Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 12, 1861.

## Military Activity.

There is no doubt a great deal of constrained impatience, throughout the loyal States, with the inactivity which marks all our army proceedings. Nothing but a sense of sympathy with our Generals, a desire to leave them free from all embarrassments that they may follow their own opinions as to the place and time of attack; and a modest deference of their own opinions on the part of the people to that of those who are better able from military knowledge and an acquaintance with the present situation of affairs, has prevented loud murmurs at delay of action so wearying and discouraging. We may be mistaken; but it does seem that the results are feeble in comparison to the immense outlay of muscle and money. Admitting all the difficulties to be overcome, it still seems as if, something more could have been done, or at least we have a right to look for something definite soon.

It is quite evident that a little more energy at Port Royal would have produced greater results. If there had been a rapid advance towards Charleston or Savannah, the terror created by the loosened slaves, would have given us those places, with probably little or no opposition, as they were nearly defenseless. The time to strike an effective blow has been suffered to pass, and the terror just created by the expedition not being improved, a reaction has taken place, and all the moral effects it was intended to produce are lost.

In Kentucky the Union men are complaining bitterly of the dilatory movements in that quarter. Mr. Holt writes that the loyal people there are sick at heart waiting for the onward movement of the troops. Mr. Holt also asks for an onward movement of the troops at Washington. The correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says:

> The political interests of the country, Mr. Holt writes, demand more active work by the government troops. This is the story told by almost all Kentucky and Tennessee men now here. They assert that it will be impossible to keep up the public sentiment in either of those states to the right pitch in favor of the government unless some advance be made.
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> President Lincoln most fully sympathizes with this view of the subject. Mr. Holt's letter, alluded to above, was communicated to him, and he avowed his opinion freely that Mr. Holt was right. He also stated that he had frequently expressed this opinion to General McClellan. It is well known in government circles here that the President and Secretary Cameron favor an early advance of our troops. General McClellan admits the propriety of such a movement, and only asks that he may select his own time for it, as he will be guided solely by a desire to save life and make victory nearly certain.

Is there a sufficient consideration of the loss of life caused by a protracted inactivity in camp, in nearly one position, thus engendering camp fevers and despondency among the men?

On this subject we are surprised to see the New York *World* raising the onward cry. That paper has been bitter in its denunciation of the *Tribune* for its "Onward to Richmond" cry, and has recommended the most implicit reliance on the judgment of the commanders, but now it talks in the following strain:

"Our generals cannot too well understand that delay is inadmissible a single day beyond what military considerations rigorously exact. It cannot be indulged in without great injury and greater danger. The 'confederacy' gains heart and prestige every hour it is able to keep our great armies at bay. It attributes our failure to attack to fear, and its adherents are correspondingly inspirited. Foreign nations, too, take the failure as evidence that the confederates have great strength—a strength that must ultimately secure their independence. *Our very inactivity is doing more than even an occasional defeat could, to impel them to a foregone conclusion.* Moreover there is fearful danger that protracted delay will breed political distraction. We are already seeing tokens of this in the growing differences on the negro question. A strong party is rising for sweeping abolition, and they are effectively pressing the argument of military necessity into their service, in default of successful war in any other form. This is giving them a prodigious advantage. If our Generals have it in their power to demonstrate, as we believe they have, that there is no such military necessity, it is high time they should be about it. Their prolonged inaction through the winter will be unavoidably taken as a tacit confession that the work in hand is beyond the strength of their armies. Whether it be true or not, the majority of the people will so construe it; and when the people are once so satisfied, nothing on earth will stay them from the extreme resort of arming the slaves,—for there is nothing they are not prepared for, sooner than yield to this infernal rebellion. Every man, then, who longs for the restoration of the Constitution as it was, has an interest in the speedy action of our commanders in the field. What that action shall be, we do not presume to indicate. Military science must alone determine that. But action in some direction must be had. We cannot conceive that with decent Generalship any action can lead to defeat. But if there be risk, the risk must be incurred. Any risk is better than the sure evil that must come from inaction."

So much for the *World's* "onward" demand. For our part, while we think great patience and forbearance should be extended to our Generals, and that our confidence should not be withdrawn, but for the soundest of reasons, yet we never have felt willing to give up the right of just criticism. We hold the Generals accountable quite as much for what they fail to do, as for what they undertake and fail in. We hold them to as strict responsibility as we do any other public functionary, and any abnegation of this right by the people would be to inaugurate a Dictator.

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Our Members.—We are informed that the reason our member, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, did not vote on Mr. Elliot's resolution, on the first day of the session, was, that he had been appointed on the Committee to wait on the President, and was absent on that duty when the vote was taken. On referring to the proceedings of that day, we find that our informant is correct. If he had been present he would undoubtedly have voted with the Republicans, as he has done on every test-vote since.

We have also been informed that Hon. Robert M'Knight, the member from the Allegheny district, was also absent when the above noticed vote was taken, showing some Pittsburgh visitor about the capitol.

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Senator Bright is said to be in danger. His case is only deferred for a few days. The Senate is in no temper to be lenient with those who give evidence that their hearts are with the rebels.

## The Confiscation of the Slaves of Rebels.

The New York *Times*, on this subject, says:

> "A more popular and much more plausible scheme is to pass an act confiscating the property, and freeing the slaves of every man who is in rebellion against the Government. This measure has many very strong advocates, and *commends itself to the loyal impulse of the public mind. There is certainly not a solitary reason which can be urged for the confiscation of any property which does not apply with still greater force to the case of slaves; and if it shall be thought expedient to pass a general confiscation act, slavery should not be exempted from its operation.*"

Strangely enough, after this emphatic declaration, the *Times* is willing to content itself with the lame and imperfect law passed the last session. We question if a dozen slaves have been confiscated under that law, or ever will be. Very few of the contrabands now within our lines have been employed, by the consent of their masters, or a service which brings them within the scope of that art, and it will be so impossible to prove the fact, that the law is useless as a penal art to punish rebellion.

Besides, what is needed is a sweeping confiscation act, which will carry terror to rebels, and give promise of security and compensation to Union men in the rebel States, and such an act, the *Times* admits, will justly include slaves. Why, then, delay so wise and necessary a measure. How long is the country to bear such an enormous load, on account of the fastidiousness of some to touch the subject of slavery, when it, being above everything else, the cause of the war, should be made to feel the quickest and most ponderous blows. The war is waged with as much energy and ferocity as it possibly can be by the rebels. It will not make a particle of difference to them what Congress does with slavery, but it is believed it will greatly strengthen the Government and place it in a better aspect before the civilized world, to level its blows upon the rebels in their weakest and most sensitive point. By all means, let us have the confiscation act.

## Gen. Hunter's Policy--It is of the Right Kind, and much Needed.

Every Department and every Major-General, of course, has its own, and his own, special policy in this war—which policy, also, of course, subsists as long as it can escape 'modification.' Even Brigadier-Generals and Colonels have occasionally imitated their betters, and tried a policy. Of the great Smith family, we have had reports of two, 'out West,' whose policy is as harmonious as their names, and with as little difference—which is especially little, as the gentlemen spell alike. The General Smith, who has tried the easy-going policy at Paducah, we have already heard of; but now it remains for us to hear of the Colonel. The Leavenworth *Conservative*, of a late date, noticing the arrival at St. Joseph, Mo., of the 50th Illinois regiment, Col. Bane, from Quincy, says:

> "That place has now a sufficient force to protect it and Weston, and clean out the nest at Platte City. But if Col. Smith, of the 16th Illinois, continues in command, we despair of Northwestern Missouri. A weaker and worse policy could not have been conceived of than has governed that dotard in St. Joe. He is directly answerable for the recent outrage at Weston, and is as much an aider of treason as the Si Gordon, whom he permits still to be destitute of hemp and a tree.

Gen. Hunter, has, however, adopted a different and more decided policy towards the rebels in that quarter, who have been allowed to run riot under Col. Smith's very nose. The *Conservative* says:

> "A committee of the citizens of Platte county visited Gen. Hunter, on Monday, the 2d. The General said to them: Tell the Trustees of Platte county, that unless they give up Gordon and his gang, and break up every rebel camp, that I shall send Col. Jennison over there, with orders to burn every house in the county. I am getting tired of this whole subject."
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> *Committee*—"Will you put that in writing?"
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> *Gen. Hunter*—"I will."

That brief interview satisfied Platte county, and the policy indicated will satisfy Kansas and the country.

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Fugitive Blacks in Washington.—There are seventy fugitive slaves at the Washington Navy Yard. They have all been comfortably provided for by Secretary Welles, and most of them are working for a compensation of $10 a month.

Marshal Lamon reports to the Senate that the imprisonment of slaves in the government jail in this city was in strict accordance with the laws of the District of Columbia.

## Military Dictation.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of this State stated in a Republican caucus, held at Washington, Monday night, a report which is likely to startle the whole country. He said that "after Mr. Cameron's report had been accepted by the President, General McClellan went to him and threatened to resign if it was sent into Congress with the passages respecting the emancipation and arming of the slave of rebels unmodified."

There is something so astounding in this report, that the general impression will be that Mr. Stevens is misinformed. The New York *Evening Post* gives the following reasons in favor of this latter supposition:

> "In the first place, General McClellan has the reputation of being a good and honest soldier, who knows his duties and his place, and who has no ambition beyond the lofty position to which he has been generously assigned. As a soldier, he is perfectly well aware that his single function is to execute the orders of his government to the best of his abilities. In the direction of military movements, he may stipulate that his own authority shall be supreme; he is responsible for the army, and may, therefore, rightly demand that the army should be placed at his disposal. But with the political aims of the government—its policy, either in war or peace—he has nothing to do; and any attempt on his part to dictate that policy, or to interfere with it in the slightest respect, would be not only an impertinence, but an act of insubordination.
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> In the second place, General McClellan is still a very young general. His services in Mexico, his brilliant campaign in Western Virginia, and his reported military knowledge and skill, have justified his being placed where he is: the whole country was glad to see its armies transferred to youthful and vigorous hands; and it augured from the change a more peremptory and active prosecution of the war. But thus far General McClellan—for the wisest and best reasons doubtless—has done nothing to add to his laurels. He has collected a prodigious army, which we are told on all sides is maintained in good order and effectively disciplined. It is put in a state of preparation for offensive movements, although as yet, those movements have not been indicated, and until they are, and what is more, are successfully executed, the Commanding General will not venture to arrogate any undue authority, or to assume a part which long and triumphant services even would not warrant. It may be supposed, moreover, that he has enough to do without engaging in politics.
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> In the third place, it would be doing a great injustice to the self respect of the President, to his clear perception of what is due to his office, and to his conscientious

sense of his constitutional obligations, to suppose that he would allow himself to be threatened into any course, or out of any course,—by a military subordinate. Mr. Lincoln probably knows as well as any man in the nation—for he is a well-read lawyer, and has studied history reflectively—that a country has reached the last extremity of weakness and danger when the civil authority submits to the dictation of the military. When that event comes, we are not on the eve, but in the midst of a revolution whose end none but God can see. When the regularly constituted authorities of the people stand ready to abdicate their supreme power in the presence of one of their own servants, civil government has reached its term, and the sword becomes the arbiter of the future. When they cannot say, with Cardinal Richelieu, "Arrest the Duke de Boullion at the head of his army;" when they cannot, as Secretary Marcy did for so veteran a General as Winfield Scott, determine the end and reach of a campaign so distant even as Mexico, they ought at least surrender their trusts to the people from whom they were received.

We do not, we repeat, believe that Gen. McClellan, as a good soldier, in whom the nation has magnanimously confided, has so far stept out of his path as to dictate the political measures of government; neither do we believe that President Lincoln would have tolerated for one moment so audacious an interference with his functions. That he consults the General as to all military movements is probable and right; he has no military experience himself, and he must rely upon his commanders; but that he allows any of those commanders to threaten him with their resignations if he does not adopt this or that political scheme, is utterly incredible. We should as soon believe that he had allowed them to tell Mr. Chase what kind of securities he should issue, or where he should raise his money, and the rate of interest he should pay, as to dictate to Mr. Cameron the management of his department. All these are questions for the Cabinet exclusively, which is responsible to the President alone, as he is responsible to Congress and the people.

## Letter from Hilton Head, S. C.

[Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Dec. 2, 1861.

I have to plead a tremendous pressure of business as a reason for not writing oftener; but I had another reason in the seeming neglect of those from whom I expected letters and papers from home. The last dates we had before leaving Fortress Monroe were to Saturday, Oct. 26, and as mail after mail came in here, with neither letter nor paper from home, I began to conclude that you or your mailing clerk had forgotten me altogether. It was very natural to conclude, under such circumstances, that it was not worth while to write to those who seemed so neglectful.

But at last the mail came, bringing me papers to Nov. 18th. Water to a traveller in a desert was not more welcome than they. I sat up all night reading—to use a cant phrase, "devouring" them. You folks at home who get your papers twice a day, and from as many points of the compass as you please, have no idea of the longing for a sight of a newspaper which comes over those who are almost literally shut out from the world. Especially strong is his longing to get eyes upon a paper from home. As Sam Barr says, a man feels as if he would give a quarter for the sight of even an advertisement cut out of a paper from home. [Mem. for advertisers, and particularly for publishers to send the papers more regularly.]

I have been cooped up for a couple of weeks in Gen. Stevens' brigade, with but little opportunity to run around and hear the news. But everything has been, and is very quiet. There has been no forward movement of any kind; and the only stir visible has been in getting Gen. Viel's brigade ready to disembark upon some expedition further down the coast. Where it is to go is not known; but it is generally supposed that Brunswick, Georgia, and Fernandina, in Florida, are the points to be occupied. The number of men going is about 5,000. They have not yet embarked, but will during this week. A week ago every thing was hurried up for a momentary expected departure; but it takes two weeks to do anything of this kind in a hurry.

The gun boats and some troops have been sent to occupy Tybee Island, at the mouth of Savannah River, and that Island is now virtually in our possession. It is commanded by Fort Pulaski, now in the hands of the rebels, and I presume it is the intention to surround that fortification with the gun boats and reduce it by cutting off supplies from its inmates. For several days past we have heard heavy cannonading in that direction, the commander of the fort seizing every opportunity to fire upon our men on the island, and on the gun boats, as they approach.

The march of events is slow, you will see; but I have no doubt the purpose is to occupy Savannah, Brunswick and Fernandina, as soon as possible, and have as little doubt that what is purposed will be accomplished.

We hear but little of the movements of the enemy. There is a report that 25,000 men are concentrated, or are concentrating, at a point in the interior, about 150 miles from here, with the intent of recapturing the island, and it is not improbable that such may be the case. As to recapturing the island, however, they can't do it, you know.

All hands have been at work in the trenches for two weeks past, throwing up a formidable intrenchment. These earthworks entirely surround the camps of the three brigades. Beginning at a point on the sea shore, a mile below the central headquarters, they extend in a semi-circle to another point on the coast, a mile above the headquarters, the furthest point inland being about a mile back from the coast. They are encircled by a wide ditch, and the height, from the bottom of the ditch to the crest of the embankment, is twelve feet. The construction has been superintended by the Engineers of the regular army, and the work was laid out by them. The general form, as I have said, is that of a semi-circle, but in detail it corresponds to the outlines of all regular fortifications of the kind. The guns have not yet been mounted upon the flanks designed for them, but will be shortly; and then Gen. Lee or Gen. Beauregard may come on, as fast as they please, with those 25,000 men.

The weather, since I wrote last, has become quite cool, and, for the lack of proper shelter, uncomfortable. While the sun shines it is pleasant enough; but at night it grows very cold, generally with a stiff breeze prevailing, and the tents furnish but poor protection to their inmates. On one or two mornings we have had ice. At home, we should not consider such weather very hard to bear, because there we have warm houses and good fires to go to; but here, without fire and only a tent for shelter, it is severe.

I see, in one of the papers received from home, an extract from a letter upon "the luxuries of camp life" at this point. The writer speaks of "balmy gales," "orange groves," and all that. Don't you believe such stuff. We had a few days of very fine weather; but we are located on a plain of loose, shifting sand, and the "balmy gales" fill our eyes and cover our clothes with sand, and locomotion is as difficult as through a snow drift. At every step you sink ancle deep into the loose soil; and at night, when you pull your boots off, you find that the sand has penetrated as freely as water would had you been paddling in it all day. As to the oranges, what are two or three orange groves among 15,000 men?

Those who think camp life so delightful, on the first few days of trial, generally change their mind after the experience of a week or two; sitting down in a tent to write, and finding your sheet ready sanded by the wind; cooking out of doors and getting your meat salted and peppered with sand; putting a nice tit-bit of meat into your mouth at dinner and involuntarily sharpenning your teeth with the sandy grit it has acquired in cooking—*these* and "sich like" are the luxuries of camp life. Then, besides, you have pork, beans and potatoes for dinner—potatoes, beans and pork for supper, and beans, potatoes and pork for breakfast. The variety, you see, is charming.

Still, the boys manage to enjoy themselves at it. They work hard, have good appetites, get fresh meat twice a week, and having been paid off, amuse their leisure moments by using their loose change to clean the sutler out of every thing eatable—crackers, cheese, candies, raisins, and everything else at all digestible.

There is a good deal of sickness among the troops, much of which, however, was brought along with them. All of the regiments had numbers of sick on hand before leaving Fortress Monroe; but they all wanted to come, badly, and *did* come, instead of going into the hospital at the fort, as they should have done. The sea journey did them no good. Many others were enfeebled by having to sleep in close, unwholesome quarters. Then they were landed without tents, slept a night or two uncovered on the sand, had to carry their camp equipage on their shoulders to the camping ground, and finally were put to work on the trenches, many having to go on picket duty at night, besides. There was, of course, much prostration in consequence.

An additional cause is found in the fact that the "coast fever," as they call it, here, comes on very mildly at first. A man feels slightly unwell in the morning, but thinks it will pass off during the day. He goes to work, and next day feels worse; but he hates to go to the hospital, and tries to work another day. The next day, probably, he is dead. A little care, at first, would have saved him.

An instance of how this operates occurred a few days since in the Roundhead Regiment. The orderly sergeants reported 107 men, in the morning, to the Adjutant, as "unfit for duty." No report was made to the Surgeon, as there should have been. The Surgeon, accordingly, reported only 47 sick. General Stevens, on noticing the discrepancy, compelled the Adjutant to alter his report to correspond with the Surgeons, and to turn out the other 60, reported to and by him as sick, for work with the rest of the regiment in the regiment. The result was that one of them died the next day, and one or two afterwards. Had these men, who were really sick, but unwilling to acknowledge it, reported themselves to the Surgeon and so been permitted to remain quiet for a day or two, they might, possibly, have recovered.

Measures, however, have since been taken to guard against occurrences, hereafter, and also to protect the men against the malaria of this region; and there is, to-day, much less sickness than for some time past.

I enclose a list of deaths which have occurred in the Roundhead Regiment since it landed. As this regiment is exclusively from Western Pennsylvania, the list will be of interest to your readers:

LIST OF DEAD IN ROUNDHEAD REGIMENT SINCE NOV. 7.

| *Name.* | *Company* | *Date* |
|---|---|---|
| Jas. M. Smith | K, | Nov. 9th, on ship. |
| Ed. H. Corbin | I, | " 20th |
| Matthias F. Crowl | F, | " 25th. |
| J. W. Simmons | K, | " 27th. |
| James Bird | G, | " 28th. |
| James Pyle | M, | " " |
| F. McMiffen | K, | " " |
| Benj. S. Stewart | A, | " " |
| S. W. Smith | C, | " 29th |
| Wm. Ramsey | B, | " 30th. |

Lieut. Tidball, of this regiment, has resigned and gone home. Sergeant Pomeroy, of New Castle, was promoted to his place. Adjutant Power and Quartermaster Sergeant Stanger, have also gone home to recruit for the regiment.

A melancholy accident occurred in this regiment on Thursday. Sergeant Stewart, of Co. A, (he came from West Middletown, Washington county,) was engaged in carelessly emptying a bomb-shell which had been fired during the bombardment from one of our ships, but did not explode. While the powder was running out, he rapped it against another shell which he was holding, and it is supposed the concussion produced the terrible explosion which instantly followed. The shell flew into pieces, tearing off his arms and legs, and ripping open his sides, exposing the viscera clearly to view. He lived for an hour or two, the action of the viscera being plainly discernible, and remained sensible to the last. He was buried the next day, the company and regimental officers following to his grave. The officers all say he was an excellent soldier as well as a most worthy man, and his sad death is much regretted.

The Pittsburgh boys, here, are all doing well. Mr. Barr, the Sutler, goes home with this steamer. Col. Leasure, Lieut. Col. Armstrong, Major Licky, Adjutant Critchlow, and most of the officers of the regiment, are getting along finely. I may add, for the benefit of your readers in Washington, Pa., that Company A enjoys better health, perhaps, than any other company in the regiment.

Gen. Drayton, who was in command here when this place was captured, came over to the island a few days ago, with a flag of truce, to recover the dead body of Dr. Buist, their Surgeon, whom they buried in the trenches. He expressed a great deal of surprise at our course since we landed, being so different from what they expected. The general expectation was that we would seize all the negroes and send them North, and make a grab for all the cotton within reach.

The Savannah *Republican*, of the 24th, publishes General Sherman's proclamation to the "loyal" people of South Carolina, and laughs at it as a piece of unparalleled impudence. I am not sure, myself, but that a proclamation declaring freedom to the negroes would have produced a much greater effect. B.

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## PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Republican Electors of the SIXTH WARD are requested to meet in the Public School House, on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 7 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of suggesting the names of Republicans for members of City Councils and Ward Officers to conduct the Republican primary election, to be held on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at such an hour as the meeting may determine. BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

de12-3td

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Sidney S. Herriott, late of South Fayette township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them for settlement, at the late residence of the deceased. ELIZABETH J. HERRIOTT, Administratrix.

de12:6twF

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.

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

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.

de11-lawd4w WM. BAKEWELL, Secretary.

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

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.

no30:30td E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

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:tf 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.

de6: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.*

CAUTION.—We hereby warn the public against negotiating with any parties, without our consent, for the purchase of the *entire* Patent Right of a certain BRICK MACHINE of which we are known to own the one-half interest, as neither of us have ever assigned or transferred our interest to any other parties.

We also warn all persons against purchasing a certain machine built under said patent, as the entire machine was built at our expense, and we are the exclusive owners of it.

We apprehend an attempt will be made to dispose of the whole Patent Right, as the article of agreement was stolen from the desk of SYL. W. MURPHY, on Dec. 23, 1861.
de12:1td SIDNEY J. ROBINSON.
SYL. W. MURPHY.

TAX-PAYERS can be supplied with any amount of County Warrants, by leaving their orders at the office of B. McLAIN & CO.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW CARPETS,

Oil Cloths, &c.,

AT

**M'CALLUM'S,**

*No. 87 Fourth Street,*

Bought previous to the late advance in prices, of which the fullest advantage is offered to purchasers FOR CASH. de12

OFFICIAL NOTICE.—QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 5, 1861.

The following Resolution has been adopted by the House of Representatives of the United States, viz:

"*Resolved*. That the Secretary of War be requested to furnish to this House copies of all contracts made by the Quartermaster's Department for feeding disabled horses during the winter: to state the terms of these contracts, the names of contractors, the number of horses given out, and whether those contracts were made upon public notice."

All officers and agents of the Quartermaster's Department are instructed to send to the Quartermaster General, immediately upon seeing this notice, copies of all contracts, and all information embraced within the terms of the Resolution.

M. C. MEIGS,
de12:10d Quartermaster General.

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:MWTF

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

***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:MZW5mT Corner Smithfield and Fourth sts.

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.; Willison 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.

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, of Allegheny county, Penn'a.; Miss Jane Dickson, of Allegheny county, Penn'a.; Thomas Courtney, Dr. W. D. Courtney, Mrs. Matilda Shaw, wife of John Shaw; Mrs. Sarah Arthurs, wife of John Arthurs, all of Allegheny county, Penn'a.; Amanda J. Farley, wife of J. P. 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, being the guardian of said James; Sarah Jane Wilson, 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 appraisment, to show cause why the same should not be sold.

BY THE COURT.
Attest: W. A. HERRON, Clerk. de11:3twF

CARD.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that she is now selling off,

AT A FRACTION ABOVE COST,

Her large and comprehensive stock of

*PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS, MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,*

as she will remove to PATTERSON'S NEW BUILDING, FIFTH STREET.

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

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

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 ORIGINAL UNION STATIONERY PORTFOLIO.

75 cents worth of Stationery for 25 cents.

☞ Beware of worthless imitations.

Thousands of these Portfolios have been sold, and give *universal satisfaction*.

This is the cheapest and best way to buy Stationery. Put up and sold by

JOHN P. HUNT,
Bookseller, Stationer and Newsdealer,
Masonic Hall, Fifth street.

Price only 25 cents—$1,50 per dozen to dealers.
de11-MZWF

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 OTTENKIRK,
de10:3td Late of Madison House, Proprietor.

AT COST.

The largest stock of

CLOCKS

in the city, closing out at COST.

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

FRUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS—New crop Layer Raisins, in boxes and by the pound; Seedless Raisins, Candied Citron, Lemon and Orange Peal; 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.

DRY APPLES—30 bus. prime just received and for sale by
de12 HENRY H. COLLINS.

## DRY GOODS.

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:MZWF

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:MZWT

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., 37c., 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.
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:MZWT 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,
Embroide'd Skirts, Ruffles and Pantlets,
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 BARGAINS.*

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

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 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 OR 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.

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☞ **A Friend in Need. Try it.**—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. STEPHEN SWEET, of Connecticut, the great Bone Setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact.

R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, corner of Wood and Second streets, Pittsburgh. ap25:dawT

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☞ **Blood Food.—Attention is called** to the most remarkable and scientific preparation, advertised in another column. It is an entirely new discovery, and must not be confounded with any of the numerous patent medicines of the day. It is a certain remedy for all the diseases specified, and especially those of a chronic nature—of long standing—of weeks, months and years. Sufferers, try it.

MESSRS. CHURCH & DUPONT, of New York, are the sole agents for it, and also proprietors of the world-renowned DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL, an article which every Mother should have in her medicine closet in case of need; and containing, as it does, no paregoric or opiate of any kind, it can be relied upon with the utmost confidence, and will be found an invaluable specific in all cases of infantile complaints.—*Ohio State Journal, Columbus.*

For sale by GEORGE H. KEYSER, Agent, No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. de17:dawT

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☞ **MANHOOD—How Lost, How RESTORED.**—Just published in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the GREEN BOOK, &c., &c.

"A BOON TO THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS."

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of SIX CENTS or two postage stamps, by DR. CH. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery, N. Y., Post-Office Box 4586.
se6:3mdawT

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☞ **Lake Superior Copper Mill and** SMELTING WORKS, PITTSBURGH.

**PARK, M'CURDY & CO.,**

Manufacturers of SHEATHING, BRAZIERS' AND BOLT COPPER, PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, RAISED STILL BOTTOMS, SPALTER SOLDER; also Importers and dealers in METALS, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c. Constantly on hand, TINNERS' MACHINES AND TOOLS.

WAREHOUSE, No. 149 First and 120 Second streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my29:dawlyT

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☞ **Helmbold' Extract Buchu,**
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC.

And a Positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the Bladder, Gravel, Kidneys, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs.

See advertisement in another column. Cut it out, and send for the medicine at once. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. no26:wsdawT

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WM. C. ROBINSON..............................F. H. MILLER.
WITHROW DOUGLASS.......................WILSON MILLER.

☞ **ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS,** FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, WASHINGTON WORKS, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

OFFICE, No. 21 MARKET STREET.

Manufacture all kinds of STEAM ENGINES AND MILL MACHINERY, CASTINGS, RAILROAD WORK, STEAM BOILERS AND SHEET IRON WORK.

☞ JOBBING AND REPAIRING done on short notice. mh28:dly

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☞ **JOHN COCHRAN & BRO.,** Manufacturers of IRON RAILING, IRON VAULTS, AND VAULT DOORS, WINDOW SHUTTERS, WINDOW GUARDS, &c., Nos. 91 Second street and 86 Third street, between Wood and Market.

Have on hand a variety of New Patterns, fancy and plain, suitable for all purposes.

Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice. nh9

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☞ **Pittsburgh Steel Works.**

ISAAC JONES..........JOHN L. BOYD..........W. M'CULLOUGH.

**JONES, BOYD & CO.,**

Manufacturers of CAST STEEL, also, SPRING, PLOW AND A. B. STEEL, STEEL SPRINGS AND AXLES, corner of Ross and First streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a. oc19

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☞ **S. B. & C. P. MARKLE, Paper** MANUFACTURERS and dealers in BOOK, PRINT, CAP, LETTER AND ALL KINDS OF WRAPPING PAPER.

☞ Have removed from No. 27 Wood street to No. 83 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ CASH OR TRADE FOR RAGS. my4

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☞ **N. HOLMES & SONS, Dealers** in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC BILLS OF EXCHANGE, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, BANK NOTES AND SPECIE, No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Collections made on all the principal cities throughout the United States. ap22

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☞ **HENRY H. COLLINS, Forwarding** AND COMMISSION MERCHANT and wholesale dealer in CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH, and Produce generally, No. 25 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. no1

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☞ **J. M. LITTLE, Merchant Tailor,** No. 54 ST. CLAIR STREET, Dr. Irish's Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap30