The Pittsburgh Gazette,

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1865.

"INDEPENDENCE OR SUBJUGATION."

This is the new rebel formula, as laid down by the Richmond *Enquirer*. Nothing since it was "Independence or extermination." But that was while Savannah and Fort Fisher were theirs. The tune has changed a little since then. Six months ago they would not think of subjugation. They must have their independence or be exterminated. But time and misfortune have softened their hearts. The dread alternative of extermination has been dropped, and "subjugation" put in its stead.

It is possible, then, to subjugate these fellows. They have told many thousand times, that they could *not* be subjugated. To conquer them was one of the impossibilities. The southern heart was too steady for that. They might be driven from Richmond, but they could not be subdued; they might lose every seaport, but could not be conquered; they might be defeated on every battle-field, and be fugitives from every State; but defeat and disaster would not bring about their submission; they would take refuge in swamps and forests, and if hunted from these, would find a welcome and a grave in the cold waters of the ocean.

This was all very fine. It sounded well, and we suppose the fellows who wrote it and mouthed it, actually worked themselves into believing it. But time works wonderous changes. Extermination, as long as it was far off, was not repulsive to the imagination; but upon a nearer view it looks too ugly. No; plainly extermination will not do. A milder alternative will have to be adopted, and subjugation takes its place. Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and his bastard government are going to make one more effort at independence; and if that fails, they will not treat with us or negotiate with us, but will kindly allow us to subjugate them.

Perhaps, however, as the end draws near, they will think better of it. As the alternative of extermination has gradually faded into subjugation, so the latter may eventually work itself into submission. They will find it *so* easy to submit, when the dread moment comes, that they will slide into it imperceptibly, and when it is over will congratulate themselves that they have not been subjugated after all—it was only submission, and they submitted solely to avoid bloodshed, you know.

That this is to be the upshot of the whole affair, in spite of the grandiloquent talk which is the chief staple of these bastard revolutionists, is as plain as the hump on the back of Mahomet's camel. All talk of Peace with them, until they are thoroughly whipped, is idle; but after they feel that they *are* whipped, submission will come as easy to them, to use a homely phrase current in the west, as sliding off a log.

RELEASE OF COL. NORTH.

Col. NORTH, the State Agent of New York at Washington during Governor SEYMOUR's administration, and who was proved to be the principal manager of the infamous swindle to manufacture fraudulent soldiers' votes by the box full, has been released by the Government. A dispatch to the *Tribune* says:

He was convicted by the finding of the court which tried him. Before his trial we concluded it was felt here that North would escape all punishment. The pressure to have his trial stopped was immense. This was nearly done, but was finally desisted from—the pressure for his unconditional release has been irresistable.

Where did this pressure come from? Not, certainly, from the party which this prince of forgers tried to swindle into power. The President would not find pressure from *that* quarter very hard to resist; and if Republicans have yielded to family or social influences in pressing his release they have been guilty of the greatest folly. The crime of which NORTH was convicted was a heinous one, and deserved heavy punishment. To let such an offender escape is to offer a premium on such offenses in future. The high social position of the criminal was an aggravation rather than a mitigation of the crime. The New York *Evening Post* says:

The government has already sent two poor fellows to prison for life, whose offenses were precisely of the same character as those charged upon Colonel North. He was a party of the same criminal transaction. If concerned in it at all, indeed, he must have been a principal; yet his subordinates in the fraud, poor Donovan and his fellow, are sent to prison while he is let off. These men, we suppose, had no friends, while the "pressure" in behalf of the Colonel is described as irresistible. Who made the pressure, we ask again? Are men without "a pressure" behind them to be incarcerated, while men with "a pressure" are pardoned? Let us have all the facts of the case; let us have justice; let us know what our public servants are doing.

The Winding-up Campaign.

The campaign which has already been opened by Gen. Sherman, and in which the armies operating before Petersburg and Wilmington will soon take part, will be the *winding-up campaign* of the rebellion. It is no secret that great bodies of troops have been coming from the West to take part in it; and whether they reinforce for the moment the army of Meade, or of Terry, or of Sherman, it is all the same. The campaign is a unit; its combinations are made under the supreme direction of Lieut-Gen. Grant; and the enemy to be fought and defeated and destroyed is the army of Gen. Lee near Richmond. Grant's combinations have always been of a very great kind, both in the West and in the East; and we believe that his final campaign will be the grandest of the war. The Richmond papers of Tuesday last show that the rebels at Richmond are in terror least a movement on the James accompany the other movements under way. Lee, we are told by the Richmond *Dispatch*, expected an attack on the north side of the James on Sunday last; and hoping though that for that day only the winds saved him. Attacks were also expected elsewhere on the lines, which the rebels fear are only temporarily postponed.

With armies of such magnitude as are now operating against the last rebel army, under command of such leaders as Grant and Sherman, operating from such admirable positions as we hold, we expect to see the winding-up campaign carried to a glorious termination.

The Black Code of Illinois.

It is a matter of profound satisfaction that Illinois has repealed the infamous black code, which for so many years has disgraced its statute book, and dishonored its claim to freedom. A black Kentuckian might have heard that the ordinance of 1787 made the great Northwest free. Had he gone to Illinois in this belief, he would have exchanged slavery for a persecution not less bitter than slavery itself.

Now let Illinois amend its Constitution, and strike from its organic law the section which forbids free persons of color from coming into the State, or slave owners from bringing slaves to the State in order to free them. In 1861 the vote in Illinois on the clause excluding negroes from the State was 171,896 in favor and 71,306 against. On the proposition to allow negroes the right of suffrage, the vote was 211,020 against the right and for it 85,049.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

THERE are 832 schools in California, an increase of 78 in one year. The total number of children and youth under twenty-one years is 162,079, of which number 80,714 were born in California. The number of children under four years of age is 41,328.

A Bit of Advice About Domestic Economy.

The Brooklyn Daily *Union* furnishes us the following:

Happening at a butcher's stall, a customer came to make a purchase.

"What do you ask for a good baking piece of beef?"

"Thirty-eight cents a pound" was the reply.

"Cut me off eleven pounds," said the customer. "I'll come in shortly and settle for it." And he went off on an errand.

After the beef was weighed and "trimmed," I said to my friend, the provision dealer:

"I wish to know, just for the curiosity of the thing, how much that piece of beef has lost in 'trimming.'"

"Very well," replied he, weighing it. "There are nine pounds and a half left."

"And eleven pounds," I added, "at thirty-eight cents a pound, equal to four dollars and eighteen cents. This divided by nine and a half makes just forty-four cents per pound. Rather a tall price for beef, particularly when a large share is bone."

"The man is a fool for buying it," replied the butcher, "but no matter what the cost is, some people will buy it; and generally they are not the richest people in the place, either."

I thought of a certain little woman, the light of my cottage home, who manages things very differently in marketing.

In the matter of beef, for instance, now that prices are exorbitant, she purchases that which is suitable for stuffing, which can be obtained clear of bone, for twelve or fourteen cents per pound. This is her recept for cooking:

Take a thick slice of steak, no matter how tough, of about two pounds weight; make two gills of stuffing, of crumbs of bread, pepper, powdered clove, or sweet majorum, as you choose; roll the dressing up in a steak; wind a piece of twine around it, taking care to secure the ends. Have ready a kettle, or deep stew-pan, with a slice or two of the pork, fried crispy. Take out the pork and lay in the steak, and turn it on every side until brown. Put in half a pint of water, a little salt, cover closely, boil slowly two hours. Add more water after a while, if it becomes too dry. Some persons like the addition of chopped onions; half a small one is enough. When nearly done, add half a gill of catsup, if you love it.

When you take up the meat, unwind the string carefully, so as not to unroll it. Lay it in a fricasee dish, thicken the gravy, if not thick enough already, and pour it over the meat. Cut the meat in slices through the roll. The toughest meat is made tender and nutritious in this way, and is equally nice heated over and served the next day.

A leg of lamb, or a small leg of mutton, cooked one hour longer in the same manner, makes a good dish.

Porter's Attack upon Butler.

If Admiral Porter was not a better fighter than he is writer, the result would be all powder and no ball. Porter evidently considers it part of his mission to demolish General Butler, as well as the forts below Wilmington. His dispatches revive the style so common, at the beginning of the war, with some of our Generals who were going to drive the rebels to the wall, who had their headquarters in the saddle, (they meant, hindquarters we suppose) and who did not wish any base, &c., &c.

Porter's dispatches are like the 100-pound Parrotts—as dangerous to friends as to foes. If Porter's dispatches as to the strength of Fort Fisher are true, Gen. Butler was entirely justified in not making the assault and Gen. Terry's brilliant exploit was one of those accidents that in war, sometimes, turns an overwhelming disaster into a dazzling victory. All the defence Gen. Butler need have, before any Court of Inquiry, would be Porter's dispatches, provided he could protect himself against the recoil of his own gun—for Porter's pen-and-ink ordnance is like the famous gun in McFingal,

"But as some muskets so contrive it,
As oft to miss the mark they drive it,
And though well aimed at duck or plover,
Bear wide, and kick the owner over.

Porter, in one of his dispatches, says the strength of Fort Fisher was greatly beyond what he conceived, and that an engineer might be excusable in saying that it could not be captured by a regular siege. And Porter adds that he wonders even now how it was taken. What greater justification could Butler have? This testimony of Porter was given, it is true, when he was lauding the skill and gallantry of Terry, yet it is no less to be taken as a justification of Butler. Let it be constantly borne in mind that Butler had no either siege train nor intrenching tools, while the force of Butler was about 6,500 while Terry's was 9,000.—*Cleveland Herald.*

The Navy of England.

The official return of the number, name, tonnage, armament and horse power of steamers and sailing ships, composing the British Navy, published on the 1st of January, 1865, under the authority of the Admiralty states that the total strength of the navy of England numbers 785 ships of all classes, exclusive of which there are now building, at various dockyards, 23 others, which will mount from 1,14 guns each, and many of which are far toward completion. Of the above number of vessels 359 line-of-battle ships, frigates, corvettes, sloops &c., are ready to put to sea at a short notice, exclusive of about 100 gunboats. The number at present in commission and doing duty in various parts of the globe amounts to 224, beside 48 gunboats; and there are also in commission 48 coast-guard cruisers, and 38 witch vessels. The above total may be summarized thus: 342 effective line-of-battle ships, frigates, corvettes, sloops, &c., mounting from one to 131 guns each; 114 screw gunboats, from 200 to 270 tons each; 108 sailing ships, many of which are in commission; 115 employed in harbor service as receiving ships, hospital ships, powder depots, &c.; 48 coast-guard cruisers, and 38 coast-guard watch-vessels.

Smuggling.

A very cunning case of smuggling on the Canadian border has recently been detected, for which the law provided no remedy. It seems that the smuggler built his house immediately upon the boundary line, with an entrance from the North and another from the South. He can thus bring British or American goods into his house without paying duties to either government, and can, without detection, easily pass them over to the other side. It is said the fellow has by this illicit trade, grown rich, and scarcely feels under the necessity of concealing the secret of his ill-gotten gains. The Government of the United States has, of course, been the principal loser, as the import of dutiable goods greatly exceeds the export. But this rat-hole is to be stopped. An amendment to the laws for the prevention of smuggling is about to be presented in Congress, and will unquestionably be adopted, by which the fact of building upon the boundary line will of itself be assumed as evidence of a purpose to smuggle, and the revenue officer will be empowered to enter and search the premises and seize the goods.—*Washington Chronicle.*

A DIPLOMATIC SCANDAL.—A private letter from Madrid says that the chief topic of conversation at the Spanish Court, is the scandal occasioned by the recent marriage of the divorced wife of an ambassador to a grandee of the first class, in whose veins the purest *sangre azul* is supposed to flow. It appears that the Queen has notified to the duke her regret that it will be impossible for her to receive his fair bride at court, as she cannot incur the risk of exposing the ambassador of one of the great powers to the unpleasant situations which would arise from the fact of his meeting his former wife at the palace. The duke, on receiving this communication, instantly returned to her majesty not only all his orders, but his gold key as one of the court chamberlains. The heroine of this little tale is the divorced wife of Sir John Crampton, *nee* Balfe.

A LETTER from Savannah to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated Jan. 18th, announces the arrival of a part of the 19th corps, under Gen. Grover. They will garrison the defenses so as to release Geary's division for service in the field. The same correspondent states that Gen. Sherman has been invested with the supreme command of all the territory south of Virginia. Gen. Sherman has lately secured the revocation of an order expelling from Savannah all families of officers in the rebel service.

In Newark, N. J., a number of wealthy citizens, including the Mayor, have determined to purchase a large coal track in Pennsylvania, to supply the inhabitants of Newark with coal at cost.

RETURNED.—Judge George W. Thompson, who was exiled from the State about two years ago, has returned to his home, having obtained permission from Secretary Stanton to do so.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

How Gen. Butler got Rich.

After Bonwell had convicted Brooks on the floor of the House of a deliberate slander and libel upon Gen. Butler in the matter of the Smith gold seizure, and after he had appealed to him in vain to retract his charges, the chairman, from the shelter of his parliamentary privilege, flung at the soldier a dirty insinuation—that when the war broke out he was an ordinary attorney, in a little town in little Massachusetts, with a small practice, which never came to New York, and never argued causes in the Supreme Court of the United States in Washington, and yet who had got rich since the war began, and, therefore, must have stolen!

For present refutation of this and similar calumnies, I will say from my positive knowledge that for five years preceding the war Gen. Butler's income from his law practice in Boston and Lowell amounted to $20,000 a year—that he has been one of the foremost and most successful lawyers in Massachusetts for twenty-three years—that when he started for Baltimore he left the trial of a cause half finished, and was on that day worth $120,000 of invested property, the accumulations of a life of labor—that he plagued the purchase of the bankrupt Lawrence mill property, organized a company to stock and run the mills, put $30,000 into the enterprise, and directed its operations with such success that the 100 par value of the subscribed stock has risen to $50, and the dividends to the shareholders for three years have been 50 per cent. a year—that he is to-day, liberal and handsome liver as he has ever been, worth $350,000—and that every dollar of this property has been honestly and justly earned—and that his account books, models of business exactitude and method, will give the history of every dollar of it, from the time that he was 21 years old. They are open to the inspection of the world. Now let this lie hat.

Proposed Negro Invasion of the North.

Our Charleston letter says, now let us say to the North that we are on the defensive, that they can stop this war immediately by withdrawing their troops. If they refuse, let Congress put three hundred thousand slaves in the army, and put deeds of emancipation in their pockets; march one hundred thousand to Pennsylvania, one hunred thousand to Ohio, and one hundred thousand to Indiana. Tell them to spare nothing but old men, women and children, to live on the country, lay waste as they march, to rob banks, to take every kind of property they want, to have it as their own, to load every wagon, horse, mule and ox within spoils, and bring it back to their old home, and enjoy it and freedom for life. How long would Grant stay at City Point? I have heard officers of high rank say they would cheerfully volunteer to command the negro troops. Under the late law to consolidate companies, &c., hundreds of officers will be without commands, who would willingly command these troops. Let Congress do this, and, in the language of this intelligent Virginian, for next Fourth of July the war would end and our independence would be acknowledged. Keep the men over forty-five at home, and put the negroes in the army.—*Richmond Dispatch, January 24.*

A SUCCESSFUL BORE.—The arid waste of the Desert of Sahara, under the hands of enterprising Frenchmen, is to be clad with verdure, and water is to spring up in abundance to the surface wherever required. Five places are named where deep wells have been sunk on the Arteslan principle, and the result has been a flood of water to the surface, continuous and vast. Beside this, there is something for the picture, who, on his travels, has tasted only dried meat, dates, and dried fish, for fish have come to the surface with the stream, which flows from some mysterious source beneath the crust of the earth.

THE schoolmaster abroad, does not always fill an enviable position. In the vicinity of the Pyrenees it is no uncommon thing for the schoolmaster to act as, beadle, sacristan, bell-ringer and grave-digger, increasing his income by such exercises as tailoring or mending shoes. By the performance of these various duties, the poor man may manage to obtain an income of about forty dollars per annum, but then he has to pay for the washing of the altar linen, and for the brushes he uses in cleaning the church.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LINCOLN OIL AND MINING CO.—The Stockholders of the above Company will meet at the Office of ROBERT WRAY, Jr., No. 4 Hand street, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of February next, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing.

Subscribers are requested to call on ROBERT WRAY, Jr., and pay up the amount of their subscriptions on or before that date.

ROBT WRAY, Jr.,
Sec. and Treas. pro tem.

FEDERAL OIL COMPANY.—There will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the FEDERAL OIL COMPANY, at the office of the Company, No. 97 Wood street, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1865, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the transaction of important business. Stockholders are requested to attend. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. H. SMITH,
Secretary.

FIFTH TOWNSHIP AND THE TREASURY.—The Republican men of Fifth Township are hereby notified that they will be waited on by the Block Committees for their contributions for the approaching Draft, and every one is expected to contribute liberally and promptly, so as to enable the Committees to be in funds to secure volunteers without delay, as the Draft will be on the 15th of February without fail. It is confidently hoped that all interested will advance to lighten the work of the Committees by their promptness and liberality. The Committees have been successful in having nearly 200 names stricken from the rolls, so that our quota will be materially reduced, and with a strong and united effort we can raise the means to relieve the district from the impending draft.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens will be held on THURSDAY EVENING. The Committees will also be there to receive contributions. Come along all.

J. M. LITTLE,
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS of the NATIONAL OIL MINING & STORING CO.—Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the above Company will be held at the "PILGRIM" Office, "Wilkins Hall, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1865, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organization, adoption of By-Laws, Election of Officers, and for the purposes authorized 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 of July, 1862, which requires this three week's notice to be given.

JOHN A. WILKINS,
W. HAMILTON, Sec. [Ja28:1wd] President.

BIRMINGHAM DEPOSIT COMPANY,
BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 26, 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for one year, will be held at the Bank, on TUESDAY, Feb. 7th, 1865, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock p. m.

JOHN P. BEGGS,
Ja27:1wd Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE "PITTSBURGH INSURANCE CO."
January 19, 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this office on THURSDAY, February 2d, 1865, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

JAS. COLLORD,
Ja19:2wd Secretary.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 16, 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS to serve until the next annual Election, will be held at the Banking House, on the TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock p. m.

J. W. COOK, Cashier.
Ja18:1d

THE DIVIDEND OF THE PITHOLE PETROLEUM CO. will be paid to Pittsburgh holders of stock at the office of RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO., 79 Irwin street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUTTER.—2 bbls. Fresh Roll, just received and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD

WILL BE ADDED TO THE LIST OF valuable Stocks to be sold this, TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth street:

54 shares Allegheny Gas Co.
400 " Carr Shoe & Cherry Run Oil Co.

Ja31 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

CONSIGNMENTS.

7 barrels prime Roll Butter;
10 half bbls Apple Butter;
7 saddles Venison;
12 casks Hake Fish;
10 bbls Beans;
60 bbls Dry Peaches, halves and quarters;
10 bbls. pared Peaches, dry;
500 bags Pea Nuts;
600 lb Hd prime Green Apples;
150 boxes W. R. Cream Cheese;
25 bbls Victory C. cider.

Just received and for sale at 260 Liberty street.

Ja27 POTTER, AIKEN & SHEPARD.

DRIED FRUIT.—Received this day
60 bus. Dried Blackberries;
10 bus. Seedless Cherries;
5 bus. Dried Elderberries,
10 bus. Cherries with seeds; for sale by

Ja14 H. VOIGT & CO.

CONSIGNMENTS.

100 bushels Corn;
20 " Oats;
200 lbs. Prime Fresh Roll Butter.

Just received and for sale by

Ja2 WEIHL & WILKINSON.

CHEESE.—
500 boxes W. R. Cheese;
500 " Hamburg;
100 " Goshen;
For sale by [Ja4] J. B. CANFIELD.

ALMONDS AND GINGER NUTS.—Six barrels just received from the bakery, and for sale by the barrel or single pound, at the Family Grocery Store of

JNO. A. RENSHAW.

SPICED SALMON.—2 cases Spiced Salmon, put up in four pound cans, just received from Boston, and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JNO. A. RENSHAW.
Ja20 Corner of Liberty and Hand sts.

CHESTNUTS FOR SALE.—60 bushels of Chestnuts in store and for sale by

REYMER & BROS.
Ja21 Nos. 124 and 126 Wood st.

SKATES.—The best assortment in the city for sale by

JAMES ROWN, 126 Wood street.
de'7

PEARL ASH.—30 casks for sale by

J. & J. DANFIELD.
Ja4

DEER! DEER! DEER!—Received this day 39 head of Minnesota Deer. For sale by

Ja18 L. H. VOIGT & CO.

POCKET CUTLERY.—A large and choice stock just received and for sale by

JAMES ROWN, 126 Wood street.
de17

GLUE.—50 barrels for sale by

Ja20 HENRY H. COLLINS

ALCAHOL.—4 barrels for sale by

Ja23 HENRY H. COLLINS.

LOCK BOX 201, PITTSBURGH P. O. For sale. HENRY H. COLLINS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A DWELLING HOUSE of eight or ten rooms, within five minutes walk of the Monongahela House. Parties having such a house to sell or rent, address box 112 Pittsburgh P. O. Ja21:2d

A COPYIST.—A discharged soldier and a Professional Penman, wants a situation as COPYIST. Much experience enables him to warrant perfect satisfaction in every particular. Address COPYIST, GAZETTE OFFICE. Ja21

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One FIRST-CLASS MACHINE BLACKSMITH to work on Oil Tools. Highest wages paid weekly in cash, and steady work. None but good workmen need apply, at the shop of

ROBT H. LECKY,
Webster st. opposite old Orphan Asylum,
Ja21:3d Allegheny City.

BOARDING.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE

can obtain BOARDING at a First Class Private Boarding House. Large front room, unfurnished. Also, TWO GENTLEMEN can obtain Board. Call at the corner of Locust st. and White Oak alley, Allegheny. Ja21:3d

HOUSE AND LOTS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock will be sold SEVEN DWELLING HOUSES, situated corner of Gibbon and Chestnut streets. Lots fronting 88 feet on Chestnut street, extending back to a private alley on Gibbon. Subject to an annual ground rent of $65 per annum. Possession April 1st.

T. A. McCLELLAND, Aucty.
Ja21

AT BRIDGEWATER near the Stations of the Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R. R. and the Pitts. & Cleveland R. R., in excellent location for a Hotel and business stand, a large house, of hall and twelve rooms, two wells of water, shade trees, etc. Large barn, stabling for 50 horses, three lots of ground, having a front of 130 feet by 121 deep to an alley. Situate at the corner of Bridge and Water streets. For price and terms apply to

S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
Ja21 51 Market st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SIX ACRES of land in Ross township, and about five minutes walk from Jacks Run Railroad Station. Land lies very nice and easy to cultivate, with several good springs of water. Improvements, a small Cottage House and good barn, and Orchard of over one hundred bearing Peach trees. Possession can be had in March. Would sell part of the land with the improvements if desired. Apply to

J. GALLAGHER,
Ja21:2wd No. 1 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

WM. W. HERRON.....JAS. A. HERRON, JR.

HERRON & CO.,

Corner of Penn and Wayne sts.,

(WALLACE'S BUILDING,) PITTSBURGH, PA.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the purchase of GRAIN of all kinds. Also, wholesale dealers in BALED HAY. Western dealers will find it to their advantage to correspond with our House, as we have greater facilities for Storage, and putting goods into this and Eastern Markets than most of the dealers in this city. The best of city references given when required.

Ja21:3md

PRICES REDUCED.

Shirting Muslin,

PILLOW MUSLIN,

SHEETING MUSLIN,

DARK CALICOES.

For sale at reduced prices by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

Ja22 23 FIFTH STREET.

NOTICE TO PERSONS WANTING STEAM ENGINES.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND ENGINES.

Notice to Persons Wanting Either New or Second Hand Engines.—

1 new and nearly finished, 12 inch bore by 24.
1 second-hand, but in good order, 10 " " 42.
1 do do do 10 " " 24.

Several new, made expressly for boring or pumping Oil Wells, from 8 to 15 horse power.

Also, one set of improved Maley Saw Mill Rig, complete. All of the above warranted, and sold at a bargain, if called for soon. For particulars enquire of

M. WRIGHT'S N. & Co.
Ja21:6wd Pump Machine Works.

VALUABLE BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES, LETTER AND NOTE PAPER, GOLD PENS, &c.—Will be sold on MONDAY EVENING, January 30th, at 7 o'clock, and every evening this week, at Commercial Sales Room, 54 Fifth street.

In the collection may be found the new American Cyclopedia, 16 vols.; Prescott's Histories, complete, 18 vols., half calf; Irving's Works, 22 vols.; Waverly Novels, complete, 27 vols.; Haliam's Works, 10 vols.; Gizot's History of Civilization, 4 vols.; Blakie's Works, 2 vols.; Hollis's History, 2 vols.; Hogarth's Works, 2 vols., and all the standard Poets. Thousands of volumes of the popular literature of the day, &c., &c.

Books at private sale during the day at extremely low prices.

A. McILWAINE, Aucty.
Ja21 T. E. PRATT & BRO., Salesmen.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore existing between HENRY G. HALE and M. J. LITTLE, under the style of HENRY G. HALE & CO., doing a general Tailoring business at the corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the dissolution to date from January 24, 1865. HENRY G. HALE is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

HENRY G. HALE,
M. J. M. LITTLE.

Pittsburgh, January 30th, 1865.

CARD.—In retiring from the firm of HENRY G. HALE & CO., I take this method of recommending Mr. HALE as being every way worthy the patronage of the public. I will in future, as he has for time past, by honest and fair dealing, maintain his reputation as a skillful and an accomplished mechanic, and I know will give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

J. M. LITTLE.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS,

Gas and Steam Fitters,

Have constantly on hand a large assortment of

PUMPS, TUBING-VALVES

AND

Gas, Steam and Water Fixtures

IN GENERAL.

Prompt Attention Given to Repairing.

Ja21 NO. 129 FOURTH ST.

YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

REV. JOHN S. C. ABBOTT,

Will deliver the Seventh Lecture of the course, on

TUESDAY EVENING, January 31, at

CONCERT HALL,

Subject—FRANCE AND HER EMPEROR.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture commences at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents. No reserved seats.

THOS. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
W. B. EDWARDS,
CHAS. A. HOWE,
JAS. J. DONNELL,
O. L. CALDWELL,
J. H. LAREE,
A. S. BELL,
Ja21:4d Lecture Committee.

HONEY PECTORAL.

Those having

A BAD COLD

OR

A DISTRESSING COUGH

And can get nothing to give them relief. Should procure a bottle of HONEY PECTORAL, as it is a sure by if safely, and will give immediate relief.

Prepared and sold at the Chemical Drug Store, corner of Ohio and Federal st., Allegheny, in the Market House.

GEO. A. KELLY & CO.

MECHANICS & MANUFACTURERS NATL. BANK,
(Late Mechanics' Manufacturers Bank.)
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 24, 1865.

THE REGULAR DIVIDENDS of this Bank will be ready for payment on and after the 1st of FEBRUARY next, and will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives.

JAS. H. KUNKEL,
Ja24:3d Cashier.

NOTICE.—Dividends of Ten Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the following Banks will be payable on demand after the 1st proximo:

Mechanics' Bank,
Manufacturers' Bank,
Citizens' Bank,
Union Bank,
Commercial Bank,
Exchange Bank,
Allegheny Bank,
Allegheny Bank of Manufactures,
Allegheny Bank of Commerce,
Allegheny Bank of Citizens,
Allegheny Bank of Exchange,
Allegheny Bank of Manufacturers and Citizens,
Allegheny Bank of Commerce and Exchange,
Allegheny Bank of Manufactures and Commerce,
Allegheny Bank of Manufactures and Citizens,
Allegheny Bank of Citizens and Commerce,
Allegheny Bank of Citizens and Exchange,
Allegheny Bank of Commerce and Citizens,
Allegheny Bank of Exchange and Commerce,
Allegheny Bank of Exchange and Manufactures,
Allegheny Bank of Exchange and Citizens,
Allegheny Bank of Manufactures and Citizens and Commerce,
Allegheny Bank of Manufactures and Citizens and Exchange,
Allegheny Bank of Manufactures and Commerce and Exchange,
Allegheny Bank of Citizens and Commerce and Exchange,
Allegheny Bank of Manufactures and Citizens and Commerce and Exchange.

Ja24:3d

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, NO. 54 FOURTH STREET.

CHARTERED IN 1855.

Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, also on Wednesday and Saturday evening, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received of all sums of not less than One Dollar, and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually, in June and December, since the Bank was organized, at the rate of six per cent. a year.

Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the first days of June and December, compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call, or even to present his pass book. At this rate money will double in less than twelve years.

Books, containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the office.

PRESIDENT—GEORGE ALBREE.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

William J. Anderson,	A. M. Pollock, M. D.,
John G. Backofen,	Robert Robb,
Benj. L. Fahnestock,	John H. Shoenberger,
James Herdman,	James Shidle,
James McAuley,	Alexander Speer,
Isaac M. Pennock,	Christian Yeager.

TRUSTEES.

Calvin Adams,	Henry J. Lynch,
John C. Bindley,	Peter A. Madeira,
George Black,	John Marshall,
Hill Burgwin,	Walter P. Marshall,
Alonzo A. Carrier,	James B. D. Meade,
Charles A. Colton,	John H. McFadden,
Wm. Douglas,	John Orr,
John Evans,	Henry L. Ringwalt,
John J. Gillespie,	William E. Schmertz,
William S. Haven,	Alexander Tindle,
Peter R. Hunter,	William Vankirk,
Richard Hays,	Wm. P. Weyman,
James D. Kelly,	Isaac Whitlior,

Treasurer—THAS. A. COLTON.
Secretary—JAMES B. DAMEDS.
Ja21:6dw

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January 12th, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,

in the City of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act.

Now therefore, I, HUGH MCCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The German National Bank of Pittsburgh," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency. Treasury Department.	In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 25th day of January, 1865.

HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
STATEMENT, NOV. 30, 1864.

Loans and Discounts	$2,165,436 70
Real Estate	50,000 00
Gold and Silver Coin	15,137 00
Checks and Notes of other Banks	27,625 68
U. S. Legal Tender Notes	237,500 00
United States Bonds, 5 per cent.	45,000 00
U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 3-10 per ct.	40,000 00
U. S. Certificates, 6 "	1,350,000 00
Pennsylvania Bonds	225,000 00
Due by other Banks	145,316 61
	$4,450,055 99
Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Notes in Circulation	1,905,927 00
Deposits	861,016 56
Due to other Banks	24,918 23
Contingent Fund and Earnings	658,074 45
	$4,450,055 99

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. M. MUHRAY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this date.

JOS. SNOWDEN, Notary Public.

THE GREAT PURIFIER

HEMAPANAKA.

Since the introduction of medicine, the origin of disease has perhaps been the subject of more serious and scientific consideration by the most learned of the profession than any other connected with the laws of the great Creator, not a few have contended that all diseases have their origin in the stomach, others, the solids of the body; others again, and by far the greatest number, contend and reason that the blood is the fountain of life—that if it becomes impure, then disease in its worst forms—Scrofula, Cancer, Ulcers, &c., appear and manifest the presence to treating of such diseases by purifying the blood and strengthening their eradication and cure, proves this to be the correct theory: acting upon which theory, the medicine now known as HEMAPANAKA, was composed and has been for years, one of the most popularly praiseworthy results.

The following extracts from such a mastery disease

SCROFULA, ULCERATIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, TETTER, SALT RHEUM, LIVER COMPLAINT, LOSS OF APPETITE, DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c., &c., &c.

are to give, from the time it is first taken, encouragement to the patient, by making both seen and felt, the good it is about to accomplish. It was brought back to life and health, after 40,000 cases—as many persons are disposed to try an article, but are often deterred at the expense, and natural here can be made for a modicum outlay, and satisfy the purchaser that the article is what is claimed for it, to be, viz: "Restoring health, strength and vigor" brought before the people. Delicate Females will find in it the medicine they want.

That the public may form some idea of its peculiar curative merits, we give a full list of the material articles of which it is composed, with a brief description of the uses and adaptation of each, taken from the highest authorities in medical science.

HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA.

Is used with a beneficial effect in cases of Rheumatism, Scrofulous Affections, Cutaneous Diseases and other deprived conditions of health.

DANDELION

Is tonic, diuretic, and aperient. It has a specific action upon the liver, exciting it when languid, to secretion. It has been much used in Germany in diseases of the digestive organs.

IODIDE POTASSIUM

There are few diseases in which it has not proved beneficial; it is used in Scrofulous Affections with great benefit; it has also been used with much success in treatment for Inflammation of the Eye. It generally increases the appetite and flesh.

LAVENDER FLOWERS

Are aromatic, tonic, and highly invigorating cases of Nervous Debility.

WINTER GREEN

Is especially valuable in cases of Scrofula Rheumatism.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS

Are advantageously used in cases of Enfeebled Digestion, but are especially applicable to cases of General Debility with weak appetite.

MEZEREON BARK.

It acts favorably as an alterative in Chronic Affections, Chronic Rheumatism and obstinate Diseases of the Skin.

The balance of the formula is withheld as a protection against fraud.

For sale by

SIMON JOHNSTON,

Druggist,

COR. SMITHFIELD AND FOURTH STS.,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Ask your intelligent Physician his opinion of the above recipe. de28:6md

T. C. JENKINS,

Commission Merchant

AND

Purchasing Agent,

Dealer in Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.

Orders filled for all merchandise, Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oils, at dealers and manufacturers rates, No. 229 LIBERTY