenant General U. S. Grant.
2. Major General H. W. Halleck.
3. Major General W. T. Sherman.
4. Major General G. G. Meade.
5. Major General P. H. Sheridan.
6. Brigadier General W. S. Rosecrans.
7. Brigadier General G. H. Thomas.
8. Brigadier General W. S. Hancock.

Then follow a number of others who have been appointed to the rank of brigadier, who are yet to be confirmed, as is General Sheridan in his rank as fifth Major General in the regular army.

A MEETING was held at Alton last week to form an organization for the erection in that city, of a monument to Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, who fell a victim to pro-slavery in that city more than twenty years since. It is right that such a monument should be erected in that place.

Out of Captivity.

The exchange of prisoners of war, recently agreed upon, is now in active progress. Several hundreds of Union officers and privates have been released from captivity at Andersonville and other points in the far South, and put on board of transport steamers at Savannah, whence they were conveyed to Fortress Monroe. The exchanges are to continue until the Union prisoners held by the rebels are released, with the equivalent number of rebels in the hands of our government.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, who has had opportunities of conversation with the released prisoners, and has obtained access to the official documents of the rebel authorities who had them in charge during their long period of captivity, writes a long account of the sufferings to which they were subjected. With few exceptions the captives experienced outrageous barbarities at the hands of the rebels. They were shelterless, starved and half naked; crowded like cattle in small and filthy enclosures; deprived alike of the necessary comforts of life and of the means of communicating with their friends; and, as the natural result of this inhuman treatment, a fearful mortality raged among them.

The *Times* correspondent thus describes the condition of our soldiers immediately after their transfer to the exchange boat at Venus Point in the Savannah river:

"As soon as possible, barrels of hot coffee are prepared, and hams are cooked, and boxes of hard-bread are opened, for the refreshment of these men, to whom decent food has been for a long time unknown. It is a touching sight to see them, each with his quart can, file by the steaming coffee barrels, and receiving once more the refreshing draught whose taste has long been unfamiliar. It seems scarcely possible that men should feel such childish joy as they express in once more receiving their common stimulant. And, then the eager, hungry, glare which their glassy eyes cast upon the chunks of ham as they clutch and devour their allowance with a wolf-like avidity! These facts can only be understood by the spectator in remembering that for months they have been deprived of a sufficient quantity of palatable food, and that the little that they have received has been rarely cooked, because in a country abounding with fuel, and gloomy with immense pine forests, their jailors forbade them the poor privilege of adequate fires.

"Such is the condition of the men whom we are receiving out of chivalrous Dixie. These are the sons, brothers, husbands and fathers of the North. Men reduced to living skeletons; men almost naked; shoeless men; shirtless men, hatless men; men with no other garment than an overcoat; men whose skins are blackened with dirt and hang on their protruding bones loosely as bark on a tree; men whose very presence is simply disgusting, exhaling an odor so fetid that it almost stops the breath of those unaccustomed to it, and causes an involuntary brushing of the garments if with them there is accidental contact.

"Remember, too, that the men thus returned are the best specimens of the sufferers. Only those are forwarded to us whom the rebel medical authorities decide are strong enough to bear the fatigue of transportation. If those whose wretchedness I have vainly endeavored to portray are the best specimens of our sick and wounded, is it not awful to contemplate what must be the woe of the remainder?"

Again:

"Men in the last stages of emaciation from chronic diarrhea received no nourishment whatever while in captivity, and starved to death on the coarse rations which the stomach of a strong man would reject. Others, suffering from gangrene and ulcers, were compelled to fester in putridity, without even sufficient water to cleanse their loathsome sores. Week after week the diseased and the dying were kept without shelter, and many of them without clothing, on the bare ground, exposed to a torrid sun by day and to heavy rains at all times, in total disregard of the earnest and almost despairing appeals of kind-hearted physicians for their relief. It is very easy to understand how much of this terrible wretchedness was unavoidable, particularly that part of it which proceeded from the scarcity of medicines, but it requires a very ingenious mind to palliate in any degree the heartlessness which allowed the sufferers to remain shelterless in a country where the materials for shelter are so abundant as in the South, and where thousands of willing hands from the prisoners in the stockade would have furnished all the labor."

Copies thirty-six official rebel documents are given, from which it appears that some of the rebel surgeons, moved by feelings of humanity, repeatedly remonstrated with the authorities against the ill-treatment of the prisoners, but apparently without effect. The reports of these physicians, to whom is due the credit of an effort to relieve the sufferers, go to convict the rebels of inhuman barbarities, even if there were no corroborative evidence. For instance, on the 10th of August last, Dr. R. E. Mudd made this report from Andersonville:

"The patients are suffering very much for the want of beds and bedding. Some of the wards have no bunks and thereby suffer very much from being on the damp ground, which is not sufficiently protected by ditches around their tents. The food is badly prepared. The bread is baked of meal, without being sifted, and the meat is not cooked properly."

Dr. Thornburg reported from the Prison Hospital at Camp Sumpter, August 9th:

"I have visited the Second Ward at various times, and find the patients in the different wards suffering from scorbutics, diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. They are all in a very deplorable condition. They are all needing bedsacks, straw, &c., without which it is impossible to treat them successfully. They also need a change of linen, some of them being out of clothing of any kind."

A week later the same surgeon again wrote:

"I have inspected the Second Division carefully, and am sorry to have again to report the division in a very bad condition. In First, Second and Third wards we have no bunks, the patients being compelled to lie on the ground, many of them without blankets and some of them without clothes. If there are any bedsacks in 'Dixie' it is to be hoped that they will be procured also. We need straw very badly, especially for the Fifth ward. We have men in this ward who are a living, moving mass of putrefaction, and cannot possibly be cured of their wounds unless we can make them more comfortable."

The mortality among these prisoners, under circumstances like these, was of course frightful. During the six weeks from July 22d, to September the 8th, the number of deaths, officially reported, was more than *four thousand* (4,145)—or an average of ninety-two a day.

Muller's Case—Dangers of Circumstantial Evidence.

The London *Daily Telegraph* publishes a selection of letters representing a mass, it says it has received, alleging the possibility of Muller's innocence, and gives the following specimen:

H. R. writes: "Sir, I recollect some years ago, reading an account of a trial for murder, which took place in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the following are the facts as nearly as I can remember: A laboring man was found dead in the field, and near by him was a pitchfork, which was identified as that of another laborer. The proper parties in those days immediately waited on the laborer, and asked him if he had been in a certain field on a particular day. He said, No. They searched his house, and found a pitchfork belonging to the dead man, with stains of blood upon it. Again they asked him if he had been in the field, and he gave the same answer. They searched further, and found bloody clothes under his bed. He was put on trial. The case went to the jury; they could not agree; they came into court, and the judge took great pains to point out to them the indisputable facts, which I have no doubt he thought were sufficient to hang anybody, viz., the finding of the prisoner's pitchfork by the side of the dead man, and the discovery of the dead man's pitchfork in the prisoner's house, as well as the bloody clothes under the bed. The evidence was sufficient for eleven of the jurymen, but the twelfth stood out, and, after repeated attempts to force the jury to an adverse decision, they were dismissed because they could not agree, and the man was acquitted in spite of such circumstantial evidence, apparently the most conclusive. Some few years after this trial the judge went the same circuit and dined with the obdurate juryman. He asked him how it was that he was so obstinate in the case recited. The juryman replied that if the judge would not tell anybody until after his death he would explain to him. This was agreed to, and the juryman confessed that he himself was the murderer. He said he found the man stealing clover in his field; a scuffle ensued; he stuck the murdered man's fork into him, and left him dying. He went on further to say that the accused was returning from his work across the same field, and seeing the poor man in a dying state, took him up on his knee, untied his handkerchief, and did all he could to ease and relieve him. While performing such a kind act, a thought probably came across this man's mind that if anybody should see him they might think he was the murderer, so he gently put the dying man down and hurriedly left him, by mistake taking up the wrong pitchfork, and leaving his own behind. When the man got home he appears to have thought of his bloody clothes, which he took off and hid them as stated. He finally told the lie which would have been fatal had not the actual murderer taken a deal of trouble to get himself on the jury, and thereby save an innocent man's life. If you will kindly insert this, I will leave it to your readers to solve the question as to the worth of circumstantial evidence the best way they can for themselves."

HASTY EXPRESSIONS.—The Princeton (N. J.) *Standard* says: "The night before the election, Mr. ——, of Cranberry, in one of the hotels, said: 'If Abraham Lincoln is re-elected, I hope my soul may be dragged down to hell.' These were his last words; he instantly fell off his chair, and died the next morning."

The Belvidere (N. J.) *Intelligencer* adds: "We learn that a person in this county was so enraged at the re-election of Mr. Lincoln that he declared he would sell his property and drink it up. That afternoon he was seized with palsy, and the next morning he was a corpse."

OUT OF SHOES.—In a late Meridian (Miss.) *Clarion*, we see a card from the Colonel of the 37th Mississippi regiment, [illegible] army, calling for donations of shoes and socks for his men, and stating that one hundred and [illegible] of his regiment are without shoes, while about three hundred pairs of socks were needed.

A Story of General Sherman.

The Baltimore *Clipper* tells the following story:

"A distinguished official who was lately at the headquarters of General Sherman, gives us the following anecdote of the latter, in the necessity under which he lay of sitting in judgment on a certain class of men in Atlanta, when that place was evacuated by the citizens. Writing us, our friend says:

"Let me give you a little incident which took place in my presence at Sherman's headquarters, Atlanta.

"You will remember that an order was promulgated directing all civilians to leave Atlanta (North or South) within twelve days. The day of its issue a gentleman entered Sherman's office and enquired for the General. The latter answered in this way, very promptly, 'I am General Sherman.' The colloquy was nearly as follows:

"Citizen—'General, I am a Northern man from the State of Connecticut; have been living at Atlanta for nearly seven years; have accumulated considerable property here, and as I see that you have ordered all citizens to leave within twelve days, I come to see if you would make an exception in my case. I fear, if I leave, my property will be destroyed.'

"General Sherman—'What kind of property do you own sir? Perhaps I will make an exception in your case, sir.'

"Citizen—'I own a block of stores, three dwellings, a plantation two miles out of town, and a foundry.'

"General Sherman—'Foundry, eh! what have you been doing with your foundry?'

"Citizen—'Have been making castings.'

"General Sherman—'What kind of castings? Shot and shell, and all that sort of thing?'

"Citizen—'Yes, I have made some shot and shell.'

"General Sherman—'You have been making shot and shell to destroy your country, have you? And you still claim favor as a citizen of being a northern man! Yes, sir, I will make an exception in your case; you shall go south to-morrow morning at sunrise. Adjutant, see that this order is carried out. Orderly, show this man the door.'

"Citizen—'But, General, can't I go North?'

"General Sherman—'No, sir. Too many of your class are there already, sir.'

"Reading the above, who does not once more recognize the great military leader as eminently 'the right man in the right place' in dealing with the more subtle aspects of the rebellion?"

The Cotton Operatives in England.

The London *Daily News* says:

"It needs a strong confidence in the final fortunes of the cotton trade to withstand the gloomy impression produced upon the mind by Mr. Maclure's report, presented to the Manchester Central Executive Committee on Monday last. One hundred and seventy thousand persons are now entirely out of work; one hundred and twenty-five thousand more are gaining a scanty and precarious livelihood out of short time. This is a worse state of things than prevailed in Lancashire in the middle of last winter. On the 1st of January of the present year the number of operatives in partial employment was about the same as it now is; but then, the totally unemployed were fewer by eleven thousand. On the other hand, only one hundred and forty-seven thousand persons are now in receipt of aid from guardians and relief committees, as against one hundred and ninety-six thousand in January. This diminution is probably due to several causes: the increased stringency of the rules under which relief is administered; a diminution in the population from emigration and similar causes, and a partial diversion of industry to other employments."

MORE than fifteen years ago a negro woman escaped from slavery in Maryland and located in Hartford, Connecticut. A few days ago a contraband arrived in Hartford, from New Orleans, and, while wandering about the streets, met the woman and recognized her as his wife. She did not recognize him, and it was only after he had repeated circumstances which had happened when they lived in Maryland, that she was convinced that he was her husband. They were again married, and are now keeping up a domestic establishment of their own.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHERRY RUN & PITT HOLE PETROLEUM CO.—NOTICE OF ELECTION.—Subscribers to the stock of the Cherry Run & Pitt Hole Petroleum Co. are hereby notified to attend a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company, which will be held on MONDAY, Dec. 19th, 1864, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of organization, election of President, Directors and other officers, at the office of J. T. STOCKDALE, No. 2 Duquesne Way. HUGH McKELVY, President, pro tem. no29:3t

TO TAX-PAYERS, PITT TOWNSHIP.—You are hereby notified that on the 1st of December next the discount of 5 per cent. will cease on the Bounty Taxes now due, levied under the last call of the President. All persons desiring to avail themselves of the discount will call on the undersigned, on or before the 1st prox., and settle their taxes. W. M. GORMLY, Treasurer, 271 Liberty street. no29:3t

CANTON OIL CO.—NOTICE.—An adjourned meeting of the Canton Oil Company will be held on MONDAY, November 28, 1864, at the office of the North American Oil Co., No. 80 Third street, Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock a.m. Punctual attendance is requested. WM. F. JOHNSTON, Pres't, pro tem. JNO. W. RIDDELL, Secretary. no25:3t

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R. OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Nov. 9th, 1864.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, Jones' Building, Fourth street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the first MONDAY, 5th day of December next, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of electing twelve Directors for the ensuing year. W. O. HUGHART, Secretary and Treasurer. no10:&tw3wd

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15th, 1864.
NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Bank, by a resolution passed this day, have directed a call of a general meeting of the Stockholders, for the purpose of considering the expediency of accepting the recent act of the Legislature renewing the charter of the Bank. In conformity herewith, the said meeting will be held at the Banking House, on the 16th of December, proximo, at 10 o'clock a.m. JOHN HARPER, Cashier. no16:1wd&2wT

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO., Pittsburgh, November 23, 1864.
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Pittsburgh, on the 15th of December next, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of considering a contract with the Mahoning and French Creek Railroad Company, for the lease and extension of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and to ratify or reject the same. By order of the Board. FELIX R. BRUNOT, President. no23:td

MECHANICS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Nov. 21, 1864.
A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS BANK will be held at the Banking House, on FRIDAY, the 23d day of December next, at 10 o'clock a.m., to consider and decide whether this Bank shall become an Association for the business of Banking, under the laws of the United States, and whether it shall exercise the power conferred by the Act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for Banking under the laws of the United States," approved 22d August, 1864; and to take any further action that may be necessary. By order of the Board of Directors. J. G. D. MARTIN, Cashier. no22:td

ALLEGHENY CITY (Fall) COMPROMISE BONDS.—Holders of the Compromise Bonds issued by the City of Allegheny, in redemption of its Railroad Issues, are notified that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the investment in said Bonds of the Sinking Fund for the year 1864. Address JOHN ATWELL, Chairman Finance Committee, Pittsburgh P. O. no29:1d

WANTED—$70 A MONTH.—I want Agents everywhere, at $70 a month, expenses paid, to sell Fifteen Articles, the best selling ever offered. Full particulars free. Address OTIS T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine. no8:3md&wT

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Those Carboys left at my store, if not taken away in two weeks from date, will be sold for charges. H. RIDDLE, 159 Liberty street. Pittsburgh, Nov. 26th, 1864. no28:3t

GYMNASIUM REMOVED.
THE MISSES HASKELL have removed their Gymnasium to ST. CLAIR STREET, Bissell's Block, third floor. Class Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, for the accommodation of invalids and others. Afternoon class as usual at 4 o'clock.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name and style of GWYNNE & STONEMAN, for the purpose of carrying on the Feed and Produce business generally, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. We will keep constantly on hand a large stock, which we will sell low for cash. The business will be carried on at the old stand, No. 87 Pennsylvania avenue. GWYNNE & STONEMAN. Pittsburgh, Nov. 14th, 1864. no22:3t

McCORD & CO., Wholesale Dealers in *Hats, Caps and Straw Goods*, Have now in store the largest and most complete stock of GOODS FOR FALL SALES, Ever offered in the west. Merchants are requested to call and examine our stock, which will be sold at very low rates. 122 WOOD STREET.

SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS, 136 WOOD STREET.
JAMES BOWN Invites the attention of Sportsmen and others to his splendid stock of GUNS, POWDER FLASKS, SHOT BELTS and POUCHES, DRAM FLASKS, and ammunition of every kind. His stock is the largest ever brought to this market.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to the first of January, 1865, for the furnishing of 30,700 feet superficial, plank measure, of GOOD, SOUND, WHITE OAK JOISTS, 23 feet long, 12 inches thick, and from 6 to 12 inches in breadth as may be, and suit the size of logs, to be delivered at Pittsburgh or Birmingham, [illegible] the first of May next. [illegible] FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO RETAILERS OF PRIME CUTTING CHEESE.—I have [illegible] Goshen [illegible] For sale by H. RIDDLE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHERRY RUN AND PITTSBURGH
PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Capital Stock : : : : $200,000.
Working Capital : : : : $30,000.

SHARES, $1.00 EACH.

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened

This (Tuesday,) Morning, Nov. 29th,

At the office of JACOB GLOSSER, No. 115 Fourth street, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Fifty per cent. on the amount subscribed to be paid at the time of subscription, and the balance when the certificates for the stock are issued.

The property of this Company consists of the entire working interest in

Two Wells on the Cornplanter Farm,

Near the Cuda, McKinley and Ritchie wells; one-fourth interest in the EAGLE WELL, Tarr Farm; one-eighth interest in each of THREE WELLS AND LEASES, adjoining the Reed Well, on Cherry Run; three-sixteenths interest in Lot No. 9; one-sixteenth free interest in Lot No. 12, and three-sixteenths free interest in Lot No. 13, Joseph McFate farm, below the Sulphur Springs, Cherry Run, and

600 ACRES CHOICE OIL LANDS,

On Cherry, Tomlison and Allinder Runs, Pitt Hole Creek, and Allegheny River.

The Company will be a dividend paying one from the start, and it is confidently expected will shortly prove to be one of the largest dividend paying companies in the State.

JACOB GLOSSER, Sec'y pro tem.
no29:3t

GREAT DISTRIBUTION!
BY THE
Eureka Gift Association,

Of rich and elegant Jewelry, Pianos, Melodeons, Fine Oil Paintings, Engravings, &c., valued at

$500,000.

DISTRIBUTION is made in the following manner. Certificates, naming each article and its *value*, are placed in SEALED ENVELOPES, which are well mixed. One of these envelopes will be delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any address without regard to choice, on receipt of 25 cents.

For ONE DOLLAR we will send by mail or express the article named on the Certificate drawn, or *will exchange for any other article on our list, of the same value.*

NO BLANKS!

Entire satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. A very valuable article can be obtained for the nominal price of ONE DOLLAR, which need not be paid until it is known what has been drawn and its value.

Five sealed envelopes for $1. Eleven for $2. Thirty for $5.

Send for Circular. Agents wanted.

GOODWIN, HUNT & CO., Managers, 195 and 197 Broadway, New York.

All letters should be addressed to Box 5706 Post Office, New York. no29:1md&wT

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a Co-partnership for the transaction of a General Commission and Merchandize Brokerage business.
HENRY C. LIPPINCOTT,
H. C. FRY,
WM. H. LIPPINCOTT.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 22, 1864.

LIPPINCOTT, FRY & CO.,
Commission Merchants & Merchandize Brokers,
Dealers in REFINED and CRUDE OILS and OIL STOCKS. Oil bought and sold for Eastern and Western Markets.
Especial attention given to consignments of Crude Oil.
Office, No. 122 FIRST STREET, (in Nimick & Co.'s Warehouse,) Pittsburgh, Pa. no22:3w

BLACK DRESS SILKS.
Colored Dress Silks.
A great variety of styles, including some very rich goods,
FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
no29:1t 25 FIFTH STREET.

FOR SALE.
That fine Brick Dwelling House,
No. 169 WYLIE STREET,
Contains ten rooms. Fitted with Gas, Hot and Cold Water; Large Cooking Range in the kitchen. Lot twenty-four feet on Wylie street, running back to Wide alley.
For price and terms enquire at the
PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY OFFICE,
no29:1w 119 Smithfield street.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

This Bank offers to the public the following advantages, and respectfully solicits the public patronage

AS A DEPOSITORY.

Government Funds, National Bank Notes, Pittsburgh Bank Notes, and Notes of Interior Banks, all received on deposit.

Eastern Exchange

Furnished to her customers FREE OF ANY CHARGE, and every facility granted Depositors.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

By special agreement, to time Depositors.

GOLD AND SILVER

Purchased and sold at market price.

GOLD COUPONS,

Bought at highest price, or cashed in gold.

7-30 U. S. LOAN,

Subscriptions received for account of United States Government, and the FULL COMMISSION allowed to persons investing.

5-20 BONDS, U. S. CERTIFICATES

And all classes of reliable and profitable investments furnished to purchasers.

THIS BANK HAS HER

Business Department

arranged so as to meet every public requirement, as a safe, convenient and profitable institution for the community to transact its money business with.

S. D. HERRON, Cashier.
no25:1w

KNABE'S PIANOS
ARE THE BEST MADE!
A choice lot now on hand, and for sale at less than factory prices. Also, HAINES BRO.'S PIANOS, the best Pianos at the price in the country.
CHARLOTTE BLUME,
43 FIFTH STREET, Sole Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 22D DISTRICT, PA., 98 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Nov. 29, 1864.

CORRECTION OF THE ENROLLMENT.—In accordance with circulars No. 21 and No. 39, of the Provost Marshal General's Office, the Board of Enrollment of the Twenty-Second District of Pennsylvania hereby give

PUBLIC NOTICE

That any person may appear before the Board and have any name stricken off the list, if he can show, to the satisfaction of the Board, that the person named is not properly enrolled, on account of

"1. ALIENAGE;
"2. NON-RESIDENCE;
"3. OVER AGE;
"4. MANIFEST PHYSICAL DISABILITY, in such a degree as to render the person not a proper subject for enrollment under the laws and regulations.
"5. HAVING SERVED in the military or naval service TWO YEARS during the present war, and been honorably discharged.

"Civil officers, clergymen and all other prominent citizens are invited to appear at all times before the Board, to point out errors in the lists, and to give such information in their possession as may aid in the correction and revision thereof."

The Board will devote all the time that can be spared from other duties to hearing and acting upon corrections of the enrollment—and will add to the enrollment the names of all persons liable to military duty, taking up their residence in a sub-district, as well as all those in the sub-district who, from time to time, become liable, and the names of persons who enlist into the military or naval service, or who remove permanently from a district, or whose liability terminates while in it, will be stricken off on evidence being produced to satisfy the Board of the fact.

The enrollment lists can be inspected at this office—and the Board earnestly request the enrolled citizens of each sub-district AT ONCE to see to the correctness of their enrollment, through committees of energetic men, or otherwise—as

QUOTAS ARE BASED on THE ENROLMENT,

as it stands when a draft is ordered, and it will be TOO LATE to affect them by corrections subsequently made.

In all cases where persons enrolled have removed permanently from a District, and application is made to have their names stricken off, it is desirable that evidence be also furnished the Board of their present residence, in order to their re-enrolment there.

Deferred cases, of aliens and persons over forty-five, whose papers were filed, but the cases not heard, owing to the draft, can now have a hearing.

Where persons alleged to be aliens, over forty-five or under twenty years of age, or otherwise exempt, refuse or neglect, after being requested, to apply to have their names stricken from the rolls, and thereby likely to add to the quota of the District, and be themselves exempted if drafted, the Board will, on a proper showing of the fact, require the attendance of such persons as witnesses and examine them on oath as to their liability to draft. By order of the Board.

J. HERON FOSTER, Capt. and Pro. Marshal, 22d Dist. Pa.
no29:2td&1tw

SOUTH AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A neat well built two-story brick dwelling house, portico in front, six rooms, bath room, gas and water fixtures, wash house, brick back building; lot 26 feet front by 163 deep to an alley. Also, 20 feet front on Carson street, South Pittsburgh, by 100 deep to Chestnut street; good two-story brick house of six rooms, attic and two basement rooms, a good well, etc.
no29 S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 51 Market st.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE STOCK OF THE RITCHIE OIL COMPANY, please take notice that the first meeting of the Corporation, to be called RITCHIE OIL CO., will be held TUESDAY, November 29th, 1864, at THURSTON'S EXCHANGE, in the City of Pittsburgh, at 1½ o'clock p.m., for the purpose of organization, adopting By-Laws, election of Officers, &c., and for the purpose authorized, and more particularly specified, in Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to Corporations for Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying purposes," approved the 18th of July, 1863. no29:1t

WHISKERS & MUSTACHE.
If you desire either Whiskers or Mustache, procure a pot of
ONGUENT,
At S. JOHNSTON'S,
Corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.
Hair Dyes, Pomatums, Fine Hair Oils, &c., in endless variety. no28

G. PORZEL,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
CARBON OIL AND LAMPS,
No. 60 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Benzine and Patent Axle Grease; Lubricating and Mecca Oil; Lard and Machinery Oil.
Lamps promptly repaired. no29:1w

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GEN.'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 28, 1864.

400,000 BUSHELS OF COAL.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 2d day of December, 1864, for furnishing and delivering Four Hundred Thousand Bushels of good Merchantable Pittsburgh Coal at Memphis, Tenn., as soon as possible.

The above coal is to be delivered in *coal boats*, and the bidder must state what each boat is to carry, as well as the price for each boat. All barges will be excluded, but if delivered in barges, they will be returned when unloaded, unless they are required at Memphis, Tenn., in that case the actual value will be paid for each barge taken. The above coal is to be gauged at Memphis.

Proposals must be marked "Proposals for Coal for Memphis, Tenn.," and addressed to Lt. Col. O. CROSS, Dep'y Q. M. Gen'l, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GUARANTEE.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signature must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificates of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered.

Bonds equal in amount to half the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract. As the bond must accompany the contract, it will be necessary for the bidders to have their bondsmen with them, or to have bonds signed in anticipation, and ready to be produced when the contract is signed.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil a contract, in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract therewith. Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities.

(To this guarantee must be appended the *official* certificate above mentioned.)

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance will be required of successful bidders before signing contracts.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

Payment to be made upon the completion of the contract, or so soon thereafter as the undersigned shall be in funds.

O. CROSS, Lt. Col. and D. Q. M. General. no29:td

1864. HOLIDAYS. 1865.
FOR PRESENTS.
BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, in elegant binding, fine morocco and velvet.
All the STANDARD WORKS, in superb binding.
All the NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS, for Boys and Girls.
GAMES of all kinds.
Mahogany, Rosewood, Morocco and Russian Leather WRITING DESKS AND WRITING CASES.
Papier Mache, Mahogany and Rosewood LADIES' WORK BOXES.
Furnished and unfurnished PORTFOLIOS.
GOLD PENS, in Black, Gold and Silver Extension and Desk Holders.
POCKET BOOKS, and all the novelties of the season, now ready, a large and complete stock, at
HUNT'S,
no28 59 FIFTH STREET, Masonic Hall.

FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, EVERGREENS, &c.

Of APPLES, we have some 20,000, and of all the leading varieties, most profitable for this location. We have extra fine trees, as Early Harvest, Maiden Blush, Holland Pippin, Baldwin, Fallowater, Gates, King of Tompkins Co., Rhode Island Green, Rome Beauty, Rambo, Smoke-house, Tolman's Sweet, Smith's Cider, &c., with a very large stock of PEAR, CHERRY, PEACH, PLUM, EVERGREEN, SHADE TREES, ROSES, SHRUBBERY, GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c., &c. As our stock is large, we offer great inducements to planters and wholesale purchasers. Orders left at the Green House, Oakland, or Pittsburgh Post Office, will be promptly attended to.
no1:dawT JOHN MURDOCH, Jr., Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

CONSIGNMENTS.
25 bbls. Sweet Potatoes;
500 bush. Peach Blow Potatoes;
1500 bbls. prime Green Apples;
200 boxes W. R. Cheese;
500 gallons choice Apple Butter;
200 packages Lake Fish;
25 —— Mackerel;
lot Flax Seed;
Just received and for sale at No. 260 Liberty street.
no28 POTTER, AIKEN & SHEPARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, Allegheny County, ss. [L.S.]

To THOMAS McKEAN, Executor of the last will and testament of THOMAS McKEAN, former Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, deceased, and SARA MARIA THERESA, MARCHIONESS DE CASA YRUJO, wife of the former Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain, and all others interested in the estate of THOMAS McKEAN, deceased.

In pursuance of the 15th section, of an act of Assembly of said Commonwealth, entitled "an act to create a sinking fund, and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of the Commonwealth, passed the 10th day of April, A. D. 1849."

You are hereby cited to be and appear before me WM. J. RICHARDSON, Register of Wills, &c., in and for the aforesaid county, on or before Tuesday, the 13th day of December next, A. D. 1864, then and there to show cause, if any you have, why the collateral inheritance tax upon the estate of aforesaid decedent should not be paid.

Said estate consists of about (3,300) three thousand three hundred acres of land situated and being in the township of Sewickley, bounded by the line of Beaver county, land of David Shields and others.

Herein fail not under the penalty that may ensue.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office at Pittsburgh, this 10th day of November, A. D. 1864.
no30:3wT WM. J. RICHARDSON, Register.

DRY GOODS.

HOME LEAGUE GOODS.
MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
ALL WOOLEN VESTS AND DRAWERS,
FOR GENTS.
NEGLIGEE OR TRAVELING SHIRTS.
WOOLEN HOSIERY.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF ALL THE DESIRABLE STYLES,
In Plain and Fancy
Shaker, Knit and Merino Socks.
BUCKSKIN GLOVES AND GAUNLETS.
RIBBON NECK TIES and SUSPENDERS.
LONGSDALE GINGHAM UMBRELLAS.
WOOLEN KNITTING YARNS, in all colors and quantities.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, superior in styles and durability to those imported.
ORNAMENTS AND TRIMMINGS for Cloaks and Dresses,
Rich Sash and Bonnet Ribbons.

SILK AND LEATHER BELTS, LATEST STYLES; NEW STYLES SIDE AND BACK COMBS, IVORY BREAST PINS AND EAR DROPS, POCKET BOOKS AND TRAVELING BAGS, PHILADELPHIA MADE PEARL BUTTONS, AMERICAN CORSETS, WHITE AND COLORED, HAIR ROLLS AND CRENEILLE NETS, AMERICAN ZEPHYR HAND MADE HOODS, TALMAS, SHAWLS, SACQUES, SONTAGS and GAITERS.

The foregoing articles are of AMERICAN MANUFACTURE, and were purchased directly from the Makers or their Agents, and will compare favorably in price, quality and style with Foreign Goods. Also, Domestic BUTTONS, PINS, BRAIDS, BINDINGS and many other SMALL WARES. Just received, a quantity of American MERINO and White COTTON HOSE.

Special attention will hereafter be given to our assortment of HOME MADE ARTICLES.

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
no8:tf Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth Street.

BARGAINS!
GOODS BOUGHT AT
Present Panic Prices!
MACRUM & GLYDE,
No. 78 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES.
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
RIBBONS, RUSCHES,
Furnishing Goods and Notions.

Balmoral and Hoop Skirts; Saratoga, Beaver and Turban Hats; Blue Grey Knitting Yarn; Breakfast Shawls; Nubias, Sontags, Waists, Sleeves, Setts, Collars, Cuffs; Linen, Lawn and Embroidered Handkerchiefs; Head-Dresses, Nets, Steel and Jet Belt-Buckles, Dress Trimmings and Ornaments, Corsets, &c.

We offer the above and many other articles in line, at very moderate prices, and we solicit

Wholesale and Retail Purchasers
TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK,
Which will be found large and attractive.
no8

FOR COLD WEATHER.
We have a full stock of very heavy
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
As well as the finer and lighter grades, including the real Shaker Flannel, made in the best manner.
For LADIES and CHILDREN we have just opened a full line of
Merino Drawers and Vests,
Of the best quality, in every size.
GLOVES,
The largest and finest stock we have ever had, just opened, at low prices. Also, Wool Stockings, Socks, Hoods, Sontags, Shawls, Nubias, Basques, Scarfs, Balmoral Skirts, &c.
BREAKFAST SETS,
Of the very newest styles, and choice patterns, good quality.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
no25 77 AND 79 MARKET ST.

ANOTHER OPENING
OF
NEW GOODS!
AT
J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,
59 MARKET ST.
Greater bargains than ever.
no11

A. BATES,
No. 21 Fifth Street,
Has a large stock of
New Circulars,
Sacques,
Basques,
New Dress Goods,
Poplins,
Merinoes,
New Empress Shawls,
Plaids.
A. BATES,
no28 No. 21 FIFTH STREET.

NEW GOODS,
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.
FRENCH MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTH,
IRISH POPLINS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
CASSIMERES, for Men and Boys,
GREY TWILLED FLANNELS,
RED " "
BLUE " "
WHITE " "
WHITE SHAKER "
REAL WELCH "
SATINETTS AND TWEEDS.
A large assortment of every description of NEW GOODS just opened.
Northeast Corner Fourth and Market Streets.
no28

CANTON FLANNEL.
MERINO, SHETLAND, WOOL AND SILK
UNDERGARMENTS.
White Shirts, Trimmings, Hosiery, &c.
AT REDUCED PRICES, AT
[illegible] & CO'S,
81 MARKET STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.
PLINY FREEMAN, President.
Issues Non-Forfeiting Common Life and Endowment Policies. Also, Policies on all other popular plans. No other kind of Policy can offer equal security.
F. WOODS, General Agent.
Office, 115 FOURTH STREET. au27:ly

PURE WINE VINEGAR,
MANUFACTURED BY
E. & M. BOLLMAN, GERMANY,
(*Formerly MALLET & CO., Bordeaux.*)
The only Vinegar awarded with a Prize Medal, of sixty exhibitors, at the International Exhibition, London, and for sale by
F. M. BOLLMAN,
je26:codtf West Manchester.

PITTSBURGH SAW WORKS.
HUBBARDS & LONG,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT GROUND CIRCULARS,
Warranted CAST STEEL SAWS, of every description. Mill, Mulay, Cross Cut, Gang, and all other varieties.
All kinds of KNIVES and SPRINGS, made from Sheet Cast Steel; Extra Refined REAPER AND MOWING KNIVES, &c.
Warehouse and Works, corner WATER and SHORT STREETS, Pittsburgh.
Particular attention given to Retoothing, Gumming and Straightening Circular Saws; also, repairs of all kinds. Punching and Drilling done at reasonable rates. ap25:ly

LAKE SUPERIOR
Copper Mill and Smelting Works,
PITTSBURGH.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
Manufacturers of SHEATHING, BRAZIERS' & BOLT COPPER, PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, RAISED STILL BOTTOMS, SPALTER SOLDER. Also, importers and dealers in METALS, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c. Constantly on hand, TINNERS' MACHINES and TOOLS. Warehouse, No. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh. Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern.
my26:lydawT

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,
Boiler Makers & Sheet Iron Workers,
Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 PENN STREET.
Having secured a large yard, and furnished with the most improved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS, in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN, FIRE BEDS, STEAM PIPES, LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, CONDENSERS, SALT PANS, TANKS, OIL STILLS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS, BOILER IRON, BRIDGES, SUGAR PANS, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS. Repairing done on the shortest notice. de18:tf

ROBINSON, REA & CO., (successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS,)
Washington Works,
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of BOAT AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, LAST ENGINES, MILL MACHINERY, GEARING, SHAFTING, CASTINGS of all descriptions, OIL TANKS & STILLS, BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORK.
Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR, for feeding boilers.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID, published for the benefit and as a warning and caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, etc., supplying, at the same time, *the means of self cure*, by one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.
By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
my21:lydawT Bedford, Kings county, N. Y.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BOTH SEXES.—A reverend gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing the usual routine and irregular expensive mode of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow-creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send, *free*, a copy of the prescription used.
Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, N. Y. mh11:lydawT

GEORGE REITER.....W. D. BEKLER.....J. F. HOLLMAN
LA BELLE STEEL WORKS.
REITER & CO.,
(Successors to REITER, HARTMAN & CO.,)
Manufacturers of CAST STEEL, SPRING, PLOW and BLISTER STEEL, SPRINGS, AXLES, CROWBARS, &c.
Works, FIRST WARD, Allegheny. Post Office address, PITTSBURGH. ja18:ly

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelope, free of charge.
Address Dr. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Phila.
mh28:ly

JOHN COCHRAN & BRO., Manufacturers of IRON VAULTS AND VAULT DOORS, IRON RAILING, WINDOW SHUTTERS, WINDOW GUARDS, &c., Nos. 91 SECOND 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. au2

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.

HENRY H. COLLINS, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT and wholesale dealer in CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH, and produce, generally, No. 25 WOOD STREET Pittsburgh. no1

MINGO COAL WORKS.
Capital Stock, $180,000
12,000 SHARES AT $15 EACH.
PRESIDENT—JOHN GRAFF.
SECRETARY—Capt. JAMES GORD.
TREASURER—J. R. McCUNE.
DIRECTORS:
JOHN GRAFF, J. R. McCUNE,
WM. McKEE, E. FAWCETT,
J. W. LYDAY, Capt. JAS. GORD.
Capt. J. F. SMITH,
Capt. J. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

This Company owns the property known as the "Mingo Coal Works," together with the "Keenan Farm" adjoining, and containing in all about 710 acres. The property is situated on the west bank of the Monongahela river, about one-and-a-half miles below Monongahela City, in the "third pool," on which are situated 43 miner's dwelling houses, store house, shops, &c., together with a railway running to the river, with tipple, abutment, and all necessary arrangements for loading coal.

The mines are already opened, drained and ventilated, and in good running order, with entries driven and rooms turned, and all necessary facilities for working eighty to one hundred men, and the coal is well known to be of the very best quality. The "Mingo" is believed to be one of the most valuable coal properties in the Monongahela valley.

The Company now proposes to increase their facilities for mining by the construction of an additional railway, and have set apart $20,000 in capital for the purpose of making contemplated improvements and providing a working capital for the new organization.

With facilities which the Company will possess, the Directors confidently believe that the "Mingo" will prove to be one of the most substantial and remunerative stocks in the country. se7:tf

PIANOS! PIANOS!
NEW ARRIVAL,
FROM CHICKERING & SONS.
One splendidly carved 7 octave, finished back and front, with handsome carved legs.
One superb 7 octave, round front corners, carved legs.
One 7 octave, round corners back and front, fine moulding, gothic legs.
Two elegant plain 7 octaves.
FROM A. WEBER.
One splendid carved 7 octave, carved legs, &c.
One handsome 7 octave, moulding on case, gothic legs.
Two rich, plain 7 octaves, gothic legs.
Two handsome carved 7 octaves, made by Gulld & Co.
Two same style, made by Emerson.
Two " " Miller.
For sale at less than Factory prices.
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
no23 81 WOOD STREET.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
GOLD PENS,
PORTFOLIOS,
POCKET BOOKS,
IVORY TABLETS, PENCILS, &c.
And a large assortment of articles suited for
Holiday Presents.
MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,
no26:lt No. 39 FIFTH STREET.

THE IMPROVED
Little Giant Sewing Machine.
Price ONLY $18 00. Unsurpassed for certainty, reliability and grace in movement, and for real worth it has no rival. For simplicity, durability and execution it is unequalled by any other cheap machine heretofore offered to the public, and needs only to be seen to be appreciated. It will hem, quilt, tuck or bind. Call and examine for yourselves. Every machine warranted.
S. R. BARNES, Agent,
No. 112 THIRD ST., opposite St. Charles Hotel.
oc24:yd

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Allegheny City, on Thanksgiving Day, a WHITE AND BLACK COW, with horns turning in. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold according to law.
JACOB KOEHLER,
Fourth Ward, Allegheny.