Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 8, 1861.

FOURTH PAGE—Late telegraphic news; miscellaneous matter; Commercial Reports, River News; new advertisements, etc.

The Blockade Not to be Forced.

Earl RUSSELL, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, has destroyed the last hopes of the rebels and their sympathizers, in regard to the blockade. On the 29th of August last, Mr. Henry W. Hayman, of Liverpool, for himself and others, addressed a letter to the Foreign Office, stating that an expedition was fitting out for trading with New Orleans, and claiming the protection of the government, or the permission to defend themselves, against the American blockading squadron.

A reply from the Foreign Office was dispatched on the 19th of Sept., after taking time, as the letter states, to consult with the law officers of the Crown. It is emphatic in denying the application, as will be seen from the following extract:

"Understanding, from the tenor of your letters, that the ports to which your vessels are to proceed are ports which are or may be blockaded by the naval forces of the United States, Lord Russell directs me to warn you of the serious consequences which the measures contemplated as stated in your letters, will entail on all concerned therein, and to inform you that her Majesty's government will not afford the slightest protection or countenance to the projected enterprise.

The United States and the so-called Confederate States are engaged in a civil war, and her Majesty's government have recognized that state of things and have taken up a position of neutrality between the contending parties. Under these circumstances, if any British ship, being a neutral, knowingly attempts to break an effective blockade, she is liable to capture and condemnation. If such ship demands herself by force against a national vessel enforcing such blockade, such defence is a breach of the law of nations, and will expose the ship and cargo to condemnation as prize, and those persons who commit the act to personal responsibility and severe treatment according to the law of war, the act of such persons being considered by the law and usage of nations as one of unjustifiable hostility.

I am to state that the general rule as to trading by neutrals in time of war *with belligerents* is that they may freely trade; but that they are bound to respect every effective blockade, and that if they carry contraband of war to other belligerents, they do so at the risk of capture and condemnation by the other, if discovered."

Thus end the hopes of the rebels. Messrs. Mason and Slidell will find cold comfort in Europe.

An Immense Corporation.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, before it has scarcely accomplished the definition of the Philadelphia and Erie and Pittsburgh and Chicago lines, is announced to have snapped up and absorbed another railroad, being the East Brandywine and Waynesburg. Thus it proceeds with its great work of extending its influence, and adding fresh tributaries to its treasury, until it has at length become the leading railway corporation of the country. By the latter part of November it will have completed its arrangements for reaching the Delaware terminus, by which it will at the same time gather within its orbit the eastern connections of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and the Reading companies, and the southerly connections of the Camden and Amboy. So vast and extended are its arrangements that no one but its managers can tell how far they reach or where they stop.—*North American.*

Is there not danger to the liberties of the people, in the power possessed by so mammoth a corporation? Our Legislature never committed a greater mistake, than in permitting this gigantic corporation to extend its arms into contiguous States, or even go beyond its original charter, which covered one line of railway from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh. Its power is now so great that it controls the legislation of the State in every case where its interests are concerned. Such a mighty corporation is a new element in government, and is fraught with no little danger.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S REPORT.—We have seen, says the editor of the N. Y. *Post*, a private letter from a gentleman who knows of what he writes, which says that "the Prince Napoleon, since his return from America, makes no disguise in expressing, both in public and in private, his decided conviction that the North is not only abundantly able to whip the slaveholders, but that it will do it and ought to do it, and the sooner the better. From the general course of the press for the last fortnight it is easy to see that all France is reaching the same conclusion."

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The Union and War ticket has been carried in the State of New York, by a majority of one hundred thousand votes. Without distinction of party, and with a generous devotion to the welfare of the country, the people have come up in mass to the support of the government.

In New York city, owing to the running of several tickets, a part of the ticket was defeated. The Legislature is Republican in both branches. Henry J. Raymond, of the *Times*, is elected to the Legislature.

NORTHEASTERN KENTUCKY.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Wednesday morning says: "The rebels retired from Prestonsburg when Gen. Nelson appeared, and took a strong position a few miles distant. It is believed that if the rebels did not make a stampede, they were attacked on Tuesday. There seems to be no reason to doubt Gen. Nelson's ability to make a clean job in Eastern Kentucky.

It is rumored that Gen. Halleck will take command of the army of the Potomac, while Gen. McClellan remains Commander-in-Chief of all the forces. We hardly think McClellan will relinquish the opportunity of leading the army in a battle, although he may give up the immediate command until a forward movement takes place.

Fremont's Dismissal.

The event which has been so long announced is at length accomplished. Fremont has been removed from his command. It has been determined by the government that it can no longer trust him, and his baton is transferred to other hands. At the very moment when he is in the face of the enemy, whom he has driven from point to point until a decisive battle or an ignominious flight are the only alternatives, he is ordered to surrender his place. The fact unites the community like the loss of a battle, but it must be borne with a firm mind.

His officers and soldiers, are, of course, very indignant, and they threaten to lay down their arms, but they will think twice before resorting to so desperate a measure. They have enlisted in the cause of their country, and not that of an individual, and as soldiers and patriots, after the temporary effervescence of disappointment has worked itself off, will bow with submission to the decisions of higher powers. Fremont himself, with a magnanimity that does him honor, counsels the promptest obedience to the orders of the President, and will hear of no demonstrations in his favor. He is wise as well as true in doing so; for if he has been wronged, the future will do him justice; and it will do him all the more justice because he will not allow his private grievances to imperil the interests of his country.—[N. Y. Post.

The War Power in its Relations to Slavery.

In a previous issue we gave certain general rules, deduced from the usages of Christian nations, in relation to the War Power of government. We now proceed to give some extracts from the same writer, to show how the War Power can be properly and lawfully exercised upon slavery, the subject which principally concerns us in this unnatural war. The writer says:

We shall find little difficulty on this point, if we bear in mind the important predicate that *slavery is a constant war between the master and slave.* This principle is laid down by publicists, by jurists and by statesmen, and cannot well be doubted.

It was on this principle that the Africans on board the Amistad were justified and held guiltless by the civilized world, although they slew the captain and cook, took possession of the ship and sent the crew on shore. On this principle the slaves on board the Creole, in 1842, were justified in killing their owner and taking charge of the ship.

It was in perfect accordance with this doctrine that Anderson, of Missouri, slew his master when the master opposed his escape. Every man is conscious that the slave at all times has the perfect moral right to escape from his master whenever he can do so by any means which God and nature have placed at his disposal, without injury to innocent persons.

European and American governments have been guided by this principle. Thus when the Algerines captured and enslaved the people of Europe, their governments regarded it as war, and the famous expedition of Lord Exmouth was fitted out and the battle fought upon the principle that *to enslave men is war.* Such, also, was our own case when the semi-barbarians of Tripoli enslaved American citizens—it was regarded as war, and we sent an army and navy and emancipated our friends at the cannon's mouth. This was a legitimate exercise of the war power.

But it is sometimes asked if this war power may not be exercised for the enslavement of men, as well as for their emancipation? We have said that the war power is based upon 'natural justice.' If it be exercised unjustly, the act is criminal, and the Executive who commits it becomes a despot. Again, it is said that military officers in the employment of the Executive are in the constant practice of seizing and sending back fugitive slaves. We answer that such act is a violation of natural justice, for which the officer should be held responsible; and if the President approves and sanctions the crime of the officer, he, too, becomes criminal. The slave owes no allegiance to our government. From it he has received nothing but oppression, and outrage and wrong, and it was impossible that just obligation can rest on him to uphold or support it.

But it is said that all men do not understand this law of justice. The answer to this is that it is far more easily understood by the masses of mankind than all the statutes of Congress. Indeed, the most degraded slave is conscious of his right to breathe the air of heaven, to enjoy the light of the sun, to drink the flowing waters, obtain food, raiment and habitation, to worship God, obtain knowledge and prepare for heaven. These are natural rights guaranteed by the law of nature. It is written upon every human soul, and is understood by men of all nations and in all ages.

Thus it is seen that slavery is an element of weakness in any government. The State of Georgia felt it to be so in 1776, while New England and the Middle States were contending with the common enemy, when no external foes were within hundreds of miles of that State. Georgia made her first call upon government for troops, not to protect her from the power of Britain, but to enable her people to hold their slaves in bondage. And South Carolina in 1778 sent a delegation to Congress, notifying that body that she could furnish no more men for the regular army, or for the militia, as it required all her people to watch their slaves. Those slaves being at war with their masters, were anxious to avail themselves of the natural law, and by a timely exercise of the 'war power' to gain their freedom.

HISTORICAL EXAMPLES.

This doctrine, recognized for ages, has been well understood by belligerent powers, and practised by all Christian nations. Thus, at the breaking out of the revolutionary war, Lord Dunmore, the royal Governor of Virginia, issued his proclamation calling on all the slaves of that State to leave their masters and join his standard, assuring them of their freedom. Many hastened to join him, and took the oath of allegiance to his Majesty and enlisted into the military and naval forces of England. His lordship soon found himself at the head of an army more than competent to meet the colonial forces. South Carolina, in order to prevent their negroes from fleeing to the British army, authorized their enlistment into the service of the State; and before the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence slaves were serving in nearly every regiment of the British and American armies. The Revolution was not only inaugurated by the emancipation of slaves under the 'war power,' but the first battle in Virginia was fought principally by emancipated slaves on the part of his Majesty.*

It is certain that the Continental Congress made no complaint against Lord Dunmore's proceeding: on the contrary, soon after, they put forth the Declaration of Independence, proclaiming the equal right of all men to life, liberty and happiness; and during the war the British officers were in the practice of enlisting all able-bodied slaves who were willing to join their army, and those who solicited their aid and were unable to serve in the army or navy were sent to the West Indies and there set free.

At the treaty of peace in 1782, his Britannic Majesty stipulated to withdraw his fleet and armies "without carrying away any negroes or *other property of the inhabitants.*" General Washington called on Sir Guy Carleton to leave those slaves who were with the British army and on board the British fleet at the time of the treaty. But that officer refused, taking care to send them away with the fleet before the army left our shores. Then followed the loud demands of Southern men for indemnity. Mr. Pinckney, of South Carolina, at that time our Minister at London, made demands on the British Ministry for compensation for the slaves thus carried away. In the meantime other matters seemed to demand a further treaty with Great Britain, and Congress made an appropriation for defraying the expense of such negotiation. The patriotism and discretion of General Washington never appeared more conspicuous than when he appointed Judge Jay, of New York, an ardent lover of liberty and a man of great purity of character, to repair to London and negotiate the contemplated treaty, rather than trust that important mission to Mr. Pinckney, who was a South Carolina slaveholder.

After the first conversation between Judge Jay and Lord Greenville on this subject, his lordship insisted that when the slaves had been proclaimed free in the proper exercise of the war power, and actually fled from their masters, or when they once enlisted into the army or navy of his Majesty and took the oath of allegiance to the British Government, they became British subjects, and in no sense could they be regarded as "belonging to the inhabitants" of the United States. He asserted that the treaty was to prevent the British army carrying away slaves, or other property which they might seize *after the making of the treaty.* Judge Jay here endeavored the point, and declared the claims for slaves thus set free to be "*odious.*" General Washington and cabinet, as well as the Senate, approved the treaty, and thus was the exercise of the "war power" for the emancipation of slaves approved and confirmed by the American as well as by the British Government. But the House of Representatives, when called on to appropriate funds to carry out the treaty, raised this question again; many Southern members denying that the slaves, by enlistment or by leaving their masters under Lord Dunmore's proclamation, ceased to be the property of their former owners. They called on the President for all the documents relating to the subject. Southern members became excited, portentious threats were put forth, and the stability of the Union threatened; but after a long and exciting debate, the appropriation was made, the treaty was approved by the House, and this exercise of the war power was sanctioned by the people as well as by the Government.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.

The under feeling here, publicly unexpressed, is that our foreign relations are in a critical state. Secretary Seward is not at present upon the best terms personally with the foreign Ministers.

Yesterday morning, the new commander-in-chief commenced taking account of stock, prudently desiring to know what means are at his disposal—not only here but at the West. Sherman has been telegraphed to send to the War Department full details of the strength and armament of his force, and all that he can furnish of the enemy's position and strength in front of him.

The contracts for arms will not eventuate to the profit of the country. The department has contracted for seven hundred thousand stand of arms, very few of which will be delivered, and this information comes from a source not to be questioned. McClellan has on the line of the Potomac, including General Dix's command, one hundred and forty thousand men and two hundred and thirty pieces of artillery. McClellan needs as he states, four hundred pieces of artillery, and twenty thousand stand of arms to supply that number of his soldiers who carry weapons almost useless in a battle.

From Lower Virginia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 4

The anticipated resignation of General Wool is the subject of considerable comment here. The old veteran supposes that he is not sustained by the Administration, and he has some grounds for so thinking. There are not aristocrats enough in Fortress Monroe to serve properly a dozen guns, and the fort is of such an extent that under present circumstances it is essentially weak. Why the most important strategic point upon the Southern coast should be left in a partially defenceless condition cannot be seen. General Wool has made representations of a similar import to the Administration, and his failure to elicit an affirmative response, furnish grounds for supposing that not the fullest confidence is placed in him.

Another trouble of a more portentious character threatens the safety of this fort. It comes from excellent authority that there are two field officers, a major and lieutenant colonel of artillery, who are favorable to the rebel cause. Why not send a few traitorous officers as well as refractory privates to the Dry Tortugas? At that point communication with the rebels would be more difficult than here, where contrabands flit from camp to camp, and "Confederate vessels" flaunt their smoke stacks in our sight.—*Cor. Com. Adver.*

THE Presidential election, in the Confederate States, took place on Wednesday. There was no opposition to Davis and Stephens.

*Edmund Pendleton gives a graphic and somewhat indicrous account of this battle. It occurred on the 19th of November, 1775. Lord Dunmore having some five hundred men—mostly emancipated slaves—attacked Colonel Hutchings, who was in command of a Colonial force, somewhat less in point of numbers. The Colonel and his men soon fled; but his lordship was too dignified to follow them himself, or to permit his white troops to pursue them. But sending the negroes after them, directed one who had been a slave to Colonel Hutchings to grace his former master and bring him back. The excited negro started in hot pursuit. The gallant Colonel belonged to one of the "first families" of Virginia, and became perfectly horrified at the sublime impudence of his former chattel, who dared approach him with hostile intentions. As he came upon him he drew his pistol and fired at the negro; but his nerves were unsteady—the fire took no effect, and before he could draw his sword, the negro embraced him roughly, and, with the assistance of a companion, disarmed him, and safely conducted him back to his lordship, who forever afterwards insisted that emancipated slaves were the proper men to deal with "*Virginia rebels.*"

New Advertisements.

CAPTAINS OR LIEUTENANTS,

FORMING COMPANIES

FOR THE WAR.

Would do well to call and get their Posters and Handbills at

W. S. HAVEN,

No. 84 Third street,

Who is prepared to print small or large, according to the desire in,

FANCY COLORS,

To attract

ATTENTION.

aug13

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOHN S. DILWORTH.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 120 and 122 Second Street,

no1 PITTSBURGH, PA.

CURL YOUR HAIR!

BEAUTIFY YOURSELF,

BY USING

CHAPPELL'S HYPERION,

FOR CURLING THE HAIR.

The Ladies and Gentlemen throughout the world will be pleased to learn that I have recently discovered an article that will Curl the Hair.

By using CHAPPELL'S HYPERION, Ladies and Gentlemen can beautify themselves a thousand fold.

CHAPPELL'S HYPERION

Is the only article in the WORLD that will Curl straight Hair. The only article that will Curl the Hair

IN BEAUTIFUL CURLS!
IN GLOSSY CURLS!
IN SILKEN CURLS!
IN FLAXEN CURLS!
IN FLOWING CURLS!
IN WAVING CURLS!
IN LUXURIANT CURLS!

It makes the Hair soft and glossy. It invigorates the Hair. It beautifies the Hair. It cleanses the Hair. It has a most delightful perfume.

IT PREVENTS THE HAIR FROM FALLING OFF; IT PARTICULARLY TO THE SCALP. It is the only article ever yet discovered that will curl straight Hair in beautiful curls, without injury to the Hair or scalp.

The HYPERION does not in any manner interfere with the

NATURAL SOFTNESS OF THE HAIR.

It neither scorches nor dries it. The HYPERION can be so applied as to cause the Hair to curl for one day, or for one week, or for one month, or any longer period desired.

The HYPERION is the only article in the world that can be counterfeited or imitated by unprincipled persons. To prevent this, we do not offer it for sale at any Druggist's in the United States.

Therefore, any Lady or Gentleman who desires to beautify themselves by using the HYPERION, must inclose the PRICE, ONE DOLLAR, in a letter, and address,

W. CHAPPELL & CO.,

Parkman, Geauga County Ohio,

And it will be carefully sent by return mail.

no3-eif

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

A fine assortment of ALBUMS, holding from twenty four to eighty-six Portraits, in plain and elegant styles of binding, with Photographs of nearly all the distinguished men and women living.

McCLELLAN,	Mrs. JEFF. DAVIS,
SCOTT,	Mrs. LINCOLN,
LINCOLN,	HARRIET LANE,
JEFF. DAVIS,	Mrs. S. A. DOUGLAS,
BEAUREGARD,	Mrs. SIGOURNEY,
THOUSANDS,	FAMOUS QUEENS, &c

For sale by R. S. DAVIS, 93 Wood street.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., Pa., Pittsburgh, November 7th, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 14th inst., for the erection of a Bridge over Plum Creek, near Millertown, on the line between the township of Plum and Fox. Span 57½ feet. Stone work to be done by the perch of twenty-five feet.—Wood work of the foot linear.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the County Commissioners.

By direction of County Commissioners.

no4:2td HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

CONSIGNMENTS—

18 barrels choice Dry Peaches,
5 do Cranberries,
25 do Green App'ce,
75 boxes Western Reserve Cheese,
74 half barrels N. O. Molasses,
100 boxes Starch,
12 barrels Refined Oil,
50 dozen Fancy Brooms,

Just received and for sale by

FRANK VAN GORDER,

no8 No. 114 Second street

FEATHERS—250 lbs. prime Geese Feathers just received and for sale by

JAS. A. FETZER,

no3 Corner of Market and First sts.

CRANBERRIES—12 bbls. choice Cranberries received and for sale by

JAS. A. FETZER.

no8 Corner of Market and First sts.

APPLES—200 bbls. choice varieties of Apples in store and for sale by

JAS. A. FETZER.

no8 Corner of Market and First sts.

VENISON—1 saddle, weighing 26 lbs., very choice Venison, just received by Express, and for sale by

JAS. A. FETZER,

no8 Corner of Market and First sts.

CARBON OIL—20 bbls. No. 1 received by

no8 HENRY H. COLLINS.

New Advertisements.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE,

No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

FAIRS OF 1860.

WHEELER & WILSON

Awarded the First Premium at the

UNITED STATES FAIR; OHIO STATE FAIR;
ILLINOIS STATE FAIR;
WISCONSIN STATE FAIR; IOWA STATE FAIR;
KENTUCKY STATE FAIR;
TENNESSEE STATE FAIR; N. J. STATE FAIR
VERMONT STATE FAIR;
Chicago Mechanics' Institute;
Louisville Mechanics' Institute;
Cincinnati Mechanics' Institute;
ALLEGHENY COUNTY FAIR, PITTSBURGH,

and other County Fairs too numerous to mention.

We offer to the public WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES, AT REDUCED PRICES, with increased confidence in its merits as the best and most reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use. It sews equally well on the thickest and thinnest fabrics, makes the lock-stitch (impossible to unravel), with the essential advantage of being alike on both sides, forming no ridge or chain on the under side—is simple in construction, more speedy in movement, and more durable than any other machine.

We give full instructions to enable the purchaser to new ordinary seams, stitch, hem, fell, quilt, gather, bind and tuck, all on the same machine and warrant it for three years.

Circulars, containing testimonials from ladies of the highest standing, east and west, giving prices, &c., will be furnished gratis, on application in person or by letter.

Sewing Machine Needles, Silk, Twist, Cotton and Oil constantly on hand.

no7:1y:eaw2 WM. SUMNER.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, until 12 o'clock noon of THURSDAY, the 21st day of November, inst., for the erection of a MARKET HOUSE, CITY HALL, WEIGH SCALES, &c., in accordance with plans approved by Councils, which may be examined at the office of Messrs. BAND & MOSER, Architects, No. 47 Diamond, Allegheny City.

Specifications will be ready for the use of bidders on MONDAY, 11th inst., and can be had from the Committee or from the Architects.

All bids must specify the lowest price if paid in cash as the work progresses, and also the price if paid by the revenue arising from the rents accruing to the city from the stalls in Market House,—said revenue to be satisfactorily secured to the contractor.

Councils reserve the right of choosing the manner of payment. All bids to be subject to the approval of Councils.

Bidders will address their Proposals to the Chairman of the "Special Committee on Diamond Improvement," marked "*Proposals for Allegheny City Diamond Improvement.*"

Contracts will require all bidders to furnish a guarantee of their responsibility, before considering bids.

SAM'L RIDDLE, *Chairman.*
JAMES MARSHALL,
A. S. SMITH,
JNO. HOPKINS,
JNO. HEATH,
LOUIS MOU.
HARMAN BEILES,
Committee.

no6:3tno20

CAUGHT on the 15th of October last, at McKee's Rocks, by the undersigned, a FLAT-BOAT, marked W. G. WARDEN No 5. The proprietor will call at ISAAC REED'S Dock-Yard, prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be disposed of according to law.

no3:3td JAMES T. SIMPSON.

STRAY COW.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, on the 4th inst., a stray COW. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold according to law. P. FITZPATRICK,

no2:3td Gum street, Pittsburgh.

CARPENTER SHOP.

Having removed my shop from Locust street to the Oil Barrel Factory, next to Brazier's Woolen Factory, below the Suspension Bridge, on the Allegheny river, we are now prepared to do all kinds of CARPENTER WORK.

☞ Particular attention paid to JOBBING of all kinds. All work done on the most reasonable terms.

no2:tiwd H. T. PRICE.

WINTER OPENING.

MRS. M. PINKERTON,

No 101 Federal Street, Allegheny City,

Begs leave to inform her patrons and the public generally, that she will open a fresh assortment of WINTER STYLES OF GENTEEL BONNETS, CHILDREN'S HATS, HEAD DRESSES, &c., on

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH,

To which she invites the attention of the ladies.

no5:2td

OIL REFINERY FOR SALE,

situated on the Washington Turnpike Road, ½ of a mile from Jones' Ferry Landing, with all the Fixtures, &c., necessary for making good Oil; also, an abundance of water. For further information enquire of

HUGH ROBERTS,

no5:1wd Month of Saw-Mill Run.

NEW GOODS

FROM THE NEW YORK AUCTIONS,

Received during this week at

HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE,

77 Market street.

Our stock is now unusually full, and our goods purchased for CASH in New York Auctions and from the Importers, will be sold to CASH BUYERS at as LOW A PRICE as they can be purchased in any Eastern Jobbing House.

Purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a NEW, FRESH AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK, especially adapted to the wants of a city and country trade.

WOOLEN HOODS, SKIRTING, CAPS,
SONTAGS, NUBIAS, SLEEVES AND MITTS,
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, SETS AND EDGES,
INFANTS' ROBES, WAISTS AND CAPS,
FLOUNCINGS AND EDGINGS,
BLACK LACE AND GRENADINE VEILS,
HOOP SKIRTS of all the most approved makes, very cheap,
FRENCH AND COMBINATION CORSETS,
LADIES' MERINO UNDERGARMENTS,
CHILDREN'S do do
MEN'S SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, made of Cotton, Merino, Silk and all Wool. A splendid assortment at low prices.
SOLDIERS' SOCKS, GAUNTLETS and all other kinds of goods

no2 JOB HORNE.

NEW CONSIGNMENTS—

28 sacks Flint Hominy,
74 bushels prime Chestnuts,
10 do Shellbark Hickorynuts,
40 do Walnuts,
25 barrels Minnesota Cranberries,
10 do cultivated bell-shape Cranberries,
70 do choice Apples,
40 do sound Winter Apples,
50 bushels prime halves Peaches,
100 dozen Cincinnati Brooms—assorted,
1 barrels pure Vinegar,
10 do Cut and Dry Tobacco,
50 gross superior Sieve Polish,
8 barrels prime Sweet Cider,
50 do Ex. family Flour—Trumpet brand,
100 do do do do—Palmetto Mills,
10 boxes, 1 dozen each, pure Catawba Wine,
5 do 1 do do Sweet do do
6 demijohns do do do
8 sieves Davis' Sugar Cured Hams,

for sale by no4 L. H. VOIGT & CO.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF GROCERIES.

1000 bags prime Coffees,
100 do Rosecing do
300 barrels prime N. O. Molasses,
100 do Golden Syrup,
100 hhds prime N. O. Sugar,
100 do Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars,
50 barrels Crushed do
25 do B Coffee do

AND

400 sacks Extra Salt,
100 barrels do do
1000 boxes assorted size Window Glass,
1000 kegs do Nails,
50 boxes German Clay,
20 barrels Missouri Clay,

In store and for sale by JOHN I. HOGAN & CO.,

no6 Corner Smithfield and Water streets

THOMAS H. ELLIOTT, M. D.

☞ Office south side of South Common, one door east of Federal street, Allegheny.

DR. ELLIOTT having returned to Allegheny and resumed the practice of medicine, resps tfully offers his professional services to his old friends and the community generally. no5:1wd

R. M. W. TAYLOR.....R. LESTER TAYLOR.

TAYLOR & BROTHER,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 45 WALNUT STREET,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

☞ Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Produce and Merchandise generally.

Moderate advances made on consignments of staple articles

REFERENCES:

Messrs. THOMAS ARBUCKLE & CO., Pittsburgh.
" KING, PENNOCK & CO., do
JOSEPH O. BUTLER, Esq., Cincinnati.
And Cincinnati Merchants generally. no2:8md

NO. 1. LARD OIL—25 bbls No 1 Lard Oil on hand and for sale by

JAMES DALZELL & SON,

no8 Nos. 69 and 70 Water street.

CRUDE OIL—100 bbls., suitable for Refining, for sale by

JAMES DALZELL & SON,

no8 Nos. 69 and 70 Water street.

HOPS—6 bales prime Hops for sale by

no8 HENRY H. COLLINS.

CHEESE—300 boxes first quality Cutting Cheese for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

BUTTER—13 kegs Butter for sale by

no8 HENRY H. COLLINS.

PEARLS—40 casks No. 1 received this day by

no8 HENRY H. COLLINS.

LIME—300 bbls. Lime for sale by

no6 HENRY H. COLLINS.

Dry Goods.

GO TO

J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,

59 MARKET STREET,

TO BUY YOUR

SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
DUSTERS,
MERINOES,
CASHMERES,
DE LAINES,
POPLINS,

PLAIN, PLAID AND STRIPED

DRESS GOODS,

OF EVERY KIND.

FAST COLORED PRINTS, 6¼c. PER YARD.

SHIRTINGS, 6¼ CTS. PER YARD.

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
SATINETS,
JEANS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,

&c., &c., &c.

☞ We defy competition in PRICES, and our stock is the most complete in the city.

☞ WE OFFER A GREATER VARIETY THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

CALL BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

no28:m&wtf

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.

NEW DELAINES FOR 22½c.

NEW REPS.

NEW VALOURES.

NEW BLACK AND WHITE SHAWLS.

NEW FIGURED MERINOS.

BLACK FRENCH MERINOS.

COLORED FRENCH MERINOS.

CLOAKS—newest styles.

PLAID COUNTRY FLANNELS.

GREY FLANNELS.

RED, YELLOW AND WHITE

FANCY SACKING FLANNELS.

☞ Call and see the stock. no6

BONES TRIMMINGS, VELVET RIBBONS, VELVET BUTTONS, CROCHET FRINGES, CLOAK TRIMMINGS, HOOPSKIRTS, GILT BELTS for 50c, worth $1.50, MERINO AND FRENCH CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS, LADIES' AND GENTS' GLOVES AND HOSIERY, LADIES' SILK AND MERINO UNDERGARMENTS, GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, WOOLEN HOODS, NUBIAS, GAITERS AND ASHLEYS, MERINOS, SHETLAND WOOL, &c., &c., &c., FANCY KNIT SHAWL WOOLEN YARNS, CHEAP FOR CASH, at CHARLES GIMPERT'S, 70 Market Street. no4

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

BATON, MAGRUM & CO.,

Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street.

Are now receiving a fresh supply of

NEW WINTER GOODS,

Purchased by one of the firm during the past week in New York and Boston market. We can now offer great inducements to WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS. Embracing choice styles of

Gimps, Braids, Buttons, Tassels,
Velvets for Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
Real French and Scotch Emb'd Collars and Sets,
Real Lace Trimmed Collars, Sets and Edgings,
Real French Lace, Grenadine and Tissue Veils,
Infants' Embroidered Robes, Waists and Caps,
Tournet and Satin Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons,
French Flowers, Roches and Plumes,
Ladies' Colored Cashmere and Boston Ribbed Hose,
Silk, Merino and Fleecy-lined Cotton Hose,
Children's Highland Plaid and striped Hose,
Gents', Ladies' and Children's Gloves and Gauntlets,

Elegant Styles—Entirely New this Season.

Fancy Brit. Hose, Socks, Scarfs and Gauntlets,
Half Hose, Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs,
Fine Custom-made Shirts and Collars,
Fancy Over-Shirts—entirely new styles,
Silk, Merino and Wool Under-shirts and Drawers,
Zephyr Knit Hoods, Zouave Caps,
Shawls, Talmas, Sleeves, Gaiters and Mitts,
Zephyr and Saxland Wool—knitting material,
Fancy Chenille, Cord and Braid Hair Nets,
Ribbon and Velvet Head Dresses, Nubias, &c.

☞ Having made special arrangements with the manufacturers of the BEST FRENCH SPRING SKIRTS, we are enabled to sell a better Skirt to the trade at a lower price than any house east or west. Our line of numbers are 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 25, 30—ladies, and 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15—misses and children's.

☞ CITY AND COUNTRY RETAILERS, MILLINERS AND PEDDLERS who buy to sell again, will always find our stock well assorted, and prices as low as any house east or west.

BATON, MAGRUM & CO.,

no6 Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street.

LATE STYLES

OF

FALL GOODS

JUST RECEIVED.

We are now opening a choice stock of FALL GOODS consisting in all of the latest importations of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which we flatter ourselves will be equal to any assortment to be found East or West. They will be made up to order, in a superior style, and at prices to suit the times. We would respectfully solicit an early call from our patrons and the public.

SAMUEL GRAY & SON,

MERCHANT TAILORS, No 19 FIFTH ST.

Wants.

WANTED—A STEAM CYLINDER BOILER 35 inches in diameter, 30 or 32 feet long. Enquire of H. M. BOLE,

no6:wd corner Duquesne Way and Point Alley.

WANTED—Bonds and Mortgages for $2,000 and $3,000, having from two to three years to run. Apply at PETTY'S, 13 St. Clair street. no13

For Sale & To Let.

FOR SALE—A very commodious and comfortable residence, in a desirable neighborhood in the 3d Ward, Allegheny, on long and easy payments, and very low. Inquire of

S. SCHOYER, Jr., Attorney at Law,

no17:tf 130 Fourth street.

VALUABLE OIL PROPERTY FOR SALE—Situated on French Creek, embracing between 10 and 11 acres. There are on the property six wells in various progress, three of which are at sufficient depth to justify operating. Connected with the wells is a powerful engine, in good running order. This property is adjoining the celebrated M'Cormick farm and is perhaps one of the best oil sites in that region. We offer a great bargain on easy terms of payment, or with exchange for real estate in or adjoining the city. For particulars apply to

B. McLAIN & CO.,

no2 No. 85½ Fourth street.

ENGINE FOR SALE—ABOUT FIVE HORSE POWER, in good order, now driving three power presses in this office. Will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire at

GAZETTE OFFICE,

oct7:tf Fifth street, above Smithfield.

New Books.

BOOKS FOR THE ARMY.—

Regulations for the Army of the United States.
Gilham's Manual for Volunteers and Militia.
U. S. Infantry and Rifle Tactics complete.
Scott's Infantry Tactics.
The Zouave Drill Book.
Manual for the Secret in the Light Infantry Drill. Arranged for the United States Zouaves by the late Col. Ellsworth.
Bayonet Exercises for the Army.

ALSO,

Personal History of Lord Bacon.
Life of Sir Philip Sidney.
Fifteen Decisive Battles. By Creasey.
Sir Walter Raleigh. By C. Kingsley.
Adventures in the South Pacific. By a Roving Printer.
Tom Brown at Oxford. 2 vols.
Popular Astronomy. By Mitchell.
Beauties of Ruskin.
Miss Gilbert's Career.
Glossary of English Words. By Trench.
Beulah. By Augusta J. Evans.

☞ School, Classical, Medical and Theological Books. Blank Books and Stationery.

no2 J. L. READ, 76 Fourth street.

CECIL DREEME, by the late Major Winthrop, of the New York Seventh Regiment.
The Armies of Europe. By General George B. McClellan.
Revised Army Regulations.
Adventures in the South Pacific. By a Roving Printer.
The House on the Moor. By the author of Margret Maitland.
The Theory and Practice of the Swedish Movement Cure.
Sinai and Zion. By Bateman.
Object Lessons for Teachers and Parents. By H. A. Calkins.
The Defense of Armageddon, or Our Country Foretold in Scripture. By F. M. Stitz.

For sale by R. S. DAVIS, 93 Wood street.

MAJOR GENERAL McCLELLAN'S GREAT WORK—THE ARMIES OF EUROPE. Illustrated.
Revised Army Regulations
United States Infantry Tactics.
McClellan's Bayonet Exercises.
Kingsbury's Infantry and Artillery.
Scott's Infantry Tactics, 3 vols.
Gilham's Cavalry Tactics.
The Secret.
Gross' Military Surgery.

For sale by KAY & CO., 55 Wood street.

GROSS' MILITARY SURGERY—A Manual of Military Surgery, or Hints on the Emergencies of Field, Camp and Hospital Practice.—By S. D. Gross, M. D. 1 volume. Price 50 cents.

no28 KAY & CO., 55 Wood street.

DIARIES FOR 1862.—Just received an assortment of Messrs. L. & E. Edwards' beautiful Diaries for 1862, in plain and elegant styles.—For sale by R. S. DAVIS, 93 Wood street.

BEAUTIFUL

NEW DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, &c.,

DOMESTIC AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT

NOW OPENING.

AS OUR BUYER IS NOW IN NEW YORK WE WILL BE RECEIVING

New Goods Daily.

C. HANSON LOVE,

NO. 74 MARKET STREET.

oct31:newf

OPENED AT W. & D. HUGUS',

OPENED AT W. & D. HUGUS',

OPENED AT W. & D. HUGUS',

OPENED AT W. & D. HUGUS',

OPENED AT W. & D. HUGUS',

STRIPED FRENCH SHAWLS,

BLACK & WHITE CHECK SHAWLS,

CIRCULARS OF THE NEWEST STYLES,

BALMORAL SKIRTS AN ALL PRICES.

oc22 W. & D. HUGUS.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS

AT THE

FOURTH ST. CARPET STORE.

W. D. & H. McCALLUM have this day opened part of a very large and varied assortment of CARPETING, to which they invite the attention of buyers, as they shall be offered on the most favorable terms

Also, a newly imported lot of beautiful DRUGGETS of all widths, and at the lowest rates.

W. D. & H. McCALLUM,

oct25:tf 87 Fourth street, near

PEROVIAN FEBRIFUGE—For the prevention or cure of Fever and Ague. In all climates and miasmal districts where bilious and remittent fevers prevail, this sterling remedy will be found invaluable. It effectually stops the chills and subdues the fever, reinvigorates the appetite, allays irritation, gives elasticity to the spirits and infuses a vigorous vitality, which soon restores the patient to perfect health. In no case has it failed to cure, and one bottle has effectually cured four or six persons.—Others have been cured by it after failure of Quin