The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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& Co.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1863.

SHELTERING REBELS.

There are said to be 25,000 Southern men in New York. They throng the hotels and public places, fill the air with their noisy talk against the Government, and contribute all the aid and comfort they can to the Rebellion. Too cowardly to fight for the cause they advocate, and too traitorous to stand by the Government that gives them shelter, they sneak away from the government to which they give all their sympathy and abuse the hospitality of that which gives them refuge. Cowards and poltroons to their own government and traitors to ours, they find their true vocation in practising the direliest villainies and descending to the lowest work that ever human beings engaged in.

Why our Government gives shelter to these alien enemies, we cannot tell, unless the reason is to be found in the fact that we feel strong enough to afford it. But one thing is certain. It is time to stop the policy which has suffered the concentration of such a formidable mass in one place. An army of 25,000 Rebels quartered in New York might do us more harm, because armed Rebels have the courage to fight, and these double-faced, perjured sneaks have not; but there would be as much propriety in quartering 25,000 armed Rebels in the North as to allow 25,000 unarmed ones to find refuge there.

General Dix has ordered these refugees to register themselves as "alien enemies;" and in carrying out their enrolment it appears that they have all hitherto taken the oath of allegiance. Of course. A traitor, who is also a coward, thinks nothing of perjury. It is as easy to him to swear falsely as to curse, or drink, or chew tobacco; and, knowing the avidity with which these men will take any oath that enables them to stay here, and their utter disregard of it when taken, it seems like tempting them to crime to give them such an opportunity.

That General Dix believed these refugees to be parties to the late plot to burn New York, is certain from the promulgation of this order requiring them to register themselves; and the fact that the New York Hotel, their headquarters, was the only one that escaped the diabolical attempt to fire the hotels of the city, shows that the incendiaries, if not refugees, knew who their friends were.

The government should at once order this entire band either across the rebel lines or into Canada. The South is the proper place for them. If they have faith in the Confederacy let them be sent home to fight for it. Our bullets might then be able to reach them legitimately and render them tardy justice. But if their cutiff hearts shrink from this ordeal, let them find companionship among their friends in Canada; and if the Canadian government allows them to plot against us there, we can hold the British government responsible for it.

It is time, too, we fancy, for the adoption of a little more stringency on the border. If the refugees in Canada are allowed to come and go as they please, every city in the North is at their mercy. It should be made as difficult for a Rebel to enter the Union from Canada as from the Confederacy; and every Southern refugee who cannot show conclusively that he is a Union man should be sent out of the country, or, which is perhaps better, sent as a prisoner of war to Elmira or Point Lookout. The idea is preposterous of allowing them to plot against us in our very midst.

LIBERTY AND LOYALTY.

It is very interesting to note, from a calm and elevated standpoint, the progress this country has made in opinion since this war commenced—to observe the unvarying coincidence, during all that time, between the sentiment of Liberty and Loyalty, on one side and of Slavery and Treason on the other—to mark the struggle between those twin opposing principles, in the field and in the arena of politics,—and to see, that, through all the varying fortunes of war, and all the mutations of parties, the better principle has steadily and rapidly gained upon its barbarous and brutal antagonist.

Just before the guns of rebels on the shores of Charleston harbor awoke the manhood of the nation, a Peace Congress were on their knees before the dark altar of Slavery, endeavoring in vain to propitiate it with offerings which they had no right to make, and which, fortunately, were scornfully rejected by the arrogant demon. Then the war began in earnest; but, strange as now appears, for two years we fought the Rebellion with one hand, while with the other we shielded that accursed thing which was the cause, the strength and the animating principle of the Rebellion. Slowly the people began to perceive the true nature of the great battle they had on hand, and then (and it was quite as soon as the country could have borne it) the President struck that great blow which left the nation free to assail the double-headed monster with both hands. Since that time our cause has been steadily onward, both in the progress of opinion and of arms. The spirit of abolition follows closely upon the footprints of the soldier, and the school-teacher, whose benevolent mission it is to lift the enfranchized slave from the deep darkness and degradation to which he had been thrust, into the light and life of Christian civilization, follows closely upon the heels of our victorious braves.

Maryland is free. Missouri will be free in a few weeks; and Kentucky is now exerting her giant strength in the work of immediate and unconditional emancipation. But mark: no sooner does a State cast off slavery, than it becomes thoroughly loyal. Kentucky, three weeks ago, gave its vote to GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN by a large majority; but, since that time, the leading men of that State have frankly acknowledged that the voice of the nation is against their institution, and, like sensible men, they bow to the irresistible logic of events, and agree at once to abolish slavery and support LINCOLN. Their loyalty seems to be no longer equivocal; and just as soon as the formalities necessary in the case can be got through with, Kentucky will range herself alongside of Maryland and Missouri. And so will the twin spirits of Liberty and Loyalty walk hand in hand onward, until the Union shall be restored, without a slave to cast the shadow of his manacled limbs across our glorious national banner.

INTERESTING LAW CASE.—A New York merchant brought suit in the United States Circuit Court in this city, to recover $5000 in extra duties levied on a cargo of tea imported from China in April last, and paid under protest. The plaintiff claimed a verdict on the ground that the act of Congress under which the duties were levied bore no date showing in what year it was passed and approved by the President. The Court decided that the plaintiff could not take advantage of this omission, as a subsequent joint resolution repealing so much of it as has been passed and approved December 4, 1861, must be taken as amendatory of it and conclusive as to its date.

TATE, THE TREASURER.

Hon. HENRY D. MOORE, the present worthy State Treasurer, having declined a re-election, it will become necessary for the next Legislature to select some new man for the place.

Of course, Philadelphia has a candidate for it, but as Philadelphia has had the place for five years successively, and as the eastern part of the State has had it for twenty years, we think it high time the West should put in its claim and insist upon its right to consideration.

We have heard the name of Dr. A. H. Gross, of this county, suggested. We have no knowledge of his individual views upon the subject; but his legislative experience, his unquestioned integrity and ability, his gentlemanly manner, and his capacity to adorn a place of exalted trust, all point to him as a man eminently fit for the station. If he will accept, we have no doubt the Allegheny delegation will press his election with ardor and we trust with success.

Price's Retreat.

So little communication exists between the rebels east and west of the Mississippi river, that the Mobile *News* still innocently tells its misguided readers that General Price has obtained a permanent foothold in Missouri, while the poor old man, with his routed and flying army, has not only been expelled from Missouri, but has given up all north of the Arkansas river. While he invaded Missouri he took with him nineteen pieces of artillery and five hundred wagons, and his army was estimated as high as forty thousand men. When he reached the Arkansas river on his disastrous retreat, he had with him two pieces of artillery, forty wagons, and fifteen thousand demoralized and almost starving men. Some of his men are reported to have actually died of starvation, which is easy to believe, as on his line of retreat he was away from all his communications, and by losing his wagons his army was deprived of its supplies. Curtis never stopped a day after he came in contact with Price at Kansas City, but fought him and pushed him constantly until the rebel army had passed the Arkansas river. The Union Cherokee troops fought well in the conflicts with Price. The whole road traversed by Price in his retreat is strewn with broken down horses, wagons and munitions of war. Price is supposed to have retired beyond the Red river to rejoin Kirby Smith, and reinforce and supply his army. The crushing defeat he has suffered has relieved Arkansas as well as Missouri, Kansas and the Indian territory. Curtis' borderers have done nobly in this campaign.

The Incendiary Fires in New York.

It may truly be said that there never was a war of any kind conducted under so many disadvantages meekly and quietly borne as our war against the rebels. They conduct the war as pirates on the ocean and as incendiaries on land, and yet expect to be treated as belligerents, and we find their claims supported in every way by the crowned heads of some of the most important powers of the world. International law is tortured for pleas to interfere in their behalf by the very nations whose laws are allowed to be evaded in every possible way, that we may be injured. If, in ridding the earth of a pirate, neutral waters are invaded, an emphatic "protest" is called for from neutral nations. But if those very pirates take refuge in neutral territory, or, perhaps, have been hired to murder and burn and rob in neutral territory, they are shielded and applauded, instead of being given up to a felon's doom. This is so marked, that ours is beginning to be felt throughout the civilized world not as a war between two parties in the United States, nor as a war between two sets of principles, one for the extension of human slavery and the other opposed to it, but as a war of aristocracy throughout the world against liberty and all liberal government, and it is rapidly becoming recognized as on our part, a war for the preservation of order against robbery, piracy, murder, arson, and every crime against humanity, in the worts forms.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

IN the diplomatic correspondence just published in Paris, M. Drouyn de L'huys explains the obligations which, according to the French Cabinet, the recent convention regarding Rome imposes upon King Victor Emanuel. The Italian Government is to be restricted from employing, among other "violent means," against the Pope, "the manœuvres of revolutionary agents upon the Pontifical territory, as well as all agitation tending to produce insurrectionary movements;" and the "moral means" are to "consist solely in the forces of civilization and progress," while the only "aspirations" to be considered legitimate by the Court of Turin are to be "those whose object is the reconciliation of Italy and the Papacy." The transfer of the Italian capital from Turin to Florence is to be "a serious pledge given to France;" and "to suppress this pledge would be to destroy the contract." Finally, "the event of a revolution breaking out spontaneously at Rome is not foreseen by the Imperial Government;" "France reserves her liberty of action for this eventuality," while the Italian Cabinet is to follow the policy of Count Cavour, who "declares that Rome could only be united to Italy and become the capital with the consent of France."

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Express* writes as follows: Lieut. Gen. Scott committed a *lapsus pennae* the other day by writing himself "the oldest general in the world," for there are several generals living older than he, and I wish to call your attention to one in particular, who really happens to be "the oldest general in the world." I refer to the distinguished soldier, Field Marshal Vincent Comberemere, whose designation points to the highest rank in the British army. The rank of field marshal was conferred upon Viscount Comberemere for his eminent services both in India and on the continent of Europe, and for which he repeatedly received the thanks of Parliament, having finally been elevated to the British Peerage by the title of Viscount Comberemere. He was born in 1769, and, therefore, is 17 years the senior of our good old General.

THE London *Times* expresses a virtuous horror at the thought that the United States have expended so much life and treasure to put down rebellion. We have no disposition to complain because foreign journals appreciate the sacrifice of life with which this war, like all great wars, has pained our every-day humanity. But why not show at least an equal sympathy of horror at the madness and extravagance with which the rebellion has been waged? What an atrocity of folly to rebel!—*Phila. Press.*

THE Louisville *Journal* of Saturday says: "Gen. Burbridge has reached Cumberland Gap with his force. He moved with great dispatch from Lexington, and the rebels under Breckinridge are now confronted by a formidable army. Cumberland Gap is safe, and as long as it is held, Breckinridge will be prevented from invading Kentucky from that quarter. He will scarcely venture to attack our troops now, protected, as they are, by such strong works. If the rebels should attempt to retreat, it is presumed that Burbridge will advance to harass their rear."

WHEN Napoleon I. was engaged in the war against the Holy Alliance, Denmark was a neutral power, but that did not prevent Great Britain from sending a fleet, under Admiral Gambier, to Copenhagen, who seized all the Danish vessels, after three days and nights of terrific bombardment, and great loss of life and property. And now Great Britain talks of our outrages on Brazil, by the Wachusetts' capture of the Florida at Bahia.

IN FOR IT.—The Indianapolis *Journal* states that the securities of Col. John C. Walker are becoming very solicitous to learn that gentleman's exact whereabouts. He has in his possession about $75,000 of the money belonging to the State of Indiana, and the *Journal* thinks his securities are in for it. Walker is one of the Copperhead Sons of Liberty, who had a hand in the purchase of arms made by Dodd & Co.

"N. C. TROWBRIDGE, a convicted blockade runner, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor. The sentence has been approved, and Fort Delaware designated by the Secretary of War as the place of confinement.

GEN. THOMAS has two men in his employ who serve as scouts and spies at the imminent hazard of their lives. The rebel General Johnson has offered a reward of $50,000 for their capture. They have been much within the rebel lines, and often in their very camp, but so disguised as to defy detection.

PORTER reports the following conversation, apropos to the Davenport brothers:

"How can you prove the existence of these Spirits?" asked a skeptic of Mr. S. C. Hall. "Prove them," replied S. C. impressively. "The Spirits are above proof!"

Worth, the Woman's Tailor at Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Gazette* says:

"Worth, the woman's tailor, has returned to town, and commenced his season. Do not wonder if I mention him next after divorce, he has caused more divorces than any other man in Paris; for if your wife's ball dress is not made and put on by him, she is disgraced, and if he does not make them you are ruined. Is it his fault that his rates of charging are so high? Making the days 48 hours long and relieve him of the vulgar wants of sleeping and eating, he will abate 50 per cent. of his prices. Sednee his customers into paying cash, and he will make a fortune in a season. The Empress has owed him $40,000. The Princess Clothilde, $10,000. The Princess de Metternich, $30,000. A debt of $1,000 makes no more figure on his books than the one year's subscription of a delinquent patron of your paper does in the *Gazette* office. I should not like to say what rent he pays—you would be sure to make an ironical gesture not very complimentary to my regard for truth. The state saloons of the Tuileries are not more splendid. Gilding is lavished on them, the door curtains are Beauvais tapestry, the window curtains and furniture are of the finest Lyons brocade, and the furniture is Boulle, each console between the windows being worth $600. He has in one of his many rooms a buffet constantly spread where the best sandwiches, the choicest sherry and Madeira, and the most delicate cakes are served in profusion to his customers. He is constantly surrounded by twelve beautiful young ladies, selected for the perfection of their shape as well as face. They are attired in the blight of the mode in silk dresses, which cost four dollars a yard, costly Etruscan car-rings, bracelets and rings. They are part of the furniture of the place; they are here what osier manikins are in inferior shops; the dresses are hung on them that Worth's patrons may see the effect produced. No dress ever quits his establishment priced less than $200—in gold mind you! we don't take your greenbacks here! Whenever a ball is given at the Tuileries, or at any of the embassies, you may count two hundred carriages at his door from as early as six o'clock in the evening. Each lady receives a number and is called in turn. They come with their hair dressed, their petticoats and corsets on, wrapped in a second-rate dress, until he is ready to receive them. You may wonder that ladies should consent to expose their persons to the fingers and eyes of a man. He is not a man in their eyes—he is nothing but a tailor—a tradesman—and what high-born person ever stooped to inquire to what sex such a plebeian belonged! One hat as soon think of inquiring into the sex of the dog with whom his wife went into the woods for a walk, or of the cat who sleeps in my lady's chamber. Worth, a few years since, was a mere shopman in Gangerlin's shop in the Rue de Richelieu. He saw there the extent of feminine folly, and determined to profit by experience. He has now a beautiful country seat which cost him $80,000, and on which he has spent $60,000. He keeps a carriage and pair equal to anything in the Imperial stables. He has a first rate cook, and a cellar which is daily improving, and is making money as fast as possible.

IT is stated that Mr. George B. McClellan has received the appointment of Engineer-in-chief of the Morris and Essex Railroad in New Jersey, with a salary of $25,000 per annum.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets at Wilkins Hall, Fourth street, on SATURDAY, Dec. 2d, at 2 p. m.
A. M. BROWN, Chairman.
de2:1d

CHERRY RUN & OIL CITY PETROLEUM CO.—Books of subscription to the Stock of the "Cherry Run & Oil City Petroleum Co." will be opened THIS (Friday) MORNING, at the office of JNO. T. CHILDS, 31 Fifth street, over Schnertz's Shoe Store.
de2:1t

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE PITTSBURGH ASSOCIATION for the Relief of the Poor, in the Lecture Room of Dr. Paxton's Church, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 2d, at 2½ o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested. By order of the President.
BEN. LEVY WADE, Secretary.
de1:1t

IMPORTANT MEETING.—THE CITIZENS OF THE FIRST WARD, Allegheny, are requested to meet at Washington Hall, Rebecca street, on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 3d, at 7½ o'clock, to deliberate upon matters of interest to every citizen.
A. M. CAMERON,
H. RICHARD DAVIS, } Committee.
W. H. LOCKHART.
no30:3d

ALLEGHENY GYMNASIUM.—AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Allegheny Gymnastic Association will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements for re-organizing the society. A full attendance is desired.
A. M. CAMERON,
H. RICHARD DAVIS, } Committee.
W. H. LOCKHART.
PITTSBURGH, November 30th, 1864.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT the first meeting of the corporation to be called (the Union Lubrin Oil Co.) will be held on WEDNESDAY, December 21st, 1864, at the office of King & Pennock, No. 29 Wood street, in the city of Pittsburgh, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of organization, adoption of By-Laws, election of Officers, &c., and for the purposes mentioned and more particularly specified in an 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 day of July, 1861.
no30:2d W. M. RUSSELL, Treas., *pro tem.*

MECHANICS BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Nov. 23, 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. G. MARTIN, Cashier.
no23:1m

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 21, 1864.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of December next, at 11 o'clock a. m., to decide whether the Bank shall become an association for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States, and whether it shall exercise the powers conferred by the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, 1864, and to take any further action that may be expedient.
J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.
no22:1d

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO.,
PITTSBURGH, November 22, 1864.
A STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING, A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Co., 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.
no22:2d

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R. OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 8th, 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, 6th day of December next, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing twelve Directors for the ensuing year.
W. G. HUGHES,
Secretary and Treasurer.
no18:1tw2aw3td

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 8 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 MORELAND,
President, *pro tem.*
no23:1t

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.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of CRUMPTON & CO., for the manufacture of Silver Pearl and other Soaps, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
SAMUEL M. KIRK,
JOHN CRUMPTON,
JOHN FOSTER.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 8th, 1864.
WM. KENNEDY.....S. M. KIRK.
WM. KENNEDY & CO.,
(*Successors to CRUMPTON & CO.,*)
MANUFACTURERS OF
Silver Pearl and Superior Rosin Soaps,
267 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.
de2:3yd

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGERS, the best in use; a large supply always on hand. Call and examine them before purchasing other makes. For sale only by J. & H. PHILLIPS, 28 and 29 St. Clair street.

STUCCO WORKER.—JAS. OWENS, Stucco and Mastic Worker, Paper Hanger and Plasterer. Centres and Ornaments of all kinds furnished on short notice. Orders left at 23 CONGRESS STREET, near Smithfield, or at Palmer's Paper Store, No. 91 WOOD STREET, will be promptly attended to.
de1:man

NOTICE.—The Coroner of Allegheny County may be found at the FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY from seven in the morning till six in the evening. His residence is 279 ROBINSON STREET, near the Railroad Bridge, Allegheny City.
W. CLAWSON.
no22:3wd

EXTRA CODFISH.—Just received, a supply of selected Grand Bank Codfish, selling by the pound at the Family Grocery Store of
JNO. A. RENSHAW,
de1 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

COOPERAGE AND SALT.
140 new Lard Tierces,
325 " Pork Barrels,
117 second-hand Lard Tierces,
100 bags Turkish Island Salt,
For sale by CHAS. L. CALDWELL.
A. J. GRIGGS.....GRAHAM SCOTT.
GRIGGS & SCOTT,
IRON CITY MATCH WORKS,
Dilworth's Building,
corner of Grant and Seventh streets, Pittsburgh.
oct29:1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RIVER LANDING FOR RENT.—Thirty-three hundred feet RIVER FRONT, below Cork's Run, immediately opposite Manchester. The Landing will be leased to unexceptionable parties for a term of years.
For terms, apply between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. to
N. P. SAWYER,
de2:1t 67 Wood street.

GRAPES! GRAPES!—40 boxes Turkey Island Catawba Grapes, at 20 cents per pound, a choice article, put up for family use, just received and for sale by
CULP & SHEPARD,
de2 257 Liberty street.

TRANSPARENT GREEN OIL CLOTH.—A large lot just received from factory and for sale wholesale and retail, at the Oil Cloth Depot of
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
de2 28 and 29 St. Clair street.

TRINITY CHURCH PEW.—ON TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 51 Fifth street, that eligibly situated Pew No. 27, Trinity church, fourth seat from the front, on left hand aisle.
A. McILWAINE, Auctr.

$2500 WILL PURCHASE A GOOD BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, of hall, eight rooms and cellar, well finished and in good order, with lot 20 feet front on Decatur st.
Also, a Brick Dwelling House of hall and eight rooms, a Frame House of three rooms, and two lots of ground, on Forbes street.
S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 51 Market st.
de2

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of CHILDS & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. Parties having business with the late firm, or either of the undersigned, will please call at No. 32 Fifth street, Phelan's new building, second floor.
JNO. T. CHILDS,
E. H. ALEXANDER.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 30, 1864. de2:2t

THOS. STEEL.....JNO. D. BAILEY.
STEEL & BAILEY,
Stock Brokers and Real Estate Agents,
Stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission.
Office, WILKINS HALL.
de3:1y

$75 REWARD.—Stolen, from the stable of the subscriber, at Irwin's Station, Pa. H. R., a DAPPLE GREY HORSE, about sixteen hands high, about six years old, high carriage; one hind leg, from the knee down, a shade lighter than the other; both front hoofs cracked, and a slight sore on the inside of the right ear. A reward of fifty dollars will be given for the recovery of the horse, and seventy-five dollars for horse and thief.
JESSE R. SIMPSON,
de2:1w Irwin's Station.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
Lieut. General Scott's Autobiography, 2 vols., Price, $4 00.
A New Atmosphere. By Gail Hamilton. Price, $2 00.
How to Get a Farm and Where to Find One. Price, $1 50.
From Dan to Beersheba: Travels in the Holy Land. By Rev. J. P. Newman, D.D. Price, $1 75.
Arizona and Sonora. By Sylvester Mowry. Price, $1 50.
Familiar Letters from Europe. By C. C. Felton. Price, $1 50.
Essays. Moral, Political and Esthetic. By Herbert Spencer. Price, $2 00.
Lyra Angelicana. { from the best English writers. Price, $2 00.
Saxe's Poems, cabinet edition. Price, $2 00.
Proctor's Poems; cabinet edition. Price, $2 00.
Janes Russell Lowell's Poems, cabinet edition. Price $4 00.
KAY & CO.,
de 53 Wood Street.

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,
no29 59 FIFTH STREET, Masonic Hall.

PEOPLE'S STOCK EXCHANGE.
The undersigned will open,
On Friday Evening, Dec. 2d, at 7 1-2 o'clock,
In the commodious room known as
WILKINS HALL,
ON FOURTH STREET, NEAR SMITHFIELD,
AN EVENING EXCHANGE,
For the purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND SECURITIES.
It is proposed, also, to have
A MORNING BOARD.
As soon as arrangements can be completed. The attendance of those interested in a Change, conducted on liberal and accommodating principles, is respectfully solicited.
de1:2t T. A. McCLELLAND.

FULTON'S
VEGETABLE COUGH SYRUP.
FULTON'S SYRUP cures Colds.
" " " Cough.
" " " Coughing.
" " " Colds in the Head.
" " " Sore Throat.
" " " Phthisic.
FULTON'S SYRUP cures Asthma.
" " " Croup.
" " " Influenza.
" " " Bronchitis.
" " " Pain in the Breast.
FULTON'S SYRUP cures Incip. Consumption.
" " " Catarrhal Affections.
" " " Whooping Cough.
" " " Spitting Blood.
" " " Quincy.
IT IS A CERTAIN CURE.
Fulton's Vegetable Cough Syrup
Cures Coughs, Colds, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.
FULTON'S SYRUP
Is a Strictly Vegetable Compound.
THE CHEAPEST COUGH REMEDY can be had at all reliable Drug Stores.
For sale wholesale and retail at
J. M. FULTON'S DRUG STORE,
Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth street.
Also, wholesale and retail agent for the justly celebrated
California Wines, Liquors,
AND
PURE RYE WHISKY,
Which I guarantee strictly pure, for medicinal purposes.
no30

CAUTION.—On NOVEMBER 21st, 1863, I purchased from Dr. J. M. LINDSEY, of Hollidaysburg, the recipe by which he manufactured his famous medicine, known as Dr. J. M. LINDSEY'S
Improved Blood-Searcher.
Since that time I have been manufacturing it, having Dr. LINDSEY himself part of the time employed in superintending its preparation, and shall continue to manufacture it in accordance with the instructions and directions of Dr. Lindsey. Those, then, desiring the genuine article, should see that the name of J. M. FULTON appears on every bottle; and to dealers I give notice that every infraction of this, my trade-mark, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
J. M. FULTON,
Nos. 67 and 69 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.—I am prepared to sell BLOOD-SEARCHER below market rates. Call before purchasing elsewhere.
no30

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
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THIS IS A LARGE
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On all the leading topics of the day, both Religious and Secular. All the various subjects that present themselves for consideration, and that are worthy the attention of intelligent and Christian people, are discussed from the Christian standpoint, and in the comprehensive spirit of Christian charity and enlarged benevolence.
From the beginning of our present National troubles, this paper has taken high and fearless ground in favor of the Constitution and the regularly ordained Government, and of the preservation of the integrity of the Union. Its utterances have been firm and decided, and they will continue to be such until the spirit of rebellion has been entirely quenched, and the Government once more firmly established.
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Mr. J. E. MURDOCH,
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Mr. MURDOCH has been received with unbounded enthusiasm this season, in the principal cities of the West, and it is hoped that this great friend of the Union Soldiers will be received with equal honors in our own city.
Cards of admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.
Sale of reserved seats will begin on Friday morning, Dec. 2d, at 10 o'clock, at the Music Store of C. Meller, and continue, till all be disposed of.
Readings commence at 8 o'clock, precisely.
HALL PATTERSON,
J. H. BUTTERFIELD,
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Parties subscribing in this Company will receive an equal amount of Stock in two other Companies adjoining, without further charge.
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de1:3td

NEW SUGAR-CURED HAMS.—Just received, a supply of new Sugar-Cured Hams and Dried Beef, for sale at retail at the Family Grocery Store of
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de1 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

BANK STATEMENTS.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 1st, 1864.

MEANS.	
Loans, Bills, Discounts and U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	$1,222,651 34
U. S. Bonds, 6 per cent	400,000 00
Real Estate and Ground Rent	43,528 43
Stocks and Miscellanies	4,971 67
Due by other Banks	188,628 74
Bank Notes, Checks & Trea. Notes	635,005 00
Specie	117,968 06
	$1,013,733 24
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	$1,119,520 00
Profits and Earnings	201,536 61
Unpaid Dividends and Susp. Acc't	16,107 99
Due to other Banks	3,181 64
Circulation	27,146 00
Deposits	1,645,244 02
	$3,015,738 26

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN HARPER, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed, this 1st day of December, 1864, before me. S. SMITH, Notary Public.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBG'H.
STATEMENT, Dec. 1st, 1864.

Loans and Discounts	$1,524,296 64
Real Estate	50,000 00
Gold and Silver Coin	211,197 00
Checks and Notes of other Banks	90,241 70
U. S. Legal Tender Notes	546,275 00
U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 3-10 per ct.	45,000 00
U. S. Certificates, 6 "	1,226,000 00
Pennsylvania Bonds	225,000 00
Due by other Banks	134,764 46
	$4,181,564 80
Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Notes in Circulation	1,377,745 20
Deposits	895,819 49
Due to other Banks	51,860 83
Contingent Fund and Earnings	856,119 28
	$4,181,564 80

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this day.
C. H. ISRAEL, Notary Public.

IRON CITY BANK,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 1st, 1864.

Capital Stock	$400,000 00
Loans and Discounts	808,563 38
U. S. and Pa. Bonds & Certificates	775,500 00
Due by other Banks	71,956 80
Deposited in U. S. Sub-Treasury	220,000 00
Notes and Checks of other Banks	25,277 05
and Treasury Notes	105,810 09
Specie	783,843 00
Circulation	25,522 50
Due to other Banks	865,271 00
Due to Depositors	1,270,903 41

The