# Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 10, 1861.


### The Railroad Bond Question, Again.

Notwithstanding the absorbing nature of our national affairs, the local interest we have in the settlement of the Railroad Bond question demands that due attention be paid to it.

We are gratified to find that the Councils of the City of Allegheny have taken hold of the subject in good earnest, and that a settlement of the question, so far as that corporation is concerned, is in a fair way of being concluded. We wish we could say as much for this city, and the county. We hope that sound discretion may guide the authorities to a like speedy and amicable conclusion of this annoying difficulty.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* mistakes us when it says that our late article contained an "*implied threat.*" Nothing was farther from our purpose. We were merely stating what we believe will prove true, provided the Bondholders demand the face of their bonds. It is sufficiently difficult to persuade a people who have been so prejudiced and excited as the voters of this city and county have been, to consent to any arrangement, and if the Bondholders desire an amicable adjustment, and to realize on their Bonds, they must not be too fastidious about the language in which a settlement is advocated.

The *Ledger* says that a compromise could have been made at one time at two-thirds the face of the Bonds. If that was ever true, it could not, we think, have been presented to the authorities here from any responsible source, for however indiscreet, to use no harsher term, they may have been, we cannot think they have been so insane as to reject so excellent an offer. If the Bondholders desire a fair compromise, we would fain hope that there would be no difficulty in arranging one. What would be fair, of course would be a matter for negotiation. In this we do not speak for any of the authorities here, and have not been favored with their views. We are anxious, as every tax-payer and good citizen ought to be, to have a final settlement of the question. As it now stands, it is an injury to all concerned, and no good can arise from any further delay. We trust the county and city authorities will evince a prudent and conciliating policy, and that the representatives of the Bondholders will show a similar spirit. If so, we may soon have an end of a most troublesome and disagreeable subject.

### The Representation of Missouri in Congress.

Senator Waldo P. Johnson has not taken his seat, and probably never will. The vacancy, it is rumored, is to be filled by Colonel John B. Henderson, from the interior of the State. Trusten Polk has taken his seat, but will not have a long term of its enjoyment. Already have the pains and penalties of treason begun to overtake him. By a dispatch from St. Louis we learn that "A house on Fifth street, opposite the new Southern Hotel, belonging to Trusten Polk, was seized on the 6th inst., by the Provost Marshal, for the benefit of Southern Union refugees." The inference from the fact being that Polk is regarded by the authorities as a secessionist—and on that assumption is thus subjected to forfeiture of his house property. Of course, when the Congressional Committee shall have verified the assumption by satisfactory evidence, he must be expelled from the Senate. It is thought that Frank Blair will succeed Polk by appointment of Gov. Gamble, as soon as the expulsion of Polk shall create the vacancy. By an order to be issued by Governor Gamble there will be held forthwith an election for representative in Congress in the District lately represented by Gen. John B. Clark, gone to the Southern Confederacy, and also in the District from which Gen. John W. Reid was elected, who has followed Clark. It is desirable that the representation of Missouri in Congress should be speedily filled with loyal men.

### Changing their Encampments.

A number of the regiments in Generals McCall and Smith's division are to-day striking their tents, and removing to new localities, nearer to forests, where they can obtain wood for building cabins conveniently, and for their fires. They do not, however, require to go far from their former localities.

We are glad to know that the Pennsylvania Reserves are to have some change, and we trust it may be for the better, as they have been located for some time back in a damp, muddy and unhealthy position. We read with regret, however, that there are indications of going into winter quarters. It may be all right, but we regret the necessity which exists for it. It seems to us that our grand army should have some part in the great conflict during the winter. After the herculean efforts and the vast expense of life and treasure to create this army, it seems as if something besides camp life should be the lot of brave men, who went to fight and return home as soon as possible. If Manassas is really impregnable, why keep more troops there than are necessary to man the forts for the protection of Washington. If not impregnable, a brave and well appointed army, such as we have on the Potomac, in the hands of an energetic General, might sweep away its defenders, and take the road to Richmond. So it seems to us, but we defer to any good reason to the country by those who know more about it.

THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.—The extraordinary course of that paper in relation to the President's Message, has called forth severe animadversion in various quarters, and even in Kentucky itself, as the reader will see by the article we copy from the Frankfort *Commonwealth*. The Cincinnati *Gazette* remarks of the *Journal's* conduct, "that some new spirit must have suddenly entered, or the writer was laboring under temporary aberration. Certainly the Louisville *Courier* has never done anything so mischievous, or in a worse spirit, and yet that paper was suppressed for its treasonable character, with the *Journal's* approval."

A communication from a gentleman of this city, will also be found in our columns, on the same subject. The writer will excuse us for cutting off his introduction. The demand upon our columns, in these exciting times, requires us to husband all our space, and come to the subject of discussion at once.

THE *Philadelphia Inquirer* has the following from its Washington correspondent:

"In our account of how we had two Reports from the War Department, we erred slightly. Gen. Cameron *did not* pen the substitute, but the *President did* it, and *changed it to suit himself*—but as Gen. Cameron was cognizant of the fact, and submitted it, we considered it perfectly correct to say he did it."

THE Chicago *Tribune* states that it has information from an unquestionable source that five thousand acres in Illinois will be planted with cotton the coming year.

### Some Needed Reforms.

It is said that an effort will be made in Congress to confer some additional powers upon division commanders, such as investing them with power to order court martials and make decisions in all case not involving sentence of death; and also, of issuing orders and granting applications of a comparatively important character. As to how the law now stands, almost all the business of the army of the Potomac has to be transacted at Gen. McClellan's Headquarters, thus causing great delay and trouble. Each division of the army should be complete in itself, be able to move any where, and remain perfect in all its appointments. This movement, if it goes into effect, will greatly relieve the Commander-in-Chief, and give him leisure to consider measures of higher importance, such as, what use is to be made of the magnificent army under his especial command, for the purpose of crushing out this atrocious rebellion.

### Sickness in the Army.

Though not generally of a serious character, there is a good deal of sickness in the army in Virginia. It arises from the difference in the habits of the soldiers from that to which they have been accustomed, and with care to diet and cleanliness soon disappears. *Phil. Press.*

We learn from gentlemen who have recently visited the army on the Potomac, that many of the camps are in very disagreeable and unhealthy positions. This is probably necessary while our army continues idly watching the enemy. The soldiers would far rather have more active service, with all its fatigue and dangers, than to remain in their present position. Even an assault upon Manassas, hazardous as we are told it is, has not half the terrors as a long winter of inactivity in the present camps. The loss of life will probably be greater in the latter case than in the former.

### British and French Navies.

The New York *Times* has an elaborate description of the Navies of Great Britain and France. From it we learn that the Navy of England consists of 613 armed war vessels, without including transports and such other ships as could easily be converted into vessels of war. This immense fleet is armed with between 15,000 and 16,000 guns, and manned by 85,000 sailors. Among these ships are the terrible iron-plated monsters of 6,000 tons burthen, armed with Armstrong rifled guns.

The French Navy consists of 449 war vessels, of all descriptions, armed with 8,522 guns. Her inferiority to England is manifest. In fact, the Navy of Great Britain is superior to the American and French Navy put together.

### The French Deficit of $200,000,000.

[From the London Money Market Review, Nov. 16.]

In our impression of the 26th ult., we pointed out that "the reckless extravagance of the French Government would sooner or later bring about a crisis." It was observed: "If the French Government really wish to avert a crisis, there is but one measure that will completely and permanently obviate it, and that is a great reduction in their enormous expenditure, which is slowly but surely sapping the foundations of the prosperity of France, and paving the way for a crash. Ultimately, we have but little doubt, the present difficulties will be patched up by a State loan; but palliatives and expedients will not last forever, and it is only by a disarmament that the evil can be permanently stayed, and real confidence inspired." On the 14th instant, the *Moniteur* announces that the deficit has reached the enormous amount of 1,000 millions of francs—or, say £40,000,000 sterling. Singularly enough, on this notification being made, the rentes rose one half per cent. Imagine our funds rising on an announcement by Mr. Gladstone of a deficit of £40,000,000! The naturally evil effect of the news on the Bourse was entirely counteracted by the appointment of M. Fould as Minister of Finance, and by a solemn promise, made in a manifesto, under the Emperor's own hand, that the system which has been marked by such profligate waste shall be abandoned. It is a monstrous fact that France, in time of peace, has been spending on a moderate estimate £80,000,000 sterling per annum. Great Britain, vastly richer than France, is oppressed by a taxation amounting to £70,000,000 a year. Must not France reel under an expenditure of £80,000,000? True, we raise the money solely by taxation, whereas France resorts to annual loans, even in time of peace; but, in noting thus, France but burns the candle at both ends. There is a limit both to taxation and to loan raising, and that limit is being approached. Six hundred thousand men in arms, and a fleet as large as our own, may be compatible with the glory of France, but they mean misery to the population. The future of the nation is being eaten up and consumed, and unless the Emperor acts upon the reckless maxim—"After me the deluge!"—his policy is incomprehensible.

Just think of a nation spending *four hundred millions of dollars* annually, in time of peace. Government becomes a dear luxury at that rate. There is something radically wrong in all modern governments, and the whole thing will explode some of these days. A government of order which grinds the people to poverty, is not much better than a state anarchy.

### The Treasury Report.

We learn that the reports of Secretary Chase may be withheld several days yet. It will be looked for with the deepest interest. It will, as we are assured, be a thorough exposition of the financial condition and prospects of the country, and will recommend measures of the gravest importance. It is understood that the leading feature of his report will be a recommendation of a tax upon bank notes, which will have the effect to remove them from circulation, and to supply in their place the currency of the United States. The plan of the Secretary meets, as we are assured, with the cordial approbation of the banks and capitalists, so that no difficulty with the moneyed interest will grow out of the substitution. It is probable that the question will be raised as to the constitutionality of banks created under State laws, and their right to affect the value of gold and silver. The advantages of a currency for which the faith of the nation, with all its resources, stands pledged, over one which depends upon the laws of thirty-four different States, and upon the faith of more than sixteen hundred corporations, will be urged.

Secretary Chase will take ground in favor of the confiscation of the property of rebels as a means of revenue, but will hold that slaves must form an exception, inasmuch as the National Government cannot become the owner of slaves. He favors their release from the authority of rebel masters, however, and their employment in various useful occupations, with compensation, which shall render them a more profitable class of population than they are in their present condition as slaves.

We are informed that an additional duty upon tea, sugar, and coffee, will be recommended, and also an excise duty upon all distilled liquors, stills, &c., and upon tobacco. A tax upon bank-notes, evidences of debt, and upon conveyances, will also be recommended.

The Secretary estimates that the public debt will amount, in 1863, at the present rate of expenditure, to about $800,000,000. *N. Y. Tribune.*

Since the above was in type, we have received an abstract of the report of Secretary Chase, and it will be found in our telegraphic columns.

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

### The Irrepressible Conflict.

"Obeying the dictates of prudence," says he, "as well as the obligations of law, instead of transcending, I have adhered to the act of Congress by confiscating property used for insurrectionary purposes." This now law upon the same subject shall be proposed, its propriety will be duly considered. THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVED, and hence all *indispensable* means must be employed. We should not be in haste to determine what radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal, as well as the disloyal, are indispensable."—*President's Message.*

This very modest, patriotic, honest and conservative extract from the President's message, is taken for a text by the Louisville *Journal*, from which to discourse abusively and intemperately about the imminent danger of the "institution." The *style* of the *Journal's* article is such as we were made familiar with years ago, but recent events ought to satisfy all men that its *efficacy* has passed away forever; and if the old controversy is to be renewed by discussion, the *manner* of it should be amended.

The *Journal's* long article of more than a column, contains not one word of rational argument. "It assumes it to be the purpose of the President to stimulate Congress into the passage of a law sanctioning the views of Secretary Cameron as to the treatment of slaves, and then sounding the alarm and declaring that "the extreme measures contemplated must be prevented, or the NATION IS SWALLOWED UP," prescribes three modes of prevention, as follows:

"1. The prosperity of our arms, and of our cause generally, in a degree that will put all pretexts whatever for a resort to extreme measures out of the question.

"2. The awakening of the conservative sentiment and enlightened loyalty of the country, and the bringing of both to bear on the President with a force which he can not, as an honest and rational man, withstand.

"3. The resolution of the Commander-in-Chief in the field, and of his principal associates in command, to surrender their swords rather than link them with the infamy of such measures."

The efficacy of the first mode of prevention is admitted; the "extreme measures," in such a contingency, would not be "*indispensable*," and therefore could not be adopted, under any construction of the President's language. Let the *Journal* use its great influence to produce this result by a loyal support of the Government, instead of attempting to shake the confidence of the popular heart by reporting and distorting the after-dinner speeches of the Secretaries, and by imputations against the integrity of the President—charging him with designing differently from what his language imports.

If this wholesome advice of the *Journal* in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, had been earlier given and acted on, where its influence has always been potent, the dreaded "extreme measures" never could have become "indispensable," and, therefore, never would have been contemplated. But the Border Slave States, more blind to their own interests, if possible, than the Cotton States, and scarcely more loyal, having given their force to the rebellion and not to the Government, until the power of the former seems to be almost greater than that of the latter, must not count too largely on being allowed to have their counsels preponderate in determining what means are "indispensable" to the preservation of the Union. Their rational arguments and their proper appeals, based upon the peculiarities of their relative position, will always be respectfully considered; but the day wherein the American people could be swerved from a purpose or a policy by dictation or threats has passed away, *never to return.* The acts and deeds of all loyal people which shall tend to "the prosperity of our arms and of our cause generally" will greatly modify any differences of opinion which may arise as to the proper mode of conducting the war.

In regard to the result of the *Journal's* second proposition, it is likely we shall differ widely. "The conservative sentiment and enlightened loyalty of the country" never was so *wide awake* as it is to-day, and never so *unanimous!* But it has not made the people very apprehensive that the "NATION IS SWALLOWED UP" in the event that the "extreme measures contemplated" against slavery should be adopted. For no many long, tedious years have we been accustomed to hear the advocates, supporters and tolerators of slavery designated as "CONSERVATIVES," that we had almost come to forget that we had anything else worth preserving. But when the discovery was made that slavery itself had been insidiously and industriously sapping the foundations of the UNION, and when we saw the match applied with the fell purpose to blow it up, then it was that "the conservative sentiment and enlightened loyalty of the country" waked up as from a deep sleep, and its unmistakable and unanimous action, whereas France resorts to annual loans, even in time of peace; but, in noting thus, France but burns the candle at both ends. There is a limit both to taxation and to loan raising, and that limit is being approached. Six hundred thousand men in arms, and a fleet as large as our own, may be compatible with the glory of France, but they mean misery to the population. The future of the nation is being eaten up and consumed, and unless the Emperor acts upon the reckless maxim—"After me the deluge!"—his policy is incomprehensible.

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DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246 Penn st., attends to all branches of the Dental profession. ‡

*LECTURES.*

ROSS STREET M. E. CHURCH LECTURE, Corner Fourth and Ross Streets.

REV. JOHN PEASE, the great Eastern Traveller, will deliver FIVE LECTURES, as follows, (the only Lectures on the Holy Land, one of Palestine, one on Syria and one on the Nile. The first will be delivered on TUESDAY, Dec. 10th.

Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the Book and Music Stores.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

G. A. LOWMAN,
J. SIMMONS,
J. E. M'CARTNEY,
Lecture Committee.

d-7 2td

*PUBLIC NOTICES.*

NOTICE.—Application will be made to his Excellency, Governor Curtin, for the pardon of THOMAS JOYCE, at present confined in the Western Penitentiary, of Pennsylvania, sentenced for assault and battery with intent to kill. de8:1t

NOTICE.—The Warehouse lately occupied by us having been destroyed by fire, we have removed to No. 282 Liberty street, a few doors below our former location.

We are now receiving a choice lot of BACON SHOULDERS, SIDES and HAMS direct from the Smoke House, and shall be pleased to see our customers. [se20:d&f] WM. B. HAYS & CO.

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.

no30:3td 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.

de6:1awd3w G. Y. COULTER, County Treas.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PITTSBURGH:

I announce myself to you as a candidate at the ensuing election for the office of CITY CONTROLLER. If a long experience in varied and extensive business, a perfect familiarity with accounts, and the identification of a life-time with all the interests of my native city, entitle me to your confidence and support, I will confidently hope for your suffrages.

no21:mwf WILLIAM LITTLE.

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.

dec6:td SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

*NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.*

MAUVE INK,

*PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,*

DIARIES FOR 1862.

FOR SALE BY

W. S. HAVEN,

*Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.*

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
LATE COL. R. B. JONES',
*No. 77 Dock Street, Philadelphia.*

This well known house is located in the immediate neighborhood of the Post-Office and Exchange; also, on one of the largest thoroughfares of the city, within a few steps of the Delaware River, where steamboats arrive from and depart for all parts of the country. The Lodging Rooms are newly furnished, clean and well ventilated. Meals can be had at all times from 6 a. m. to 12 midnight; at from 12½ cents upwards. Rooms at all hours at 37½ cents per night, $2.50 per week and $10 per month.

The Liquor Bar and Eating Counters supplied with the best of everything the markets can produce.

Guests may rest assured that every attention will be given to make them comfortable.

JOHN OTTENSIRK,
de10 3td Late of Madison House, Proprietor.

EXHIBITION OF THE PENN LITERARY SOCIETY, in CONCERT HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1861, to consist of Original Orations, Essays, Dialogues and Debate on the question "Should the Liberty of the Press be Restricted?"

YOUNG'S CELEBRATED BAND will be in attendance.

Tickets 25 cents, to be procured at the Book and Music Stores, from the members and at the door.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. de10:3td

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Lavely, late of Richland township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of Wills to the undersigned. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are requested to make them known without delay, and those indebted are required to make payment to

RICHARD MORROW,
Richland Township,
Or to HENRY A. LAVELY,
de10:6t&wF Duquesne Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AT COST.

The largest stock of

CLOCKS

In the city, closing out at COST.

R. T. M'GEAGH,
de10:1md No. 247 Liberty street.

FRUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS—New crop Layer Raisins, in boxes and by the pound; Seedless Raisins, Candied Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel; Patras and Zante Currants, German and French Prunes, for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW,
de10 Corner of Liberty and Hand streets.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—600 cans Fresh Delaware Peaches, Pine Apple, Seckle Pears, Tomatoes, Green Peas, Sweet Corn, Lima Beans, &c., hermetically sealed, and warranted fresh, for sale by JOHN A. RENSHAW,
de10 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

SYRUPS—90 bbls. St. Louis Syrup,
20 hf. do do
10 bbls. Pennsylvania do
10 do Baltimore do
15 do New York do
In store and for sale by
de10 BROWN & KIRKPATRICKS.

SUGARS—25 hhds. N. O. Sugar,
21 do Cuba do
26 bbls. Refined do
In store and for sale by
de10 BROWN & KIRKPATRICKS.

BAGS—5000 Seamless, best quality, 1000 Low Priced, good bags,
In store and for sale by
HITCHCOCK, MCCREERY & CO.,
de10 122 Second, 151 Front streets.

FLOUR—700 bbls. Ocean Mills,
150 do Peoples' Hydraulic,
300 do Ky. White Wheat.
In store and for sale by
de10 HITCHCOCK, MCCREERY & CO.

VENISON—10 saddles Venison just received and for sale by
JAMES A. FETZER,
de10 Corner Market and First streets.

PACKED BUTTER—40 jars choice yellow just received and for sale by
JAMES A. FETZER,
de10 Corner Market and First streets.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—25,000 lbs. best quality in store and for sale by
de10 HITCHCOCK, MCCREERY & CO.

MOLASSES—100 bbls. prime N. O. Molasses in store and for sale by
de10 BROWN & KIRKPATRICKS.

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. de7:2td

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,
Corner of the Diamond and Market streets.
de7

PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS,
ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS,
HOLLOWAY'S AMMONIA PLASTERS,
POOR MAN'S PLASTERS,
BURGUNDY PITCH PLASTERS,
STRENGTHENING PLASTERS,
MORENHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTERS,
CORN AND BUNION PLASTERS, &c.,
For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist,
And Dealer in choice Family Medicines,
de9 Corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

BOQUETS,
CAMELLIA FLOWERS, &c.,
To order at
MURDOCH'S GREENHOUSE,
OAKLAND. no28:3wtf

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

*NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.*

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—On THURSDAY, the 12th day of December, 1861, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the COURT HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh, I will offer at Public Sale, a large quantity of WESTERN LANDS, as follows: 100 acres in Muskingum county, 100 acres in Scott county, 80 acres in Hancock county, —acres in Worth county, Iowa; 320 acres in Lucas county, Ohio, near Toledo; 160 acres in Le Sueur county, and several hundred acres near St. Paul, in Ramsey county, Minnesota; Land Warrants amounting to 560 acres, besides a large number of claims, notes, judgments, due bills, &c., &c. The sale will be without reserve, to close out the trust.—Capitalists and parties interested would do well to attend. Address Box 508, Pittsburgh, or call at the office of the County Treasurer, in the Court House.—Terms cash.

WM. H. CAMPBELL,
de9:2td Assignee of James Blakely.

FREMONT STREET, ALLEGHENY.

—*Resolved by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny*, That the Report of Viewers for the opening of Fremont street be and the same is hereby approved, and that the same be certified to the City Solicitor for filing in the District Court for confirmation.

JOHN ATWELL,
President pro tem of Select Council.
D. MACFERRON, Clerk of Select Council.
ANDREW D. SMITH,
President of Common Council.
Attest: M. M'GONIGLE, Clerk Common Council.

TO ALL CONCERNED—Take notice that the Statement of Viewers for the opening of Fremont street has been this day filed in the District Court for confirmation, to which Court all parties aggrieved may appeal if they see proper, within six weeks from this date.

S. SCHOYER, Jr.,
Solicitor for Allegheny City.
December 9, 1861—2wd

*A Slight Cold,*
*Cough, Hoarseness or Sore Throat,*
*which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or Slight Cold in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.*
*Brown's Bronchial Troches were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, the Hacking Cough in Consumption, and numerous affections of the Throat, giving immediate relief.*
***Public Speakers & Singers*** *will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.*
*Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.*
For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
de7:MWSm&T Corner Smithfield and Fourth sts.

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.

de8:mwF

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 DUTILL, COOK & CO.'S AUCTION STORE, No. 124 South FRONT Street, on TUESDAY, December 17, 1861, at 12 o'clock x., 3,000 bags of COFFEE, be the same more or less, being the cargo of the bark MEXICO.—Samples can be seen at the auction store, and at the store of BUTCHER & BRO., Nos. 146 and 148 North FRONT Street.

WILLIAM MCWARD,
U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3d, 1861.—de7:3td

ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,
HARPER'S MAGAZINE,
PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,
KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE,
BALLOU'S MONTHLY,
ECLECTIC MAGAZINE,
BLACKWOOD AND THE REVIEWS,
And all the other popular Periodicals can be had at

J. P. HUNTS

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

☞Subscriptions received at the very lowest rates. Now is the time to subscribe. de7:mwF

OXIDE OF IRON PAINT,

The best article for the purposes known for preserving IRON AND WOOD WORK FROM RUST AND DECAY; for BRIDGES, ROOFS, BOATS, TANKS, OIL BARRELS, or other work exposed to the weather.

As a *FIRE-PROOF PAINT*, it is invaluable, and is warranted superior in body, permanency and cheapness to any other Paint known.

Made and for sale by the ton or smaller quantity by the

PENN'A. SALT MANUFACTURING CO.,
de3-3mwF 24 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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,
1500 quintals 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.

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 Woods' Starch;
50 doz. medium Fancy Brooms;
50 bbls. Sperm Lubricating Oil;
100 bush. prime Hickory Nuts, new;
Just received and for sale by
FRANK VAN GORDER,
de7 No. 114 Second street.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of R. & J. WATSON & CO., lately engaged in the Grocery and Boat-Store business, was dissolved on the 5th day of November, 1861, by the withdrawal of F. H. ANDERSON, and the business will be closed out by JAS. WATSON, of the firm of R. & J. WATSON, at their office, who alone has authority to settle the business of the late firm.

JAMES WATSON, Jr.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 27th, 1861.—no28:3md

DR. CHARLES H. STOWE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office, No. 36 FEDERAL STREET,

(Opposite Colonnade Row, near Suspension Bridge.)

Jy16:1y ALLEGHENY CITY.

DR. M. O. JONES,

103 WYLIE STREET,

my21:MF PITTSBURGH.

NEW CONSIGNMENTS.
50 sks. Flint Hominy,
25 bbls. Min. Cranberries.
11 do Sweet Cider,
50 bus. Shellbarks,
100 boxes prime Cheese,
200 doz. Cin. Fan. Brooms,
75 bbls. Ex. Fam. Flour,
300 lbs. Geese Feathers,
10 bbls. Flint Hominy,
400 do Green Apples,
75 bus. Dried Peaches,
41 do Chestnuts,
300 do Potatoes,
10 tcs. Canvassed Hams,
30 bus. White Beans.
In store and for sale by
D. H. VOIGT & CO.

PRODUCE—
FLOUR—80 bbls. Extra Family Indiana selected White Wheat.
BEANS—20 bus. small White Beans.
EGGS—10 barrels fresh Eggs.
CHEESE—200 boxes soft cutting Cream Cheese.
Received and for sale by de7 H. RIDDLE.

SOLDIERS' INDIA RUBBER BLANKETS, of a genuine quality. Another lot just received at the India Rubber Depot, 20 and 22 St. Clair street. de3 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

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

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

*DRY GOODS.*

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

CLOAKS,

AT

BARKER'S, 59 Market Street.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

SHAWLS,

AT

BARKER'S, 59 Market Street.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRESS GOODS,

AT

BARKER'S, 59 Market Street.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

SILKS,

AT

BARKER'S, 59 Market Street.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

SKIRTS

OF ALL KINDS, AT

BARKER'S, 59 Market Street.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN ALL KINDS OF

DRY GOODS,

AT

BARKER'S, 59 Market Street.

de9:MWF

HORNE'S EMBROIDERY SALE.

*STILL CONTINUES AT*

No. 77 Market Street.

GOODS CLOSING OUT AT PANIC PRICES.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

We have now marked down our Embroideries, in compliance with a custom we *inaugurated two years ago*, and we are now selling off the stock at the very lowest kind of prices.

Cambric and Swiss Sets from 55c. to $5,00.
" " Collars from 10c. to $2,50.
Real Lace Collars from 12½c. to $10,00.
Valencia Lace Trimmed Collars at $2,50, worth $5,50.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs for 25c., 37½c., 75c., $1 to $3,50.
Infants' Baptismal Robes.
Infants' Waists and Caps.
Black and White Lace Capes and Berthas.
Black Lace Veils from 37½c. to $3,50.
New Winter Veils for 20c.
Linen Handkerchiefs for 6c.—very cheap.
French Worked Bands at cost.
Grenadine Berage and Tissue Veils.
Linen Collars and Sets very cheap.
Puff Sleeves at cost.

And every other article in our Embroidery Department at much lower prices than we have been selling them.

Wholesale Buyers who wish to replenish their stock for Christmas will be allowed a liberal discount.

JOSEPH HORNE.

per

FOURTH ARRIVAL

OF

FALL AND WINTER

Dry Goods,

*NOW OPENING.*

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
NEW STYLE DRESS GOODS.
DOUBLE WIDTH VICTORIA REPPS for 25 cts. per yard, worth 50 cents.
DOUBLE WIDTH ALL WOOL PLAIDS, 25 cts.
BLACK AND COLORED FRENCH MERINOS, 50 cents.
CASSIMERES, SATINETTS AND TWEEDS.
GREY FLANNELS—plain twilled.
FULLERTON'S PLAID AND WHITE FLANNELS.
WHITE AND COLORED CANTON FLANNELS.
PRINTS, GINGHAMS AND CHECKS.
YARD WIDE UNBLEACHED MUSLIN, 10 cts.
GREY MILITARY BLANKETS.
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS.
NEEDLE-WORK AND HOSIERY—all kinds.

We have a full stock at low prices for cash.

C. HANSON LOVE,

de7:MWF 74 MARKET STREET.

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 French Collars and Sleeves,
Lace Trim'd Collars and Sleeves,
Embroidered and Hemmed Handkerchiefs,
Infants' Robes, Caps and Waists,
Swiss and Cambric Bands and Edgings,
Embroid'd Skirts, Ruffles and Panflets,
Fine 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 BARG