Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, 1861.

For Hotel Arrivals see fourth page.

The Weekly Gazette,

For this week, is issued, and for sale at our counter. It contains the President's Message; Late News from Hilton Head; Groans of the Rebels; Tybee Island and its Neighborhood; Congressional Reports; The Irish Famine; Latest from California; Commercial Reports; News from the Upper and Lower Potomac; Kentucky, Missouri, and city and country news, etc. Price 5 cents.

The President on the Slavery Question.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Evening Post* says:

"The passage in the message which refers to the slavery question will not produce any division in Republican ranks, as the President evidently refers the whole matter to Congress for its careful consideration. In private conversation the President expresses himself as undecided upon the question. He says: 'This is a great question, and one I do not feel competent to settle. Let Congress consider it, not passionately—not with reference to any former political issues—but seriously and prudently, and thus give me its advice either in the form of a resolution or a bill.' This is precisely what Congress will do, but the question will not be hastily settled."

No one doubts the patriotism and honesty of the President. He wants to do what is right. A tremendous burthen rests upon his shoulders, and he may well desire to have the counsel and advice of Congress on a subject of such vast moment. The President's instincts are all right, and we have no doubt that some plan will be devised by the collective wisdom of the country, concentrated in the Cabinet and Congress, or acting through those bodies, which will be satisfactory to the President, and receive the general approbation. The logic of events, under the rule of Providence, is working out our destiny rapidly and surely; and we do not believe that that destiny is that we shall continue to be cursed as we have been with the tyranny of slavery. We do not look for any general emancipation immediately, and are not sure that it would be desirable. What we hope to see, and what we expect to see, is, that slavery will receive in this conflict such a deadly wound, that its fate will be certainly and swiftly sealed. Having waged the war, let it bear the burden, and meet with a just retribution. Let loyal slaveholders enjoy their constitutional rights undisturbed, but emancipate the slave of every rebel, and slavery will never trouble the country with its imperious demands again. It will hide its head in obscurity, and soon dwindle away.

As the President has deferred to the wisdom of Congress, and thrown the responsibility of decision on this momentous question upon that august body, let us await with calmness and patience its deliberations, and in the meantime yield to the President a hearty sympathy and cheerful support while he proceeds in the herculean task of suppressing the rebellion. He has enough on hand to tax all the powers of one man, and may well wish to bear a divided responsibility where he can do so with due regard to the public welfare.

What Is Before Us.

A writer of more than ordinary force, sitting in the Reporter's Gallery at Washington, during the reading of the President's Message, writes as follows to the New York *Tribune:*

"These concentric arcs of grave and seemingly oppressed law-givers, facing this Reporter's Gallery—they go through with a form now. But how evident it is to all beholders that there is stormy debate brewing below here, and that the resolves which save nations, as France was saved by ayes and noes given in sessions that were solemnly voted to be permanent, are silently taking shape in the hearts of the People's representatives. If the army of the Potomac be marched, and a great and decisive battle be won, this session of Congress gratefully and necessarily will be a short one. It will be long and passionate, if the President, as Commander-in-Chief under the Constitution, does not see to it that the Volunteers, who volunteered to fight and not to hybernate, are brought face to face with the enemy. 'Close quarters,' and not 'winter quarters,' is the cry in the camps. This cry will find full echo in the popular House; fuller echo in the conservative Senate.

"A speedy battle, and an Austerlitz victory, will save us from much in an early adjournment of the days of quiet, or of debate that good-tempered men are glad to forego. Otherwise, there is immediately upon us discussion of resolutions to emancipate the slaves of rebels—to emancipate the slaves in rebel States—to emancipate the slaves in the District of Columbia—to arm the slaves of rebels—to hire the slaves in rebel States to cultivate the soil and gather crops of cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco on Federal account—discussion of bills to confiscate the land in the rebel States—of bills to give bounty lands to the soldiers—and locate the warrants for them exclusively south of the Potomac—to colonize the rank and file of the army throughout the slave States, and to hold the theatre of the rebellion under such political regeneration as Cromwell's Englishmen held Ireland—to confiscate rebel personal property throughout the North—discussions about revenue, taxation, expenditure, and thereout, before the end, a savage demand for retrenchment and economy."

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY'S REPORT will not be delivered before Monday. It is stated that he will present the banking system, the paper money system, and the Government policy in respect to them in a light that will fasten the attention of the country upon it. The claim of the Government to supply the circulating medium of all kinds will be presented, impressively, on the ground of both principle and expediency, and on constitutional right and financial necessity. No report from that or any other Department of the Government in the last half century has been more cautiously and earnestly elaborated.

MR. CAMERON CONGRATULATED.—On Wednesday evening, says a dispatch to the *Tribune*, Secretary Cameron's house was the scene of an interesting interview. Having entertained Mr. Russell, of the London *Times*, with a few friends at dinner, a Congressional deputation, at the head of which was Vice President Hamlin, was introduced. The Secretary was congratulated on his position upon the slave question. Mr. Russell probably learned in these few moments more of the real sentiment of the country than he ever knew before.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS FOR THE WEST.—It is reported in Washington that five Pennsylvania Regiments will be sent west.

Florida as the Home of the Blacks.

The question of colonizing the black population which will be thrown upon our hands by this war, having been raised by the President, it will be widely discussed by the press and by Congress. The blacks generally have an insuperable objection to being expatriated from the country, and any place which can be found which will meet their views will greatly facilitate the project. The New York *Tribune* proposed FLORIDA as the future home of the African race on this continent, and presents some strong reasons in favor of the choice. It affirms that our forces can easily take possession of Florida, which is the weakest, and, from its remote and peninsular situation, the most defenceless of the Slave States. By occupying the excellent harbor of Fernandina at the north-eastern extremity of the State, we should have an impregnable and convenient base of operations for driving out the rebels, and for introducing the liberated negroes from the Atlantic coast. On the Gulf side Pensacola, Apalachicola, St. Mark's, Cedar Keys, and Tampa offer equal facilities for the fugitives from Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, who will sooner or later seek the protection of our military and naval forces. All these places should be occupied and held by adequate garrisons until the end of the war.

By repealing the act which made Florida a State, it could be reduced to a territorial condition, and could be held by a sufficient force to preserve its quiet while it is being colonized.

The statistics of the census of 1860 show that such a revolution could be effected in Florida with comparatively very little disturbance or suffering. The State has an area of nearly 60,000 square miles, being twice as large as Ireland, and larger than England and Wales together. It is capable of sustaining easily 6,000,000 of inhabitants, and yet its whole population in 1860 was only 140,000, of whom but 79,000 were whites. It has less than 20,000 white families, nearly all of whom on the approach of the United States forces will doubtless take refuge in Georgia and Alabama. In a country thus thinly peopled, and on the forsaken plantations of the traitors, thousands—and, if necessary, hundreds of thousands—of contrabands could be settled at slight expense for transportation. The steamers already on the Southern coast could carry them by tens of thousands to their destination by short voyages from any of the rebel ports. The climate of Florida is peculiarly adapted to the negro, beyond any other part of the continent, and the soil, though much of it is light and sandy, is abundantly productive of all that the slaves have been accustomed to require as the necessaries of life. Cattle and swine are raised in immense numbers, and so cheaply that the average price of cattle is less than five dollars per head. Fish and turtle are found in the greatest profusion, and the banana, the arrow-root, the cassava, and other semi-tropical productions, can be cultivated in all the southern part of the peninsula. There is, in short, no part of the United States so suitable for the negro as Florida in climate and soil, and certainly there is no part so well situated for the purpose of drawing off the black race from the rest of the country and concentrating it in a territory by itself, out of the way of the whites. For a time the Territory might be governed by martial law until the restoration of peace and order in the South would warrant Congress in devising some plan for its permanent regulation. In the meantime, the contrabands as they accumulated in concentrating in our camps and fortifications, could be carried by sea to the nearest Floridian port, and land assigned to them in sufficient quantities for their support. A permanent and accessible asylum for the free negro would thus be provided, far superior in every respect to Hayti or Liberia—an asylum sufficient, in fact, to receive our whole slave population, to which they themselves would gladly resort, and in which, freed from the competition of the whites, they might develop whatever capacities they possess for improvement and self-government. At the same time, the Territory or State, if it should be deemed advisable to preserve the State organization, would be open to settlement by loyal whites to whom the presence of a free negro population was not objectionable. Those who have prejudices on the subject of the color of their neighbors would, of course, not be compelled to reside there.

Sumner on Halleck.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Sumner introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for copies of any general orders issued by the Commander of the Military Department of Missouri, having particular reference to the first general order issued by General Halleck. In alluding to this order, Mr. Sumner said it was of such a nature that it was difficult to speak of it and keep within bounds; that Gen. Halleck had the reputation of being a good tactician, but the act with which he had chosen to inaugurate his command was not calculated to give assurance of his success hereafter. Beside being illogical and inhuman, it contemplated the surrender of fugitive slaves beyond any Constitutional provision. Gen. Halleck has ordered, as it appears from the newspaper report, not only that no slaves be admitted into his camps or within his lines while the army was on its march, but that those already within should be thrust out. The very strange reason he gave for this order was that these slaves would convey information to the enemy. This order of Gen. Halleck would cover him with a shame which no victory he might win could remove.

No comment on this conduct of Halleck's is so severe as the logic of facts. It is stated in the Western papers that some of the slaves thrust back by Gen. Halleck's order, are now employed by the rebels on their intrenchments.

THE debate in the Senate on the atrocious treatment of the free blacks and slaves in Washington jail, was a very scathing review of the manner in which things are conducted there. Mr. Wilson, of Mass., in the course of his remarks, said:

"And I hope, too, that, although we are in time of war, and are making large expenditures, that prison, now standing in this city as a burning shame and disgrace to our country, will be *leveled with the dust*, and that a prison fit to keep human beings in will be erected. The other day the French Legation carried with them to that prison a gentleman who had traversed the civilized world examining prisons. The jailor said to me yesterday, that that gentleman stated, after he had gone through the jail, that he had never seen such a place in all his observations with one exception, and that one was in Austria. If Senators can bear to visit this jail and see with their own eyes what I have seen, and I advise them to do so, I think they will at any rate be disposed to liberate those poor creatures *confined there for no offence whatever.*"

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—A movement for this purpose has been made in the House of Representatives. The general impression is that it will pass, with such restrictions and modifications as are necessary to protect the owners of "chattels." No act could give greater pleasure to the country. It has been a National disgrace that slavery was permitted to exist right under the nose of the Government. The cruelties and injustice it has committed in Washington, even during the last ten months, has excited the indignation of Congress, and is sufficient to mantle the cheek of every American citizen with a tinge of shame. Destroy it.

Russell's Last Letter.

The last letter of Mr. Russell to the London *Times*, is dated Nov. 2, and before the result of the great Naval Expedition was known. It is a spicy letter, and tells some truths, and we think makes some great mistakes. We take a few extracts:

THE CABINET DISPOSED TO COMPROMISE.

There are anxious, if not distracted, councils in the Cabinet. The attitude of foreign powers is regarded with apprehension, but so thoroughly determined is the Northern spirit in prosecuting this war that I sincerely believe the men and money of the States would be expended to the last to resist intervention by force. It is, however, not the less certain that the President and his Cabinet are not indisposed to a peaceful arbitration; and, from what I hear, it is not unlikely that at this moment the propriety of accepting or asking for the intervention of a great European potentate may be under consideration. The conditions of such a settlement will be difficult; but, meantime, success in warlike operations will give the North a broader basis and a more commanding attitude. All the world sighs for such a peace as may secure a continuance of friendly relations and prosperity to both sections. May it come—*quod felix faustumque sit.* But come as it may, or how it may, the arbitrament can never reunite the fragments of the shattered mirror in which the goddess of American liberty loved to survey her charms. A standing army, the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, the infringement of the liberty of the press, confiscations and proscriptions—these stand between, and break the shining surface.

THE QUESTION OF NEGRO EMANCIPATION.

The North may profess whatever it pleases, its statesmen and Generals may write or say what they like; one thing is quite certain,—*the inhabitants of the Confederate States to a man believe the object of the war is emancipation and the destruction of their peculiar institution.* The common name for a slave is now changed; he is no longer a "nigger," he is termed a "contraband." No one can think that the difficulty of discriminating between slaves employed by their masters against the Government of the United States and slaves the passive property of rebels will not be found insuperable. The process of concentrating the slaves from the neighborhood of hostile armies, must produce considerable evils before it reaches its limits in the South; it will derange labor in the districts where it has been adopted, it will cause inquiry and agitations among the slaves themselves. Their concentration inside the armies of the South will show their numerical strength compared with that of their masters. As yet, indeed, the North has not been able to pierce the shell; but, if the Federalist columns advance, will the men who now burn and destroy the property of their enemies, who lay waste the houses and farms within their lines, respect the orders of their Generals in reference to a chattel property which can move itself, and which, in the eyes of the soldiers of the volunteer regiments of three-fourths of the States, is the sole cause of this pitiable strife? The Democrats accuse the Republicans for having caused this war by their fanticism; and by their assaults upon the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. They joined, indeed, with the Republicans in the fight for the Union, disclaiming any participation in the designs of the latter against slavery; but if the Confederates persist in rejecting the Union because with union they can have no safety for their domestic institutions; it is difficult to see how the Democrats can continue to fight for the Union without making war against that institution which is made the excuse and the ground of secession. It may be easy to say this is a war of tariffs, of opposing interests, of free trade against protection; but, after all, the tariffs, the interests and commercial policies of the North and of the South rest on the difference between free labor and slave labor and their products. It is supposed here that the Conservative Party in England are disposed to sympathize with the South. If so, it cannot be because the South has adopted "Free Trade" as its motto, so much as that *the South, if successful, will deal a death-wound to Republican institutions.* The Liberals, who are believed to sympathize with the Northern States, are in strange alliance with the most determined Protectionists in the world; but underneath all this, as I have said before, rests the stratum of slavery, and the fight will reach it at last. Why is it so daintily approached and delicately handled by the Northern politicians? Because they see it is beyond their power to determine the issue which may arise when once the contest is fairly raised on that subject between the Free States and the Slave States. The commercial interests, the diplomatists, the capitalists, the men who are proudest of being citizens of the United States than of being New-Englanders, New Yorkers, Hoosiers, or Buckeyes, infinitely prefer the Union and Slavery to disunion and emancipation; but the march of events will prove irresistible, and they will find themselves, *if the contest goes on*, obliged to draw the same weapon which is wielded by the Abolitionists, the use of which they now regard with horror and loathing; for with it alone can they strike the deadliest blow at the enemies of the Union for which they are now fighting. In this present lull on land, even while the great expedition is tossing on the waves, one uses the word "if," in reference to the duration of the struggle, with some sort of instinctive hope that an intervention or mediation—some interposition of man directed by a merciful Heaven—will come to stay the raging of this piteous storm, in which so much of what was noble and liberal seems doomed to certain shipwreck; for, if it goes on, what hope can there be that the North will recover the liberties which have been overwhelmed in the struggle, or that the South shall be saved from degenerating into a cruel and ferocious oligarchy? Confiscation and sequestration will be followed by proscription; indeed, the North already begins to lament that its measures for seizing the property of the Confederates have been so inadequate. We are told by one who ought to know, that among the very first acts of Congress when it meets will be a most stringent law of confiscation; and, as long as the Federalists regard the Confederates merely as rebels against a certain abstract sovereignty called the Union, it is not easy to predict how far they may go in punishing treason and rebellion.

The Army of the Potomac going into Winter Quarters.

Such are the present indications, though Gen. McClellan may design otherwise. All the troops on the Maryland side of the Potomac, in the vicinity of Darnestown and Poolesville, have been ordered into winter quarters, except such as have been ordered to other points. It is reported that the Pennsylvania Reserves will be wintered either at Fairfax or Leesburg. Both points are about equi-distant from the present encampment.

A Washington despatch says that log cabins are going up in all directions along the lines in Virginia. The men are all busily employed upon these new habitations. The models are as various as are the tastes of the occupants. Many of the new buildings are diminutive in size, while others are equal to the requirements of a comfortable family residence of humble pretensions. A large proportion of them are built separate, while others are connected into a "block" or row, with a division pole between each "mess." The materials used are poles, averaging six inches in diameter, and when walled up the roof is thatched with cornstalks, spruce boughs, or other suitable material, and covered with earth. The cracks between the poles in the walls are closed up with clay. Where large wood can be conveniently obtained, it is hewn or split into planks, and the walls are built of these.

Another Test Vote in Congress.

In the House of Representatives, on the 4th inst., Mr. HOLMAN, Democrat, of Ind., offered the following preamble and resolution, and *moved the previous question on the adoption:*

"WHEREAS, This House, on the 22d day of July last, by an almost unanimous vote, adopted the following resolution, submitted to the House by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky:

"*Resolved*, By the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, that the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the constitutional government, and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will only recollect its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and preserve the Union with its dignities, equalities, and the rights of the several States unimpaired; and as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

"*And whereas*, Since that time no event has occurred to change the feelings of the government: therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the principles above expressed are solemnly re-affirmed by this House."

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) thought the resolution ought not to be debated.

The Speaker replied that the gentleman from Indiana, (Holman,) demanded the previous question, so that it is not debatable.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, (Rep.) desiring a division of the question, hoped the previous question would be voted down.

Mr. Stevens moved that the resolution be laid on the table. Agreed to by the following vote: Yeas, 70; nays, 65.

ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE:

YEAS.

Republicans	67
Opposition	1
Elected as Union men	2—70.

NAYS.

Opposition	24
Union	20
Republicans	19
Secesh	2—65.

Mr. MOORHEAD, of this county, voted *yea;* Mr. McKNIGHT voted *nay.*

WHAT BUCHANAN SAYS.—A gentleman lately on a visit to the Ex-President at Wheatland, says:

"Reference was casually made to the Slidell and Mason arrest. This drew out from him a prompt regret that the Administration should be embarrassed by a new difficulty, now when everything seemed to be going along so favorably towards the overthrow of the rebellion. He hesitated not to say, that the prisoners would of course be given up as soon as the facts came officially before the Government. The ground of this opinion was the same that has been taken by others, namely: that the British flag was the same in its responsibilities on the sea, that it is on the soil of England. The men under it were entitled to its protection."

SOUTHERN NEWS.—The intelligence contained in the article from the *North American*, on affairs in South Carolina, is very important. It shows that the rebels are concentrating a force in the neighborhood of Beaufort; that they are fortifying extensively; that they are not suffering for provisions, and are not discouraged. The only source of uneasiness is the insubordination of the slaves. That is their weak point, if we only had the resolution to avail ourselves of it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAUVE INK,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

DIARIES FOR 1862.

FOR SALE BY

W. S. HAVEN,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

THE FIRST CONGREGATION OF DISCIPLES meets statedly at APOLLO HALL, Fourth street, between Market and Wood. Preaching every LORD'S DAY, at 10½ o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Lecture at 7 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend. de7

THIRTY-FIRST LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR SELLING LIQUORS, filed in the Clerk's Office up to December 6th, 1861:

Bellstin Theodore,	eating house,	4th w'd,	Allegheny,
Bower Frederick,	do	Lower St. Clair Tp.	
Chertis Clement,	tavern,	do	do
Dierker J. H.,	other goods,	5th w'd,	Pittsburgh
Gossoll Peter,	tavern,	1st do	do
King Andrew,	eating house,	Reserve township.	
King Charles,	tavern,	Ross	do
Keeling Jos. & Co.,	other goods,	Lower St. Clair Tp.	
Kunzler Anthony,	eating house,	South Pittsburgh.	
Lang Mathew,	tavern,	Millin township.	
M'Kibben Wm.,	do	Snowden	do
Philips Thomas,	other goods,	Chartiers	do
Richardson D.,	tavern,	4th w'd,	Pittsburgh
Schaller John,	do	1st do	do
Solgriet George,	eating house,	3d do	do
Stewart & Brother,	tavern,	9th do	do
Siconi Salvador,	do	5th do	do
Will Louis,	other goods,	West	do
Werner Adam,	tavern,	1st ward,	do

The Court will meet on MONDAY, December 16th, 1861, at 10 o'clock, to act on the above cases.

de6:3td W. A. HERRON, Clerk.

IRON CITY COLLEGE,

Corner Penn and St. Clair Streets.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

Students enter at any time, and receive instruction in

BOOK-KEEPING,
PENMANSHIP,
ARITHMETIC,
ALGEBRA,
GEOMETRY,
SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
DRAFTING,
&c., &c., &c.

For particulars, call at the College, or send for a Catalogue. de7:1tME

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS.

119 sacks Ear Corn, on wharf,
5000 Hoop Poles, do
4 bbls. Sweet Cider,
500 pounds prime Feathers,
100 boxes Cheese,
15 barrels Cranberries,
300 do choice St. Louis Apples,
300 bushels Pinkeye Potatoes,
8 Dressed Hogs,
75 bushels Hickory Nuts,
100 sacks Pea Nuts,
10 saddles choice Venison,

Just received and for sale by

JAMES A. FETZER,
de7 Corner Market and First streets.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.

For sale by JOSEPH FLEMING,
de7 Corner of the Diamond and Market streets.

CONSIGNMENTS—

100 bbls. Green Apples;
10 bbls. Dry Peaches;
50 bbls. fresh ground Rye Flour;
150 boxes E. D. Cheese;
100 boxes W. R. Cheese;
50 bbls. prime N. O. Molasses;
50 doz. Extra Fancy Brooms;
75 boxes Wood's Starch;
50 doz. medium Fancy Brooms;
50 bbls. Mecca Lubricating Oil;
100 bush. prime Hickory Nuts, new;

Just received and for sale by

FRANK VAN GORDER,
de7 No. 114 Second street.

1000 PAIRS SKATES for sale low by BOWN & TETLEY,
de7 136 Wood street.

COLT SIX INCH SIX SHOT REVOLVERS.—A fresh stock just received and for sale by BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood st.

BOY'S AND MEN'S SKATES for sale by BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood st.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MURPHY & KOONS, Commission MERCHANTS, and Wholesale Dealers in MACKEREL, SALMON, SHAD, HERRING, CODFISH, &c., No. 146 North Wharves, between Race and Arch streets, PHILADELPHIA.

3000 barrels Mass Mackerel—large, and medium size Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in assorted packages.
50 barrels prime No. 1 Halifax Salmon.
1000 do Economy Mess Shad.
4000 do superior No. 1 Herring, Consisting of different brands, Labrador, Halifax, Bay of Island and Eastport, &c.
5000 boxes Scaled and No. 1 Smoked Herrings.
7500 quintails George's and Grand Bank Codfish.

Which we now offer at the lowest cash prices, and solicit a call before buying.

MURPHY & KOONS,
de4:6md No. 146 North Wharves, Phil'a.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF STOCK AND SCRIP.—ON TUESDAY EVENING, December 10th, at 7½ o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, by order of James P. Sterrett, Administrator *de bonis non cum testamento annexo* of Frederick Lorentz, deceased, will be sold,

.629 shares Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R. Company.
$8 60-100 Scrip of the same Company.
21 shares Ohio and Penn's R. R. Co. Stock.
$20 Scrip of the same.

de3:3td J. G. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

AN ORDINANCE repealing an Ordinance relative to City Warrants, passed June 27th, 1859, and section sixth of chapter twenty-seven of Revised Code, ordained and enacted Oct. 6th, 1859.

Be it it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That an Ordinance relative to city officers and city warrants, passed June 27th, 1859, and section sixth of chapter twenty-seven of Revised Code, relative to city officers and city warrants, ordained and enacted October 6th, 1859, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 5th day of December, A. D., 1861.

J. I. BENNETT,
President *pro tem* of Select Council.

Attest: R. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

A. G. M'CANDLESS,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH M'MASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. de6:3td

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a Writ of Sale, by Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at DUTILH, COOK & CO.'S AUCTION STORE, No. 124 South FRONT Street, on TUESDAY, December 17, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., 3,000 bags of COFFEE; be the same more or less, being the cargo of the bark MEACO.—Samples can be seen at the auction store, and at the store of BUTCHER & BRO., Nos. 146 and 148 North FRONT Street. WILLIAM MILLWARD,

C. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3d, 1861.—de6:3td

ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,
HARPER'S MAGAZINE,
PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,
KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE,
BALLOU'S MONTHLY,
ECLECTIC MAGAZINE,
BLACKWOOD AND THE REVIEWS,

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Book, Stationery, Magazine and Newspaper Depot, MASONIC HALL, FIFTH STREET.

Subscriptions received at the very lowest rates. Now is the time to subscribe. de6:MWT

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Dec. 5th, 1861.

AN ELECTION for Fifteen Directors of this Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on MONDAY, 16th inst., between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

de6:3td SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO., Cleveland, November 27th, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of January next, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 23d day of December and open on the 8th of January.

no29:30td E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY CO., PA., Pittsburgh, Dec. 5, 1861.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a resolution of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of April 10, 1835, notice is hereby given to all persons desirous of procuring copies of the Acts of the next Legislature, to subscribe at this office for the same.

A few copies of the Acts of the last Legislature remain for those subscribing, and others.

de5:law3w G. Y. COULTER, County Treas.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS.—U.S. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to Cornelius W. Lawrence and Elijah Purdy, executors of the last will and testament of David M. Prall, late of the city of New York, deceased, also to the heirs and all others concerned. In pursuance of the fifteenth section of an Act of Assembly of said Commonwealth, entitled "An Act to create a Sinking Fund, and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of the Commonwealth," passed the 10th day of April, A. D., 1849, you are hereby cited to be and appear before me, WM. J. RICHARDSON, Register for the Probate of Wills, &c., in and for said county, on before MONDAY, the 6th day of January, A. D., 1862, then and there to show cause why the collateral inheritance tax upon the following Real Estate shall not be collected under the provisions of said Act of Assembly; herein fail not. Said Real Estate consists of

3 Houses and Lots on Wood street,
5 " " " Hand "
1 Vacant Lot " " "
1 " " " Penn "
1 House and Lot " " "
6 Houses and Lots "St. Clair "

Given under my hand and seal of office at Pittsburgh, this 5th day of December, A. D., 1861.

de5:6td WM. J. RICHARDSON, Register.

DRY GOODS FOR CASH.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,

HANDSOME

Dress Goods,

Flannels and Canton Flannels,

CHECKS AND TICKINGS.

Prints and Ginghams,

FRENCH MERINOS AT 50 CTS.,

Cassimeres, Satinetts and Tweeds,

Hosiery, Needle Work,

&c., &c., &c.

C. HANSON LOVE,

No. 74 MARKET STREET.

no30

NEW WOOLEN GOODS

AT

HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE,

No. 77 Market Street.

We have received this week large quantities of

WOOLEN HOODS, SONTAGS, NUBIAS, SCARFS, MITTS, AND VICTORINES; ALSO, WOOLEN SOCKS FOR SOLDIERS, MERINO AND WOOL RIBBED HOSE, FLEECY LINED COTTON HOSE, AND FANCY WOOL HOSE. A splendid assortment of all kinds of GLOVES and GAUNTLETS for LADIES and MISSES. ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES, HEAVY LINED BUCK GLOVES, a first-rate article for the soldiers. COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND MILLINERS will find our assortment of RIBBONS, RUCHES, FLOWERS, BONNETS, HATS, AND TURBANS; SILKS, VELVETS, BOMBAZINES, ENGLISH CRAPE, &c., &c., unsurpassed by any in the city, either in price or quality.

no30:MWF JOSEPH HORNE, 77 Market st.

CANDLES—30 boxes Star Candles, 50 do Mould do for sale by de7 R. ROBISON & CO.

BROOMS—100 doz. Corn Brooms, plain and fancy, for sale by R. ROBISON & CO.

BACON—5000 lbs. nice Bacon Shoulders for sale by J. B. CANFIELD & CO.

CIDER—10 barrels in store and for sale by de7 J. B. CANFIELD & CO.

CHOICE APPLES—100 bbls. received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

LIME—300 bbls. fresh Lime for sale by de7 HENRY H. COLLINS.

CARBON OIL—50 bbls. No. 1 for sale by de7 HENRY H. COLLINS.

LADIES' SKATES for sale by de7 BOWN & TETLEY, 136 Wood st.

BEANS—11 bags White Beans for sale by de7 R. DALZELL & CO.

FLOUR—56 barrels Flour for sale by de7 R. DALZELL & CO.

DRY GOODS.

EMBROIDERIES AT COST.

CLEARING OUT SALE OF

French Embroideries and Lace Goods,

AT

EATON, MACRUM & CO'S,

Nos. 17 AND 19 FIFTH STREET.

According to our usual custom, at this season, we have MARKED DOWN THE PRICES of our

Entire Stock of Fine Embroideries,

In order to close them out before the opening of the Spring Trade.

SPECIAL BARGAINS ARE NOW OFFERED IN

Real French Work Collars,
Scotch Cambric and Swiss Collars,
Real French Work Sets,
Scotch Cambric and Swiss Sets,
Real Lace Collars and Sleeves,
Lace Trim'd Collars and Sleeves,
Embroidered and Hemmed Handkerchiefs,
Infants' Robes, Caps and Waists,
Swiss and Cambric Bands and Edgings,
Embroidered Skirts, Ruffles and Pantlets,
Flss Thread and Linen
Laces and Edgings,
Real French Lace Veils.

Everything in the Embroidery Department will be closed out at

FIRST COST IN NEW YORK.

An early examination will enable our customers to supply themselves with

CHOICE STYLES AT DECIDED BARGAINS.

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
de6 Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street.

EMBROIDERIES

FOR THE

Holidays.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

EMBR'D HANDKERCHIEFS for 37, 75, 1,25, 1,50.
do COLLARS for 25, 37, 50 62, 75.
do SETS for 75 and 1,00 and upwards.
LACE COLLARS,
LACE SETS,
LACE LANDERCHIEFS,
JACONET EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS,
CROCHET FRINGE,
GUIPURE LACE,
THREAD LACE
VALENCIA LACE,
WOOLEN HOODS,
SONTAGS, NUBIAS,
GLOVES AND GAITERS,

Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices,

AT

CHARLES GIPNER'S,

No. 78 MARKET STREET.

de6

CLOAKS,

CLOAKS,

CLOAKS,

AT

Five Dollars and Upwards,

AND

DRESS GOODS,

FROM THE

NEW YORK AUCTIONS,

AT

J. W. BARKER & CO'S.

NO. 59 MARKET STREET.

GREAT BARGAINS.

SILKS,

SILKS,

SILKS,

AND OTHER

DRESS GOODS

AT

J. W. BARKER & CO'S

NO. 59 MARKET STREET,

FROM THE

NEW YORK AUCTION SALES,

Great. Bargains.

no25:MWF

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.

FIGURED CASHMERES.
do MERINOS for 75c.
CASHMERE PLAIDS.
BLUE CLOTH, for Boys' wear.
BOYS' CASSIMERES.
BLACK CLOTH, for Ladies' Cloaks.
WATER-PROOF CLOTH.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS.
FIGURED DELAINES—new style.
EMBROIDERIES—half price.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

NORTH-EAST CORNER FOURTH & MARKET STREETS.

de3:MW

SOLDIERS' INDIA RUBBER BLANKETS, of a genuine quality. Another lot just received at the India Rubber Depot, 25 and 23 St. Clair street. de5 H. K. PHILLIPS.

TEA—50 half chests N. H. Imperial and Black Tea, for sale by de7 R. ROBISON & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. GEORGE H. KEYSER,

Wholesale Druggist

AND

MEDICINE DEALER,

NO. 140 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

TRUSSES FOR THE CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS.
BITTER'S PATENT TRUSS.
FITCH'S SUPPORTER TRUSS.
SELF-ADJUSTING TRUSS.
DR. BANNING'S LACE OR BODY BRACE, for the cure of Prolapsus Uteri, Piles, Abdominal and Spinal Weaknesses.
DR. S. S. FITCH'S SILVER-PLATED SUPPORTER.
PILE PROPS, for the support and cure of Piles.
ELASTIC STOCKINGS, for weak and varicose veins.
ELASTIC KNEE CAPS, for weak knee joints.
ANKLE SUPPORTERS, for weak ankle joints.
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES.
SELF-EJECTING SYRINGES; also every kind of Syringes.

DR. KEYSER has also a TRUSS which will radically cure Hernia or Rupture.

OFFICE AT HIS DRUG STORE, No. 140 Wood street, sign of the Golden Mortar.

DR. KEYSER prescribes in cases of Chronic Diseases, and has Instruments for Deafness and almost every disease requiring mechanical support.

GALVANIC BATTERY on ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MACHINES, for medical purposes, of a very superior kind, will be sent free of express charges, wherever an express runs, upon a remittance of Ten Dollars. Address DR. GEO. H. KEYSER,
140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIARRHEA CURED BY SWAYNE'S BOWEL CORDIAL. Every bottle warranted or money refunded. Sold at DR. KEYSER'S,
No. 140 Wood street.

BED BUGS, ROACHES, &c.—The Housekeeper's Rifle. Sold at DR. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood st.

RATS AND MICE.—Sure destruction to these Vermin by using YARNELL'S EXTERMINATOR, an entirely new preparation, and warranted to remove these pests from every house. Sold at
DR. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street.

EXTRA RAZORS.—I have a few EXTRA RAZORS, which I will close out at cost.
GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street.

HEADACHE CURED.—An infallible cure for Headache will be found in FRAZER'S HEADACHE PILLS. Try them. Price 25 cents, at
jy30:dawT KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street.

To Horse Owners.—Dr. Swet's INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORS