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PURE RYE WHISKY & FAMILY VINEGAR,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Fifth street, between Smithfield
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Private orders solicited. Highest market price
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Castor Oil and all other poisonous ingredients
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all impurity now removed. The best illuminant made
for burning in lamps, and for sale at our office in
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MANUFACTURERS OF MACKIN-
TOSH & HEMPHILL'S IMPROVED PATENT
OSCILLATING STEAM ENGINES AND SLIDE
VALVES of all sizes and best style.
Having added largely to our manufacturing capacity of
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and other work in the line, promising that by
strict attention to business and superior work to merit
a share of patronage. We invite special attention to our
BALANCED VALVE OSCILLATING ENGINES, as
combining economy, durability and simplicity in this
class of Engines.
Orders from other power and good work, may
be expected.

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Tubes, Water Tanks, Wrought Iron Turning, Lathes,
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Of Every Description.
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to loan on good security, through my Agency, on
reasonable terms.

Attorneys at Law.

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
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SAMUEL A. PORTLANCE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE, FIFTH STREET, ADJOINING OFFICE
OF MARSHALL & BROWN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK. JOHN MELLON.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING
this day formed a Law Partnership in the prac-
tice of the Law.
JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK,
JOHN MELLON.
Pittsburgh, May 15th, 1861.

KIRKPATRICK & MELLON,
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No. 133 Fourth Street, 3 doors above Smithfield,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

S. SCHOYER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
No. 139 Fourth st, Lowrie's Law Building,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office, No. 72 Grant Street,
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Office No. 136 Smithfield street, corner Cherry alley,
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TEETH EXTRACTED
WITHOUT PAIN,
BY THE USE OF AN APPARATUS WHEREBY
NO DRUGS OR GALVANIC BATTERY ARE USED.
Call whether it be the time when the apparatus can
be used to its best advantage.
Medical gentlemen and their families have had their
teeth extracted by my apparatus, and are ready to testify
to its safety and efficiency of the operation,
whatever has been said by persons interested in ex-
cluding the contrary, having no knowledge of my
process.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in every style.
E. OUDERY, Dentist,
126 Smithfield st.

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Connelly's building, corner of Diamond
and Grant streets, Pittsburgh.
References—Dr. A. M. Pollock, Dr. Bullock, Theo.
Sutton, Stanwix Street.

J. VON ARNSTHAL,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN THE
finest select brands of
HAVANA CIGARS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO
SNUFF, FANCY SEGHAUM PIPES, TURBS,
&c., &c., in great variety.
Under the St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh.
N. B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

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Corner Sixth and Wood Streets,
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
CAPITAL $100,000.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
AUGUSTUS HORNBLOER, President.
Christian Rebmann, Joseph Lenz, Christian Blatter, A. Trumbauer.
DISCOUNT EVERY DAY.
JOHN STEWART, Cashier.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS!!
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE!
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE!!
BELLINGHAM'S
CELEBRATED
STIMULATING ONGUENT.
For the Whiskers and Hair.
The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the
Citizens of the United States, that they have obtained
the Agency for the sale of the above justly celebrated and
world renowned article.
THE STIMULATING ONGUENT
is prepared by Dr. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent phy-
sician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick
set of
WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE
in from three to six weeks. This article is the only
one of the kind used by the French, and in London and
Paris is in universal demand.
It is a beautiful, nourishing, soothing, yet stimu-
lating compound, acting as it were upon the
roots of the hair, causing a healthy growth.
If applied as the wash, it will cure Baldness, and cause
an entire new growth of hair upon a bald surface, or
restore a long lost one. Such, will, in a few weeks, restore
the original color, leaving it soft, smooth and flexible.
The "Genuine" is the only preparation of the kind
ever offered to the public, which has stood the test of
time, and has proved itself to be the best article
ever offered for the trade.
Sold by JOS. FLEMING, corner of Market street
and the Diamond.

SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!!—THE CHEM-
ICAL SOAP WAREHOUSE, manufactory
R. C. & J. H. SAWYER, is acknowledged to be the
most serviceable of any kind yet offered to the public.
Its superior advantages are found in its cheapness
saving of labor, and its efficacy in removing grease
paint, tar, pitch, iron rust, ink stains, or in fine
words, in combining the best quality of goods. It
can be used with all kinds of water.
Reference is given with pleasure to the subjoined
certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known in
this community, and who had every facility afforded
them of a fair and searching test.
Quartermaster's Department of the Pacific, Thir-
teenth and Fourteenth Regiments Pa. Vols.
Sawyer's Chemical Olive Resin Soap having
been used very extensively in our Regiments, we have
no hesitation in certifying that it was found admira-
bly adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly
the best article we have which could be procured for
the service.
JAMES A. REID, Quartermaster 13th Reg.
ALEX. FORSYTH, Quartermaster 14th Reg.
M. S. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Reg.
ja31

FLOUR! FLOUR!
500 bbls. Falls of the Ohio Flour,
100 do Superfine do
50 do Mill Wood do
75 do Extra do
40 do choice Rye do
For sale by
SCHOMAKER & LANG,
85 Liberty street.

SYRUPS! SYRUPS!
25 bbls. Bait more Sugar House Syrup,
10 do do Golden do
15 do do Pennsylvania do
6 bbls. do do do
(All choice quality. For sale by
SCHOMAKER & LANG,
85 Liberty street.

FRENCH WALL PAPERS, of Spring
importation, point of embossed of view Paper,
20 cts per yard, 10 per cent. discount. Cash sales by
Alpha Paper Depot. For sale by
W. P. MARSHALL,
17 Wood street.

KENTUCKY W. WHEAT FLOUR.
300 bbls. Kentucky Family Flour, Bright Smith,
Just received and for sale by
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ORANGE APPLES—packing and eating,
ORANGE SWEET POTATOES,
ONIONS TRIED.
J. S. TOLER & CO.

OIL REVIVING—15 gallon Good Paint
for sale by
ROBERT E. COLLINS.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
S. RIDDLE & CO.,
FIFTH STREET, ABOVE SMITHFIELD.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 5, 1861.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1861.

Affairs on the Lower Potomac.

A Skiff at the Navy Yard and down the Potomac to-day are shots. The Island Balls arrived this morning from Acquia creek, with dispatches from Captain Craven to the government. His fleet now consists of about eighteen vessels. The Rebels, it is believed, have a number of masked batteries at all the principal points where they can be made available.

The oyster sloop that arrived here to day reports fifty or sixty vessels on the way up the river, laden with hay, corn, produce, coal, wood and stones. At the time the sloop passed Freestone Point some thirty vessels were in the neighborhood, but none were fired upon.

The tug Pusy arrived this evening and reports that five or six vessels of the Potomac flotilla are lying on the Maryland shore, within view of the rebel battery at Freestone Point. The remainder of our vessels are off Acquia creek, from which the rebel steamer George Page has recently made repeated unsuccessful attempts to emerge.

There has been no firing by the rebels since last Thursday, nor can any signs of life be seen at Freestone Point.

The Potomac is certainly not now closed by the enemy. Our merchants are daily receiving goods from the North by way of the river.

Six Hundred Federal Prisoners Sent to New Orleans.

I conversed to-day, says the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, with J. Allison Ryster, of Chambersburg, Pa., who has been liberated at Richmond, and had returned to this city. He says over two hundred of our men, imprisoned by the rebel army, have been sent to New Orleans. In the first lot there were 300 men, and in the second from 250 to 300, the exact number he could not ascertain.

Mr. Ryster was not one of the Bull Run prisoners, but was arrested near Winterston, Pennsylvania, on the day after that disaster; and, although he was not of the army, but was attending to his business as a civilian, he was hurried off to Richmond. He was confined in the tobacco warehouse with Harris and Magraw. They were all supplied with two rations per diem, consisting of bread and coffee in the morning and rice at noon. After coffee went up, that article was withheld, and water substituted. He was released unconditionally, and is free to express his sentiments regarding the enemy. He suggests that ladies who are making their way there against great difficulties, to meet their husbands, will do much better to stay away, as they can do no good, and only expose themselves to suffering, and their husbands to extra difficulty, having two in place of one to protect.

The Situation of the Rebels.

The rebels have become alarmed at their own temerity, and fear to bring upon themselves the attack they are most anxious to avoid. The capture of their batteries along the river, and the occupation of Fredericksburg, lightly in conflict with the laws of war, is what they most dread. This source of alarm has unquestionably influenced their retirement from our front to Manassas Junction, so that the main body of their army of the Potomac shall be near railroad communication with Richmond, to repel an attack of our forces by way of Fredericksburg.

The defiant attitude of the rebels heretofore has been abandoned. They are now acting purely on the defensive. They are manifestly in continual alarm as to an assault from some quarter where they are most assailable. They cannot execute their own programme of crossing the river, and fear an attack upon their own flanks.

Our previous report of the position of the rebel army has been verified to-day by a close and accurate reconnoissance of able engineers. Their position forms a crescent, reaching from Occoquan creek to a point above Leesburg, while the centre extends from Fairfax Court House to Manassas Junction.

The rise in the river above, and the presence of the Potomac flotilla below Washington, preclude their crossing; but they are aware that we have command of means to cross at any point, and turn either of their flanks. Their step backward is considered here by experienced army officers as an indication that they do not intend to offer battle on the Potomac.

Will There be a Battle on the Potomac?

I still adhere, says the correspondent of the New York *World*, to my repeatedly expressed opinion that there will be no immediate battle on the Potomac. Gen. McClellan will not fight outside his lines, unless the rebels do one of four things. *First*, commit some military blunder, which he of course would be bound to take advantage of. *Second*, weaken their forces to send reinforcements to Kentucky or Western Virginia. *Third*, attempt to close the navigation of the lower Potomac. Fourth, cross the Potomac above Harper's Ferry. Should this last be done, which is the most likely of any, Gen. Banks would immediately offer battle on the upper bank of the river, while Gen. McClellan would attack the rebels at Manassas, on the flank. But this movement is so full of peril to the rebels that I am almost certain they will not try it. They will do what they can to make our general fight outside his lines, but this he will not do. The rebels are very well where they are until our naval expedition sails.

Reported Close of the Potomac.

The telegraphic reports from here announcing the closing of the Potomac, are now proved to be, as we intended, groundless. Notwithstanding the large number of vessels passing up and down this season, but trifling damage has been sustained by them. This morning, the sloop John H. Brown, arrived with a load of oysters from the Lower Potomac. The captain reports that on his passage he passed fifty or sixty sail with hay, wood, coal and farm produce. He sailed past Freestone Point last evening, and at that time twenty or thirty vessels were in that vicinity bound up. He was not molested, and saw and heard nothing alarming at the site of the dreaded battery or elsewhere on the river. None of the vessels were fired on while he was in sight of them.

Gen. Gibson's Funeral.

Gen. Gibson's brothers in arms bore his remains to the Congressional burying-ground to-day. A detachment of cavalry, followed by a section of Griffin's battery and the 8th Infantry, preceded the hearse, and the members of the Cabinet and numerous Government officers followed. At the grave Gen. Scott stood bare-headed in the rain, painfully interested in the ceremonies. Adj. Gen. Thomas issued the following General Order:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 30, 1861.

In announcing to the army the decease of the Commissary General of Subsistence, Brevet Major Gratiot George Gibson, who departed this life at his residence in this city last night at twelve o'clock, the Secretary of War has a most painful duty to discharge.

One by one during the last few years the patriarchs of the army, the veterans of our second War of Independence, have been dropping into their *mortal graves*. The time-honored names of a Towson and Jesup were no longer borne on the rolls of the living, and to-day one of the few remaining survivors of their gallant company, and one of the most distinguished, is also numbered with the illustrious dead. All honor to these worthy sons of this Republic, born of it in its golden days; and may the soldiers of our young army strive hard to emulate their bright example, and be as successful as were they in preserving our continent unstained by any stain. A native of Pennsylvania, Gen. Gibson entered the army from civil life as a Captain of Infantry, in May, 1803. Subsequently promoted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, and after having served with distinction through the war of 1812-15 he was promoted to its close. Reappointed a Quartermaster General in 1816, where he subsequently made Commissary General in 1818, he rendered invaluable service in the former capacity to the army of Gen. Jackson, in Florida; and thereby earned the enduring friendship of that great old soldier. Brevetted a Brigadier-General for faithful service, in 1848, and a Major-General for meritorious conduct in Congress during the Mexican War, he has administered the affairs of his department for over forty years to the entire satisfaction, it is believed, of his superiors and the Army. The arrangements of his funeral will be ordered by Maj. Gen. McClellan, Commanding the Army of the Potomac. As an appropriate tribute of respect to his memory there will be fired at every military post, on the day after the receipt of this order, thirteen minute guns, commencing at meridian. The National flag will be displayed at half-staff from the same hour until sunset of the same day, and for thirty days the prescribed badge of mourning will be worn by the officers of the Army.

By order, L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

Revelation of Government Secrets.

Notwithstanding the efforts in every department of the government to maintain the most inviolate secrecy in reference to the movements of our army, and the co-operation of the representatives of the press in this particular, it is a fact that whenever a few members of the Cabinet meet together for consultation upon this subject, or hold a conference with General McClellan, a sufficient leaking of the purport of the conference is obtained by parties interested, to at least mislead them as to what is proposed to be done. Just enough leaks out on these occasions to make mischief, and is reported to foreign ministers and others, who are anxious to catch at rumors for their advantage.

Apropos of secrets, we find one of the correspondents of a New York paper gives the following symptoms that the possession, or supposed possession, of a great secret is a thing hard enough to bear up under in uncomplaining silence. He says:

"Quiet reigns all along our Potomac lines. The day has been one of Sabbath stillness. The war moves stealthily in that quarter, but surely. Policy and the telegraphic censor forbid the publication of preparations and plans that will make October a memorable month.

Rebel Disappointments.

A lady who has just arrived from Winchester states that all classes of society favoring secession felt the vital necessity of the rebels winning a victory opposite Washington. She adds that the rebel retreat will have the most depressing effect. The frosty nights occasion much discontent and murmuring in the rebel camps. It has all along been a part of their programme to spend the winter in Washington and Baltimore, where they could have comfortable quarters. Disappointed in this, it will be impossible to hold them together—ragged, destitute and exposed as they will be in Dixie.

Relics from Munson's Hill.

The army correspondents of the various journals have received quite a number of interesting relics left by the rebels at Munson's Hill, such as letters, uniforms, &c. One from a young lady in Georgia hopes that her lover will get (I quote *verbatim*) "*liaken's skelp*," for then she hopes he will be permitted to return home. All of the letters complain of the very hard times which the country people are experiencing.

Notice to Correspondents of the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War, in consequence of the pressure of public business, is compelled to cease opening any letters addressed to him marked "private." Hereafter all letters so marked will remain unopened.

The London Times' Correspondent an Involuntary Contributor to the Illinois School Fund.

W. H. Russell, special correspondent of the London *Times*, has returned to this city from his sporting trip to Illinois. On Sunday, week, at Wilmington, Will county, Illinois, Mr. R. went out for a day's shooting—a diversion highly in conflict with the laws of Illinois, which prohibit shooting on the Sabbath. Mr. Russell was consequently brought to the presence of an Illinois justice, fined thirty dollars for the offence, and paid it. This is esteemed not only a good joke, but the financial part is a valuable contribution to the School Fund, which enjoys the benefit of one-half of all fines from this source. The authorities of Illinois are open to severe condemnation for non-enforcement of the statutes, this being the first instance in which a fine for that offence has ever been collected. The conservators of the public peace of Illinois have long been on the watch for a Doctor of Laws on whom to vindicate the majesty of this Sunday statute, as well as for some portmanteau possessed of sufficient assets to pay the shot in current funds. Illinois bonds not received.

On approaching Racine, Wisconsin, on his sporting tour, we is surrounded by his sportsmen's traps, Mr. Russell was welcomed by an old farmer of the vicinity with, "We are glad to see you, Mr. Russell. Hope you will find lots of game. You can have all the game you want, but you must not make game of the American eagle out here." This address elicited the enthusiastic applause of the bystanders.

Gloomy Accounts from Missouri.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *World* writes that he gives, by permission, the substance of recent dispatches received from General Fremont by special dispatches and otherwise. It has been justly said that he who croaks now is half a traitor; but the state of affairs in Missouri cannot be blinked. The Union cause in that state is in the most desperate position, and is in danger of being completely overthrown.

General Fremont has a force less numerous than that which the rebels have gathered against him. With this he has to hold six important points—St. Louis, Cairo, Paducah, Bird's Point, Pilot's Knob, and Jefferson City, and seventeen hundred miles of railway to protect.

He is consequently able to put in the field not more than half as many men as the rebels. He has been unable to concentrate more than twenty thousand troops at Jefferson City, while the united force of Price, McCulloch, and Harris will number at least sixty thousand! And besides, General Pillow is within a hundred miles of St. Louis with twenty thousand men. In the aggregate the rebel force in Missouri is nearly one hundred thousand men, while Fremont's whole force is not more than fifty or sixty thousand men—nearly half of whom are necessary to hold the points named above, and to protect the extended lines of railway, necessary to his communications, leaving but thirty thousand at most with whom to take the field. Illinois and Iowa are thoroughly alarmed at the prospect, and the withdrawal of troops to the east, calls out the most earnest protestation.

General Fremont is not well provided with munitions of war; a regiment of cavalry at Jefferson City is entirely without saddles. The 25,000 stand of arms which he contracted for before he left Europe have nearly all been sent to the army of the Potomac, so that, great as is the deficiency in men, there is a greater deficiency in arms.

General Fremont makes an earnest appeal for assistance. It is suggested, whether by Fremont or otherwise, we have not been informed, that the militia of Illinois and Iowa be called out to hold the more important points, and protect the railway lines, in order to enable him to concentrate the whole regular and volunteer force in his department in one effort to destroy the army of Price.

Fremont's whole force at Jefferson City fully understand the desperate nature of their position. They feel that they have another Buena Vista before them, and the foe will be met in a spirit worthy of the cause.

From Kentucky.

The special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* sends the following telegraphic dispatch, dated Frankfort, Oct. 2:

"Both Houses have adopted the resolution instructing Breckinridge and Powell to resign; also, a bill authorizing the Military Board to raise two millions of dollars in addition to the three million heretofore authorized; also to raise a force to protect railroads, locks, bridges, and other public works. The Legislature will take a recess as soon as the Governor signs or vetoes the bills.

"Information has been received here that Zollicoffer, with a force estimated at not less that twenty thousand, has reached the Cross Roads, eleven miles this side of London, at the intersection of the London and Richmond, Mount Vernon and Crab Orchard roads, and that Col. Garrard is at Winding Binder, seven miles distant. Reinforcements are moving in to sustain Garrard. The people are gathering in with their rifles.

"Nat. Gaither has been confirmed Secretary of State.

"Judge Catron has appointed a competent United States Commissioner in Kentucky, pending the trial for faithful service in 1848, and a Major-General for meritorious conduct in Congress during the Mexican War.

Can the Enemy be Completely Enclosed in Central Virginia.

We deem it easy of demonstration, by a mere statement of facts and distances, and a description of localities, to show that Beauregard's grand army can be completely surrounded in central, or Eastern Virginia, so that all reinforcements from the Southern and South-Western States can be entirely cut off; not only their reinforcements, but all additional supplies, including both provisions and the *material* of war.

First, then, we are in complete possession of the sea-coast. The seizure of Hatteras fully shuts out any supplies through that inlet. None can be derived from Western Virginia, now wholly in possession of the Federal troops, up to the crest of the Alleghenies. The supplies from Southern Maryland are so meagre and uncertain, that they need not be taken into the calculation as an element of value.

The enemy evidently derive their reinforcements and supplies of all kinds by two great railroad routes—one known as the Virginia and Tennessee road, running South, South-West from Richmond, through Lynchburg to Knoxville, thence branching off Northwest to Nashville, and Southward into Georgia and Alabama. The other is the great trunk road leading from Richmond, by the way of Petersburg, Weldon, Raleigh and Greensboro, through North Carolina into South Carolina and Georgia.

Now, it, it reported, the head of Cox's column has reached the Warm Sulphur Springs, near the source of the Great Kanawha, ten miles from Lewisburg, and Wise and Floyd make another stand, they will again be defeated, and will doubtless retreat upon Lynchburg, only seventy miles distant from Lewisburg. By advancing upon Lynchburg, Cox and Rosecrans get complete possession of the Virginia and Tennessee road, the first great trunk line alluded to above, cut off communication with Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, except by the long coast line through Southern Georgia and Alabama, and that will be cut off by seizing Greensborough. By such an advance these Generals cut off not only this great artery of supplies, but they gain the rear of Lee, and prevent his retreat upon Richmond, the base of his operations, by the natural line of retreat, enveloping him completely in the mountains. The force necessary for this operation is full fifty thousand, and it must be supplied. At Lynchburg they will be within a hundred and twenty miles; by railroad, of Richmond.

The Coast Line Railroad, the other great artery of communication southward, can be struck by an advance from Hatteras upon Weldon, less than a hundred miles from Newbern, or more effectually by a force advancing from Wilmington by railroad through Raleigh, and thence by rail to Greensborough, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles. This force should also number fifty thousand. Lynchburg, the point it is proposed for the Northern column, is less than one hundred miles distant from Greensborough and Weldon. With each column so placed, and each capable of taking care of itself, and able to reinforce the other, Beauregard's grand army, and the smaller armies of the Lees, Floyds, Johnsons and Wises, would be so completely nested in strategy by a march. They could be starved out without fighting. It is but a repetition on a more extensive field of the idea with which Bergoyne set out on his Saratoga campaign—viz: to cut off New England from the Middle States by enveloping the line of the Hudson. But for his defeat by Gates and Arnold, the plan would have been a success. With Virginia thus cut off, her submission must come within three months. She cannot avoid it.

The three strategical points mentioned—Lynchburg, Greensborough and Weldon—are characterized thus:

Lynchburg, a flourishing town of Campbell county, Virginia, is finely situated on a steep declivity on the right (S.) bank of James river, 120 miles W. S. W. of Richmond, and 20 miles S. E. of the Blue Ridge. Lat. 37 deg. 35 min. N., lon. 79 deg. 23 min. W. The South Side Railroad, leading to Petersburg and Richmond, connects here with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, which is to form part of the most direct route from the Eastern States to those of the Southwest, and to be one of the principal thoroughfares of the Union. The James River and Kanawha Canal, the greatest public work in the State, following the course of the river from the falls at Richmond, is completed to Buchanan, 50 miles above Lynchburg, and is to be continued to Covington.

The distance between Richmond and Lynchburg by Canal is 147 miles. The navigation of the canal renders this town the market of an extensive and fertile tract of country. The principal article of trade is tobacco, of which 5,810 hogsheads were inspected here in 1851; 10,700 hogsheads in 1852; and 10,219 hogsheads in 1853. About 300,000 bushels of wheat are also received here every year. The town is supplied with river water from a reservoir which is elevated about 253 feet above the level of the river, and contains 400,000 gallons. This work was finished in 1830, at a cost of $50,000. The river is here about 300 yards wide, and is crossed by a fine bridge. It forms abundant water power, which is employed in the manufacture of cotton, wool, flour, &c. The town contains 9 churches, 5 printing offices, 3 banks, 5 savings banks, 1 cotton and woollen factory, 36 tobacco factories, 4 brass and iron foundries, and 150 stores, in which the annual sales exceed $2,000,000. Capital employed in 1851 in manufactures, $725,000. The town was founded in 1786, and incor