Pittsburgh Gazette.

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ADVERTISING AT REASONABLE RATES

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 22, 1861.

Republican Union City Convention. The Republican electors of the city of Pittsburgh, and all others in favor of supporting the Administration in the vigorous prosecution of the war for the maintenance of the National Union, are requested to meet in their respective election districts, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30 h, 1861, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock, p. m., and elect five delegates from each Ward to the City Convention, which will meet at the Court House, on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3d, at 10 o'clock a. m., to nominate candidates for Mayor, City Controller and Treasurer.

THOS. F. WILSON, Chairman

GEO. W. LEONARD, Secretary.

"Mr. Seward not a Compromiser." Under this head, a few days ago, we remarked:

"Why he should ever have been thought so, in this great contest with rebellion and slavery, it is not easy to see. His antecedents as a man, and as a statesman, surely give no countenance to those who have, for months past, been holding up Mr. Seward to this obloquy, by industrious repetitions of a most foul misrepresentation."

The Pittsburgh *Post*, yesterday, after quoting this paragraph, and indulging itself awhile in the congenial pastime of calling names, such as "abolition press," "deluded fanatics," &c., goes on with the following commentary on the text it had quoted:

"If the '*obloquy*' of removing Gen. Fremont does not belong in part to Mr. Seward, it is pretty evident that it attaches to some one else. Will the *Gazette* tell us whom? The President is wholly responsible for Fremont's removal, and to him belongs the 'obloquy' which Mr. Seward has escaped. General Fremont's removal was a subject of much concern in the Cabinet for weeks, and was only determined upon after the fullest and most patient investigation of his conduct. What then does the *Gazette* mean by the 'obloquy' of his removal, and its endeavor to rescue the Secretary of State from all connection therewith."

We should have thought that any schoolboy could have demonstrated that "*this obloquy*" in our article must refer to the misrepresentation of Mr. Seward of which we were speaking,—namely, that for months past he had been held up to the "obloquy" of being a compromiser. How the "obloquy" could apply to anything about Fremont's removal—a question which the *Post* itself says has been a "subject of concern in the Cabinet" only for "*weeks*"—must be obvious to the *Post*, we suppose, but will not be so to any reader of ours.

But the *Post* wanted to have a fling, probably; and where is a will, there is sure to be a way. Even the stupidest of long-eared creatures must have a fling, now and then. But when the hen's go up the head goes down, in this instance, exactly as in that of a calcitrant *Post*. This phenomenon of heads up and heed down, though stupid and foolish in *both* extremes, is rather a product of necessity and a natural tendency, than of stupidity and folly. Still, stupidity is not altogether foreign to the subject.

"As stupid as a post" is an uncomplimentary description which we have heard applied to certain real or supposed specimens of the asinine portion of human nature. But the word having more than one meaning—having in fact, or at any rate according to the dictionaries, several meanings, any of which might occasionally justify the metaphor—the force of the expression would not be in all places and on all occasions the same, but would vary as those circumstances might determine the probable kind of "post" referred to. After the above quotation and commentary, however, we may well suppose that in Pittsburgh at least the reference in the phrase "as stupid as a post," will be better understood.

Effect of Mr. Seward's Circular to the Governors.

The London *Times*, of the 5th, has a long article upon Mr. Seward's circular to the Governors of the seaboard States, in relation to the necessity of defending our harbors. It charges him with attempting to "get up a quarrel between England and the United States," and insists that although the terms of the circular are general, "nobody can doubt that England is the power aimed to." The article closes thus:

"In this country there never has been the slightest idea of interfering in any way in the American quarrel. Our interests are not identical with either side, and there is little in the case to evoke our sympathies. Were there more, it is no longer our practice to plunge into war for sympathies and antipathies. But if we were the children, thoughtless, reckless and impulsive, which Mr. Seward presumes us to be, it the eloquence of two or three gentlemen from the Southern States, who can tell us nothing we do not know already, either about our wants or their power of supplying them; about the causes of the war, or the motives by which they are actuated—could induce us to plunge into the conflict, what possible gain could we hope for ourselves by invading from the North the great, populous and agricultural State of New York, peopled to a great extent by emigrants from these islands, and pretending to us nothing but the certainty of a brave and vigorous resistance to a wanton and objectless invasion. It is really too much that we should be compelled to defend ourselves against such imbecilities. We have issued no anonymous pamphlets foreshadowing the absorption of friendly States; we maintain no enormous army thirsting for pay and for plunder; we desire nothing but peace with all the world, and as we have repeatedly shown, with no country so much as with the United States."

The London *Times* of the same date publishes the Seward-Lyons correspondence at length, and makes it the subject of a leading article, which at once berates Lord Lyons for his awkward statement of the grievance complained of—the arrests of British subjects—and admits that Mr. Seward has argued the question with much ability; still, it insists that the arrests are illegal and a violation of the rights of nations.

Lord Lyons' dispatch to Mr. Seward is so mercilessly criticised by the *Times* that the force of the argument against Mr. Seward is decidedly blunted.

A LETTER from Louisville states that the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times*, Mr. Hazell, whom Gen. Sherman had placed under arrest, has been released. We trust that Gen. Hazell will give his attention to the enemy rather than to newspaper correspondents. Arrests of the latter will not arrest the progress of the former.

LIEUT. FAIRFAX, who arrested Mason and Slidell, is a loyal Virginian, a kinsman of ex-Senator Mason, and a descendant of Lord Fairfax, who employed Washington, when he was a young man, to survey the immense Fairfax estates.

Important Precedents—The Mason and Slidell Case.

The sudden occurrence of the seizure of the rebel Ambassadors on board a British Mail steamer, has excited a very learned discussion on the law of nations with regard to international rights. But the best thing we have seen bearing on the subject, is the following historical statement of a precedent which bears immediately on the case in hand. It is also an interesting fact in our own Revolutionary history, which is probably new to many read.rs:

HOW ENGLAND TREATS REBEL AMBASSADORS FOUND IN NEUTRAL VESSELS—AN INTERESTING HISTORICAL PRECEDENT.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

I read with much satisfaction your ample list of authorities sustaining our gallant townsman, Capt. Wilkes, in the arrest of the rebel Commissioners.

You might have gone a step further, and quoted a precedent exactly in point.

It relates to the seizure of the Hon. Henry Laurens, ex-President of the Revolutionary Congress, by Capt. Keppel, of the British frigate *Vestal*, and his subsequent commitment to the Tower of London on a charge of High Treason.

Mr. Laurens was a Commissioner from the United States to the States General of Holland, and was a passenger on board of a Dutch vessel laden with tobacco, Holland being at that time in a state of neutrality between Great Britain and her resolted colonies.

Mr. Laurens attempted to destroy his papers, but they were recovered by Capt. Keppel, and on examination evidence was found of a secret negotiation existing between Holland and the United States, which resulted in the withdrawal of Sir Joseph Yorke, the British Minister to Holland, and eventuated in a war between the two countries.

By examining the case, which is corroborated by the English Annual Register for the year 1780, you will recognize an exact resemblance to that of Capt. Wilkes.

Capt. Keppel, became an Admiral and member of Parliament. Is not Capt. Wilkes entitled to the same promotion?

AN OLD CITIZEN.

The interesting case to which our correspondent kindly calls our attention—the seizure of Henry Laurens, on board a Dutch vessel, by an English frigate—presenting in every respect a precise parallel to the arrest of Mason and Slidell—is thus narrated in an English journal of the time:

"Early in September last, Mr. Henry Laurens was taken prisoner by the British frigate Vestal, on his way from Congress to the coast of Holland, and is now confined in the Tower of London. A correspondent at Portsmouth, Eng., gives the following account of his capture: "Mr. Keppel, the Captain of the Vestal, was on a cruise off the coast of America, when he in fell with the ship which carried Mr. Laurens, the President of the American Congress. It was a Dutch vessel, laden with tobacco and bound for Holland. As soon as Mr. Laurens perceived the English armed boat make up to the vessel in which he was, he threw the box that contained the letters overboard, but the lead that was annexed to it proving insufficient for sinking it immediately, one of the daring tars of the Vestal leaped from the boat, and kept it afloat till the rest assisted him in lifting it. Mr. Laurens was bound to Holland with a commission from the Congress, and the tenor of his business was certainly of such a nature as must have produced immediate hostilities between England and the States, (Holland,) if this accident had not intervened to protect us against this further misfortune. The papers which have been found in the box above mentioned, are of the utmost consequence; they contain an explicit detail of his business with the States, and a full description of the power and commission there. Some secret correspondence is said to be discovered between the members of the Congress and certain great inhabitants of England, but we do not mention this with any degree of confidence, it having been an old and favorite device of a disappointed Minister to insinuate the imputation and treason against those men who have the fortitude to discuss a steady opposition to his measures. Government have sent word that Mr. Laurens should be brought to London under a strong guard. They have ordered one lieutenant to come in the chaise with him, and two more in another vehicle behind. How he is to be disposed of is as yet a doubt with the Administration. *They are in a puzzle whether he should be received only as an American captive, or be sent to Newgate as a rebel.*"

Mr. Laurens was committed to the Tower on the 6th of October, 1780. The commitment by the three Secretaries of State ran thus:

"These are, in his Majesty's name, to authorise you to receive into your custody the person of Henry Laurens, Esq., *sent herewith on suspicion of high treason*, whom you are to keep safe until he shall be delivered by due course of law; for so doing this is your warrant.

Dated at Whitehall, the 6th of Oct., 1780.

STORMONT,
HILLSBOROUGH,
G. GERMAIN.

To CHARLES, Earl Cornwallis, Constable of the Tower of London, or his Deputy."

The circumstances of Mr. LAURENS' commitment are thus related in the New Jersey *Gazette*, of Dec. 20, 1780:

"On his arrival in England he was attended by the Secretaries of State, who, after informing him of their rank and character, asked him, 'Is your name Henry Laurens?' 'It is.' 'Are you the same Henry Laurens who was President of the American Congress?' 'I am.' 'We are ordered by the King and Council to examine you, and have certain questions to propose to you?' 'Your lordships may save yourselves the trouble of an examination, as I think it my place to answer no questions you put.' 'Sir, we are directed to commit you prisoner to the Tower!' 'I am ready to attend.'"

Accordingly, to the Tower he was committed, where his imprisonment continued for fifteen months, and he was not liberated till after the conclusion of the war. During his incarceration his health greatly suffered; he was solicited, however, by the kind attentions of many friends, among whom was Edmund Burke—for, unlike the miserable panatism of a would-be Slave-power, of which Mason and Slidell were the emissaries, the cause for which Laurens suffered was one in which the noblest minds of Europe could well afford to sympathise. The British Government made frequent attempts on his patriotism, but in vain. All that they obtained from him was a petition, modestly expressed, in which he stated that he had honestly striven to prevent the final rupture between the crown and the colonies. While a prisoner, he learned the death of his son, John Laurens, slain in a skirmish near the close of the war. Though his health was broken when he was released, he received the commission of Congress as one of its ministers for negotiating peace. He proceeded to Paris, where, (Nov. 30, 1782,) with Franklin and Jay, he signed the preliminaries of the treaty.

As to the consequences of this seizure, the British Government, so far from apologising to the Dutch for seizing Laurens on board a neutral vessel, made the fact that his dispatches indicated a friendly feeling towards the American Colonies on the part of Holland a pretext for declaring war against that country!

Gen. Cameron's Order to Gen. Sherman. Of the Press.

Governors and others in high authority in the Eastern, Northern and Northwestern States, have addressed the Government here, approving in strong terms General Cameron's explicit orders to General T. W. Sherman, of the Southern fleet, in reference to slaves. As it is evident to every intelligent mind that slavery has been the cause of the war, so now it is equally clear that the war will unavoidably deal a death blow to that "peculiar" and offensive institution.—*Phila. Press.*

There can be no doubt as to Northern sentiment; the trouble is that they cannot get their sentiment into practical action. Mr. Cameron's instructions are all right, but Gen. Sherman emasculates them by his proclamation. While he appeals to the loyalty of rebels, and tries to propitiate them by courteous phrases, he cannot get one of his proclamations into circulation. Had he told them that he came there to put down the rebellion, by means in the power of the Government, and that he would arm their slaves unless they submitted, as his instructions authorized him to do, he would not have been under the necessity of resorting to a flag of truce to get his proclamation within the enemy's lines. It would have gone like lightning, and carried terror to the heart of every rebel.

It is reported that General McClellan had planned a grand flank movement a few days ago, but an ascension by Lowe in his balloon revealed the fact that the rebels had anticipated the flank movement—probably through the treachery of some one connected with the army. It is also said that Gen. McClellan asserts that the treachery must be astonishing in some quarter, for every one of his designs or proposed movements are very soon discovered by the enemy.

The Retreat of the Wild Cat Brigade.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes from Louisville:

"The recall of the troops from London and their occupation of Danville, was done upon an order from Gen. Sherman which had grown old in the hands of Gen. Thomas. It was a part of Gen. Sherman's plan to place Gen. Thomas at the last named point, as soon as the expulsion of Gen. Zollicoffer could be effected. As I have said on more than one occasion, *there has never existed any plan or purpose to invade or to follow Zollicoffer into East Tennessee.* I speak knowingly when I assert this. The plans of Gen. Sherman could not be carried out until Zollicoffer was effectually checked or expelled from the State, and the order to Gen. Thomas to occupy Danville, was on the condition indicated. Either contingency had to be accomplished before this retrograde movement could be made. It is natural that the East Tennesseans, who are of course, uninformed of the plans of the campaign, should grow discontented and rebellious, but it is strange that they will not recognise the impossibility of accomplishing a successful campaign in Eastern Tennessee during the winter so rapidly approaching. They will yet get weary of quarters in Idleness at Camp Dick Robinson, and rally to take a hand in the fight for their freedom and homes.

The occupation of Danville has not necessitated the recall of the troops at Somerset and Monticello. I am informed that the regiments advanced to those points, still remain there watching the rebel Staunton, or have gone forward in search of him. The establishment of a post at Danville will therefore be but the advancing of the left wing of the main army of Gen. McCook.

Examine the line of the Union army in Kentucky, and notice the main body is encamped at Bacon Creek, waiting the results of movements on the left wing, and anxious to move forward. The right wing has its extreme at Morgantown, in Butler county, and is in force at Woodberry. Immediately on the left of McCook, is Gen. Ward's Brigade, the advance of which is at Grieersburg. The left wing, under Gen. Thomas, having the incumbrance, Zollicoffer, has assumed its position at Danville, with its extreme as far south as Monticello. Thus a complete line of outposts is established, each post occupied by an army of itself. Now that Zollicoffer no longer threatens the left wing, observe what efforts are making to reinforce and strengthen and advance the lines.

The 16,000 men who have entered in the past fortnight, have been divided between McCook and Ward. The Ninateenth and Twenty-fourth Illinois at Elizabethtown, the Tenth Indiana at Bardstown, as well as others, too numerous (as well as impolitic) to mention, are under marching orders for advanced posts. At the moment of writing this, the movements of troops now in this vicinity, are indicative of important movements and momentous results, and it is not unlikely that a battle may be precipitated upon us ere a fortnight."

From the above we may judge that either Gen. Thomas or Gen. Schoepff, in order to induce the Tennessee troops to accompany the others, ordered a forced march as if the enemy were approaching from the southwest into Mercer and Boyle counties. But the "pious fraud" did not succeed very well, and the hardships that forced night march brought on the brave, enduring men who undertook it, can never be recounted without pain, for they were not justified by any necessity. But the unhappy order were for to and deplore, was not out of keeping with the routine of military administration in Kentucky. It may in its results have been more cruel, but it certainly was not more blundering than some others we have heard of. Here is a specimen:

One day last week, Gen. Thomas' Brigade Wagon Master was ordered to remove the army stores at Camp Dick Robinson to Nicholasville. After the job was almost complete, he was ordered to take them back to Camp Dick. Hardly was that done when he received further orders to convey them to Crab Orchard. He had about fulfilled the order when he was ordered to reconvey them to Camp Dick again.

GEN. PATTERSON, of Philadelphia, whose mismanagement at Harper's Ferry, and in the neighborhood of Winchester, it is generally supposed, lost us the battle of Bull Run, has made his defence, and throws the blame on Gen. SCOTT. As GEN PATTERSON waited four months, until GEN. SCOTT left for Europe, before making this statement, we prefer waiting to hear GEN. SCOTT's reply before we accept an exparte defence so long delayed.

Floyd's Defeat—The Campaign Ended in the Kanawha Region.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, in a letter to that paper, dated Fayette C. H., Va., Nov. 15, gives us the best account we have seen of the battle of McCoy's Mills, and Gen. Benham's chase of Floyd. He says:

We left Union School House late in the afternoon, marched some four miles to Colonel Dickinson's place, well known through this part of the country, the Colonel being probably the most influential Secessionist in this part of the country. Here we obtained some items and captured a few Secesh guns. After halting for a couple of hours we took up the line of march, and tired as we were, toiled on until four o'clock in the morning, when we again halted to allow the men and horses to refresh themselves. Soon after daylight, the order to march was given, and we pushed on over roads rendered almost impassable by the heavy rains, and cut to pieces by the recent passage of Floyd's artillery and wagon trains. Our skirmishers, under the command of the gallant Capt. Gardner, of the 13th Ohio, were in advance of the column on both sides of the road and proceeded cautiously. Just as they reached a bend in the road, one of the company (private Sieg, of Company F,) crawled over and espied two squadrons of cavalry, under Col. Croghan, of Kentucky, and here commenced the battle of McCoy's Mills.

A volley was instantly opened on the enemy, who where, as their wounded afterwards acknowledged, taken completely by surprise. At the first fire, several saddles were emptied, and Col. Croghan fell mortally wounded in the abdomen. The rebels, though surprised, showed fight and retired slowly, firing as they went; but our men having possessing of the elevated ground on both sides, exposed them to a galling cross fire, and forced them back. The main body then advanced, having, as before, strong parties of skirmishers. Col. Croghan was carried to the nearest house, and was cared for as well as the state of the case would admit of by Surgeon Chase, of the 13th Ohio. He was a gallant man and an accomplished officer, and though an enemy, the sight of his dying agonies "drew tears from the eyes of men unused to weep." The Colonel's father and Gen. Benham were old acquaintances, (in fact, I believe, classmates at West Point,) and the interview between them was, of course, unusually painful. We did all we could for the unfortunate man, but human aid was vain, and he expired the same afternoon. We brought down the body on our return, and Gen. Benham intends forwarding it to his friends at once.

At 12:30 our advance reached McCoy's Mills, and a sharp action at once ensued. The enemy's forces consisted of the cavalry engaged in the former skirmish, and at least one—I think two—regiments of infantry. They held their own against our skirmishers, and, having the advantage of ground, did fair to give us considerable trouble and delay, for some time at least, in our pursuit of their main force.

Gen. Benham at once ordered the Seventh, under Col. Creighton, and half of the Thirty Seventh German, to take possession of a ridge on the right of the road. The advance, consisting of the Thirteenth, Col. Smith—who did the work as well as man could do it—occupied the left, and Col. Schneider's battery being brought to the extreme front, we prepared to dislodge them.

Colonel Smith discovered a large body of cavalry in an exposed part of the hill, within fair range, and the gallant German, only too glad of a chance to let his barkers speak, took deliberate aim, and bang went the gun, while went the ball, and—away went the cavalry under cover. I rode by the side of the artillery and distinctly saw the shot strike among them. We now poured it in hot and heavy, and they scattered in all directions. All this time our troops on the right were fighting where everything was a fair chance, and constantly advancing. At or before this time a portion of the Thirteenth took up a position on their extreme left, threatening to get in their rear. The rebels, finding the climate becoming too warm for even their Southern constitutions, and the thermometer constantly rising, fled in disorder—dashing down through a corn field, our men popping away at them in the most lively and pleasant manner. They did not seem to see the point of the joke; and, from what we saw afterward, it is my deliberate opinion that they are running yet—at least we never got within gunshot of them again. It is difficult to correctly estimate the loss of the enemy, as we were too much hurried to make search for them, but it could not have been less than fifteen killed and wounded—probably much more. We did not lose a man. This all sounds rather fishy, but they had no artillery, and all of our men within reach of their musketry were kept carefully under cover by their commanding officers—whose caution and skill cannot be too highly commended. From this point we had abundant evidence of the utter route and hasty flight of the enemy. They were badly scared, and though in the course of our march we passed positions which competent officers assured me were almost impregnable, they did not attempt to take advantage of one of them. Floyd was blind drunk the night he came through Fayette C. H., and I think has been in a state of chronic intoxication for some time; he certainly is much better adapted for pilfering than fighting, having not the least stomach for anything in the shape of danger. All along the road we found flour, clothing, knapsacks, canteens, tents, &c., &c., scattered at short intervals. Now commenced our hardships. We had been much delayed by the action; and knowing that the Virginia chivalry are perfect race horses in running from an enemy, however dilatory they may be when advancing on one, we hurried our movements as much as possible, hoping if nothing else to capture the wagon train, which was in the rear; but we fought against insurmountable difficulties. From the General down, there never was a more gallant body of men. They struggled on mile after mile, through the most wretched apology for roads that the imagination ever conceived of. Some, worn out by fatigue, dropped down by the way (all were picked up afterward,) but those who could by any possibility keep their feet, struggled on. Col. Smith I noticed, particularly, wading through the mire nearly knee-deep, having dismounted to give his horse to a sick Captain, as jolly as if he were on four horses.

From information received from our guide, (who by the way is a *rara avis* in this country, a true-blue Virginia Unionist,) we thought we should overtake the wagon train at Three Mile Hill, seven miles from Raleigh. On reaching the Blake farm, one mile from the foot of the mountain, we sent forward mounted messengers, who returned with the disheartening news that the aforesaid vehiculary conveyances, like the "Island laddie" of musical notoriety, were "over the hills and far away!" What could we do? Our men were used up; we had neither tents, provisions, ambulances nor heavy artillery, (having been obliged to leave Schneider's pieces some distance behind,) and were deep in an enemy's country, with a chance of our retreat being cut off if we advanced any further. Gen. Benham wisely resolved to proceed no further that night. We bivouacked in the open fields, and if I had loved Western Virginia before with all the ardent affection of one of her own gallant bush-whackers, that night would have turned my love to bitter hate. I strongly advise all who read this, and who may be afflicted with a mania for this part of a soldier's life, to do it on paper, for, take my word for it, "it don't pay, sir, nor can't be made to pay." That night at 10 o'clock, the General received orders from Gen. Schenck—who had crossed the river at Gauley, but none of whose reinforcements had as yet reached us—to return. We took up our line of march at 2 o'clock a. m., and reached this place at about 1 p. m., where both brigades are now stationed. This ends the campaign in Western Virginia. Floyd leaving clear out of the country, and swears he will never return.

Public Notices

TO THE CITIZENS OF PITTSBURGH:—I announce myself to you as a candidate at the ensuing election for the office of CITY CONTROLLER. By a long experience in various and extensive business, a perfect familiarity with accounts, and the I.cal position of a life-time with all the interests of my native city, solicits me to present my claims and support. I will confidently hope for your suffrages. [octl8:tf] WILLIAM LITTLE.

THE CITY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE request that in the "two wards" having each "two electors to vote," the following apportionment shall be made to wit: In the "First Precinct" of the 3d ward, two (2) delegates, and in the "Second Precinct" of the 3d ward, one (1) delegate shall be elected. In the "First Precinct" of the 5th ward, two (2) delegates, and in the "second Precinct" of the 5th ward, three (3) delegates shall be selected. THOS. F. WILSON, Chairman.

GEO. W. LEONARD, Secretary. n dtsatt

OFFICE PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R. CO.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, (Jones' Building, fourth street,) in the city of Pittsburgh, on the FIRST MONDAY (1st day) OF DECEMBER NEXT, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing twelve Directors for the ensuing year.

W. O. HUGHART, Sec'y.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.—JOHN A. GOUGH will deliver a lecture before the Mercantile Library Association and the public generally, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 22d, at Concert Hall, subject *Temperance*. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at the Book and Music stores, at Library rooms and at the door.

W. M. KIDCAID, J. B. HUMPHREY,
F. R. SHEPARD, W. D. MCGEE,
JOS. ALBERT, Lecture Committee.

LOST OR MISLAID—The following notes belonging to the Solar Oil Works Company: one note dated October 10th, 1861, at one year after date, payable to the order of the Solar Oil Works Company, for $1,000, signed by Thomas J. Hunter; also, one note, same date, time and order, for $1,000, signed by Thomas J. Hunter. All persons are hereby notified not to negotiate or hold said notes, as they have been lost or mislaid. J. WEAVER, Jr.,
THOS. J. HUNTER.

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no21 133 Liberty street.

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McDONALD & ARBUCKLE,

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WHAT CHEER?—Hop Yeast Cakes a new article for raising bread, biscuit, buckwheat, Muffins, &c. This yeast is without any adulteration, and will keep good in a dry place for years, received and for sale by JOHN A. RENSHAW,

no21 corner Liberty and Second street.

NEW CROP GERMAN PRUNES.—A prime article, just received; also French Prunes, new Citron, Lemon and Orange peel, prime Patras Currants, Seedless Raisins, New-York Plums, &c., for sale in the Family Grocery store of

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RED AND BLACK FIGURED TRIPES;

64 OCTAGONS;

PLAIN ALL WOOL DELAINE FOR 25 CTS;

PLAIN AND FIGURED FRENCH MERINOES;

With a full assortment

OF

NEW GOODS.

no16

A GOOD ASSORTMENT

OF

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS;
DRESS GOODS;
BALMORAL SKIRTS;
COUNTRY BLANKETS;
PRINTS, GINGHAMS, &c.,

AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

C. HANSON LOVE,

no16 Corner of Diamond and Market sts.

GOODS TO ARRIVE

BORNE'S, 77 MARKET STREET.

We will commence to receive on MONDAY, inst., a new stock of

WOOLEN HOSE, for Ladies and Children;
SKATING CAPS, of all sizes;
SONTAGS, new styles;
NUBIAS, all qualities;
WOOLEN SLEEVES AND SCARFS;
WOOLEN UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS;
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS;
MISSES FANCY WOOL HOSE;
LADIES' LAMB'S WOOL HOSE;
MEN'S KNIT WOOL SOCKS;
MEN'S KNIT MITTS AND GLOVES;
LADIES' BALMORAL SKIRTS;
LADIES' HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS, &c. &c.

We have now on hand a good assortment of WOOLEN YARNS, of all colors, suitable for knitting Soldiers' socks, and for fleece knitting, which we will sell at the very lowest market price, Wholesale and Retail. Buyers are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

JOSEPH HORNE,

no16 77 Market 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.

BALMORAL SKIRTS!

BY THE STEAMSHIP PERSIA:

150 Elegant Styles of Balmoral Skirts, expressly for our retail trade. Price $1 25 and upwards. MASON, MACBURN & CO.,

no20 56 Fifth street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 22,

At the special request of a number of citizens, MR. HACKATT will appear for two nights more.

KING HENRY IV.

Sir John Falstaff ..... Mr. Hackett
Hotspur ..... Mr. Henderson.

To conclude with

OUR GAL.

Caroline Norton ..... Ettie Henderson.

Pianos—Music.

CHEAP NEW PIANOS.—An elegantly carved Rosewood Piano, with iron frame, made by one of the oldest firms in New York, for $175
A new 7 Octave Rosewood Iron Frame 175
A new 7 160
For sale by JOHN H. MELLOR, 84 Wood st.
no13 Between Diamond and Fourth sts.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANOS.—I now all supply direct from the manufactory at factory prices, and 7 octave new rosewood CHICKERING PIANOS, in plain and carved Rosewood furniture, just received and for sale by

JOHN H. MELLOR, 84 Wood street,
no16 Between Diamond and Fourth sts.

CARD.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that she is now selling off at a fraction above

COST.

Her large and comprehensive stock of PIANO FORTES, MELODEONS, MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

As she will remove to PATTERSON'S NEW BUILDING, Fish st.

CHARLOTTE BLUM, No. 62 Fifth st.,
Sole Agt. for Chas. Pianos and Prince's Melodeons.

Educational.

NORMAL SCHOOL!!

H. WILLIAMS,

Has opened a Normal School at No. 28 ST. CLAIR STREET, 2d story.

Testimony of Teachers.

He is the counsellor of the Teachers, the man to whom all of us look for advice and instruction. J. KEM J. WOLCOTT.

I concur most heartily with the above. EMLEN H. EATON.

I cheerfully concur in the opinion expressed above. W. B. REEW.

I take pleasure in giving it my opinion that the foregoing recommendation is fully merited. A. BURNT.

I know of no one who deserves higher testimony in his favor. R. NEAVERY.

I fully concur in the above recommendation. D. DENNISON.

He can prepare pupils for the High School quicker than any other teacher in the city. A. T. DOUTHETT.

TERMS—$1 per week, in advance. no8:3:3:w3d

PENN INSTITUTE,

HANCOCK STREET, NEAR PENN, will re-open on MONDAY, the 2d day of SEPTEMBER. Terms: $36 per session of five months.

J. H. McFWIN, Principal.

CURL YOUR HAIR!

AT

BEAUTIFY YOURSELF,

BY USING

CHAPPELL'S HYPERION,

FOR CURLING THE HAIR.

NO. 50 MARKET STREET,

FROM THE

NEW YORK AUCTION SALES.

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 FLOWING CURLS
IN WAVING CURLS!
IN LUXURIANT CURLS

It makes the Hair soft and silky. It invigorates the Hair. It beautifies the Hair. It changes the Hair. It has a most delight ful perfume.

IT PREVENTS THE HAIR FROM FALLING OFF, IS PATENTED TO THE LOCK. It is the only article ever yet discovered that will curl straight Hair in a beautiful curl, without injuring it in 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 applied as to suit 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 in any Druggist's in the United States.

Therefore, any lady or gentleman who desires to beautify themselves by using the HYPERION, must forward the PRICE ONE DOLLAR, in a letter, and address,

W. CHAPPELL & CO.,
Box 864,
Parlsmen, Cincinnati, Ohio,

And it will be carefully sent by return mail. no8-tf.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE,

No. 97 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

FAIRS OF 1861.

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 Mechanic Institute;
Louisville Mechanics' Institute;
Cincinnati Mechanics' Institute;

ALLEGHENY COUNTY FAIR, PITTSBURGH, and other County Fairs too numerous to mention.

No other is the publication WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE, AT REDUCED PRICES, with increased confidence to its merits as the best and most reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use. It is equally valuable for the thickest and thinnest fabrics, makes the finest stitch impossible to unravel, with the security against stitching of being alike on both sides, forming no ridge or seam 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 sew, ordinary seam, 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.

WM. SUMNER.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS

AT THE

FOURTH ST. CARPET STORE,

ON MONDAY, NOV. 18th

AT

HORNE'S, 77 MARKET STREET.

We will commence to receive on MONDAY, inst., a new stock of

WOOLEN HOSE, for Ladies and Children;
SKATING CAPS, of all sizes;
SONTAGS, new styles;
NUBIAS, all qualities;
WOOLEN SLEEVES AND SCARFS;
WOOLEN UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS;
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS;
MISSES FANCY WOOL HOSE;
LADIES' LAMB'S WOOL HOSE;
MEN'S KNIT WOOL SOCKS;
MEN'S KNIT MITTS AND GLOVES;
LADIES' BALMORAL SKIRTS;
LADIES' HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS, &c. &c.

We have now on hand a good assortment of WOOLEN YARNS, of all colors, suitable for knitting Soldiers' socks, and for fleece knitting, which we will sell at the very lowest market price, Wholesale and Retail. Buyers are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

JOSEPH HORNE,

no16 77 Market street.

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,

no16:tf 87 Fourth street,