Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 11, 1861.

The Reported Advance of Zollicoffer and Matters in Kentucky.

Without doubt General Buell will rejoice if Zollicoffer shall cross the Cumberland river and attempt an advance, as a recent report affirmed that he was about to do. Zollicoffer's forces, twelve thousand strong, according to a dispatch from Frankfort, Ky., to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated the 8th inst., actually *had* crossed the river, and were advancing on Somerset, while our forces under General Schoepff were gradually falling back. The advices, which came from a member of the Legislature, then at Bryantsville, were regarded as trustworthy, and the news was immediately telegraphed to General Buell; but subsequently, from a letter received direct from Somerset, it would appear that the rebels had not made any advance, but were only "supposed to be advancing." The later intelligence, however, adds that though there had been no fighting yet, (except that of firing at each other, at long range, across the river,) "it is certain that something must happen there soon, as the rebels at that place are in force, and are only separated from our troops by the Cumberland."

Surely, as we have said, General Buell would desire no better news from that quarter of Kentucky, than an authentic account of Zollicoffer and the renegade and traitor, Humphrey Marshall, with the forces under them, being *well* advanced, and the Cumberland river, without bridge, or ford, or ferry-boat, or raft, within reach behind them. He has such an army now under his command in Kentucky, that a detachment of not more than one-tenth of its number to reinforce General Schoepff's brigade, would throw a force upon the rebels, which they could neither escape from nor resist. It is therefore highly probable, that if the reported advance of Zollicoffer, and retreat of General Schoepff as a consequence thereof, shall be found to have any foundation in fact—there is a blow about to be struck that will annihilate rebellion in that section of Kentucky. For it is not probable that General Buell would see General Schoepff retreat in presence of a superior force, and long stand by as an indifferent spectator, when he has the means of turning the tables entirely within his control, and only as it were awaiting his order. But Zollicoffer and Humphrey Marshall and the forces under them, are evidently but poor pawns in the great game that will soon open in Kentucky and Tennessee, and for which, while of course he will not neglect them, poor pawns though they be, Gen. Buell is now, and has been for some time past, assiduously preparing himself. A recent dispatch from Indianapolis will, we trust, be found, one of these days, to have been quite as significant in point of fact as it is in expression. It reads:

"Quite a number of regiments are under orders to march this week. Judging from the movements of troops in this department, Gen. Buell certainly means business."

The Naval Department.

The way this Department has gone ahead may well be matter of interest and proud congratulation to every loyal citizen. More ships, it appears, are now in readiness to receive their crews, than can be supplied with this most indispensable part of their outfit. And yet, owing to the inactivity so often complained of in the shipping trade during the past months, it would have appeared that the supply of seamen ready to serve the country, would be far in excess of the demand for them. But though not equal to the great and sudden demand made by the results of the unparalleled activity of the Department, in fitting out so numerous a fleet as now await orders in our ports or threaten the Southern coasts, still it is gratifying to learn that recruiting for the Navy never was as brisk as now. An Eastern contemporary, referring to this matter, says:

One hundred and thirteen United States vessels are now fitting out, and 6,000 seamen are wanted to man them, while Com. Foote needs 1,000 more for his flotilla. It is not likely that when the want is generally known, our jack tars will be backward in responding to the call of their country.

"Antagonism Essential to Development."

The last number of *The United Presbyterian Quarterly Review* contains a suggestive article on the theme presented in the words written above. It is from the pen of Josiah Copley, Esq., and will well repay the thoughtful reader for a careful perusal. But while we have been led thus briefly to refer to the general subject, and the treatment of it in this essay, it is only as it were incidentally—for our main purpose at present is to introduce the following passage, in which the writer refers to the times we live in, and the great subject which looms up ever nearer and ever more distinctly—directly in our path, so as not to be evaded by this nation at this time, but must be encountered, must in fact somehow be disposed of before a clear, unobstructed way onward, anywhither, can be secured. Of course we do not for a moment admit any such disastrous alternative as the dark possibility of recreant, treacherous, faithless leaders resisting the wheels of progress, and striving to bear us backward in presence of that "antagonism" which is now providentially, and not by our seeking, opposing us—and to overcome which is certainly a solemn duty, nay, a stern necessity, essential to our very existence as a nation, and therefore, as the greater must include the less, "essential to our (national) development."

But now we give place to our author, whose illustration drawn from the present conflict between freedom and slavery, does not more happily and appropriately serve its special purpose of sustaining his argument as it stands in its place in his excellent essay, than it will serve a like good purpose here. He says:

"The same principle governs our national life. It is better that it, too, should be full of antagonisms; and if there be any good in it at all, it will most assuredly be full of them. In politics, (we use the word in its higher and broader sense,) as in our individual and social, our natural and spiritual condition, it is only in the conflict between good and evil that good can be eliminated and rendered strong, manifest, active and triumphant. We must have both good and evil mixed up in our political system for the more perfect development of the good. But we cannot, without guilt, adopt evil from deliberate choice; for we are bound to exclude it as far as we are able. Still it will get in in spite of all that we can do. Social institutions among sinful men will necessarily partake of the character of the individuals composing the society; and evils of enormous magnitude will arise and call forth the most energetic effort on the part of the good to keep them from getting the mastery. This gives exercise to those better energies that would otherwise become inert. This keeps the waters pure through agitation, and calls out real and positive goodness in the human character in its social relations. Doubtless it was to this end that God permitted slavery to be incorporated in our great national fabric, just as he put thorns and thistles into the soil of the earth, and then said, 'SUBDUE IT.' He made the American people free and strong, as he made Adam, and having breathed into their nostrils the breath of national life, he put them into a garden, as he did Adam, 'to dress it and keep it.' To each he gave an allotted task. There was a lying serpent in Adam's garden, as there is any number of them in ours; but he gave to Adam dominion over the serpent; and his great sin was committed in consequence of his allowing the serpent to get dominion over him. Now the greatest serpent in our garden is SLAVERY. It draws its sustenance from avarice, pride, lust of power and dominion, and from aversion to wholesome, heaven-imposed labor. As a nation, we first thought of killing it, and did give it a few blows. Afterwards its presence in the garden was tolerated, because it had been in so long and had so entwined itself around many things, even the church, that to destroy it would, it was feared, destroy them. This toleration soon grew into favor; and, in process of time, a large portion of the people of the nation claimed for the serpent the right to live, and grow, and thrive upon the good things of the garden to any extent. By and by, however, it manifested a disposition to take full and exclusive possession; but as this could not be allowed, the people resolved to restrict its sway and feeding ground to certain limits; but this so enraged it that it became furious, began to lay waste the entire garden, and attempted to take possession of the central temple. Then a fierce conflict began, which is yet going on, and the end of which God alone can foresee. Our principal men seem to be unwilling to strike it—all they aim at is to keep it within its assigned limits, and, if possible, prevent any further destruction. The spirit of liberty fights with manacled hands, and with a sword encased in voluminous folds of red tape."

So ends the paragraph in which we have this law of development through antagonism, illustrated by a modern instance of great and present interest to us all. The closing sentences are by no means redolent of compliment in their reference to "our principal men." But if they are thought tardy in their own movements, or only prompt to retard the movements of others, perhaps it is thus we shall have the most striking illustration of all, as to the effect of antagonism in the work of development. Their resistance, however, may, after all, seem only like a feeling of the current—its strength and direction,—so that they may well assure themselves that it is *the current*, and not a mere *eddy* near the shore, possibly near *breakers*, before they trust themselves to it. Be this as it may, however, great PRINCIPLES are progressive; and whether "principal men" are so, or not, when the fullness of time hath come, the appointed procession of events cannot be long retarded, or obstructed,—even by "principal men."

The Negroes at Port Royal--Policy of General Sherman--Interesting Sketches--Sepin Tints.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* gives us some interesting details respecting the contraband question, illustrated with several incidents and sketches, which we must make room for. It will, perhaps, surprise some people that so few "contrabands" are now within our lines there, after the statements of other correspondents; but the fact is probably exactly stated here—and if we bear in mind the wonderful proclamation which General Sherman wrote for the rebellious Carolinians, we will not be unprepared to hear what this correspondent reports. He says:

The contraband question is not less interesting in its features than important in its relation to the Expedition and the whole war. Facts are so numerous that the difficulty is, to select from the mass of materials those which are most important. I can only repeat, to-day, a few of the statements, which come to me from the best authority, observing in the first place that there are probably not more than three hundred in camp at present. Mr. B. K. Lee, jr., who came out as Supercargo of the Ocean Queen, has charge, as Superintendent, of about one-hundred and twenty. About one hundred are at Bay-Point, where the 79th New York is stationed, and the rest are in the employ of officers, or cannot be definitely accounted for. Those who come inside the lines are not allowed to leave, for any purpose, without a pass, and there is a watchful jealousy toward them, the ground of which it is difficult to understand. Their feeling of hostility to their late masters and gratitude to us is unmistakable and universal, and their readiness to work is shown in every way. The policy of Gen. Sherman, or whoever is responsible for his remarkable proclamation, I cannot pretend to fathom, nor am I able to see why their services should not relieve the overworked soldiers from some of the heaviest tasks imposed upon them. The coming of the "Yankees" has been watched for with anxion solicitude at this as at all other points, and the troops are hailed as deliverers wherever they go. Few negroes are so dull as to be imposed upon by the fictions of their masters that they are to be sold to Cuba, or would be worked day and night harder than ever, or other such inventions. The instances in which any attachment to their masters is shown are extremely few. Where dislike to leave the plantations exists, it arises from the local attachment, often strong in the negro, his love for his cabin, and desire to remain on the spot which has been his home, if he can remain free; and, in addition to this, more frequent and strong is his devotion to his family. Domestic ties are are necessary to his happiness, and he breaks them unwillingly. The slaves come slowly into camp for several reasons. The invitation held out is of the coldest—the accommodations, when in, are wretchedly insufficient—they cannot bring their families in any number—they cannot return for them if they are left behind—their condition on the deserted plantations is one of ease and comfort, and every obstacle to access to the camp is thrown in their way. That they have been shot in numbers by overseers and masters is beyond all question. The fact is attested by every sort of evidence from great numbers of persons who have no chance of concerted agreement in their accounts, and it tallies with the announced determination of the slave-owners, that they would destroy the negroes rather than suffer them to be freed. I do not know whether any effort is made to discredit the accounts already sent North, on the ground of incredible barbarity, or otherwise, but no one here affects to doubt the facts.

I have conversed with many of the negroes in camp and out of it. Their accounts are substantially alike, differing in detail. Officers of rank, with the full means of information, and after careful inquiry, assure me that the accounts first given, which have come back here, fall far short of the truth. It is not the exceptional cruelty of some more than usually brutal master to which this is to be charged. The horrible fact stands out with appaling clearness and certainty that the murder of the slaves who cannot be compelled to follow their masters is a deliberate policy and relentless purpose. On the roads which lead to the islands, for thirty to fifty miles in all directions, guards are stationed to intercept the negroes and prevent their escape. If caught, they are sent inland, and there flogged, tortured, and imprisoned in irons. If they cannot be caught, they are shot without hesitation or mercy. At Beaufort a regular watch is maintained. When the gun-boats go up the river, as they do every two or three days, the whites keep out of the way. If the coast is clear they return in the day time as well as night. The negroes remaining in the place are captured, if possible, and taken to the mainland. If pursuit is unavailing, they, like the others attempting escape are shot. I saw at Beaufort yesterday, a negro who told me he had, the day before, been ordered to follow his overseer, and when he refused, four barrels of a revolving rifle were fired at him, not a shot took effect, and he escaped. I questioned and cross-examined this man with the greatest care, and I have no doubt whatever of the truth of his statement. It is a single instance, and I give it, because in this case at least I was able to satisfy myself of its correctness, and I may add, it was confirmed by two other of his comrades. His name is William, his master's name, as near as I could make it out, Chism, and the overseer's, Guest.

There is a more horrible story yet. A slave named Priscilla, formerly owned by Mr. Graham, of Grahamville, now a servant of Capt. Charles E. Fuller, one of the Brigade Quartermasters, relates that before she left the plantation, the slaves were ordered into a barn to shell corn; that when all were in, the doors were locked, the barn was fired, and men, women and children were burned alive. Capt. Fuller assures me that he has no doubt of the fact. When, after such a horror as that, I add that two slaves captured at Beaufort a few days ago, are known to have been taken to the mainland and hanged, I seem to record only a commonplace barbarity, the truth of which needs no affirmation. It is not merely men who are trying to escape that are murdered. The families of those who have escaped are treated with the utmost cruelty, and some of them have actually been massacred. The knowledge of the fact has created so much excitement among the negroes in camp that it was found necessary to double the guards, to prevent their leaving, in order to bring away or endeavor to hide their wives and children—a precaution the humanity of which requires no comment. The negroes themselves did undoubtedly believe that their families were in danger. The transmission of news is an act they understand to perfection, nor could there be any difficulty in receiving it in this case. I suppose the possibility of their conveying intelligence of our forces to the masters who were shooting their wives, was considered strong enough to create a military necessity for their detention.

One other fact, of a different nature, and I turn from this frightful picture of the amenities of the social institution, whose rights and immunities are so carefully acknowledged and protected. I am indebted for the account to Gen. Viele. There is a slave girl in camp who left her master under the following circumstances: She had been compelled to share her master's bed, and the tearful reluctance with which the story was gradually drawn from her showed how bitterly she felt the disgrace to which she had been compelled to submit. Her master's wife discovered the fact, removed her from the house, and inflicted upon the innocent victim of her husband's brutality the severest punishment—repeated floggings. She escaped at the first opportunity, and came to the camp. Is this tragedy horrible enough? *The girl was the personal attendant of her master's daughter, eighteen years old.*

The intelligence and capacity of many of the negroes are far beyond what could be expected. I have one or two instances from the same source. An old negro driver came into camp whose memory went back to nullification times, and whose recollection was unusually clear and exact. "Yes, massa," he said, "I remember Gen. Jackson, and how things went on then. The people about here were just as strong then against the Union as they are now, but when the frigates came the people all went over again on their side, and I think, massa, if massa Lincoln had sent all these ships here last spring, they'd ha' made all the people change just so again." I cannot pretend to give his words or dialect, but the substance is correct. The old man's statesmanlike estimate of South Carolina stability of character would have been most serviceable at Washington.

There is no wish on the part of the negroes to go North. They dread the cold, dislike to leave their homes—the attachment, as I have already explained, being local, not personal—and look intelligently forward to emancipation on the soil. A large number of them, who gathered about one of the officers, was much frightened on being asked whether they did not wish to be sent North, and an old man answered, "No, Massa, no; we don't want to go North. *You make this free State and pay us for our work, and let us all stay here.*" An answer which may help to dispel the dismal anticipation really entertained by some persons not otherwise unintelligent, that the North is to be overrun by liberated slaves. They have and can have neither the wish nor the means to forsake the soil on which they are born or bred.

Strange Doings at Paducah--A Very Pretty Quarrel between Our Generals.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* gives the following account of a very strange quarrel, and upon a still stranger subject:

On Tuesday last, a Secessionist in Paducah, by the name of Woolfolk, hung a Secession flag out of his window as some of our troops were passing by, and hurrahed for Jeff. Davis. The man had done the same thing before on several occasions, and the matter was reported to Gen. Smith, who refused to interfere. The refusal of Gen. Smith caused great indignation among the troops, and doubts of his loyalty were freely expressed in Paducah.

The matter having been reported to Gen. Wallace, he sent his aid-de-camp with a squad of men to order the traitorous flag to be taken in, and if Woolfolk refused, then, to take it in and erect the Stars and Stripes over his house. Woolfolk, knowing that Gen. Smith was senior officer, refused to obey Gen. Wallace's order, whereupon Wallace's aid forcibly took down the Rebel flag and hoisted the Stars and Stripes in its stead.

In the mean time, Woolfolk having appealed to Gen. Smith, the latter sent his aid, Lieut. Price, to order Gen. Wallace to have the Stars and Stripes taken down from Woolfolk's house. Wallace refused to obey the order, and sent word to Smith that the flag should not be taken down while there was a live man in his brigade. Wallace's aid said that Woolfolk should sleep under a loyal flag one night any how. Smith's aid replied he did not think that any great honor. Whereupon Wallace's aid knocked down Smith's aid. Gen. Paine sent Wallace assurance of co-operation.

As Gen. Smith had nobody but his discomfitted Lieutenant to enforce his order, "the old flag still waves."

Gen. Smith, on the next day, issued an order, saying, among other things: "The Commanding General is compelled to denounce the transaction as a great violation of good order and military discipline; but he is inclined to the belief that those engaged in it will, upon reflection, come to regard it in that light themselves. Had it been possible for him to have anticipated its occurrence, it would have been his duty, by all the means at his command, and at every hazard, to have prevented it. Though the occurrence may subject him to criticism by those placed over him in authority, he is disposed to let it drop without any investigation; less, however, for his own sake than that of persons engaged in it. So disposed on his side, he trusts they will listen patiently to his remonstrances against like occurrences in the future."

The affair has created intense excitement among the soldiers, and Wallace's insubordination is enthusiastically approved.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—The professional examination, which was advertised to be held on the 14th inst., is unavoidably postponed. It will be held on SATURDAY, March 29th, 1862.

A. T. DOUTHETT, Co. Supt.
de11:3t

OFFICE MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION CO., Pittsburgh, December 9, 1861.

MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Company will be held at the Office of said Company, No. 75 GRANT STREET, in the city of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of January, 1862, (as required by law,) at half-past 2 o'clock p. m. The election for officers of said Company, for the ensuing year, will be held between the hour of meeting and 4 o'clock p. m.

WM. BAKEWELL, Secretary.
de11-law6w

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. de10:2td

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.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.
no30:30td

NOTICE.—The Warehouse lately occupied by us having been destroyed by fire, we have removed to No. 583 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:d1f] WM. B. HAYS & CO.

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.

WILLIAM LITTLE.
no21:m4tf

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.

SAMUEL REA, Secretary.
dec5:td

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAUVE INK,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

DIARIES FOR 1862.

FOR SALE BY

W. S. HAVEN,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

GEO. R. WHITE & CO.,

No. 25 Fifth Street,

Have received this day FRENCH CASHMERE LONG SHAWLS, with Broche Borders, which are very scarce, and all the rage in New York and Philadelphia.

Also, a large assortment of FRENCH MERINOS, of a superior quality, bought at reduced prices; BROWN REPS and BROWN ESPANY, for Ladies' Dresses—very desirable goods.

LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS AND VESTS in all sizes. de11:2td

CARD.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that she is no 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, FIFTH STREET.

CHARLOTTE BLUME, 62 Fifth street,
Agent for KNABE'S Pianos and PRINCE'S Melodeons. de11

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. HUNT'S

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

Subscriptions received at the very lowest rates. Now is the time to subscribe. de7:m2wT

PETROLITE OIL WORKS.

500 bbls. White Burning Oil,
100 " Pure Benzole,
102 " Steam Clarified Mecca Oil,
45 " Pure Mecca,
200 " Wagon Grease,
50 " Argand Oil,
300 " Duck Creek Machinery,
100 " No. 1 best Lubricating Oil,
100 " No. 2 " for heavy machinery,

On hand and for sale by REESE & GRAFF,
de11 Corner office, Monongahela House.

SUNDRIES—200 bags Rio Coffee,
5 tierces Rice,
80 hf. chests Black Tea,
20 " " G. P. "
500 kegs assorted Nails,
250 boxes " Window Glass
100 dozen " Corn Brooms,

In store and for sale by
de11 BROWN & KIRKPATRICKS.

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.

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.

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
de10 JAMES A. FETZER,
Corner Market and First streets.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—500 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.

BOQUETS,

To order at CAMELLIA FLOWERS, &c.,
MURDOCH'S GREENHOUSE,
OAKLAND. no28:d:xmtf

PRODUCE—
FLOUR—80 bbls. Extra Family Indiana selected White Wheat.
BEANS—20 bus. small White Beans.
EGGS—10 barrels fresh Eggs.
CHEESE—300 boxes soft cutting Cream Cheese.

Received and for sale by de7 H. RIDDLE.

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

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.

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

500 BBLS. APPLES for sale by
de11 HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.

OIL BARRELS—800 second hand for sale by HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

In the matter of the Partition and Valuation of the Real Estate of David Onstott, deceased. No. 1 October Term, A. D., 1861.

And now, to wit: December 7th, 1861. Inquest of Partition returned and confirmed, and Rule on the heirs, &c., of said David Onstott, dec'd, viz: John Curry and Ann Curry, his wife, of Moon township, Allegheny county, Penn'a; Thompson Logan and Rachel Logan, his wife, (the said Thompson and Rachel being separated for many years,) of said township; Mary Vanderwort, of said township; John M. Vance and Sarah Vance, his wife, of Missouri; John H. Scott and Emma J. Scott, his wife, of Allegheny county, Penn'a.; William Onstott, of Ohio; Philip Onstott and Mary J. Onstott, his wife, of Lawrence county, Penn'a.; John Stephens and Margaret Ann, his wife, of St. Louis, Missouri; —— Morgan and Elizabeth, his wife, residence unknown; Rachel Read, residence unknown; David Read, residence unknown, and J. Madison Read, of Moon township, Allegheny county, Penn'a., to appear in said Court, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of January, 1862, at 10 o'clock a. m., and accept or refuse the property at the appraisement, and if not taken at the appraisement, to show cause why the same should not be sold.

Personal notice of above Rule to be given to all parties in this county, and to the guardian of the minors, and notice to all parties outside of the county of Allegheny to be given by publication for three weeks in the Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.

BY THE COURT.

Attest: W. A. HERRON, Clerk. de11:3twF

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

In the matter of the Partition and Valuation of the Real Estate of David Dickson, dec'd. No. 5 June Term, 1861.

And now, to wit: December 7th, 1861. Inquest of Partition returned and confirmed, and Rule on the heirs, &c., of said deceased, viz: Mrs. Sarah Hilands, Allegheny county, Penn'a.; Miss Jane Dickson, of W. D. Courtney, Mrs. Thomas Courtney, Dr. Shaw, Mrs. Sarah Arthurs, wife of John Arthurs, all of Allegheny county, Penn'a.; Amanda J. Farley, wife of J. F. Farley, of Beaver county, Penn'a.; Joseph Dickson, of California; John C. Dickson, Matilda Little, wife of Frank Little, Wm. S. Dickson, Jas. R. Dickson, of Allegheny county, Penn'a.; Hugh Duff, son, wife of James Wilson, of Washington county, Penn'a., to appear in said Court, on SATURDAY, January 4th, 1862, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, and accept or refuse the property at the appraisement, and if not taken at the appraisement, to show cause why the same should not be sold.

Personal notice to be given to the parties resident in the county of Allegheny, and those out of the county of Allegheny by publication in the Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette for three weeks.

BY THE COURT.

Attest: W. A. HERRON, Clerk. de11:3twF

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

24 sheets Paper—Union and Plain,
24 Envelopes do do
6 Steel Pens,
1 Pen-Holder,
1 Lead Pencil,

Every article of best quality, suitable for any one's use, is contained in

HUNT'S ORIGIAL UNION STATIONERY PORTFOLIO.

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Bookseller, Stationer and Newsdealer,
Masonic Hall, Fifth street.

Price only 25 cents—$1,50 per dozen to dealers. de10:m2wF

MEDICAL CARD.

W. BODENHAMER, M. D.,

OF NEW YORK CITY,

Having arrived in Pittsburgh, will, as usual, devote his exclusive attention to the Medical and Surgical treatment of Chronic Diseases, especially those of the Lower Bowel, such as Piles, Constipation, Fistula, Fissure, Falling of the Bowel, Stricture of the Bowel, Ulceration of the Bowel. He will also treat the various Chronic Diseases of the Womb, Kidneys, Bladder, &c. His rooms are at the Monongahela House, where he may be seen and consulted from 9 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m. daily. Patients, if they desire it, will be visited in any part of the city. de10:m2tf

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, in 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 wards. Rooms at all hours at 37½ cents per night, $2,00 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 OTTENKIRK,
de10:3td Late of Madison House, Proprietor.

GO AND SEE THE

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES,

AT

GIPNER'S TRIMMING STORE,

No. 78 Market Street.

EMBROIDERED COLLARS, for 25c. worth 50c.
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, for 37½c. worth 75c.
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, for 50c. worth $1,00.
EMBROIDERED SETS, for 75c. worth $1,25.
EMBROIDERED SETS, for 75c. worth $1,25.
EMBROIDERED SETS, for 75c. worth $1,25.
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, for 37½c.—VERY CHEAP.
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, for $1,25—VERY CHEAP.

de11:m2wF

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:m2w

AT COST.

The largest stock of

CLOCKS

In the city, closing out at COST.

R. T. M'KEAGH,
de10:1md No. 274 Liberty street.

R. L. ALLEN, AGENT,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WINES, BRANDIES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS;

ALSO,

RECTIFYING DISTILLES,

No. 6 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.
no23:wtap1

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 Mess Mackerel—large, and medium size Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in assorted packages.
50 barrels prime No. 1 Halifax Salmon.
1000 do Kooomy Mess Shad.
4000 do superior No. 1 Herring.

Consisting of different brands, Labrador, Halifax, Bay of Island and Esstport, &c.
5000 boxes Scaled and No. 1 Smoked Herrings.
1500 quintalls George's and Grand Bank Codfish.

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

MURPHY & KOONS,
de4:2md No. 146 North Wharves, Phil'a.

SUGARS—25 hhds N. O. Sugar,
20 do Cuba do
25 bbls. Refined do

In store and for sale by
de11 BROWN & KIRKPATRICKS.

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:m2wT

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.
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.
de7

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. 50 cents.
BLACK AND COLORED FRENCH MERINOS.
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:m2wT 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 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,
Embroid'd Skirts, Ruffles and Pantlets,
Fine Thread and Linen Laces,
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 LANDKERCHIEFS,
JACONET EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS,
CROCHET FRINGE,
GUIPURE LACE,
THREAD LACE,
WOOLEN HOODS, VALENCIA LACE,
SONTAGS, NUBIAS,
SLEEVES AND GAITERS,

Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices,

AT

CHARLES GIPNER'S,

No. 78 MARKET STREET.
de6

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

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.
RITTER'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